THE VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1850.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

AGENCY.

☞ V. B. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions and making collections for the American Volunteer, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM T. MORRISON,

of Montgomery County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

EPHRAIM BANKS,

of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. PORTER BRAWLEY,

of Crawford County.

☞ THE RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Williamsport Contention will be found on our first page.

WOOD'S HOTEL.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. JOHN S. WOOD, (a gentleman of accomodating disposition, and every way qualified to make a most excellent landlord,) has leased that well known hotel, re-recently kept by Mr. Martin, at the Rail-road Depot. Mr. Wood, we doubt not, will use his best efforts to accomodate and please his guests, and we therefore feel safe in recommending his house to public favor.

"THE MODEL AMERICAN COURIER."—The editor of *M'Mackin's Model American Courier* notified us some time since that he could not afford to exchange with any paper that did not "puff" his "Model," and recommend it as the very best paper in the known world. Of course we refused to administer to the inordinate vanity of its editor, and true to his threat he refuses to exchange with us. If he thinks this grieves us, he is mistaken, for we were always of opinion that our paper was worth two of the "Model;" but yet this act goes to show the mean spirit of certain city editors. If the city weeklies wait for us to puff them into notoriety, they will wait a long time. Should any of our friends, however, desire a good and well-conducted literary paper, we would recommend *Neal's Gazette*. It is a paper that requires no "puffing."

THE WEATHER, for the last few days, has been moderately warm and pleasant, and we may now *hope* that Summer has at last arrived. "The man with the white hat" and linen pantaloons made his appearance in our streets several days since, which, we take it, was the first *official* knowledge our citizens had that Summer was with us. Welcome, then, summer. Your long contest with that cold hearted old gentleman, Winter, and the doubts entertained as to who should gain the victory, makes your presence the more enchanting.

All creation rejoice at the approach of Summer—the season of flowers, of sweet perfumes, and green landscapes. Man rejoices to be released from Winter's prison house, and to again enjoy the sweet scented breeze of summer. Little birds make the green woods echo with their merry song, and the busy bee kisses the opening bud at early dawn, in raptures of delight—all creation is made glad. Welcome, then Summer.

☞ To attempt a reply to the blackguard of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, would be a waste of time. He is a fit creature to do the dirty work of the Galphin administration at Washington, and the present corrupt State administration. It is the duty of the organs and understrappers in the employ of Taylor's administration, to sanction all kinds of villainy. To defend the Galphin robbery and assail in coarse Billingsgate language those who expose the weakness, inability, and corruption of the "powers that be" at Washington, is the work for which the editor was employed. One rogue generally defends the acts of another, and of course the editor of the *Telegraph* has a fellow-feeling for those who committed the Galphin robbery. But we cannot waste time and paper to reply, at any length, to this contemptible hireling of the Galphinites.

NEXT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—According to the recommendation of the recent convention at Williamsport, the next democratic State convention is to meet at Reading on the 1st Wednesday in June, 1851—a year hence.

COMMISSIONERS.—Gov. Johnston has appointed John Strohm, of Lancaster, William Williamson, of Chester, and Wm. M. Watts, of Cumberland county, Commissioners to locate the seat of Justice of Sullivan county, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the late Legislature.

The Friends of Education in the United States are to hold their Convention in Philadelphia on the 4th Wednesday in August next, pursuant to adjournment in October last. An address by Horace Mann, urging the attendance of the delegates and the importance of the objects designed by it, has just been published in a circular.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—The Whigs of Dauphin have nominated the following ticket—Assembly, John C Kunkle, John Cooper. Commissioner, George Zinn. Director of the Poor, Samuel Bechtold. Prosecuting Attorney, James Fox. County Surveyor, Samuel Hoffer. Auditor, Allan Sturgeon.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—This Southern "fizzle" is still in session. The Hon. W. L. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, is president. Nine States only, viz: Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, Tennessee, and Arkansas, are represented; or rather parts of them, for from some of the States there is only a single Congressional representative. The only business thus far has been the presentation of several sets of resolutions, more or less rampant in their tone, which were referred to a Committee appointed to consider and report upon all resolutions submitted to the Convention. The committee has not yet rendered a report of its deliberations. The Convention commands very little attention, and its proceedings excite little or no interest any where.

Judge STRICKLAND, of the West Chester *Republican*, who was prominent before the Williamsport Convention for the nomination for Canal Commissioner, supports the nominee with commendable heartiness. He is a whole-souled Democrat, and a more honest upright man never breathed the air of heaven.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—The Democracy of Fayette county held their primary elections on the 10th inst. They voted for two members of the Legislature.—Messrs. Dower and Griffin, the old members, had no opposition. For Prosecuting Attorney, Bierer beat Irwin two votes. Allen for Sheriff—Wolfe for Commissioner.

