ordinary size, with the appearance of having suffered se- | cherish a cordial, habitual and -immovable attachveroly from sickness. He has been very much abused, for the faux pas in regard to the Speaker's chair; but that uffair has nover led us for moment to doubt that he was

There are always more or less distinguished strangers There are always more or iosa distinguishou strangers in Washington during the session of Congress, who generally obtain admission on the floor, under the rules.—
Here are two Pennsylvaniaus, Colonels Wilson M'Caudless and Samuel W. Black, of Pittsburgh. The fine figure, courtly manners, hair tinged with groy—person clad in black—will recall the first to his many friends; while the keen are bright face, straight form, and quick while the keen eye, bright face, straight form, and quick movements, well distinguish the latter, whose valor in Mexico, carned for him unfading laurels. The erect and elastic figure—a face lighted up with an air of command—an eye that moves quickly—is Commodore F. Stockton, of New Jersey, a name famous in undying story, as identified with some of the poblest feats of daring on record. Mark well the next character. That gentleman new standing in conversation with the Speaker, at one now standing in conversation with the Spoaker, at one of the outrances to the passages between the seats, with hat and snuff box in haud, is Win. L. Marcy, the very distinguished Secretary of War, under Mr. Polk. He is "a historical character" as "our John Sergeant" said of General Taylor. A mild, benevolent, good humored congtenance, and an air of repose and equanimity, wonderfully at variance with his bold and masterly reply to

#### The Democratic State Convention. The following are the resolutions adopted in the Williamsport Democratic State Convention, on Friday, 31st of May.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, by her delegates in State Convention assembled, do resolve as fol-

That the doctines and principles of the Democracy, as asserted by the National Democratic Conventions which assembled at Baltimore in May, 1814; and May 1848, we still warmly recognize and sunport, and pledge ourselves, as representatives of the lemocracy of Pennsylvania, not to yield or give up any portion of that broad constitutional platform Wednesday of June. 1851. covering the entire extent of the Union; which is as

1. That the federal government is one of limited and elect Representative Delegates only.

Resolved, That our Candidates this day put in powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government: and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authoral from the constitution does not confer authoral for the success of our candidates, and tracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our country; that every citizen, and every section of the has a right to demand and insist on an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and of arrangement, and others, for their care and attenample protection of persons and property, from do-

meetic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to eforce and practice the most rigid to defray the necessary expenses of the government and for the gradual but certain extinction of the debt created by the prosecution of a just and neccessary

That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions the business of the country with the control of a conin this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political safety, and utility in all business pursuits.

atitutions.

hat the separation of the moneys of the gov

9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration of Independence, and sanc-

ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects being occupied as a store. specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposamong the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified Veto power, by ed by the robbers, who retired; locking the front which he is enabled, under restrictions and respon sibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits direction of the city. Information was immediately cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

grand political truth, of the soverignty of the people and their capacity and power for self-government, which is prostrating thornes and erecting republics on the ruins of despotism in the old world, we feel that a high and sacred duty is devolved, with inceased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to sustain and advance among us constitution liberty, equality, and fraternity, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capaci-

ty of this great and progressive people.

Resolved, That, as Pennsylvanians, our whole country is alike dear to us; we have no sectional bile Tribune. feelings, we know no North, no South, no East nor West. And this great State, occupying her central position can contenance no disaffection to that Union

new expanding from Ocean to Ocean. Resolved, That attempts to create prejudice against any section of the Union, or the institutions they have established for themselves, is, in our opinion, Anti-American and fraught with the most dangerous tendencies, and, impressed with these sentiments, we shall cordially rejoice at, and approve of, such compromise of the existing controversy as will secure the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union, and put to rest the spirit of discord now so fearfully destroying the fraternal regard of the country; and with this view we approve the admission of California a State, with her present constitution and boundaries; and we believe it to be the duty of Congress, at the same time, to provide govern-ments without delay for the new territories of Utah and New Mexico, on the principles of non-intervention, thus disposing forever, in a just and equitable manner, of the embarrassing subject of domestic ser-

sideration of our countrymen, the farewell injunctions of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY,

ment to it, accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as of the Palladium of our political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jeal ousanxiety; discountenancing whatever may sugges even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned: and indignantly frowning upon the dawning of every attempt to aliente any portion of our country from the reat, or to enfeeble the sacred ties that now link together the various parts."

Resolved, That the National Administration, no torious for its want of energy and ability, for its predigality in squandering the public monies—the payment of illegal claims to its own officers and Cabin et, rewarding favorites against the solemn and oftrepeated pledges of its head, before election, by unusual and unheard of proscription; by its inaction in regard to the necessary protection of the New Territories, denying them the benefit of all government whatever; by their repeated blunders in regard to our foreign intercourse; have but too truly realized what the Democracy predicted of them priror to election, and what the country mouons to realize since

that event.

