

STAR OF THE NORTH.

H. W. WEAVER & S. S. GILMORE, EDITORS.

Bloomburg, Thursday, April 18, 1850.

V. B. PALMER, general newspaper, subscription, and advertising agent, N. W. Corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.
E. W. CARB, U. States newspaper agent, Third and Walnut sts., opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia, and
GEORGE PRATT, 164 Nassau street, New York, will receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for the "Star of the North."
C. PEPPER, General Advertising Agent, Bulletin Buildings Phila., is also agent for subscription and advertising in the Star of the North.
S. M. GILMORE, Sr., will act as our agent at Berwick, Pa., in receiving and receipt for subscriptions, advertisements and job-work. All orders or job-work left with him will be attended to immediately.

The Forrest Case.

Some shocking developments of high life are breaking out in this case. The witnesses on the part of Mr. Forrest depose that they have seen his wife intoxicated—that in the absence of her husband she had a young man concealed in her house for three days—that at such times she introduced into the mansion, men and women whom her husband had forbidden to enter his house; and that she sat up with these all night, in riotous drinking and laughter, until, at morning the servants on entering the room, found the broken glasses thrown about the room, and the guests in the disorderly dress of the previous evening; their mistress being the ruling spirit of the company. Mrs. Forrest at other times was found half sitting and half laying in the lap of a sea captain, with her arms around her neck—and in this wise the scandal runs on ad infinitum.

Now all this is either true or false. If true it is a deplorable picture of the dissipation of those in luxurious high life. If false, it is a dark and dastardly conspiracy, got up by the monomaniac with his enormous wealth, to ruin a defenceless and innocent wife. In that event, it is awful to think of the bribery and corruption which envelops the plot. As yet, we cannot pass judgment in the case; but at best the evidence in it is a foul libel upon human nature.

Forrest is a misanthropist; and it is a well known fact, that actors are very much predisposed to insanity. The wear of mind is with them more excessive than with any other class of people, and what makes it so much worse is, that a single faculty—memory alone—is continually exercised to weariness, while the other faculties are dormant. A horrible suspicion may have made this man of powerful intellect, a crazy fool.

As to Mrs. Forrest, she is the daughter of a proud English nobleman; and, like most of her young women of her rank in society, has received a fashionable, a dangerous education, rather than a rational and useful one. She has seen life only in one phase, and knows not how the one half of mankind live. Her imagination has been cultivated into a heated and morbid activity. She was reared with views of life that she can never realize. Of the true world of flesh and blood she knows nothing. She reads the sickly French novels of "George Sand," and becomes the victim of either her perverted passions, or the suspicions of a husband whose mind is as disordered as hers. In either case she is ruined so far as the rational enjoyment of life are concerned. She is marked—a doomed woman, and, to a sensitive one like her, this breath of suspicion blown upon her fair fame, is a thousand times worse than death itself.

Homestead Exemption.

A law lately signed by the Governor of New York, exempts a homestead, not exceeding \$1,000 in value, from levy and sale under execution. The manifest tendency of this law, must be to restrict credit, and to confine its advantages "more exclusively" among the men of property and wealth. It is this distinction which the law makes that we dislike. The general restriction of credit, we regard as a blessing to the business community. But property will naturally be too much the basis of credit, without the need of any further impetus in that direction. Property should no more be the basis of credit than it should of suffrage, for as it is the man and not the money that votes; so, too, should it be the man and not his property, that is trusted in our credit system.

THE MAGAZINES.—Graham's and Sartain's Magazine for May, are received, and present their usual variety of fine engravings and choice literature. Both of these works promise an early portrait of Jenny Lind, Sartain in his June number, and Graham in July—Mr. Graham, has again taken his chair as the Editor of his Magazine, and this is a decided improvement upon the previous "administration" in his office. Five copies of either work, containing the portrait of Jenny Lind, can be had one dollar.