ADMIRABLE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions adopted by the recent State Convention, assembled at Williamsport, are of the right stamp, and worthy of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. They were reported by that unflinching Democrat, Col. REAH FRAZER, of Lancaster, and re-affirm, in emphatic language, the cherished principles of the Democratic party—those principles which have guided the destinies of this great nation, through eventful periods of her history, to a glorious and enduring prosperity. They embody a truly national feeling, and are a dignified and firm rebuke to those who would build up sectional parties, and divide and distract different portions of the Union by sectional issues. They are imbued with the same catholic spirit, that pervaded the minds of the patriots and statesmen of the revolutionary epoch, when in a crisis of the greatest magnitude they harmonized like brothers in a common cause, and united discordant and jarring materials, into one great and harmonious whole. One who loves his country cannot but respond with all his heart to the sentiment so eloquently expressed, "*That as Pennsylvanians, our whole country is alike dear to us; we have no sectional feelings—we recognize no North, no South, no East, no West—and this great State, occupying her central position, can countenance no disaffection to that Union now expanding from Ocean to Ocean.*"

The resolutions reaffirm the "Baltimore platform," and smother in oblivion the puny efforts of a few disaffected and pretended Democrats, who have in Pennsylvania been striving to throw us into the deathlike embraces of the Abolitionists. The Democracy of this county expressed the true sentiments of the party on this subject at its recent Convention, notwithstanding the reckless assertions in our midst to the contrary, and we are happy to find those sentiments so triumphantly sustained by the assembled Democracy of the State. We hope to hear no more canting by any pretended Democrat, about the "*narrow and contracted Baltimore Platform.*" The doctrine of non intervention on the subject of slavery, is the national and truly Democratic doctrine, and he is an enemy to the peace and prosperity of the country, and perpetuity of the Union itself, who inoculates the contrary. It throws that subject in the power of the people, who are to be affected by the vexed question referred to, and discountenances all foreign interference as injurious and pernicious in its tendency. It is the Democratic doctrine—for it inculcates the true policy of relying upon the honesty of the people and their capacity to govern themselves. "That government is best which governs the least"—which is particularly true of a government of limited and proscribed powers, like our own. The institution of slavery is a local institution, countenanced by the common law of the land, before we had a national existence, and forced on us by circumstances over which we had no control. That it is an evil which all deplore, few will deny, but the evil was brought on us by others, and not by ourselves. It grew up and was fostered in our colonial state, and extended by the force and power of the evil itself. But by our laws it is a social institution, over which the constitution of our nation has confessedly, no power, either to expand or restrain, but whose existence it was bound to recognize and acknowledge, and could no more deny, than we could doubt that of ourselves.

But because this is so, are we to labor after impossibilities, and carry on a crusade against the rights of our southern brethren? Are we to say to them, although we have not the right to meddle with your affairs directly, by the terms of the Constitution, we will appeal to a "higher law," and do so indirectly? Such is not in accordance with the letter or the spirit of the compact, into which the sovereign states have entered.

We are therefore highly gratified at the patriotic and noble stand taken by the Williamsport Convention. The Convention of last year, which assembled at Pittsburg, went beyond its jurisdiction, and transcended its powers—it *misrepresented* the *Democracy* of the State on that subject at least, to say nothing of others. The wound is now healed. The honor of Pennsylvania is again untarnished. She stands forth a worthy member of the Old Thirteen.

WHERE ARE THEY?

A few of the Federal prints in the employ of the Galphin administration, continue to assert that Gen. Taylor retains the confidence of the people! No one who had the least regard for truth would make so reckless an assertion. In the Senate, a few days since, Mr. Clay, during the delivery of a few remarks in favor of the Compromise Report, called on the champions of Gen. Taylor to appear! "Who are they, and where are they?" asked Mr. Clay. "If," continued Mr. C., "if the administration has a single friend in the Senate, let him meet me face to face!" But not one responded—not one dared to avow himself friendly to the Galphinites. Truly the people have had their eyes opened, and can now see the true character of those who they elevated to power. It was a dark hour for this country when the people decreed against that patriotic statesman, Gen. CASS, and in favor of Gen. TAYLOR. But that great error has proved a good but severe lesson to the people, and at the proper time they will rise in their strength and scatter the Galphinites to the four winds. They cannot again be deceived by Federal professions.

GIDEON J. BALL.—This gentleman (late State Treasurer,) has been urged by a number of Federal papers as a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Mr. B., however, has published a letter declining the nomination. Sensible.