Rhsolved, That the State Administration, true to General Scott. Look at him well: for he is emphatically a man of the age, and has made his mark upon the guished only by a factious and illiberal policy, reimporishable annals of our country. wise and benificent measures of the late Democratic Administration of the lamented Shunk, and fixing upon the Commonwealth an odious system of cor-porate and irresponsible monopolies, us well as using he Veto power for party purposes; indicate unerring, ly that our great and good commonwealth should return to its Democratic policy, the only true conservative principle of the Constitution and of the freedom of the people.

Resolved, The Committee being unable to agree in favor of a permanent time and place for holding future Democratic State Conventions, respectfully suggest to the Convention that the next Conven be held at Reading, Berks county, on the first

Resolved, That we recommend to this Convention hereafter to dispense with the Senitorial Delegates,

nomination, viz: WM. T. MORISON, Canal Com-missioner, Col. J. PORTER BRAWLEY, for Surveyor General, and EPHRAIM BANKS, for Auditor General, are standard bearers that the democracy can follow with confidence—that in them the great

we can confidently say, to our respective constitudencies, that never were auspices more favorable for success to our cause that the present, and we confidently expect by vigilance, to realize for them. an old-fashioned, Pennsylvania majority, of at least twenty thousand.

Resolved. That we tender the thanks of this convention to the commissioners of Lycoming county, for the use of the Court House, and to the committee tion to the comforts and wants of the convention while in session.

Mr. Thompson offered the following:
Resolved, That this convention take this occaeconomy in conducting our public affairs, and that sion to express to the citizens of Williamsport their no more revenue ought to be raised than is required most cordial thanks for the kind reception they have extended to them, and assure them that they will bear away with them, and long cherish, the most pleasant recollections of them, and their beautiful borough.

### Extensive Bank Robbery.

The most extensive bank robbery that has taken place in the United States for a number of years, and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place occurred on Saturday night last. The vault of the Dorchester and Milton Bank, at "Dorchester Corner money power, and above the laws and will of the was entered, and about \$35,000 in bank hills and people; and that the result of Democratic legislation specie abstracted. The facts of the case, as far as we have been able to ascertain them, at present, are as follows. About sunrise this morning, a gentleparties of the country, have demonstrated to candid man residing at Dorchester was out taking a walk, and practical men of all parties, their soundness, and discovering in the road a bank bill, he picked it up, and found it to be a new one dollar bill on the 7. That Congress has no power under the con-Milton and Dorchester Bank. Proceeding a little stitution to interfere with or control the domestic farther to his surprise he found another bill of the institutions of the several States, and that such same character. He still continued his walk, and States are the sole and proper judges of everything a short time after picked up a large number of other appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by bills on the same bank; in all amounting to between the constitution, that all efforts of the abolitionists five and six hundred dollars. Thinking there was or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with something wrong, he immediately went to the house the question of slavery, or to take incipient steps in of one the officers of the bank, aroused him, and relation thereto, are calculated to head to the most stated the circumstances. They both then repaired alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all to the bank building, which is a wooden edifice, such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the per- and their suspicions were momentarily relieved by manerey and stability of the Union, and ought not finding the front, door locked and everything bearto be countenanced by any friend of our political in- ing the usual appearance. They entered the building, however, and found the inside door of the banking-room open; the vault which is guarded by two ernment from banking institution is indispensable heavy iron doors, was examined, and they discoverfor the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people. by gunpowder, the place entered and all the money carried off. The first door of the vault had four locks tiond in the Constitution, which makes ours the which had apparently been opened without force; land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of the second had two locks, with strong bands of iron every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in covering the key-holes, and fastened with a padlock. the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the key, removed the ion bands, and finding that their owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our Statute books.

keys, removed the 1500 using, angumang that the instruments were not calculated for the work of opening the door, inserted gunpowder in each of the keyholes and blew off the lock. The banking room is laws from our Statute books. | holes and blew off the lock. The banking room is Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands in the second story of the building, the lower part

The Money taken consisted of the following sums: S29,000 in bills of various denominations, on the Dorchester and Mitton Bank; thout \$150 in bills of other banks, and about \$1,000 in gold and silver, put up in small bags or sacks. All this was removdoor of the building as they left, put their booty into a wagon, and started off, as is supposed, in the Heath were despatched to the spot. They found everything as above described, and ascertained a few particulars which may lead to the detection of the perpetrators of this bold and during robbery.

SENATORIAL GOSSIP.-Henry Clay, accompanied Resolved, That in the recent developement of this by Senators Poote and Dickinson, went over to Annapolis in Maryland, on the invitation of Senator Pratt, of that state, and spent a day or two there, last week. On their arrival, the Mayor invited them to the Senate chamber, and offered them (in the presence of a large assemblage of people,) the hospitalities of the city. Mr. Clay replied in his usual happy manner. In the course of his remarks he, of course, alluded to the "Compromise" Bill, and expressed the firm conviction "that that party whether whig or democrat, which at the present time gives the greater support to the peaceful adjustment of the difficult and delicate questions at present distracting the national councils, and seriously threat ening to disturb the harmony of the Union, will b entitled to and most assuredly will receive the last ing confidence and gratitude of his country.".