PETZSON'S Ladies Magazine for May, is also on hand, with an excellent mezzotint of "Children Bathing," and tales enough to furnish a boarding-school Miss with dreams for a whole month. Terms, \$2 per annum.

PRINCIPLES OF THE HUMAN MIND, deduced from Physical Laws, by ALFRED SHER, F. R. S., is another of these useful and valuable physiological works which Fowler & Wells, of New York continue to issue. It is a collection of most valuable metaphysical knowledge. Price 25 cents.

THE LADY BOOK for May, comes along with plates of rare merit, and articles of superior excellence. "Playing Mother" is a capital engraving, and upon the whole, we may fairly say that this number is one of Goddy's best.

Wanted.—Some shingles from the roof of a dog's mouth.

THE GALPHIN CLAIM.

THERE is great commotion at Washington among the members of the cabinet. The knowing ones confess that there must be a dismemberment of that body, and the hangers on are in great tribulation to know who shall suffer most by the explosion. The immediate cause of this event seems to be a base fraud which some plunderers have perpetrated upon the President. It seems that in the early settlement of Georgia, a Scotch hunter named Galphin purchased some lands of the Indians for rum and brass tinkles. In the revolutionary struggle he became dispossessed of this land and lost it. Thereupon he applied to the British government for an indemnity, but without receiving even a respectful hearing. Next he applied to the state of Georgia for payment, and, not being troubled with modesty, renewed his application to the state legislature year after year, until that body gave him very pointed notice to quit his annoyance. In 1839 the Georgia legislature appointed a committee to investigate the merits of the claim, and a majority of that committee reported among other things as follows:—

"That they have carefully examined all the facts and evidence contained in said report, upon which the claimants have relied to establish their claim, and are clearly of opinion that the State of Georgia is not liable for the debt. And the Committee fully concur with the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioners, who have investigated the claim, that the State of Georgia is not bound in justice or equity to pay it, or any part thereof." (See Georgia House Journal, page 369, Session of 1839.)

This report was adopted, after discussion, by a vote of 106 to 31. An attempt was then made to instruct the Georgia United States Senators to urge this claim upon Congress, but this attempt was voted down by 96 to 52.

Still, Monsieur Touson was not to be put off in that style, and for years the claim was pressed before Congress. Galphin meanwhile died. His heirs handed the stale claim around to different attorneys, but none of them cared about working for it. Among these was Mr. Forsyth, at one time a member of Mr. Van Buren's cabinet. Finally George W. Crawford got hold of the claim, and spent several seasons at Washington to get it allowed by Congress. By means of *deceit*, rich suppers and champagne, the bill was passed in 1848 amid the confusion of the last hours of the session. The neat sum of \$48,000 dollars was handed over to Mr. Crawford for the heirs of Galphin.

But Monsieur Touson came again this year, and, not satisfied with the payment of his claim, now asked for the payment of interest upon it. Father Whittelsey, the Comptroller of the Treasury, promptly decided that to pay interest was neither the law nor the custom of government; since the Treasury was presumed ready at all times to pay claims against it properly attested. Mr. Crawford being now in the Cabinet some cat's-paw of his was sent to the Attorney General, for his opinion; and Mr. Johnson at once decided that the interest upon the claim should be paid. This interest amounts to \$193,000, and Mr. Whittelsey paid it at last, under protest. The payment of this sum, became a matter of shameful notoriety at the Capital, and at last reached even the President. Congress appointed a Committee of investigation, and the whole villainy is leaking out to open day.

We shall expect to see Mr. Crawford paid by the government for the oyster-suppers and champagne which he has spent to get his claim allowed. Or we shall look to see the California squatters all apply to Congress for reimbursement, if they lose anything by their adventure, or cannot hold their lots in the auriferous region. Galphin was just such an adventurer as those who now go to California, and knew by what tenure he held his land. At that time (in 1773) there was no government which guaranteed to him his Indian title, and hence none is now justly or equitably bound to indemnify his heirs.

