THE DEMOCRAT.

MONTROSE, PA:

Thursday, March, 15, 1849.

Look out for Counterfeits.

The Carbondale *Journal* of Saturday has the following:

"One day last week a person was arrested in Philadelphia for passing a $5 counterfeit bill on the Bank of Susquehanna, at Montrose. Since then we have seen several which have been put in circulation in the valley below this place. We understand that on Friday the 2d instant, during the execution at Wilkesbarre, over $100 were passed. A person resident at or near Pittston implicated, has made tracks for parts unknown. The counterfeit is easily detected. The plate is smaller than the genuine—signatures heavy—with the word *five* instead of the figure, on both the right and left margins. It is well to be on your guard."

The same warning in substance is also given in the New York and Philadelphia papers, and those in Wilkesbarre and Towanda, counterfeits on the said Bank having been passed in all of those places simultaneously. Our citizens cannot be too careful.

Gen. Taylor's Opening.

We were about squaring ourself to the task of penning an article on this subject when the following from the *New York Globe* of Saturday came under our observation embracing our sentiments exactly, and being so forcibly and lucidly written, we give it in preference to our own cogitations.

"The document which the Whigs denominate an Inaugural, read in front of the Capitol, at Washington, on Monday, would not be worthy of note or comment were it not for the fact that the paper was held by the constitutional President of the United States. It has no claims to the dignity or importance of a *state paper*, because it contains not a single sentence or intimation as to the great questions of public policy which now agitate this great nation. Since the practice has been observed, no man has taken the oath of that high office without marking out the policy which he meant to pursue. Even Harrison's committee detailed a plan, with boldness and courage, as the platform upon which they would have stood had they not encountered John Tyler.

Gen. Taylor will "look to the practice of government under the earliest Presidents." Suppose he does. Will he find in the measures which were agitated in the days of the three "earliest Presidents," a single one of the present day? During the term of the first President the attention of Congress, the departments, and the people, was mainly directed to the formation and perfection of the system of government which would fully accord with the principles of the Declaration, promulgated and declared by the glorious results of the Revolution. During the term of the second President, the spirit of monarchy had unfortunately become so prevalent that the people rejoiced when the opportunity was afforded them in 1800 to repudiate him and his Administration. The third presidential term was conspicuous for establishing the government upon a solid republican basis, which neither the British nor the old Federalists have been able to shake. During the time of the "earliest Presidents," there was no party or section desirous of making tariff laws subservient exclusively to manufacturers; there was no combination of desperate men, lying in ambush ready to enchain the people with a monied monster, the very instant that people should withdraw their vigilant watchfulness; there was no party in existence then standing ready to demolish their own national independent Treasury [illegible] those days there were no bankrupt speculators [illegible] desired the distribution of the proceeds of [illegible] lic lands among the state treasuries, thence [illegible] loaned upon straw securities of corner lots [illegible] country was not then filled with cormorants, in the shape of contractors, who wanted to fatten upon government contracts for internal improvements; and, last of all, but greatest in importance, there were no desperadoes to be found at that day, who dared to threaten the dissolution of the Union, if they were not permitted to enslave the vast earth, from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean! None of these momentous questions were in agitation in those days, and why is General Taylor allowed, in the outset of his career, to insult the American people with expressions containing such preposterous impossibilities?

In no less than three instances, he informs us that he will endeavor to conform to the practice of Washington, the first of Presidents. We really hope that the fulsome flattery of the office-wanting Whigs has not operated with such an influence upon Gen. Taylor, as to cause him to imbibe the idea that the people will ever hail him as the "second Washington." That illustrious and immortal man never boasted of any of his deeds—but his friends and countrymen could point to a hundred more brilliant than any single Buena Vista, saved by Major Bragg, and no other of the present day.

He is further allowed to say:

"Chosen by the body of the people under the assurance that my administration should be devoted to the welfare of the country, and not to the support of any particular section, or any local interest merely, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy, those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence."