THE BIRD AND THE SNAKE. -Interesting Incident. -We take the following paragraph from the Mo-

Two gentleman of our acquaintance, of unimneach able veracity, witnessed a scene the other day worth They observed at the distance of some recording. thirty feet from them very strange and unaccounta-ble conduct on the part of a bird-commonly called the "cow bird," resembling in color and shape the mocking bird of this region, though somewhat smaller. On watching it narrowly, they discovered that it was engaged in a conflict with a snake some eighteen or twenty inches in length. In a few mothe snake by the head, and flying with it to an old

ments the bird was victorious. It suddenly caught pine tree, succeeded, after a hard struggle, in fastening it on a pointed splinter. Thus pinioned, the snake was entirely helpless. The hird watched it for a moment with apparently the utmost complacency, and then continued its repast, devouring within ten or fifteen minutes three-fourths of the length of the snake.

A Lowell boy, writing from California, by the late steamer, speaking of the market says: I am

opinions."- Boston Atlas. It is his cabinet who are winning the gold-"Old expressed in the following prophetic language: "To Zach" only receives his regular wages. [Post. | consumption.

-350

Ten days later from California-Arrival of the Cherokee, pith over \$1,250 in Gold Dust.

The steamship Cherokee, Captain Windle, arrived at New York at five o'clock yesterday afternoon from Chagres, whence she sailed on the 24th ult. She brings ten days' later intelligence from Califor nia, received at Panama on the 20th ult., by the steamship Panama, which left San Francisco on the 1st of May, with over a million of dollars in gold dust. The Cherokee has on freight \$1,152,361, received at Chagres from San Francisca, via Panama There are also about \$100,000 in the passengers' ands. The passengars on board the Cherokee were conveyed in 21 days from San Francisco to Cha

gres, the quickest trip ever made.

The news is interesting. Business at San Francisco was good. The markets were active, and prices of merchandise improving. An immense number of gold seekers were starting for the mines.
The California Legislature has adjurned. They have passed a law creating the office of State Assayer, until a mint be established in California. I'ho delay in admitting California as a State into the Union, is causing great excitement and much ill

feeling. The reports from the miners are favorable. NEWS ON THE PACIFIC. -Since the sailing of the last steamer, one of the most interesting considerations to the people of California has been the action of Congress in regard to our admission into the Union. The delay of justice in this case excites great discontent among the people of all parties here. One of the primary causes of excitement is the neccessary conflicts of authority between our State ndiciary and the revenue department of the general governmet. In the absence of federal courts, admirality cases have been tried in our District Courts place the Domocracy of Ponnsylvania in a proud posi- islature shall not be authorized to interfere with the priand in executing process, some unpleasant intercourse has taken of the State and Federal authorities. This is to be much regretted, as each has no doubt followed with a

conscientious discharge of duty.
On Thursday evening last, a large meeting was held on Portsmouth square to take into consideration the present consideration the present condition of our affairs. A committee of our most respectable citizens was appointed to report at an adjourned meeting this afternoon. Several speakers addressed the meeting, all of whom strongly supported the authority of the state; and the assembly seemed unanimously to support the present state authorities at erery hazzard. The immense commerce of California has filled our harbors with shipping from every quarter of the globe, and our highways are crowded with the natives of every clime. In this condition of things, we have to choose between anarchy and aw, and if the factions in Congress will prevent us from a participation in the laws of the Union, but as the thiof?—and if so, how much better are those who, one alternative is left—we must "be a july unto our-

Our Legislature has adjourned, and the members have returned to their homes. They had an arduous task during their session and their acts have received the general commendation of the people. of their most important acts has been the Foreign Miners' Tax Bill. They have also passed a law creating the office of State Assayer, until a mint shall be established in California,—Pacific News of

May 1. MINING INTRILIGENCE .- We gather the following facts from the Sacramento Transcript. Between the North and middle Forks, but little is doing, in consequence of high waters. The snow, as late as the 23d ult., upon the mountains and high lands, was from four to six feet deep. Notwithstanding, there are nearly ten thousand people patiently waiting until the snow and water shall subside, and give them a chance to work.

THE MARIPOSA DIGGINGS-STOCKTON, April 28, 1850 .- I have just seen, at the store of Mr. Wm. II. Wallis, of this place, two pieces of quartz rock, with gold intermixed, weighed together forty and fifty pounds. They were broken from a lump of gold and rock, weighing one hundred and thirty-three bounds, found on the Mariposa, below Fremont's camp. The lump was broken by a drunken German who found it, to ascertain the quantity of gold in the centre. He sold the two above mentioned pieces to Messrs. Powel, Smith & Ingham, for \$275. I have also seen at the same store, a round lump (more than half gold) weighing seven pounds. It was found in an arroya, below Fremont's camp on the Mariposa, by a company of twelve. They have refused \$1,500 for it. These lumps are for

sale at the store of Mr. Wallis.