Stale claims of this sort are continually brought before Congress, and urged by every despicable device. The national Treasury is plundered year after year, and every new session of Congress brings on a new and more hungry set of robbers, and bories. No wonder that we need high tariffs to keep up such a profuse and unguarded expenditure of the people's money.

We are pleased to see that this one case is to be probed to the quick. It will afford a wholesome lesson to the people, if all the facts come out; but the commentary upon republican legislation will be a sad and sorry one.

If General Taylor had been a statesman he would have prevented the payment of the \$193,000 interest. Almost every man about Washington knew of the case, and the President owed it to his station to press inquiry when the matter was discussed. If such a case had arisen in General Jackson's time, he would have vowed "by the Eternal" that the fraud should not disgrace his administration. The case proves that the President is duped, deceived, and disgraced by his advisers, and is in himself unequal to the position into which an accident has thrown him.

LANCASTER COUNTY. The late Democratic convention of Lancaster chose Reah Frazer, J. B. Amwake, J. M. Dunlap, C. M. Johnson, John Houston and J. M. Dare delegates to the Williamsport convention with instructions for Peter Martin Esq., of Lancaster county for Canal Commissioner.

THE BERWICK TELEGRAPH, is the name of a new paper started at Berwick by J. M. SNYDER. It is the same size as the late "Standard" published there, and is Democratic in politics. We wish it success.

LEGISLATIVE.—On last Tuesday a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie railroad, passed the House of Representatives on final reading.

The Montour bill is laid over in the House for the present, and not likely to be reached again this session.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court opened on last Monday morning, with Judges Anthony, Wilks and Covenhoven on the bench. The new Constables were qualified, and the balance of the day was spent in presenting petitions. On Tuesday morning the Grand Jury (Samuel B. Deimer, Foreman) returned a true bill against Sarah Dope, for Larceny. The defendant was arraigned and plead guilty. Being only sixteen years of age, was committed to the House of Refuge during her minority. A true bill was also returned against James Low, for keeping a gambling room connected with the ten-pin alley, near Bloomsburg. This room is the place where the affray arose a few weeks ago. Another true bill was reported against Wm. Robinson, for a nuisance in creating filth, and mud in the gutter of Main Street, in the vicinity of the Bloomsburg Court House.

The indictment against Morris Van Buskirk, for Assault and Battery, was returned not a true bill, and the prosecutor to pay the costs. The cross indictment against Daniel Mullwland, for an Assault and Battery with intent to commit a felony, was reported a true bill. These bills arise out of the late affair at Lou's ten-pin alley, in this place.

The trial to test the sanity of Matthias Kline, of Orange township, came on next—Comley, Buckalew and Hurley, for Relator; Hendrick B. Wright, Bancroft, and Rhodes for Mr. Kline. This is the case which has already been tried by two Inquisitions, one at Orangeville, and the other in this town. The Relator, Mr. Welsh, insists that the old gentleman is beside himself, upon some subjects, and unable to conduct his pecuniary affairs. Mr. Kline is a man who has accumulated considerable property, is now eighty odd years of age, and entertains, what the community adjudge, to be at least very eccentric views upon theological subjects, witchcraft, &c. He is present during the trial, and has a very strange phynomy, a dead, dark, sallow complexion, and of very bilious temperament. The counsel for the defence contend Mr. Kline is the same eccentric individual that he has been years, and nothing more than eccentric and passionate. They urge that it is the old gentleman's property which gave rise to this application for a Commission of Lunacy. The case is still in progress as we go to press, and will occupy nearly the whole week.