A hail storm of unusual violence visited Princeton, New Jersey, last week. A number of the stones were of the size of hen's eggs. The damage to property was very great. Not a house in the city escaped with less than six window lights broken, and some lost as many as sixty.

A tremendous fire occurred at Pittsburg on Friday night last, as we learn by a slip from the *Post*. It commenced in Ryan's building, which extends from Fifth street to Virgin Alley, (mainly occupied for manufacturing purposes,) and before it could be arrested had destroyed property to the amount of about $50,000. Mr. Ryan's loss, alone, over and above insurance, is set down at $25,000.

The Census-takers will soon commence operations, and every facility extended to them in the shape of information will make their table so much the more valuable, as authentic and reliable statistics of the population, resources and productions of the country.

A Washington letter to the Harrisburg Intelligencer says:

Mr. Hampton, of the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means, with the assistance of Mr. Meredith, and the Whig members generally, is preparing a Tariff bill, and so soon as it can be perfected it will be presented to the House.

DEATH'S DOINGS.—From a Harrisburg paper we clip the following. From our heart we sympathize with the distressed parents of the deceased children:

DIED—At Duncan's Island, on Sunday, the 2d ult., of Scarlatina, Ellen Dorsey, aged 6 years and 10 months. On Tuesday, the 4th, Benjamin Stiles, aged 3 years and 3 months. On Thursday, the 6th, Greenbury Dorsey, aged 8 months. On Friday, the 17th, Henry Dorsey, aged 5 years and 4 months—children of Dr. Thomas Duncan.

"NO ENEMIES TO PUNISH."

Senator BRADBURY made a noble speech a short time since in reply to TRUMAN SMITH, Senator from Connecticut. It will be recollected that Mr. Bradbury, early in the session, offered a resolution calling upon Gen. Taylor and his cabinet officers to state the cause of complaint against the Democratic office-holders who had been removed by the "no-party administration." When we take into consideration that Gen. Taylor, both before and after his election, pledged himself that he would remove no man from office except for dishonesty or incapacity, the resolution of Mr. Bradbury was not only proper, but just. Every man removed from office by Gen. Taylor, was, according to the professions he had made, either "dishonest" or "incompetent." Mr. Bradbury wanted to know in what way these removed officers had been dishonest and incapable, and it was in defence of his resolution, and in reply to Senator Smith, that he made the speech of which we speak. This speech contains a number of valuable facts, showing up the beauties and sincerity of "no-partyism." From it we are put in possession of the following facts. We have room for only a brief contrast between the *acts* of a party President and the *practice* of a professed "no-party" chief magistrate.

The Galphinites, let it be remembered, seek to justify the proscriptive acts of the Regenty by a reference to the "ruthless and horrible proscription" of Whigs by "Old Hickory," whose cruel barbarity is assailed most unmercifully. Gen. Jackson commenced the universal sweep of Whigs from office—the bloody work was continued by Van Buren—and Old Zack is only "equalizing" the offices, and giving places to the Whig party who had been entirely ostracized! A short statement will show the absurdity and falsity of the charge. During the first *three years* of Gen. Jackson's administration there were only *forty* removals made for cause or without cause. What has General Taylor done? Truman Smith admits that this "no-party" administration of Zachary Washington has removed, in the short space of one year, in one single department of the government, *three thousand four hundred and six;* while the whole amount of removals, under Gen. Jackson, during *eight* years of his "relentless proscription," was only 491. Again, when Gen. Jackson came into office, there were in the different departments at Washington, only 56 Democratic Clerks and 340 Federalists, or Whigs as they now call themselves. On the 4th of March, 1841, when Harrison came in, and after the sweeping proscription of Jackson and Van Buren, of which the Whigs complain, there were in those same Departments, 224 Democrats and 276 Whigs—the latter party still retaining the majority after twelve years of Democratic ostracism. The salaries of the Democratic Clerks in all the departments in Washington amounted to $286,715 while those of the persecuted Whigs reached $331,338. In May ensuing, less than three months after Gen. Harrison's inauguration, this *excess* of Whig salaries reached $413,313. These are some of the facts of the case, exposed in Mr. Bradbury's speech, and (as the Baltimore *Argus* says,) "we might go on to show the utter falsity of the charges made against the Democratic administrations, and the uncalled for, *bitter* and relentless proscription of the present incumbents and *incumberers* of the high posts of the nation. We have thought it but simple justice to place these facts in the hands of our friends that they might be prepared to meet the reckless charges of Whig demagogues, and place the character of the champions of Democracy on their true and lofty position."

