

THE VOLUNTEER.

John D. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLESTON, THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1851.

An Apprentice to the Printing Business, WILL be taken at this office, if application be immediately made. A boy from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, will be preferred. He must be of good moral character, and possessed of a thorough English education.

We return our thanks to Mr. McLANAHAN, of the House of Representatives at Washington; and to Mr. BAILY, of the Senate, and Messrs. SOULEZ and BONHAM, of the House, at Harrisburg, for important public documents.

By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Alleghenians, the sweetest vocalists of the age, will give a Concert in Education Hall, on Tuesday evening next. These singers are celebrated throughout the country, and their Concert here should be well attended.

St. Valentine's Day.—To-morrow will be St. Valentine's Day, and this festival of love will doubtless be celebrated in a becoming manner. Some of our merchants and booksellers have furnished themselves with Valentine missives, sentimental and comic. We hope none of a vulgar or objectionable character will be circulated. It is a poor and miserable joke to tax a friend, or even an enemy, with the penny postage for such paltry annoyances. They should be ranked among the by-gones. It is an evidence of an evil mind, of cowardice, to send an objectionable missive to an enemy, and he would send one to a friend in unworthy the boon of true friendship.

Motives.—Why do not our farmers more generally try mules for farm work? In many countries they are extensively used. They are much more hardy than horses, more cheaply kept, subject to fewer diseases and accidents, and are generally found, we believe, to do more service, both on the farm and in hauling loads to market. We have seen them, after thirty years service on a plantation, seemingly in as good condition as ever. Is it not an object to try them?

The Tariff.—In the Senate of this State, on Friday last, the Tariff question was up for consideration, which elicited considerable debate. Eventually, the resolutions offered by Mr. Walker were carried, by a vote of 18 yeas to 14 nays. Mr. BAILY voted in the negative.

In the House, on the same day, after the transaction of the morning business, the resolutions relative to the Tariff came up in order, when Mr. BONHAM addressed the House for nearly an hour. After he had finished, Mr. BROWN took the floor in opposition to the doctrines advanced by Mr. Bonham.

Mr. BONHAM'S SPEECH.—The speech of Mr. Bonham, concluded on yesterday, says the Harrisburg Union of Saturday last, in defence of the Tariff of 1846, was one of the most able and eloquent that we have listened to in our Legislative halls during the present session. It has established for him a high reputation as a debater, and will give him the prominence in the Democratic ranks to which his talents entitle him. Although we do not concur with him in all the views that he advanced, we are free to admit, that his argument was entitled to great weight.

Supreme Justice.—The Pittsburg Post contains an article of considerable length, recommending Judge LEWIS, of Pittsburg, as a candidate for the Supreme bench. Judge L. is a man of enlarged legal and literary acquirements, and has always sustained an unblemished private character. Such a man would be a credit to the Supreme bench.

Re-election of Senator Cass.—This distinguished statesman and pure Democrat, has been re-elected to the United States Senate, from Michigan, for six years from the 4th of March next. This is a well deserved compliment to the wisdom and statesmanship of this veteran Democrat. The Democracy of the whole nation will rejoice to hear of his re-election.

Democratic Victory.—The Democrats of Lancaster city elected their whole municipal ticket on Tuesday week by an average majority of over 500!

Whig State Convention.—The Whig State Central Committee have appointed Tuesday, June 24th, for the meeting of the State Convention, to be held in Lancaster city, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner and Judges of the Supreme Court.

Resignation of the Governor of Mississippi.—A letter dated Jackson, Miss., Feb. 7, says:—John A. Quitman, Governor of this State, resigned his office on Monday and started for New Orleans on Tuesday, to answer to charges preferred against him by the Federal Government, at the instance of the United States Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana, relative to his connection with the Cuban Expedition.

The Hon. Mr. Gwinne, President of the Senate of this State, was inducted into office as Governor of the State, on Wednesday, the 5th inst.