On Wednesday morning the Grand Jury presented the following report, and was then discharged.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Columbia: The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the body of the County of Columbia

RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That in pursuance of their duties, they have examined the public buildings, and find the banisters of the stairs in the prison are broken down, and should be repaired.—Some stools are also needed in the prison. The walls about the jail house need repairing and protection: we would recommend large stones to be placed upon the wall. A large table is needed in the Grand Jury room—likewise a better stove.—

The Court House we find in good order. The iron railing recommended by the Grand Jury, to be placed in front of the Court-house and portico, we also recommend. Also, a part of a State road, commencing at the head of John Allerton's lane, in Fishingcreek township, to be opened until near Samuel McHenry's, in Sugarloaf township, and likewise the opening of a part of a new road laid out in Mt. Pleasant township near Andrew Melich. And in conclusion, we would recommend that the supervisors of each township, should repair all other roads out-of-order, without delay. All which is respectfully submitted.

S. B. DEIMER, Foreman.

April 17th, 1850.

ON WEDNESDAY noon the Registers accounts were confirmed.

On Wednesday evening the court granted tavern licenses to the following persons: Anthony township, John Crawford, Beaver, Joseph Howell, Regina Worman, Bloom, Enoch Howell, Regina Worman, Robert Hagenbuch, C. H. Dobler, Samuel Blue, Peter Shug, Zachariah Ross. Briarcreek, R. B. Stedman, Jeremiah Baringer, Geo. W. Nicely, Centre, Samuel Harman, Cattawissa, Jacob Dyer, Charles Hartman, Stacy Mangerum, Danville Borough, John Rhodes, Cornelius Garretson, Jacob Cornelison, Wm. Henrie, John Deen, Derry, John Derr, John Seidel, Jos. Lev- Jacob Seidel, Fishingcreek, Simon Todd, Greensand, Elias Wertman, Hemlock, Jno. McReynolds.

Limestone, A. W. Hulse, Charles R. Hook, Maine, Isaac Yetter, Isaiah Shuman, Madison, John Welliver, Mountpleasant, Frederick Miller, Montour, Geo. W. Yreese, Mifflin, Lydia Schroat, John Keller, Orange, R. Brewer, Jacob Good, Alfred Howell, Samuel Achenbach, Roaringcreek, Isaac Rhodes, Elias R. Wesser, Benjamin Hanch, Emanuel Karns, P. S. Yeager, Jonathan Hanch, David Yeager, David Reinhold, Vally, Philip Correll, Only one application for license was rejected.

The New York Tribune is now enlarged to double its late size. This journal is published by the celebrated Hon. Cassius M. Clay, and is the most respectable Whig journal that we receive.

Lord Mortimer Goodwin who was convicted at January Sessions in Luzerne county for passing counterfeit money was last week sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for four years.

Erastus Scott, who plead guilty upon an indictment for horse-stealing, was likewise sentenced for two years.

The estate of the late Doctor Parkman is estimated at THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, which can now be divided among his heirs.

The Fall Elections.

The people of the State will be called upon to choose several new state officers at the coming fall election. An Auditor General, a Surveyor General and an Attorney General are to be chosen; and this will give a new feature to the election. A pertinent question at this time is, how shall these officers be nominated? Shall the Williamsport Convention nominate these officers, or shall new County conventions be held through the state? For ourselves, we are in favor of the former plan, and think the delegates already chosen can judge as fairly as any others of the qualifications requisite in the men to be nominated. It would be useless to go to the expense and trouble of new conventions in every county. We hope to see the State Central Committee take this matter in hand, and make an early decision as to the proper course to be pursued.

MUSICAL CONCERT.—We had the pleasure of listening to the "New York Vocalists" on last Monday and Tuesday evenings, and found their musical treat a most rich and refined one. Their music is every where pronounced fully equal to that of the best companies, and to this judgment we can heartily accord our assent. Their Bass and Alto voices are second to none, not excepting the great Bass of the Bakers.

PICTURES.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. MERRY in another column. Every body should get a correct likeness of his friends, and while you are at it, return your own face-smile to them. These tokens are the most valuable of gifts. If you are yet young it may be well to suggest that your likeness at this particular time will be quite as good looking as you could expect it to be hereafter, Mr. Merry can attend to you, and has a good apparatus. His room is over Mr. Lutz's Drug store.