THE HERALD AND MR. CLAY.

As we anticipated, our neighbor of the *Herald* is out in full cry against HENRY CLAY. In that paper of last week is an article of near a column in length, which handles Mr. C. in rather rough style. Mr. Clay's present position is pronounced by the *Herald* "intolerant, supercilious and overbearing in the highest degree." And what has Henry Clay done—what offence has he committed—that he should be so bitterly reviled by the editors of his own party? Why is it that he is thus assailed? Simply because he cannot and will not sanction and support the so-called President's plan for adjusting the slavery question! Because his good sense will not permit him to abandon the Compromise Report and favor the nonsensical plan submitted by the President, he is denounced and ridiculed by Federal scribblers, who are as ignorant of the difficulties which now threaten us, as is the President himself.

"Poor Harry Clay!"—he whose clarion voice has so often roused to action the men of his party—whose mighty influence as leader of the Federal forces, has been so often felt and acknowledged—who was ever ready at a moment's warning, to grapple with his political opponents, in defence of Federal principles—the great statesman and acknowledged head of Federalism—this is the man who is now subjected to the assaults of the editors of his own party. This is the man against whom the minions of the present corrupt cabal at Washington are directed to wage war. What ingratitude! Gen. Taylor—a man who never spent one cent for the party to which he now belongs—who never even acknowledged himself a "Whig" until recently—for him to attempt to dictate to that old veteran, Henry Clay, is supremely ridiculous.

As a political opponent we have always admired Mr. Clay, and we realy feel a disposition to defend him, now in his old age, against the foul attacks of the Galphin administration. As a political man, Mr. Clay is a full blooded, out-and-out Federalist, but he is nevertheless a great man, and therefore entitled to respect. His recent course in the Senate has been that of a sincere patriot, and it is because of his course that he is now attacked by men in the interest of the robber administration. These attacks will not injure Mr. Clay nor will they have the effect to drive him from his position. He *will* favor the Compromise Bill, and he *will* oppose the so-called President's plan, the abuse of understrappers to the contrary notwithstanding.

"THE SOUTHERN PRESS."—This is to be the title of the new Southern paper about to be started at Washington, and which is to be devoted to "a defence of Southern rights and institutions." We have received a Prospectus for this paper, with a request that we publish the same, if we feel friendly to the enterprise. We cannot comply with this request, for we are decidedly opposed to the enterprise. The "*Union*" is quite Southern enough in sentiment for us, and at times too much so. The hot-heads who wish to get up this Southern organ, will find, to their sorrow, that they have counted without their host.

The Steamships Hermann and Atlantic arrived at New York on Sunday last. Their European advices are not important. Cotton had advanced, but bread stuffs had declined in the Liverpool market.

LETTER FROM CUBA.

We received, a few days since, the following letter from Mr. Wm. Miles, who left here in company with others, some time since for California. It will be read with interest by his friends and acquaintances. We are glad to hear of the good health and spirits of our enterprising friends.

HAVANA, Island of Cuba, May 20, 1850.

FRIEND BRATTON:—According to promise, I write to you. Our companies that left on the 9th and 10th, Harr, Peffer, Leidig, Hecker, Winsrd, Maurice, Harn, Summerland, Swigert, Taylor, Baily, Martin, Hutt, Rheem, and myself, took up lodgings at Tammany Hall, N. York, and in good health and spirits started on our journey on the 13th. For our mutual benefit we concluded, if possible, to avoid crossing the Isthmus, on our way to California. From good and reliable information, we *unanimously* agreed to go with Capt. French's express train, by way of Orleans, Fort Lavacca, Texas, overland to San Francisco. I would advise all who design going to the "Gold diggins" not to take steerage passage in M. O. Roberts' line of steam ships. In the first place tickets were issued for the "Georgia" numbering 600. Each man was to have been furnished with a separate birth, when the fact is, there is but *two hundred and fifty*. Deliver us from such sleeping places!—We all trudged down, I know not how many flight of stairs, to the "hold," for a so called mattrass. The *grab game* had to be carried out, to get a spot to lie down. We had to set and lie alternately on out dirty, wet "mak shift" of a bed, to secure it from being carried off by some person unknown. The boarding might do, providing the steerage passengers acted with decorum, but they thrust into the dishes like hogs. To get anything to eat, without it being mixed like *Kale Kanoh*, is very difficult.—The other day, in order to secure my share, I had rice, molasses, crackers, beans, and soup, all in my tin plate mixed together. As much has been threatened this line, through the press, all I have to say in conclusion is, *buy no steerage tickets on this line!*