Another Railroad Contemplated.—The citizens of Adams county are using every exertion to raise a sufficient sum for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the town of Gettysburg to York, which, if done, will give them a direct communication, by rail road, with Baltimore city. It is a good move, and if successful, will put entirely a new face upon the country in that section of our State.

Counterfeit Ten Cent Pieces.—A vast number of ten cent counterfeited coins have, we are told, been issued from a secret mint in Connecticut. They bear the date, respectively, of 1847 and 1848, are well executed, and are passed without any difficulty. The principal feature proving their spurious character is the absence of the circle of stars around the figure of Liberty, which the genuine ten cent pieces have. These bogus coins have been tested, and found to be a mixture of metals easily fusible, with a plating of silver.

New Rolling Mill in Potomac.—We learn from the Potomac Mining Register that a new rolling mill is to be built in Potomac, during the present year, by Messrs. Harris & Durbin, two skillful and enterprising mechanics of Boston, Mass. They have purchased sufficient ground on the northern limits of the borough, at what is called Fishback, in close proximity to the Mt. Carbon railway and Centre turnpike, on which they propose erecting extensive works. They will manufacture all kinds of merchantable iron, for blacksmith and machine shop purposes, small T rails, and all kinds of rails for mines. These gentlemen could have selected no better place than Potomac for the investment of their capital, with greater certainty of a good home market for the products of their industry at good remunerating prices. Messrs. J. Wren & Brothers, good and industrious mechanics of that borough, have contracted for the supplying of all the machinery for the mill. The whole of the work will be put under contract immediately, and pushed to early completion.

Wool is selling in Philadelphia at \$4 50 for standard brands.

THE WHIG LEADERS AND THE TARIFF.

The Whig leaders in this State appear determined to keep up a discussion on the subject of the Tariff—they still profess to adhere to the condemned and exploded principle of protection for protection. For our part, we confess we are almost tired of this tariff discussion, but if the Whigs are determined to make this question their hobby in the political contest next fall, the Democracy will meet them, and again make the tariff the issue before the people. It was made the issue last fall in the election of Congressmen, and the result is known.

That the leading Whigs do not desire a settlement of this question, is quite evident. Their course in our State Legislature is proof that they still cling to the forlorn hope of making political capital by keeping the question open. Their course is not fair—it is not manly—it is hypocritical and dishonest. Ever since the passage of the Tariff of 1846, Whig leaders and iron-masters have been clamorous for more protection for iron. They insisted that tariff was not a duty upon iron was not a sufficient protection. Many of the Democratic members of Congress from this State, wishing to put a stop to these clamors, expressed a willingness to favor the iron interest, by increasing the duty upon that article, and thus put the question to rest forever. With a knowledge of this state of feeling in Congress, a series of resolutions were offered in our State Senate, some short time since, by Mr. Muhlenberg, of Berks, which declared in favor of the principles of the tariff of 1846, but recommended an increase in the duty upon iron. These resolutions were offered in a spirit of generosity, and were supported by the Democratic Senators, not because they believed that iron required more protection, but because they were anxious to settle the question, and take it out of the hands of politicians. But how did the Whigs of this State vote on these resolutions? Every man of them voted against them! Now we ask, is this not evidence that the Whigs do not desire a settlement of the tariff question? The Whigs of the Senate well know that the resolutions of Mr. Muhlenberg granted a sufficient increase of duty upon iron to satisfy reasonable men—they knew that it was a better bill to the Democratic Senators who voted for the resolutions, to do so—and they knew, too, that this increase of duty was all they could get, and more than they should receive—and yet with this knowledge, they all voted against the resolutions! Not satisfied with voting the resolutions down, they, as if to insult the democracy, adopted a string of instructing resolutions, condemning the ad valorem system, and advocating a return to specific duties—in other words, abolishing the tariff of 1846, and recommending a tariff upon the same principles as that of 1842! The Whig Senators knew very well that their resolutions could not pass the House of Representatives, which is Democratic by a large majority, but this did not deter them—they effected all they could expect, viz:—to keep the tariff question still before the people, to make a political hobby of it.