Rights of Hotel Keepers.

Judge Parsons of Philadelphia, recently delivered the opinion of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in a case of importance to the public.—A person who was objectionable to M. P. Mitchell, of the United States Hotel, had been ordered out of the house by the proprietor and cautioned never to come into it again.—A few days afterwards he appeared once more, in company with a friend, who had some business with a guest of the house Mr. Mitchell, again ordered the obnoxious person to leave the house. The latter refused, and was then put out, but with no greater force than was necessary. The person thus removed, prosecuted Mr. Mitchell for an assault and battery, when on motion for a new trial the Court decided that, though an innkeeper is bound to receive strangers and travellers, who apply for entertainment, yet he is not obliged to receive other persons. He is bound to keep an orderly house, and has a right to compel a person to withdraw who is not a guest, and who are disagreeable to him or the inmates.

Extent of Telegraph Lines.

Our telegraphs—now no longer a novelty, but still a surpassing wonder—are spreading rapidly over the Union. No less than 7,400 miles were centered at a single point one day, last week, and the whole extent of telegraphic lines over the country is estimated at 10,000 miles. Think of communicating from one end of this wide Continent to the other, from the farthest point "down East" to the extreme point of the Pacific, in a trifle more than "less than no time." Shakespeare must have had this in view when he makes one of the creations of his fancy talk of putting "a girdle about the earth in forty seconds." Shakespeare should have lived in our day—for this, in at least scientific and mechanical working of genius and imagination, is essentially the Shakespearean age; an age in which the genius of the bard might have freer and fuller scope, and revelled amid realities of which even his imagination had no conception.

The venerable red building in North Hamilton street, used for many years as a tannery, has been demolished. Under the floor of the old house, a Burton was found, which is regarded as quite a relic. It is about the size of an American dollar, and contains around the edge the initial letter of each of the thirteen original states. In the centre are the letters G. W. encircled by a wreath of flowers, and around the outside of this wreath, the words "LONG LIVE THE PRESIDENT." We have no doubt it is one of a style of Buttons worn in the republican days of Washington, although it would scarcely suit the Broadway dandies of the present day.—*Eastern Argus.*

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.—On last Tuesday the House of Congress proceeded to ballot for a Clerk in the place of Mr. Campbell deceased. There were five ballots and no choice when the House adjourned. The highest vote given 63 for A. McClintock Young. Walker the subordinate Clerk of the House had 51 votes. Col. Forney of the Pennsylvania is not a candidate.

WILLS MADE ON SUNDAY.—A case was recently tried by Judge Lewis, which involved a question as to the validity of a will made on Sunday, while the testator was in danger of immediate death, or continued a well grounded belief that such danger existed. The court decided the will to be valid; and, that if a will were made on Sunday, under no such pressure, the court would, in the absence of proof, presume that circumstances of necessity existed to justify the act.

Some of the papers have added a pair of spectacles to the likeness of old Dr. Jacob Townsend, and are publishing it as the portrait of Doctor Webster.

In Ohio the law allows parties to a loan to stipulate for any rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent. The legal rate, where there is no express agreement, shall continue as it was.

For the Star of the North.

Messrs. Editors: One year from next fall we elect a Governor to wield the helm of our good old Keystone; and the great importance and necessity of having a firm, capable and honest man to occupy this responsible position, has been felt and seen by us all.—Who should be the candidate of the great Democracy? A man who is a firm, radical democrat, and who loves his party for the sake of his heaven-born principles. A man who will at all times, and under all circumstances defend the rights of the people against Corporate Monopolies, and unholly corrupt Legislation. A man possessed of a sound judgment, a quick discerning mind, and good morals. Such a man is Col. REAH FRAZER, of Lancaster. FISHING CREEK, April 18, 1850.