We weighed anchor on Monday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Nothing of much interest occurred in starting, except the sight of hundreds on deck, making the welkin ring with hearty cheers. Fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers assembled to take, perhaps, the last adieu. Had you been on board, or one unaccustomed to sea faring, you would have thought the last farewell had been taken. On Tuesday night, May 14, we had a terrific storm at sea. Never do I wish to behold another such scene, or experience what I then felt. In passing Cape Hattrass, the noble vessel plunged, rolled, and dashed, as if intelligently bent on destruction, by the force of the briny deep. Groans, sighs, heart sickness, tossing to and fro, seemed to take hold upon all, as though a general emetic had been taken. We were, too, literally swamped in our greasy mattrasses, the water having gained admittance to our chamber, which is a gangway or passage on either side of the vessel. Though the mercy of Him, who has all power in heaven and earth, none perished, but rather benefited, the writer not excepted.

The morning dawned most welcomly and beautifully. Nothing of interest occurred during the day.

May 16, in sight of Charleston, S. C. There we exchanged mail. May 17th, in sight of the coast of Florida; continued in sight all day. 19th, the Island of Cuba, and Havana, the capitol, ushered in, beautiful to behold—health and spirits good. A Sabbath at Sea is not the time for meditation; all bustle and confusion as we approached Havana. We felt now that the dull and monotony of sea life would soon terminate—the prospect of passing to our land route from here, made all hearts glad. Now that we are anchored at Havana, I will give a brief history of things here. That an insurrection or revolution exists, you need not doubt. As we neared the port, we beheld on the left the garrison manned, flags unfurled, and on the right, marshalling of militia, amidst the ringing of the city bells, and the wild or frantic moving of the populace, all in expectation of a general outbreak. Yesterday a hundred and fifty prisoners were taken and brought to the city in a steamer. Fifteen hundred soldiers, said to be under the command of Gen. Lopez, from New Orleans, had taken Cardenas; such is the report. A number of frigates, ready for action, are lying near us. The Cuban authorities will not permit us to land—though they may—*we having just landed.* If ever I beheld the American flag with pride, it is here! Her noble stars and stripes, waving from the topmost mast of many American vessels and ships of war, molest ing none, and seeming to bid defiance to the insults of foreign "Craft," whilst martial law is rigidly enforced. Many noble and patriotic hearts desire to take part or have share, in assisting a down-trodden people to rid themselves of Spanish tyranny! I wish you were here, and feel as we feel; I know your devotion to *equal rights*, would long to strike a blow for precious "Liberty!"

But I must now close, being confined under deck, to evade the scorching Sun. If you think proper to give publicity to this letter you are at liberty to do so; but must take the trouble of making the corrections—I am not accustomed to write for newspapers. I shall write again, if all goes well, when at the "diggins," or sooner if convenient. If this does not interest, I will do better next time.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. MILES.

Public Schools of Carlisle.

Names of scholars returned to select school for March and April, 1850.

No. 11.—Samuel Bitner, Constantine Lippe, L. T. Greenfield.

No. 12.—Margaret A. Harkness, Margaret Hoffman, Margaret A. Steel.

No. 13.—Lena Schmol, Ellen Armstrong, Alice Shirow.

No. 14.—Thomas Woodburn, James Richards, Charles McGlauchlin.

No. 15.—Elizabeth Burkholder, Elizabeth A. Stroup, Rebecca Proctor.

No. 16.—William J. Natcher, John Snodgrass, Luther Myers.

The names are in order of their improvement during the last quarter. Those standing highest being named first in each school.

"The Democratic State Convention nominated the candidates whose names are given under our head to-day. We know all the nominees by reputation, and regard them as good men and available candidates. The democracy of Franklin county will learn with surprise, and perhaps a little indignation, that their vote was given to the Cameron pet for Canal Commissioner. Happily, he was not successful."

Chambersburg Valley Spirit.

The Democracy of this county, we opine, have the same cause of complaint, the Delegates elected by our County Convention having supported Mr. HUBLEY through nearly all the ballotings. Although no instructions were given our Delegates, the name of Mr. HUBLEY was mentioned with disapprobation in the County Convention; and one of the Delegates, at least, there pledged himself not to vote for him. We verily believe Mr. HUBLEY could not have received a half dozen of votes in that Convention, and yet in the face of this state of facts, the Delegates from this county supported him to the utmost, thereby confirming all the suspicions that were at the time entertained on that subject.

THE CAPITOL.—The Committee on public buildings in Congress, have reported in favor of enlarging the Capitol, under the surpervision of the joint Committee of both houses. This has been rendered absolutely necessary by the increase of the number of Senators and members of the House.