The Whigs have been offered an increase of duty upon iron by the Democrats, and they have refused the offer, and in turn ask the Democrats to make an unconditional surrender of their principles in relation to the tariff question. This is a piece of presumption which will not be tolerated by Democrats, and appears like impudence when we consider the helplessness of the Whigs as a party. That party has no power, and never will have, to do anything for the iron interest. Their blustering, therefore, can be of no avail; and for them to demand of the Democrats an unconditional surrender of their principles, can be compared to the boldness of a pug dog demanding the surrender of the strong man. They have no power to amend the tariff. The matter rests with the Democratic party.

Under these circumstances, therefore, we hope our friends in the State Legislature will stand up boldly for the present tariff, as it is. We have always condemned the practice of passing resolutions instructing our members of Congress on this and that subject, because we believe our Congressmen understand their duties quite as well, if not better, than our members of the State Legislature can tell them. But if the Whigs in our Legislature are determined to occupy their time in discussing and proposing resolutions, we hope the Democrats will remain firm, and vote for no resolutions except such as recognize and approve of the tariff of 1846. Let no more offers be made to the Whigs. The more that is offered them, the more they want—they will be satisfied with nothing that is honest and fair. They appear anxious to keep the tariff subject still open. They have courted the issue, and upon their heads rests the responsibility. We are not afraid to again meet them on this issue. The Democrats of Pennsylvania are in favor of sustaining the present tariff as the permanent policy, and they will attack this position, regard less of denunciation from any quarter.

MR. BONHAM'S REPORT.—The report of Mr. Bonham, of this county, on the subject of the Tariff, made in the House of Representatives, on the 3d instant, is a most triumphant vindication of his views on this question. It is such a document as to command the admiration of men of all parties. The facts and arguments produced, are unanswerable, and the Whig speakers of the House were wise when they made no attempt to defend their own position. In our next we shall publish this report, in full, when we shall speak of its merits more at length. In the meantime, we give the following extract from the Harrisburg Keystone. In speaking of the Report, that able paper says:—The able and excellent report of Messrs. BONHAM and BAINBRIDGE, on our part first, we commend to public attention. It is the first candid and fearless exposure of the fallacy of the so-called protective system that has been made in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. There has been an impression abroad, created by the interested, that the great agricultural and mechanical interests of Pennsylvania were so thoroughly imbued with the fallacies that support the doctrine of protection, that they could not be convinced of its oppressive and destructive practice, and were contented to consider it as a necessary part of our public measures to which it was not only their duty to accommodate themselves, but from which they derived great advantages. Under this mistaken apprehension of popular intelligence in our State, politicians have thought it necessary to make concessions on this subject which they knew to be highly prejudicial to the best interests of the State and nation. We hope they will soon be convinced that they have underestimated the character of the masses in Pennsylvania, upon whose diffusion of knowledge, the improvement in education, and the gradual descent and expansion of those maxims of individual or political wisdom that are successively established by reflection and experience, have wrought their wonted effect. General taxation to support public interests is no longer desired, and the whole system of governmental interference with the operation of business is utterly repudiated.

This able report will no doubt be widely circulated, and its arguments, founded as they are by facts and figures, will spread still broader the light of truth, and disabuse still more the public mind of the specious sophisms which have heretofore induced the consumers to submit to onerous taxation and to resign the great foreign markets for agricultural products, for the benefit of manufacturing capitalists.

No Election of U. S. Senator in Ohio.—A dispatch from Columbus, dated February 4, says:—As was predicted, both branches of the Convention have adjourned sine die without being able to elect a U. S. Senator.

Pennsylvanians at the West.—Of the present population of Stephenson county, Illinois, 3360 were born in Pennsylvania; 2806 in Illinois; and 1455 in New York.

MR. BONHAM ON THE TARIFF.