Will the selection of such men as "Solitude," and "Panic" Ewing, Clayton and Johnson—known opponents to many measures of democratic origin, be for the "welfare of the country?" Is there no "particular section" or "local interest" provided for, by inviting into the Cabinet such slave-holders as Preston, Crawford, Johnson and Clayton?

We conclude at present, by remarking, that in this half-column address there is not a word specified as to his future policy. Why has he not frankly declared to an intelligent, confiding people, a single "line or precept" by which he is to be governed? All is left to conjecture, to consequences, to the dictation of his secret advisers. It is filled with vagueness and ambiguity, discreditable to the station which he has ventured to ascend.

"*Discretion the better part of Valor.*"—Our neighbor of the Register, as we expected and predicted, declines to defend Governor Johnston's course in relation to the North Branch Canal bill presented to the House by Mr. Fuller, and recedes from the controversy. We honor his shrewdness and sagacity in thus backing out of what was like to prove a useless, an unpleasant, and unrequitted task. We are sorry, however, that in doing so he exhibits a little peevishness, if not ill-humor, towards us for having the effrontery to expose the Governor's double-dealing.

☞ The steam Grist-mill, belonging to the Messrs. Wood, in Binghamton, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last.

The North Branch—Mr. Little.

The North Branch Canal bill was taken up in the House on Saturday, on motion of Mr. Little, when Mr. Ball, Whig member from Erie, moved to amend it by substituting in its stead the small note bill, indentical with that formerly proposed by Mr. Little, and which was drawn up in a caucus of Whig and one or two loose Democratic members, to meet the approbation of Gov. Johnston. This amendment was advocated by Messrs. Ball, LITTLE and Fuller, with great vehemence, and opposed by Messrs Schoonover, Meyers and Roberts with equal zeal, when it was *adopted*—ayes 48, nays 42—Mr. Little and one other Democrat (?) voting in the affirmative, every other Democrat present voting in the negative!

Mr. Little, we notice, undertook to justify his double summerset into Whiggery in a set speech, and also to be very severe upon the Democratic press, which has unanimously denounced his shinplaster scheme, declaring that he "did not come to the House to represent the press, but the interests of his constituents." If the latter was truly his object, then has he grossly misapprended their wishes. He need not longer flatter himself, or try to convince others, that any considerable portion of "his constituents" approve his small note scheme, or his opposition to the liability principle in Banks. Such is not the case, as he will yet, we opine, learn to his sorrow. We have conversed with a great many Democrats in this county on this subject and his connection with it, and have yet to see the *first* one who does not boldly condemn and denounce both. What his constituents in Wyoming may say of it we do not pretend to judge; but he may rest assured that the Democracy of Susquehanna, who gave him more *majority* by hundreds than he got votes in Wyoming, have done with him, and will surrender him to the fate of the memorable "Thirteen" who supported Bill Johnston's Relief act.—His truckling and pandering to a Whig Governor, and Whig members of the Legislature, is to the last degree despicable, and everywhere among Democrats will call down upon his head the severest reprehension. He made his own bed, however, and if he finds it filled with thorns, he must not repine. Having consummated his treason to his party and his constituents, we trust he feels relieved.

His anxiety for the completion of the North Branch canal is no justification. His constituents in Susquehanna are as anxious for the completion of that work as he; but they are unwilling to sacrifice what is of more consequence, and particularly when it is not necessary. He was under no compulsion to support Ball's amendment. If it had passed without his support, then it would have been at his option to support the bill as amended or not, and he would have had some excuse. If Governor Johnston and the Whigs after all their professions and vaporings, chose to defeat the North Branch completion unless such a scheme as Ball's was tacked to it, why let *them* take the responsibility. The support of the *amendment*, however, shows no such alternative, on the contrary proves his coalition with the Whigs to have been *voluntary*.

The question on the passage of the bill as amended has not yet been taken.

The Cabinet.