REMARKS.—Our readers are aware that we do not like the system of puffing every body indiscriminately, for office, and we have refused to publish a number of such laudations. But the suggestion of our friend above, strikes us as a thing of such justice, and so fair a tribute to hard-earned merit, that we give it a place with the heartiest good will. Colonel Frazer, is one of the hard-working Democrats, who toil on in the heat of the contest without ever looking for a reward. He has done yeoman service for years in a county where he could not possibly look for any other reward than the consciousness of doing his duty, as an American citizen; and it is among men who have thus proved their disinterested and honest attachment to political faith, that we may obtain reliable men for eminent public station. We would be most happy to see Col. Frazer nominated for Governor, and feel assured that he would be a terror to the corrupt borer and other evil doers about the State Capital. He would be as fearless as was the lamented Shunk. His election would be beyond a question, if he should be nominated, and would stump the State.

For the Star of the North.

LARGE LEGISLATURES. BY A PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.

Some few reforms have been effectually pressed before the people within the last year, but much more still remains to be done. Among the most important of reforms is this, that we should have a reliable and pure legislative body. Our House of Representatives should consist of at least 200 members, and the Senate of about 75. With such a number the hired borer could do little or nothing—money would not reach the house, and even log-rolling among the members would be at an end; for the more members that you have disinterested on any subject, the more upright will be the decision of that body.

The majority in a small body is of but a few members, and half of these are easily managed by proper means, when they are once known. While in a large body the majority would be a goodly number; and in most cases, at least, more than corrupt bidders would like to tamper with.

The only objection that can be suggested to this reform is that it would cause an increased expense in paying so many members. But these who talk thus take only a superficial view of the matter. If there were 275 members of our Legislature, the people would sooner see the cost, and would then insist, in earnest for short sessions. These would save to the state ten times the amount of the member's pay. Private bills would not so much press out of attention the public business; and boring for special legislation would be a precarious means of livelihood. The general tone of our legislation would be more wholesome, and less tainted by corruption.

And then too the counties should pay the wages directly to their members. The taxpayers would more plainly see where their money went, and in the annual published county statement would appear the sum paid by the county for legislation. The member is the guardian of the county's interest in the legislature, and as he is the officer of the county it were right that his county should pay him. The state-tax had better go to pay on our heavy state debt.

I give to you these hastily prepared suggestions, and hope to see the subject soon brought in its strongest light before the people.

To the Ladies.—Kid gloves may be cleaned with milk. Husbands may be subdued by the use of the broomstick. Paint of adhesive quality may be removed from the cheeks by washing in strong ley, and to prevent the skin from becoming rough anoint it afterwards with lamp oil. Monkey jackets, it is said, will not be the fashion this summer.

Price of Five Thousand Rupees.—A prize of five thousand rupees is offered by the Agricultural Society of India for an improved cotton cleaning machine, capable of separating the short staple cotton grown in India from the seed, and possessing such qualities of expedition, simplicity and comparative cheapness as to render it likely to come into practical use. The Society's prizes of gold medal will also be given to the Successful competitor. The Governor is to approve the machine.

Electro-Biology is a wonderful science, though under other names its wonders were tolerably well understood. Professor Fiske, the greatest professor of this science now extant, was rather non-plussed, as fertile as such professors are in excuses, a few days ago, in New Orleans, after asserting that by his mere will he could sober a man however drunk he might be. A skeptic went to the guard-house, he got a negro who was dead drunk and had four men to carry him to the lecture room. The experiment, however was declined by Mr. Fiske, on the ground that the subject was "not drunk enough," and it was not proper to present a drunken man, except figuratively, to a respectable audience.

ABOTT LAWRENCE, the American Minister to England, has rented a house for which he pays \$10,000 a year, \$1000 more than his salary. Abbott Lawrence may rent and occupy such a house, but Benjamin Franklin never would have done it.

A down east chap, walking with a lady, stumbled and accidentally fell. The lady, thinking to commiserate his mishap, observed that she "regretted his unlucky faux pas."