Under this caption, the Herald of last week expresses the belief that the people of Cumberland county will not sustain Mr. Bonham in his "ultra" course on the subject of the tariff. Our neighbor is mistaken. Mr. Bonham's views on this subject were well known previous to his election; he never concealed his sentiments. During the campaign last fall he denounced the subject of the tariff in all parts of this county, and he advanced, precisely, the same views then that he maintains now. Mr. McLanahan, the Democratic candidate for Congress, in all his speeches in the district, advanced similar arguments to those of Mr. Bonham, on this subject. Indeed it was made the only issue before the people in the election of Congressmen. Mr. McLanahan and his friends took bold ground in favor of the tariff of 1846. Mr. Bond and his friends, on the other hand, took ground for the tariff of 1842; or for one based upon the same principles. This was the issue, and the result was that Mr. McLanahan was re-elected by an increased majority.

The Herald should know from past experience that the people of this county are satisfied with the tariff as it is. It is too late in the day to attempt to get up a panic on that question, and if our neighbor is wise he will not attempt it. Mr. Bonham is able to defend his course before his constituents, if that course requires defence. He is the very man to knock the noise out of any high-protectionist in Cumberland county. In his legislative capacity he has pursued the proper course on this subject—the course which every true Democrat, not only in Cumberland county, but in the State, will subscribe to. The Democrats of Pennsylvania have taken their stand in favor of the principles of the tariff of 1846, and nothing will swerve them from their position.

THE WHIGS CONDEMN THE TARIFF OF 1842.

The Whig leaders are so inconsistent on the subject of the tariff, that it would "puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer" to define their position. Ever since the adoption of the present tariff, they have been clamorous for its repeal, and for the restoration of the tariff of 1842. But their professions, it appears, were all gammon, and were used only to gull the people. When they are brought to the sticking point, they are forced to condemn, by their own votes, the very tariff they professed so much attachment for. Let honest Whigs who have been deluded by their party leaders, note this fact. In the State Senate, on Friday last, during the progress of the discussion on the subject of the tariff instructing resolutions, Senator HUGES, in order to test the love of the Whigs for a high protective Tariff, offered a resolution instructing our representatives at Washington to vote for the repeal of the Tariff of 1846, and consequently revive that of '42. The triumph was most complete. Not a single man of them (save Jonas Brooke, of Chester,) voted for the resolution, and they stood before their own mouths of inconsistency and a total disbelief in the doctrines they solemnly profess to reverence! So much for Whig professions!

RAILROAD IRON.—The Washington Republic says that American iron is cheaper, because more durable than English iron. The Reading Railroad Company have kept an account of the wear and tear, and the cost of their rails, since the commencement of their travel, from which they make the following deductions, which fully sustain the above position. The English rail has sixty pounds to the yard, and gives ninety-four tons to the mile, and costs \$100 per ton. Even at a price of three hundred and sixty dollars, it is worth more than the American rail, which has fifty pounds to the yard, and gives only seventy-eight tons to the mile, and costs \$100 per ton. Even at a price of eight dollars a ton more than the English iron, which more than pays the duty, we can manufacture a better article at a cheaper rate. Why then do we so loudly for more iron. When will those who call so loudly for protection, verify their precept by purchasing home manufactures, and thus affording the most practical protection that trade can require.

THE SUSQUEHANNA BANK SWINDLE.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Lancaster Intelligencer, in speaking of the Report of Messrs. Buckle and Wright, commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Susquehanna county, says:—The report is rich in developments, which will cause the Bank-loving people to open their eyes somewhat. A more outrageous swindle was never perpetrated. When the Bank failed, it had just thirty-seven and a half cents in specie in its vaults and one sorry looking five dollar note. You should publish this report, in order that the people may see how easily rapacity of the grossest character may be perpetrated with impunity by any Banks if the officers are so disposed.