REPORT OF THE BRIBERY COMMITTEE.

On our first page will be found the report of the Committee appointed by the late Williamsport Convention to investigate the bribery transaction, of which we spoke in our last. Attached to the Report are the affidavits of the Delegates who exposed this base business, to which we invite attention. This exposure should open the eyes of the people, and should teach our Democratic friends of the different counties to beware how they place confidence in the professions of a certain corrupt band of politicians, who, for the purpose of accomplishing their base ends, are ever ready and willing to resort to the most desperate expedients. The "*Star of the North*," published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, and which is regarded as one of the most orthodox and able Democratic papers in the State, thus refers to the frauds that have been practiced under the garb of Democratic professions:

Every year the plunderers league together to advance some man under whom they shall be enabled to fatten from the public treasury. One of these abject creatures is an editor who puffs his Magnus Apollo week after week. Another is a supervisor of some public work, and he must carry his county or lose his bread and butter. Another has perhaps no influence, but he has money, and falls to buying delegates at $100 per head. Some of these sycophants have perhaps already held office, and this sharpens their appetite for a new suck at the public teat. They stand licking their dry jaws, eagerly waiting till fate shall elect their man. Some of them sound his praises on the highways, on the pavements, and in the public bar rooms. The "Buggstown Ramshorn" puffs him every week, and puts up his name in letters six inches long. These are the plunderers.

The Convention meets, and they swarm around the delegates like the frogs and lice of old Egypt.—Their pestiferous breath assails you every where.—They are clever, and spend money freely. What care they for a $100? They can easy make that up if a man is elected whom they can control.

Now, to come to the point, we do not mean to say that Mr. Hubley was privy to the bribery attempted at Williamsport. We believe him far above that, and feel confident that he knew nothing of it. But he is an amiable "clever" man, whose only fault is that he has not yet learned to say "no" often enough. The Rankens, the Ovenshines, and that race of creatures felt that if he was nominated and elected they could bring influence to bear on him which would give them office, where they could easily get back the money they had spent, and pay themselves for the boring they did to get him delegates.

The mass of the people are honest and must see to this thing. For ourselves, as soon as we have room we shall fearlessly speak right out upon this subject again.

The *Chambersburg Sentinel*, another prominent Democratic paper, contains an excellent article on the same subject, from which we take the following extracts. Indeed, every true Democratic paper in the State takes a similar view of this matter:

Some of the friends of Hubley, after some eighteen or twenty unsuccessful efforts to have him nominated, basely attempted to bribe into his support Messrs. Greene and Donalnie, two of the delegates from the county of Philadelphia. It appears from the affidavits of these delegates, that Messrs. Ovenshine and Rankin, two "borers" of a certain corrupt clique, undertook to purchase their votes by paying them as a consideration therefor, the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, several of the notes of which were on the Middletown Bank. How many members of that Convention received pay for their votes we are unable to say, but we think it not improbable, that the same iniquitous influences were brought to bear on some of the other delegates.

We were not much astonished at the disgraceful conduct of Rankin and Ovenshine: We looked for nothing different from a certain corrupt clique.—We well knew that it was one of the modes resorted to by them to worm themselves into power. The *Harrisburg Keystone*, an able and reliable Democratic journal, months before the assembling of the Williamsport Convention, notified the people that such *would be the case*, and the disclosures recently made before that body of Delegates, but too plainly prove, that those *far seeing* editors were not mistaken in their anticipations. It was fortunate for the Democratic party that these corruptionists were detected, and we are truly rejoiced to know, that there was a sufficient amount of integrity in that Convention, to successfully resist every undue influence, which was attempted to be brought to bear upon it, by that corrupt and disgraceful clique of politicians.

It is high time for the Democratic party to cast off these corruptionists. The party has already suffered much by the pretended devotion of such men to it. They only support regular nominations when they individually expect to profit thereby. An honest man and a sound Democrat but rarely receives their support. When elevated to office, they almost invariably sacrifice principle for the sake of expediency. Best, the late Speaker of the Senate, is a case in point, and yet disgraceful as was his conduct, he was but a more creature in their hands. We say then, once for all, that such politicians cannot too soon go over to the Whigs. They generally act with them, and they cannot possibly confer a greater benefit upon the Democratic party, than by openly arraying themselves against it. Then would the Democratic party cease to be responsible for their disgraceful doings.