"I didn't hurt my fore paws," replied he, "it was my knee."

OHIO ELECTION.—The Plaindealer says that the Democrats have carried the state, almost two to one. At the last accounts, it was ascertained that 61 Democrats were elected and 31 Federalists, and 3 Free Soilers.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

(Correspondence of the Star.)

HARRISBURG, April 13th, 1850.

Messrs. Editors: The closing scenes of the session are drawing a dark picture for the people of our old Commonwealth. Best pulls every string to make capital for Montour county, and tries to drive those whom he cannot buy. Thus he threatens the Berks members that they shall not have more than three members in the coming apportionment bill. The Luzerne members he would attempt to intimidate by hinting that unless they vote for Montour, there shall be no appropriation this year to the North Branch extension. During each of the last three days an ineffectual attempt was made to get the Montour bill before the House. On Wednesday, on a motion to suspend the rules, the vote stood yeas 46 yeas 42; two thirds being required. Of the yeas, twenty-four were Whigs and twenty-two Democrats.

On Thursday Mr. Porter again moved to suspend the rules, when the vote stood yeas 58, yeas 35.

New Commissioners have been appointed to review the location of the county-seat in Sullivan county, and meanwhile the county records go back to Laporte, and the courts are to be held there.

A new apportionment bill will be passed in a hurry, and I think it will be of such a character that some Whigs will vote for it, and the Governor be likely to sign it.

HARRISBURG, April 15th.

This has been a busy day in the House. The Bank Committee reported bills to extend about a dozen bank charters. The select Committee on the Apportionment reported a new bill.

An act to prohibit the banks from issuing notes of a less denomination than five dollars passed finally by a vote of 54 to 27. A section of this bill prohibits the circulation of relief notes.

A new revenue bill passed final reading by a vote of 55 to 25.

The Forrest Divorce case came up again, and, after being amended to annul the marriage contract absolutely, passed finally, yeas 42 yeas 40. The Wetherill divorce case also came up and was lost, yeas 34 yeas 45.

The rules being suspended to take up the apportionment bill, after a time the Montour bill was taken up and its merits discussed until the adjournment.

Judge Conyngham of Luzerne is highly spoken of as a proper candidate for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court under the new amendment to the constitution. He would make a strong candidate and a good Judge.

The Governor to-day sent in to the Senate another veto of an amnibus bill. The one-man veto is becoming very convenient when it is the other ox that is gored. J.

New Brunswick wishing to be annexed.—While one section of the country looks upon the disunion of the States as a cure for political evils, another part of the continent considers union with them a panacea for those which they are subjected to. Canada has openly espoused a union with the United States, Jamaica has given several intimations of that kind, and now we have New Brunswick openly proposing it. There was an important debate in the New Brunswick Colonial Parliament on the 5th inst., on the "state of the province," in the course of which Mr. End made a glowing picture of the desolation and ruin of the country, which the attributed to the Colonial policy of the mother country, and openly advocated annexation to the United States as the remedy. He trusts the "gagging despatch" of the Colonial Minister as a hoax. The St. John Morning News expresses the opinion that a majority of Annexationists will be returned to the next Parliament, and says, "a master spirit is required to embody the scattered opinions of the people, and to give them substance in the shape of a well refined principle, that can start upon some broad question." Gradually, but not very slowly, the minds of the colonists are preparing for the event, which seems inevitably foreshadowed in the present discontented mutterings.—*Lalger.*

An important question.—The question whether a minister may charge from the pulpit one of the church members with crime, and read the individual out of church, without being liable to the civil law, has been decided in the affirmative by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The action was one for slander, brought by a female against the minister, for accusing her publicly of violating the seventh commandment. The Court decided that the minister was only performing his duty as instructed by the church.