Miners in the neighborhood of Hangtown have been leaving, for the canons high upon the Middle Fork, during the last month. Some who have returned, report not less than ten thousand persons in

A rich gulch has been discovered leading into the Mormon ravine. The dirt has to be earried one hundred rods to water, and many persons at that make from twelve to eighteen ounces per day. Working men about Hangtown had made good wages during the whole winter.

Our agent, Mr. McKiernan, accompanied by Mr. Fish, of the firm of Turner, Fish & Co., and Mr. Van Dyck, of the firm of Van Dyck & Belden both of San Francisco, kindly inform us that they have visited these exceedingly rich diggings, and that they have seen upwards of sixteen ounces washed out of one pan—the lobor of two hours: a lump of seven pounds was taken from the same hole, which they consider a very beautiful specimen of quartz and

MOQUELEME-INTERESTING DISCOVERY-Mr. Lane merchant, of this town, and Mr. McKinney, of Moqueleme, in a recent tour through a region bordering on that river, discovered a cave or grotto of great extent. They found that it contained large quanti ties of stalactite, and saw evidences of gold. The Indians who accompanied these gentleman were horror-stricken at the audacity of our friends when they entered a cave which tradition said no man ever returned from alive, Mr. Lane found the skeleton of a human being some distance from the openng .- [Stockton Times.

#### Startling News From Santa Fe. By Telegraph exclusively to the New York Tribune.

Washington, Monday, June 3. Governor Washington, of New Mexico, arrived on Saturday night, bringing important news from Santa Pe. I learn that not long before he left a public meeting was held, to consider the boudary I'he meeting resulted in a foarful riot, which was about o end in a general fight, when the officer commanding the garrison ordered the troops to interfere and prevent bloodshed, which was done, though not A great excitement prevails in without difficulty. the city, the people of which declare that they will oppose to the utmost the attempt to force upon them he authority and laws of Texas.

The riot which has now taken place is said to have been provoked at the instigation of an Assistant Quarter Master, a Texan, attached to the U.S.

This is evidently only the beginning of the disturbances which will take place there, unless prompt measures are taken to check the pretensions of Texas. The recent letter of Hugh N. Smith, delegate from the territory, which will soon reach his constituents, is not calculated to allay the hostility they feel, in view of the attempt to despoil them of of their rights. Mr. Smith as I learn, in consequence of this intelligence, has changed his design of re-turning immediately home and will reman at least him, and save the country. In doing so, he has placed has fixed upon for the consideration of his claim to

A Young Dung.-Four young men of New Alpretty little French girl. They fought with small pistols, charged with buck-shot; the distance was ten paces, and they were stationed and took aim be fore the word "fire" was given. After two shots, a buck-shot in the calf of his leg. | A reconciliation them! Mark it! then took place, and the parties went home, though which of them is to have the little French girl is yet unsettled.

AN EMANCIPATOR .-- A Writer in New York Jour nal of Commerce, tells of a conversation he had with

Erie Weekly Ohserver.

ERIE, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

CANAL COMMISSIONER, WM. T. MORISON, of Montgomery. AUDITOR GENERAL, EPHRAIM BANKS, of Millin. SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. P. BRAWLEY, of Crawford.

The Resolutions of the State Convention. The reader will find, in another column, the resoluions adopted by the State Convention, held at Williams. port. However much we may be chagrined at some of say the members have gloriously redeemed themselves cople upon the all-absorbing question of the day.

### That "Extra Pay" Once More.

As the Gazette has fully made up its mind that we are in "incorrigible Yankee," and as it has as good as acknowledged that the members from Eric county did take their portion of the "Extra pay," the voting of which it denounced so unmercifully as disherest, etc., etc., per-haps it will humor our "infirmit," a little by answering another question. Does it believe the partaker is as bad like the members from Eric county, took the dimes without any of the responsibility, than those who shouldered the responsibility and pocketed the dimes also? An answer roquested.

## New York Weekly Globe.

As requested, the publisher of this paper has furnished ron of the quill-a sound, able, and interesting political and news school, richly worth the price of subscription; \$2 per single subscribers, and \$1 when taken in clubs of 20. At these rates it must soon obtain, as it deserves, an immense circulation

## Petty Jealousy:

The Cleveland Herald talks about the "Cleveland and Buffalo Railroad." Such petty jealousy is contemptible. There is no such railroad in contemplation, but there is one in contemplation from Erio to Cleveland, which we might, with as much propriety, call the Erie and Columbus railroad, because it connects at Cleveland with another road leading to Columbus. We apprehend these Cleveland gentry will wake up some fine morning and the shore of Lake Erie, terminate at Erie, and "no where

## Barnum's Museum, Buffalo.

We observe that Barnum's Museum in Buffalo, under the management of Mr Albert Case, recently manager of the Philadelphia Museum, was opened on Wednesday last for the reception of visitors. Mr. J. 11. Powell, of this city, and his accomplished Lady, together with some others of his company, are engaged, and made their first appearance before a Buffalo audience on the evening of the opening. They will undoubtedly draw, and we bespeak for them from our Buffalo cotemnoraries the attention their undoubted talents deserve.