OPENING OF THE YORK AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—The first regular passenger train passed over this road on Monday week. The Baltimore Sun, of the 3d inst., says:—For the present, we learn, the passenger train will leave York for Harrisburg at 15 minutes past 5 and 15 minutes past 11 o'clock, A. M., and returning leave Harrisburg at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. The fare has been fixed at the low rate of 75 cents (including bridge tolls) between York and Harrisburg; and we learn from Mr. G. W. Fulton, the superintendent, that he is sanguine of effecting an arrangement for through tickets between Baltimore and Chambersburg, at a reasonable charge of \$3 00 for the whole distance, (134 miles.) Between Baltimore and Harrisburg the fare will be \$2 25. We also learn that the prospect for a large freight business are very flattering; the warehouses along the line of the Cumberland Valley are crowded with produce waiting an outlet to our city. An accommodation train was run over the road on Tuesday last, by an engine and cars of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, which consisted of 39 cars, of which 185 bbls. of flour, 173 bbls. of wheat, 14 bbls. clover seed and 7 market cars, loaded with produce, came through to Baltimore, consigned to Messrs. Whiteford, Michael, Herr and others.

TRAVELING TURKEY.—A letter from Mr. Dwight dated Constantinople, December last, says, through the exertions of Sir Stratford Canning, the British Minister at Constantinople, a firm had just been received by the Protestants of Turkey from the Sultan's Porte, incorporating them as a distinct Christian community. By this firm, all the civil and religious rights of the Protestants are secured to them; they are distinctly declared to have the privilege of building churches, holding burying grounds, &c. &c., which belong to other and older religious communities. A Turkish Pasha has been appointed to attend to their affairs, and they are authorized to appoint an agent from among themselves, as their organ of communication with the Government, and a council to decide on the civil affairs of the community. Thus, perfect toleration and complete protection are at length secured to those interesting people, the Armenians.

CLIPPINGS OF THE WEEK.

DEFAULTING BANK TELLER.—It has been discovered that the paying teller of the bank of Louisiana, is a defaulter to the amount of \$80,000. He is missing, and it is supposed to have committed suicide. The bank offers a reward of \$500 for his apprehension.

SLAVES.—The present number of slaves in the Union amounts to nearly three millions. In 1840 the number was less than two millions and a half.

The steambot John Adams, from New Orleans bound for Cincinnati, was sunk on the 30th ult., near Greenville. In five minutes after she struck the cabin passed under the hull and broke in two. Over one hundred lives were lost, including all the deck hands and the firemen but two. All the cabin passengers escaped.

A Locomotive is being built in New York for the Erie railroad, the fuel of which is to be alcohol. We trust, for the safety of life and limbs, the motive power will be less zig-zaggy than is usually produced in two-legged locomotives by this ingredient.

Herr Ryttinger, the celebrated wire performer, in attempting to walk from the tower of the capital at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on Wednesday, fell and was killed.

Col. William Digler will not have less than 100 of the 133 votes which will compose the Reading gubernatorial Convention, and we should not be surprised if he had 125!

The friends of Gen. Winfield Scott for the Presidency, are to hold a mass meeting in Reading on the 23d inst.

The population of New York city proper is 515,394, and the number of dwellings 37,730.

Some of the papers are complimenting the manner in which the State Printing is executed. They are easily pleased.

Mr. Lind gave her first concert in New Orleans on the 10th inst.

Hon. William Strong, of Pennsylvania, has been suddenly summoned home from Washington, in consequence of the death of a member of his family.

FORZON CONVICTS.—The ship Albert, Captain Raichel, recently arrived from New York from Bremen, brought out six German convicts from the prison at Celle, who were liberated on condition of emigrating for America. The police have arrested one of them.

Gen. HINSON.—This distinguished individual, who has been confined in the Columbus, Ohio, jail for some time past, was on Saturday let to bail in the sum of \$15,000, his son being one of his sureties. He is the alleged great mail robber.

A member of the Wisconsin Senate, in a speech laudatory of Senator Walker, of that State, says he is the smartest man in the country, except three, Benton, Dix, and another whose name he don't recollect.

In Crawford county, Pa., during the single year past there were thirty twins born! So reports the Marshall. That is the great buckwheat cake county too. Singular coincidence.

When Lieut. O'Brien was blown up in the Edgar, and thrown on board, the Admiral, all black and wet, he said to the commander, with pleasurable appearance, "I hope, sir, you will excuse my dirty appearance; for I left the ship in so great a hurry that I had not time to change my dress."