The Democratic party has frequently been injured by a departure, on the part of some of its pretended friends, from long established usages. Of this reprehensible conduct Simon Cameron furnishes a case in point. Has he not, we ask, upon a number of occasions lent himself to the Whigs to overthrow the Democratic party? Did he not in 1845 enter into a bargain with the Whigs and Native Americans, with a view of defeating, and did he not actually, by that combination, defeat the election to the United States Senate of George W. Woodward one of the best, the ablest, and purest of men of which this or any other State can boast? Did he not at the election of 1846, exert every influence in his power to defeat the re-election of William B. Foster, as Canal Commissioner, one of the most efficient officers the State ever had? Was he not opposed to the re-nomination of Governor Shunk, and did he not afterwards in a clandestine and disreputable manner attempt to effect on the very eve of the election, a union of the Whigs and Native Americans, for the purpose of defeating his election? We trust then for the future, that our Democratic brethren in the different counties of this Commonwealth, will be careful to keep out of our State Conventions, any Delegates in the least inclined to favor dishonorable cliques.

THE CENSUS LAW FOR 1850.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that this law has been published, and it is very comprehensive. The information which it proposes to embrace includes population, professions, color, occupation, place of birth, number of marriages, deaths, the persons who can read and write, deaf, dumb, blind, insane, slaves, fugitives and manumitted, the acres of land improved and unimproved, the cash value of each farm, the value of farming implements and machinery, the live stock, the produce during the year ending June 1, 1850, and the quantity of each particular article; the products of industry and the values; names of towns, counties, and cities; the aggregate valuation of real and personal estate, the amount of taxes assessed, the number and character of the public schools, the extent of public libraries; the number of criminals; the cost of labor, the average price of board to a laboring man per week, the average wages of a female domestic per week, the average payment of a carpenter per day, the average wages of a day laborer, the average wages of a farm hand, the number and value of the churches, and indeed every species of social statistics which can make those kind of tables valuable as sources of public information and reference.

CHOLERA ON THE PLAINS.—The St. Louis *Union* learns from a gentleman just down from Council Bluffs, that the cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent among the overland emigration. Sixteen members of a company from Michigan had died. Six of another company also had sunk victims to the fearful malady, and many others had experienced its attacks.

GOOD.—The Boston *Post* says, that the Galphin Whigs are all in tears to think that Henry Clay should refuse to allow Gen. Taylor's *claim* to statesmanship! The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier actually sobs aloud.

WILLIAM T. MORRISON.

That sterling Democratic paper, the Wilkesbarre *Farmer and Journal*, which is conducted by our esteemed and accomplished friend, SAMUEL P. COLLINS, Esq., thus speaks of the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner:

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.—The Saturday evenings mail from Williamsport brings the news of the nomination of WILLIAM T. MORRISON, of Montgomery county, for Canal Commissioner. From the rumors afloat, and the means and appliances, which it was notorious were to be used there by a certain set of unprincipled men, this is a result in the last degree gratifying, and we will confess unexpected. Mr. Morrison was a member of last House of Representatives, and voted with remarkable correctness. All accounts concur in representing him as a most excellent and worthy man, and one whom the Democracy can support without shame or fear. The Representatives of this county in the last Legislature, speak of him with enthusiasm.

Our early choice was for Nimrod Strickland, because we knew him to be a man without guile, above reproach, and untainted by the weakness which yields to temptation. His prominent and determined hostility to all public wrong, however, invited and fixed upon him, the hostility of all that was rotten and corrupt in the State, and his nomination has, in consequence, been defeated. By the proceedings of the Convention, however, it will be seen, that he received a most respectable vote, and that it was his friends going for Morrison that nominated the latter. The Democracy of this county may rest assured that they would have yielded their support to no man for a nomination unless of the same stamp of Strickland. This is an additional guarantee of the integrity of the gentleman nominated. We await the further news from Williamsport with some anxiety, especially after the developments referred to in another column.

THE CONVENTION AND THE BANKS.

There is much truth expressed in the following article, which we take from a late number of the Philadelphia *Spirit of the Times*. It gives us no pleasure to endorse these remarks, but yet they are *facts*—facts which a true Democrat should not be afraid to acknowledge.

From the Spirit of the Times.

One of the resolutions, passed at the recent session of the Convention at Williamsport, denounces the State administration for "reversing and overthrowing, as far as possible, the wise and beneficent measures of the late Democratic Administration of the lamented Shunk, and fixing upon the Commonwealth an odious system of corporate and irresponsible monopolies," &c.

Now all this is very well, as far it goes; but we are pained to confess, that it does not go any great distance. Gov. Johnston is answerable, just as any other politician, who departs from sound principles and favors unjust and injurious measures; but to no greater extent. In permitting the passage of bank and other corporation bills, he was true to himself, his past political career, and true to his party. He can be accused of no recreancy in this matter. The party that elected him, has always advocated the grant of corporate privileges, and we do not know that Gov. Johnston ever committed himself to an adverse policy.