# Acknowledgement.

Our acknowledgments are due to Mr. Barney, the gentlemanly superintendant of the Keystone Saloon, for a vory accoutable present of fruit, etc., etc. The Salaan under his excellent management, will undoubtedly continue to be a favorite resort for the hungry or thursty.

#### Compromise Meetings. Public meetings have been held at St. Louis, Florence.

lar object in view is called at Nashville.

# "Personal Contamination."

The Gazetta takes exception to our approbation of the course and efforts of Henry Clay to settle the slavery question. This is natural—the Editor of that sheet cannot understand how we can approve the course of an opponent when he is right. It is beyond his narrow comprehension. The words of a Democrat, no matter if they are as true as the Book of Revelations, with him, are rank herisy. It was this species of narrow bigotryhis intolerance of opinion—that directed his pen when he said he "feared some degree of 'personal contamination' will result from the embraces of his (Henry Clay's) now born friend!" Now, we profess and trust we act upon a different theory. What we doem correct we approve, whether it omanates from Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, or Tom Corwin. What our reason teaches us om political parties who differ as to policy and measures, puestion and the claim of Texas, when a hot dispute is wrong, we denounce, no matter if it has the sanction yet "as to the federal Union and its preservation, we exof the name of Jackson, or Cass, or Buchanan. But is there any thing strange in our approval of the recent course of Henry Clay upon the slave question? Have we aban- the voice of a parfet who has served his country well, doned a principle heretofore advocated? Far from it .-We stand now where we stood in 1848, upon the platform of the Nicholson letter, and the Baltimore resolutions. Henry Clay has joined hands with Lewis Cass in an effort to settle the question upon that platform, and we can do no less than award him our praise. Is there any thing strange in this, we repeat? We certainly see nothing, and are confident an intelligent public will look upon it as we do. On the contrary, how far above the petty cavelings and whimperings of such bigots as the Editor of the Gazette, does such a course place us. Henry Clay towers high above the weak and imbecile administration of Zachary Taylor-hurls defiance at its defenders-sneers at its want of statesmanship and courago. and with a voice that, was wont to call around him the chivalry of his party, aummons them again to stand by until the first Tuesday of July, which the House himself side by side with the honored leader of the Democracy in 1818. This spectacle we know is gaul and wormwood to the hangers on and seekers after executive favors of the Zacharite party, and like the Gazette they bany, Indiana, went out of town on the 18th ult., to have a duel. The principals were James Orr and Frank Zeigenhain, both aged 18. The cause was a being sounded by "such worshippers," but it will not do. being sounded by "such worshippers," but it will not do. He and Lewis Cass have joined hands upon the Constitution in an effort to cure the "five gaping wounds" which are endangering the existence of our glorious one of them had his trowsers torn and the other had Union, and they will do it, and the people will sustain

# Childish.

Ex-Governor Tazowell, of virginia, has written a better to Mr. Foote, which is published in the Union, in manner, of the embarrassing subject of domestic servitude.

Resolved, That we will yield to none in our devotion to, and warm, zealous and cordial support of, the Union, and we will defend, presere, and propicted onions, cider, vinegar, Shaker teet it at every hazard, and at overy sacrifice; and teet it at every hazard, and at overy sacrifice; and to sacrifice; and to sacrifice; and to sacrifice; and the Union, and women.

The late steamer, speaking of the interest sacrifice is and still is, one of the strongest abolitionists in the criticism of no-nothing children!

The late steamer, speaking of the interest and still is, one of the strongest abolitionists in the criticism of no-nothing children!

The late steamer, speaking of the interest and still is, one of the strongest abolitionists between the free and slave States are injurious to the interest and safety of the latter. He says: "Lam now done with his black boy, (who was a slave until he arrived at the age of 25 years, according to the laws of New Jersy.) He said, "I have sold him. I am to move the laws of New Jersy.) He said, "I have sold him. I am and was adjutant of his regiment (16th lufantry) during and was adjutant of his regiment (16th lufantry) during and was adjutant of his regiment (16th lufantry) during and was adjutant of his regiment (16th lufantry) during and was adjutant of his regiment (16th lufantry) during and was adjutant of his regiment (16th lufantry) during and was adjutant of his regiment (16th lufantry) during and was adjutant of his regiment (16th lufantry) during and was adjutant of his regiment (16th lufantry) during and was adjutant of his regiment (16th lufantry) during and was adjutant of his regiment (16th lufantry) during and was adjutant of his regiment (16th lufantry) during and was adjutant of his regiment (16th lufantry) during and was adjutant of his regiment. which he takes the ground distinctly for disunion, be-Forty-five deaths occurred in Washington, space of the life of a very old man, the next generation the Mexican War. He also belonged to Col. Humphrey D. C., during the wack ending June-14 were from | will surely witness its annihilation." We guess the Ex- Marshall's cavalry regiment, and fought gallantly at Bu-Governor is getting childish.