Gen. HARRISON'S CABINET.—All the members of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet are said to be in Washington at the present time, in an excellent state of preservation.

We learn that the small pox is quite prevalent in Baltimore city.

A great emigration of Mormons from England to the United States is now taking place. Late advices from Sweden also show that the Mormon Church is making progress there.

The Pittsburg papers state that a wire suspension bridge is to be erected over the Ohio river at that city in place of the wooden bridge destroyed.

THE CHESTER COUNTY MURDER.—CONVICTION OF PHAROAH.—George Pharoah, tried at West Chester last week, for shooting Miss Sharpless, the teacher, has been convicted of murder in the first degree. Pharoah is a nephew of Jabez Boyd, who was convicted and hung for the murder of Wesley Patton in Chester county some five or six years ago.

A revival is now going on in the Bethel Church at Harrisburg, and immersions take place in the Susquehanna every Sunday.

SNOW STORM IN CALIFORNIA.—A letter from Yuba City, Dec. 18th, says the snow at the head waters of Feather River was from 12 to 14 feet deep, and nineteen men froze to death in one night.

Mount Vernon, the residence of George Washington, was so named after the English Admiral Vernon, a brave officer, who first brought Washington to the notice of the English Cabinet, and which led to his getting his first commission. Which is the purest of all the affections? Self-love.

OPENING OF THE STATE CANALS.—The Canal Commissioners have passed an order for opening the canals of the State on the 15th February.

Hon. B. W. Crowninshield, of Salem, Mass., Ex-Secretary of the Navy, under Madison, fell in a store in Boston. The cause was disease of the heart. He was nearly eighty years old.

The extensive foundry of Messrs. Knapp & Co., at Pittsburg, took fire on Wednesday evening, and was entirely destroyed. The loss is \$200,000—part of which is insured.

The House of Representatives of the United States were very warmly engaged last week in the discussion of a proposition to establish a Branch Mint at New York and one at San Francisco. They, however, got the go-by on Wednesday by a decided vote. The result has pleased the Philadelphians very much.

There have been twelve baptisms for U. S. Senators, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, without success.

Gen. Sam. Houston, Senator from Texas, will be at Harrisburg on the 23d inst.

MARRIVING AN AUNT'S HUSBAND.—A bill repealing so much of the 11th section of chapter 108 of the code, as prohibits a woman marrying her aunt's husband, has passed the Virginia House of Delegates.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSCENDENT.—Geo. W. Niles and Nathaniel W. Roberts, two black sheep belonging to the New York Bar, were, on motion of the District Attorney, stricken from the rolls. No one appeared in their behalf. Their dismissal was a just retribution for their infamous conduct.

FREE BANKING.

There seems to be somewhat of an excitement just now in the public mind on the subject of free banking. A project is earnestly recommended by Governor Johnson in his annual message to the Legislature at the opening of the present session. We are opposed, in toto, to this wholesale system of manufacturing shillings. We look upon it as but another Whig scheme to inflate the paper currency for the purpose of speculation, to drive out of circulation gold and silver, and to bring about in a few years, another crash which must be attended with suffering and distress similar to what was experienced a few years ago. The following article, from the Harrisburg Keystone, contains sound sentiments on the subject, and we recommend it to the attention of our readers:

FREE BANKING.—The system of banking upon state stock which was established in New York, since the last monetary crisis, and has had naught but fair weather to test its merit, to the surprise of all reflecting men, has many friends in the present time. Of all the rotten schemes invented by ingenious financiers for creating the paper with a baseless paper currency, this may be set down as a specious and unworkable. A simple statement of the plan is enough to show its unsoundness. It is to bank upon the debt, and of course, the more we owe the more bank capital we have! When the crash comes, as come it will, periodically under all paper systems, the specie will have been driven out of the country by paper money, the banks cannot redeem their notes, the note holder kneels at the State Treasury which is a client of specie as the banks; notes, stock and all are equal worthless, and the note holder has no other consolation than in the probable future ability of the State to pay after the collapse has taken back our share of specie to the country, and the debtor portion of the community has been ruined. Who can doubt this who remembers when Pennsylvania stocks would not sell for 30 per cent, and when the General Government sent an agent to Europe to raise to effect a loan?