Electro-Biology is a wonderful science, though under other names its wonders were tolerably well understood. Professor Fiske, the greatest professor of this science now extant, was rather non-plussed, as fertile as such professors are in excuses, a few days ago, in New Orleans, after asserting that by his mere will he could sober a man however drunk he might be. A skeptic went to the guard-house, he got a negro who was dead drunk and had four men to carry him to the lecture room. The experiment, however was declined by Mr. Fiske, on the ground that the subject was "not drunk enough," and it was not proper to present a drunken man, except figuratively, to a respectable audience.

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Terrible Explosion.

An extra from the office of the Daily Republic at Buffalo, dated on Sunday, at 3 o'clock, gives full particulars of a dreadful accident at Buffalo. It says:—"The steamer Troy, from Sandusky and other ports on Lake Erie, attempted, at half past two o'clock this afternoon, to get into our harbour, but being obliged to desist, by the strength of the ice, steered for Black Rock, to land her passengers. When just entering Niagara river, off the head of Black Rock Pier, her boiler exploded with a terrible report, which must have been heard for miles, blowing a part of her upper machinery and sundry of her passengers, the most of whom were gathered on her upper deck, overhead."

The whole number of dead, its ascertained is 12.

IMPORTANT LAW.—A bill passed the Virginia Legislature, at its late session, and is now a law, appropriating \$30,000 per annum to the colonization of free negroes of that State in Africa. It also imposes an annual tax of \$1 upon every free male negro in the State, from 21 to 50 years of age, to be applied in the same way.

We should have no objection to see every Southern State pass a similar law, as, in that event, Pennsylvania would be in less danger of being overrun by this kind of population—in nine cases out of ten a curse to any community in which they are located.

THE ALBANY (N. Y.) Evening Journal (Whig) expresses its regret that the Whig members of Congress do not extend to Gerrit Taylor a warmer support than they do. Gerrit seems to have an intuitive knowledge of when a ship is in a sinking condition.

Death of the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 19—A. M.

I announced to you by telegraph last evening, the dangerous illness of Mr. T. J. Campbell, Clerk of House of Representatives, and that he was not expected to recover having been given up by his physicians. This has proved, alas, too true, as he breathed his last this morning at one o'clock. He was sick one week. His remains will be taken by his son, and the Hon. Mr. Anderson, of Tennessee. They will leave in the morning by the Charleston route. The House will probably adjourn over on Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

Mr. Campbell's death will be announced in the House to-morrow, and on Tuesday an election will take place to fill the vacancy. prominent among the candidates is James C. Walker, the present reading Clerk; Col. John W. Forney, Albert Smith of Maine, St. Clair Clark, and Gen. Woolbridge.

Subscription for Dr. Webster's Family. Boston, April 14, P. M.

The recent calamity that has occurred to this family, has incited their old friends in Boston to raise for them a handsome donation, as a testimonial of continued friendship. The widow of the late Dr. Parkman heads the list with \$500, which has already reached above \$60,000.—*New York Globe.*

Successor of Mr. Calhoun. BALTIMORE, April 13, 1850.

The Governor of South Carolina has offered the vacant seat in the United States Senate to Langdon Cheves, but he has declined accepting it.

South Carolina U. S. Senator. Charleston, April 15.

Francis H. Ellmore, Esq., has been appointed by the Governor of this State, United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Ellmore has accepted the appointment.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The members of the State Central Committee are requested to meet at McKibbin's Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 1st day of May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to take such action as may be necessary to secure the nomination of candidates for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, by a Democratic State Convention, whose officers being made elective by Act of Assembly. A full attendance of the Committee is earnestly requested.

J. GLANCY JONES, CHAIRMAN.

Democratic papers throughout the State please publish

The bill incorporating the First Baptist Church of Lewisburg, passed final reading on last Saturday.

By a late act of the Legislature all criminal prosecutions for misdemeanors, except for perjuries or forgeries are limited to two years.

The citizens of New Orleans are luxuriating on peaches—rich, ripe and luscious! Reader don't you "mouth water!"

We are pleased to meet with one young friend Mr. Smith, formerly of this place, in