Col. Benton and Free Soil. Col. Benton has lately become the political shrine at

the foot of which the entire body of Wilmont provise pol-

iticians, of every grade and condition, from John Van

Buren down to his scattered followers wherever found, offer up their adorations. By some hocus pocus pass, inknown save to the true and veritable disciples of the "Sage of Kinderhook," their political Mecca has been transferred, sans ceremony, from the umbrageous "free soil" cabage fields of New York, to slave-holding Missouri. But although they could thus easily transfer their allegiance, the "corner stone," the "Wilmot," was too heavy for their shoulders, and inglorious as it may appear, they are forced to abandon it to an untimely grave. with naught but a stray plank from the wreck of the "Buffalo platform" to mark its last resting place. Instead of their new leader, "old Bullion," applying his shoulder to the work of removal, he appears to be as anxious that the defunct "pet" should "s'eep on in quiet," as even Cass, whose opposition to it, in its pristing verdancy, they denounced so indignantly. The other day, in the Sonate, while amendments to the "comthe acts and proceedings of that Convention, we must promise" were under consideration, we find this new leader of "free soilism" actually voting upon every propby taking such a bold stand upon the true Democratic osition in relation to slavery in the territories, side by side latform. There is no c: v ling about our position now! with Gen. Cass. For instance, one of the original section, We stand where we ought to stand, in favor of the Un- as reported by the committee, was that the territorial legison and the Constitution, and opposed to all sectional and latures were restricted from passing any laws affecting tional issues, which by subverting the one endangers the primary disposal of the soil, "and in respect to Afrithe other. Upon such a platform we are willing to stand can Slavery." Mr. J. Davis desired to amend by striwith our banner floating, or, if fate wills it, fall! They king out the words quoted, and inserting-"that said legtion-as the Keystone of our political arch-and we have | mary disposal of the soil, nor pass any laws for the introplace between the representatives | no doubt they will contribute materially in strengthening | duction or exclusion of slavery, provided that nothing the hands of the patriots in the Senate new laboring to herein contained shall be construed to prevent said terriheal the "five gaping wounds" in the body politic, so torial legislature from passing such laws as may be neeloquently depicted by Mr. Clay in his speech published | cessary for the protection of the rights of property of every by us last week. It was expected that the Democracy kind which may have been, of may be hereafter, conof Pennsylvania would speak, and they have, elequently formably to the constitution and laws of the United and truly spoken the sentiments of nine tenths of the States, held in or introduced into said Territory." This a poor chance of success, even with the most perfect paramendment was lost by a vote of 25 to 30, Messrs. Benton and Cass voting in the negative. This, it will be counties." The Democrat takes exception to this, and seen is one direct vote by the leader of "free soilism," in favor of the doctrine of "non-intervention." The south wanted to authorize the introduction of slavery, but Benton and Cass stuck to the doctrine laid down by the latter in his celebrated Nicholson letter, and defeated them .-The north then tried their hand at the same game, and with like results, it being upon a motion by Mr. Chase, the Democrat will agree with us that those who procured which was, in effect, another form of the Wilmot proviso. This was negatived, ages 25, mays 30. Messrs. county, or "out siders" from no particular locality, will Cass and Benton voting in the negative. Accordingly, the original provisons of the bill still remained. Mr. peat we shall support Mr. Brawley, as his name at the Seward then proposed to amend by adding the naked head of our columns fully proclaims, but we know then provision of the Ordinance of 1787. This was rejected are many who will not, unless some setisfactory expla--ayos 23, nays 33. Messrs. Beuton, Cass, Spruance and | nation is given of the phenomena we have spoken of Webster voting together in the negative, and Messrs. us with an exchange, and right heartily do we welcome Hule, Seward and others from the north, voting in the it. We find it all it has been represented by our breth. affirmative. Still the original features of the bill remained, when Mr. Berrien proposed to amend by striking out the words, "and in respect to," in the section under discussion, and adding, "establishing or prohibiting," which motion was agreed to-nyos 30, nays 27. Mesers, Webster and Spurance, and the extreme south voting in the affirmative, and a portion of the north, including Messrs. Benton and Cass, voting in the negative. This would change the section to read, "said legislatures shall not be authorized to pass any laws affecting the primary disposal of the soil, nor instituting or excluding African slavery in or from said territories." The intelligent reador will plainly perceive that there is no essential difference between Mr. Davis's amendment, and that here of his safety, the balm of his health, the balsam of his adopted by the Senate. Mr. Cass seems to have taken life-her industry, his surest wealth-her lips, his faitha more consistent view of the question than Mr. Webfind that all the railroads from the East or West, along ster, who voted against Mr. Davis's motion, and supported Mr. Berrien's. Mr. Bonton was likewise consistent, and really and truly stands fairer upon the Domocratic platform of non-intervention. And yet he is the pet of the rampant "free soilers." Verily, there is a marry to make them happy-if you love mankind you great deal of consistency in such politicians.