The banker, under this system, draws from the people interest on his capital and interest on the notes he issues and puts in circulation. This will yield him ten or twelve per cent, whilst under our usury and tax laws the citizen who loans his real money is allowed to receive but about five per cent. Is this just? Is it wise legislation to discriminate thus in favor of the manufacturer of paper money? Gold is coming from California in such abundance as to disturb its relative value with silver. Is this a time for inflating the currency with paper issues for creating new banks, for sending forth a currency that costs nothing and has no intrinsic value, and can have no other effect but to banish gold from circulation and so unsettle still more its relation to silver?

Where capital can be used profitably there it will go. No law can create capital, nor is it possible to make something out of nothing. Paper credits may circulate when business moves smoothly, but all experience proves that the moment its immediate convertibility into specie ceases, its value is gone and it is nothing but lamplack and rags spoiled by being minted.

We would respectfully admonish Democratic members not to be misled by the public opinion which is manufactured for the special consumption of the Legislature. It is all interested, corrupting and selfish; it clamors for special legislation—for protection, for new banks, for free banking systems, for small notes and every wily device by which money can be made without labor, and labor, the foundation of all wealth, be taxed for the benefit of capital. Let them reflect in time. They will soon again return to their constituents, and then will come the day of reckoning, when the plausible sophistries now interlarding them will not be present to plead for them.

MR. BONHAM'S REPORT.—The Report of Mr. BONHAM, on the subject of the Tariff, made some time since in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, we are pleased to see, meets with almost universal favor from the Democratic Press and Party of the State. We hope this fearless and manly report may be extensively circulated, and its "mainly Democratic" so "purely Democratic," and expressed in such forcible language, the best placed in the hands of every citizen. Mr. Bonham by this report has won for himself "golden opinions" everywhere, and secured a high position as a writer and debater.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—A man named Radenbach, was accidentally killed last Saturday week, in Pinegrove township, Schuylkill county, by a singular misfortune. It appears that a man whose name we did not learn, fired a rifle at a cow which was standing upon the ice, some distance from where Radenbach was on the ice chopping wood. The ball struck upon the ice, rebounded towards the latter, and hit him in the temple, causing almost instant death.

THE NEW PRESIDENCY.—The Democratic members of the Indiana Convention have held a meeting, and nominated Gen. JOSEPH LANE, recently Governor of Oregon, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and pledged 25,000 majority for him in case he is a candidate.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.—New York, February 7—8 P. M. The steamship Empire City arrived here this afternoon. She brings two hundred and ten passengers, and about one million dollars worth of gold dust. The dates are from San Francisco to January 1st, being two weeks later.

The news from the Isthmus is unimportant. A fire had occurred at Leguna which destroyed eighty houses, besides other property to a considerable amount.

The health of California has greatly improved, and the weather is very fine. The depredations by the Indians continue very annoying. Many of the miners have been compelled to leave their places in consequence of the depredations.

The cholera has entirely disappeared from California.

Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the steamer Panama, which had at last accounts arrived out 28 days.

The steamers California and Northern have both arrived safe with all on board.

The election of an United States Senator appears to be the all-engrossing topic of conversation. Among the Whigs, Edward Bonnet and John W. Walker are prominently spoken of as candidates; and with the Democrats, John B. Weller and H. W. Halleck. J. W. George and Col. Fremont are named. The latter, however, are not likely to be elected.

The Legislature meets at San Jose on the 6th of February.

The Empire City brings Kingston dates to the 31st of January. The cholera was decreasing.

A serious riot had taken place at St. David's, by which several lives were lost.

Business in California generally is steady and healthy. All kinds of produce in abundance, and prices of flour, provisions, &c., declining, though quotations do not differ much from previous accounts.