We turn from Gov. Johnston to the Democratic majority in the Legislature, and there find the true source of the evil, which is here laid at the door of the Executive. It affords us no pleasure to involve them in the guilt, charged by the Convention on the Governor; but the interests of the party require that this matter should be placed in its true light.—The greatest curse of the Democracy of Pennsylvania for many years, has been the number of men in its ranks, who, while professing the most ardent devotion to principle, have never risen above the most paltry personal considerations. The history of the last Legislature is a striking proof. What "corporate and irresponsible monopoly" did the Governor fix upon the Commonwealth, that was not brought to his hands, cut and dry, from a House in which the Democracy had a decided and indisputable ascendency? What single bank charter was passed, that does not owe its success to Democratic votes? Shall we then censure the Executive, who never professed hostility to such institutions, and, perhaps, return the very recreants who have really done the mischief to the Legislature, and afford them new opportunities to "reverse and overthrow" the salutory policy of Gov. Shunk? We know, very well, that such suggestions will shock the ears of easy partizanship; but we profess, and practice, an independence of action, which will not permit us to pass over such an opportunity for rebuke and admonition. It would have been far better for the Convention to have stigmatized the Democratic majority for its surrender of sound principles, and to have left the Governor in the hands of his own party. Far better certainly, not to have offered our weakest point—our most vulnerable spot—to the shafts of his friends!

We do not pretend to hold the Democracy responsible for the conduct of every member, who deserted the true creed of his party on the bank question.—But they are responsible to this extent, that they have never yet, so far as we know, discountenanced a single one, who was guilty of such treachery. It is a source of great regret, that the Convention did not begin at the right end of the matter, and place such a brand upon the selfish and mercenary apostates of the last Legislature, as would effectually have deterred others from an imitation of their infamous example.

CALIFORNIA NEWS—MORE GOLD.

The steamer Cherokee, which arrived at N. York on Wednesday last, from Chagres, brought $1,352,361, in gold dust. The same vessel brought the California mails to the 1st of May. The news is of a somewhat interesting character. We glean the following:

At San Francisco, trade has assumed a more lively turn, and as the large amount of gold, which has been wintered in the mines comes down, it gives an impetus to all kinds of business.

The owners of cattle along the country, are beginning to supply milk and butter, which reduces the price of the imported article.

Another great excitement has taken place at Panama. The owners of the Panama steamer Echo having been robbed by a colored boy, he was arrested. The natives rushed to the rescue, and put the party to flight. The next day, upon the occasion of the re-arrest of the boy, a fight took place, in which Mr. Sempler, of New York, was killed. It is reported that five or six of the natives were shot.

All the Americans became highly excited, and turned out, and it was only by the utmost exertions of the Governor and American Consul that a general fight was prevented.

The body of Mr. John Everett, of Cayuga, N. Y., was found horribly mutilated.

The Legislature of California adjourned, after passing 143 acts and 17 joint resolutions.

The *Alta Californian* of the 1st May, says: "The steamer Panama sails about 4 o'clock with 150 passengers and $140,000 in gold dust. This shipment makes up an amount not less than $335,000 forwarded to the Atlantic States since the 1st day of March. In other words, over *three millions and a half of dollars* have been shipped in three steamers from this port."

Some large operations have lately been made on the gold run creek. We saw a gentleman, yesterday, who returns home on the next steamer, and has just sold out a claim to 150 feet along the run, for $10,000. He says this is not as high a figure as some other like claims have been disposed of—an eighth of one which brought $4000.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Her Majesty's steamship Driver, will sail at an early hour this morning for Valparaiso, with $200,000 in gold dust.

Considerable of a contest was going on for securing the seat of government. San Jose was strongly urged by its citizens.

We understand from a gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday, in the steamer Senator, from Sacramento city, that the citizens of that place would assemble, it was thought, to give an expression to the popular feeling on the subject of the admission of California into the Union. The spirit of the prevailing sentiment in that section may be learned by consulting the resolutions adopted at the recent meeting in this city. The whole country is clamorous for immediate admission.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Trade has assumed a more lively aspect. The demand upon our markets by the surrounding country traders, and the gold dust just beginning to be received, are important auxiliaries to its improvement. The transactions, except in flour, have not been large, unless at forced sales.

Flour—Chili, per 200 lbs. $10a10,50; Oregon, per bbl., $9,50a10; Richmond, $9a9,50.

Lumber—American rough, per M. $23a28; planed on one side, $33a39,50; mill dressed floorings $35a$40.