A Most Excellent Proposition. A bill is now before Congress, reported by Senator Dickinson, of New York, which we hope may become a law, authorizing the coinage of a cent piece, to be composed of one tehth silver, nino tenths copper, and to weigh twenty-five grains. The same bill also proposes the creation of three cent pieces, to be composed of three fourths silver and one fourth copper, and to weigh twelve and three eighths grains. An important feature in this now three cent coin is. that it is to be procured at the Mint only in exchange for the small Spanish money (fips, shillings and quarters) at their current value a not by weight. The exchange is to be made in lots not | modious Stable on Centre street, one hundred and twenty less than thirty dollars at a time. The cent is about the size in diameter of a dime, of a reddish color, with a hole in the centre. The three cent piece is a little less than a hulf dime, and of a white silver color. The cent is de-Ala., and Clarksville. Tonn., and resolutions favoring signed as a substitute for the present copper coin. Its the plan of the Committee of Thirteen passed. The weight is 25 grains; while that of the present cent is 163. lars have been expended in equipping the troops which Hon. Cave Johnson, late Postmaster General, presided The large round hole in the centre of the piece is a sailed on the Cuba Expedition, and two millions more at the Clarksville meeting. A meeting having a simi- novel feature, and has been introduced for the sake of the remain at the disposal of prominent citizens of New Orfollowing advantages:-It extends the diameter of the loans, who are interested in the movement. pieco to a proper measurement, being the same as that of the dime, which is as small as desired, for such a coinit affords a distinctive mark, by which the piece may be recognized and safely paid out, even by the touch: it affords a facility to retailers to put the piece up in parcels, say of a hundred or a thousand, by stringing them, or puting them on an upright stake or file. The three cent piece is an alloy of three fourths silver and one fourth copper; its weight 123 grains, its diameter just midway between the gold dollar and the half dime.

A Patriotic Letter. That war-worn voteran, Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, has written a letter to the Editors of the Union, in favor of the compromise as reported by the committee of Thirtoen. He says while "we shall always have in our bespoet unanimity among the patriots of the north, south, east and west, whether whigs or democrats." This is both in the field, and the councils of the nation. Side by side with his great fellow-statesman Henry Clay, in a erisis like the present, he knows no north, no south, -no geographical divisions, or sectional issues-nothing but the Union!

A True Opinion. The St. Louis Receille, a noutral paper, in remarking upon the present position of the Administration of Gen. Taylor, says: "There is something humiliating in the reflection that a hero, who had gained imperishable re- their furnaces. Will some of the protectionists explain nown, in so many hard-fought battles, should endanger it all to gratify the ambition of partizans. In a time of political excitement, when two parties, with definite and distinct opinions, are striving for the ascendancy, the election of an independent candidate for the Presidency is a dangerous experiment, and non-committalism a questionable, if not a suicidal policy. A military hero, fresh from the battle-field, may be borne into power, without announcing his political principles; but he will find it more difficult to break down the lines of party than to broak through the lines of the best disciplined military force. This, ere now, has been the experience of Goneral Taylor. In endeavoring to please all parties and all soctions, he has sacrificed the support of all; and now, from what we can learn, is cordially sustained by neither ho North nor the South, the Whigs nor the Demograts."

"Futher, what does the printers live on?" "Why child?" "Because you said you had'nt paid him for four years, and still take the paper." "Wife, spank that child."—Ix paper.

Yes, spank the meddling brat-what does he know about honesty and punctuality. Editor's belong to subscribers, body and breeches, and it's a likely story if they

ena Vista.

### The Crawford Democrat and Mr. Brawley's Nomination.

We desire no political controversy with our police prethron in regard to the propriety of nominations  $m_{\Sigma_1^k}$ by the party, and least of all with the Crawford Derecrat. We have always supported the regular nomes. tions of our party in good faith, and intend to do to here. after, if not "cheerfully," at least with as little granding as possible. The nomination of Col. Brawley, hower, er, for an office he was not an aspirant for before the people, by the Convention at Williamsport, and the fathat he was not even named before that convention in the office he had canrassed the State to obtain, struck at in our simplicity, as a little unusual, if not catirely atprecedented in the annals of our State politics; and as expressed our surprise and fears accordingly, and transfor the success of the nominee, the phenomena would to explained. The Democrat is "sorry to see" this-ic; we apprehand it is not more so than we were to "ect" the other; not because we owe the nominee any ill-x." personally, but we desire to see our ticket triumph, go, riously triumph, because if a part is defeated, if the long breach is made in it, instead of laying it to the true cause, the whigs and free-soilers will proclaim it as condemnation of the resolutions of the convention, and they, as we had learned by telegraph, and since ascentained by actual perusal, reindorse the platform upon which the Democracy were defeated in 1843. We desire to see this platform successfully sustained by the Democracy of the State, and hence we could not but look upon the nomination of a man for an office he had never been named for, by delegates to a convention . Put of whom, at least, had been instructed to vote for him fer another office, as peculiarly unfortunate, and not calculated either to harmonize or promote success. We also knew that he could not command the full democrate vote of Crawford, and the result of the Gubernatorial election in 1848 was a painful warning that a man that cannot obtain his full party strength at home, stands ba ty drill. We said this, and added "other north-western "totally differs with" us, and says from its "knowledge of these counties, which is, at least, equal to" ours, at "feels confident Mr. Brawley will receive a most enthu-sinstic support in them all." We hope the Democrat is correct, and that the "wish is not father to the thought," but if it should not be, and Mr. B. is defeated, we think his nomination, whether they were delegates from Era have to shoulder a fearful responsibility. We again to