The mines continue to yield well, and many new discoveries have been made.

Business was partially dull, owing to the large influx of goods, which continued pouring in in large quantities.

Gorgona was partially destroyed by fire on the night of January 25th. Loss not ascertained. Supposed about 80 houses burnt.

Two or three Marine Insurance companies have been formed in San Francisco.

Agriculture begins to take form and order, and good results are reported as attending the labors of those cultivating the soil.

Some of the members of the Legislature say that that body will be adjourned on San Francisco.

A miner in the digging near Ophir, Sutter county, picked up a lump of gold worth \$10,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.—New York, Feb. 8. The steamer Georgia, from Chagres, arrived here this morning with California mails. She brings 355 passengers, and seven hundred thousand dollars in gold in the hands of passengers, and \$100,000 on freight.

The Georgia made the trip from Havana to Cape Hatteras in 60 hours. All was quiet at Havana.

The steamship Philadelphia sailed from Havana for Chagres on the 1st instant, with 100 passengers.

From the California Courier, Jan. 1.

WE have heretofore noticed the arrival of a portion of Capt. French's company at San Francisco. One of their number, Mr. William Miles, of Carlisle, Pa., has furnished the Alta California with an account of the expedition and its final catastrophe. When the company heard of the fraud committed by French, they were brought into confusion. The idea of being abandoned in a strange land without money or food, after having paid \$250 for a through ticket, was not very grateful. Legal measures had been taken by French's creditors to seize all the outfit, to prevent which the company resolved to place everything in the hands of officers chosen to receive their money, and to sell and distribute the proceeds, pro rata, according to the claims of the passengers. French applied to the American military commander, the sheriff, the Mexican and American Consuls, to interfere in his behalf and strip his dupes of everything. But in vain.

Finally, a part of the passengers, badly fitted out, left El Paso on a journey of a thousand or fifteen hundred miles, for San Diego. French employed some twenty men armed to the teeth, for the purpose of robbing them. Each man as he came up was commanded, with a pistol at his breast, to give up his weapons, and then was stripped of whatever he possessed—blankets, clothing, mule, money, &c. Half a dozen veterans, who happened to be together, determined to, and did resist. A battle was the consequence, in which two, a Mr. Wright and Mr. Nelson, were killed, and Mr. Cooper had thigh broken, and Mr. Holmes both arms broken. French had his right arm shattered, and was supposed nearly wounded, being shot also in the side. This occurred at Corralitas, in Mexico. When French was shot his hand fell scattered, and the rest of his company were allowed to pass on. They suffered terribly by hunger, thirst and toil, but bore it with fortitude. After a journey of seven months, some forty reached San Diego, thirty-five took passage in a brig for this place, and were twenty-one days reaching here, having brought out the last provisions and water over their arrival.

DEATH OF HON. HORACE EVERETT.—Hon. Horace Everett died at his residence, Windsor, Vermont, on Thursday last, after an illness of ten days, in the 72d year of his age. He was one of the oldest members of the Vermont Bar, and for fourteen consecutive years represented the District in which he resided in the Congress of the United States.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning the 4th inst. in Dickinson township, Mr. EDWARD HUSTON, wife of Mr. John Huston, and daughter of Samuel Wexley, Esq., in the 58th year of her age.

In Newton township, on the 31st ult., of Seneca fever, Henry, only son of John and Nancy Hoover, aged 16 years, 8 months and 13 days.

Near Greenfield, Ohio, on the 6th ult., Mrs. LUCRETIA CURRAN, wife of William Curran, formerly of Juniata county, Pa., and only sister of the editor of this paper—aged 40 years.

The deceased has left a husband and four children, to succor their loss. There is an irreparable loss, for she possessed all the qualities of a true wife and affectionate mother. At an early age she attached herself to the Seceder Church, and was always justly regarded as a shining light for others to follow. The stern sternness of death had no terrors for her, for she was prepared for the summons!

[Funeral papers please insert.]

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY! THE ALLEGHENIANS.