A Newly Married Editor's Rhapsody. Some newly caught Editor, who has never been kept wake o' nights by the squalling of the "nice, wice, bessed little baby," or his inkstand tiped over among his exchanges, or upon his newly writ editorial, by his eldest hopeful, thus rhapsodizes the pleasures and necessity of matrimony; "If you are for pleasure-Mary! If you prize rosy health-Mary! And even if Money be your object -Mary? A good wife is "Heaven's last gift to man". his angel and ministers of grace innumerable-his Sal Polychrestum or gem' of many virtues-his Pandora, cr. easket of clestial jewels-her presence forms his best company-her voice, his sweetest music-her smiles, bis brightest day-her kiss, innocence-her arms, the pala fullest counsellors-her bosom, the softest pillow of his cares-and her prayers the ablest advocates of lieaven's blessings on his head!

If you love the Creator you ought to marry, to raids him up worshippers-if you love the ladies, you ought to ought to marry to perpetuate the glorious race-if you love the country, you ought to marry to raise up soldiers to defend it-in fine, if you wish well to earth or hearen, you ought to marry, to give good citizens to the ore, and glorious saints to the other!" As a christian and a patriot, what does our bachelor cotemporary of the Gatette think of this?

# A Flattering Prospect.

The Fredonia Censor in speaking of new buildings being crected in that "terminus of all the railroads, save "Our village presents a busy appearance at present, and improvements are going on rapidly," For instance, a, couple of gentlemen "are now erecting a large and comteet long, and two stories high in front, which will be completed in a month or so." This is certainly a flattering prospect, and we are glad to hear that the Edster will so soon have some place wherein to rest his cars!

The France American says that six millions of dol-

The Editor of the Guzette is mistaken in his cozclusions-althogether mistaken! He says we are an "incorrigible Yankee," and that our inquisitiveness will yet be our death. Now, we venture the assertion that he never heard of a genuine Yankee loosing his life from such a cause, but we have heard of a "Lancaster Dutchman," who actually took sick and died after being catchised by a "Connecticut clock-pedler."

D' The Fredonia Consor felicitates itself in its denunciation of Mr. Clay, because the Eric Observer speaks well of him. The Editor of the Consor is not singular, and his reasoning and conclusions are neither new nor novel. We have read, in sacred history, of the pharisees denouncing the Son of Man because the publicans spake in his favor.

The Ohio State Convention have resolved that the Legislature shall meet only every two years. They have also determined to fix the Sonatorial term at aco. instead of four years-being the same length as that of the Representatives-and to place the eligibility of Senators and Representatives, as regards age, upon the same footing-the age of 25 being adopted.

# A Tariff Fáct.

The shipments of pig iron from Glasgow, and Liverpool to New York, have fallen off 10,000 tons within, the past four months, as compared with the same months of last year. The price is so low in England, that many of the inon masters are determined to step a portion of

# An Editor Turned Preacher.

Mr. E. W. Hutter, formerly editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, was licensed to preach the gospol by the German Lutheran Synod, of this State, at its recent seseion at Pottsyillo.

To Notwithstanding Lopez's expedition against Cuba proved abortive, it appears not to have been without its beneficial effects. We see it stated, as a positive fact. that the cholera, which lately prevailed at Havana with great virulence, ceased instantly upon the receipt of the intelligence that Lopez: had landed at Cardenas. Not a single new case was reported on the next day.

The family of fools is ancient -Conneaut Reporter. Well, really, we did not know you traced your geneol-

ogy so far back. IT The "Bakers" sing this evening in Conneaut, Ohio. Are we not to have them here? We are sure the reception they met with when here before was of a character to induce them to revisit us on their way East.

III' Harris' "Queen City Saloon" continues to be the favorite resort of the Ladies these warm evenings. They do say his Ico Cream and Sedy, are a little the coolest and best articles in town.

The editor of the Ohio Statesman made some assertion which the reporter of the state convention, now in session at Columbus, pronounced to be false. "For which," says the editor, "we kicked him and his defence, which he held in his hand, out of our office "