It seems that some of the President's advisers, says the Evening Post, discovered, before the name of Mr. Davis was sent into the Senate, that the constitution does not allow a Senator to take an office that he helped to make, until the term expires for which he was elected. Another arrangement is therefore made for the Home Department, and the post is assigned to Mr. Ewing, of Ohio. The Post Office Department is given to Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, whose accession to the Cabinet although we believe he is not deficient in business talent, does not add to it any particular lustre. As he is from an eastern state we expect from him a more liberal and enlightened course on the postage question than we should have expected from Mr. [illegible] [illegible]th takes the lion's share in these appoint[illegible] in the new administration the slave [illegible] have the complete control. The President from Mississippi, Clayton from Delaware, Johnson from Maryland, Crawford from Georgia, and Preston from Virginia, against Meredith from Pennsylvania, Ewing from Ohio, and Collamer from Vermont, give the slave holding states a majority of five to three. The complaint has long been that by far the greater number of posts in the navy, the army, the bureaus, are filled from the families of the planters. The composition of the present administration may be regarded as a sort of pledge that this system is to continue through the next four years, and that we are not to expect to see any thing like an equal distribution of the public offices among the citizens of different portions of the Union during General Taylor's time. We do not impute to the members of the new cabinet any designs or purposes more blameable than those which influence other men; but it is very natural to suppose that these southern gentlemen will be more inclined to bestow commissions and offices upon their neighbors, with whose merits they are well acquainted and whom they feel an inclination to oblige, than to trouble themselves with examining the claims of suitors from the populous north.

Tragic and Awful Occurrence!—We learn that on Saturday night last a man named Corburn, residing in Warren, Bradford county, in a fit of rage, drove his cattle, numbering some 17 head, into his barn, which he instantly fired. He next proceeded to his house, killed two of his children (one a boy of about 16 and the other 12 years old) set fire to his house, and then took summary justice upon himself by cutting his own throat. He had had difficulty with his wife (who with one or two children had left him some days before,) and was in the habit of spreeing it, other than which, no cause can be assigned for this rash and tragic affair. It is said he had been on a train for some days previous to the occurrence. He had a daughter residing in Owego, whom he went after on Saturday, pretending to her that her mother was very sick and desired her to come home, which she did; but finding her mother absent instead of sick, she mistrusted some evil design, and escaped while her fiendish parent was putting up his stock in the barn. The particulars farther than the foregoing we have not learned.

☞ Another unsuccessful attempt was made in the 4th (Worcester) district, Mass., to choose a member of Congress, on the 5th inst. Mr. Palfrey, Free Soiler, lacks about 500 votes of a majority over his two competitors, Robinson, Democrat, and Thompson, Whig.

☞ Mr. Buchanan, we are pleased to see, has been invited by the Democratic members of the Legislature of this State to visit Harrisburg as soon as convenient after his retirement from official duties, and has accepted. This is a merited tribute, alike honorable to both parties concerned.

Maryland U. S. Senator.—Gov. Thomas has appointed Benj. C. Howard, Democrat, to fill the vacancy, in the U. S. Senate occasioned by the resignation of Reverdy Johnson, Whig, who now holds an appointment in Gen. Taylor's cabinet.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. "Democrat:"—Since the recent battle between "Yankee Sullivan and Tom Hyer," a discussion has been carried on by several of the New York papers, pro and con, as to the right of the Governor to grant conditional pardons to persons convicted of criminal offences, &c.

It is well known to most of your readers, probably, that Sullivan was convicted in the State of New York, for his participation in the fight between Lilly and M'Coy, at Hastings, North River, Sept. 1842, and which was ended by M'Coy's dropping dead in the ring. Sullivan was second of one of the parties, and under the conviction in the case, was sentenced to several years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Subsequently however he was pardoned by the Governor of New York *upon the express condition, that he should never again be engaged in any prize fight either directly or indirectly.* By this fight with Hyer he has broken this condition, and hence the discussion above alluded to.

In Pennsylvania, it so happens, this very question has been decided by the Supreme Court in "*Flavell's case,*" at Philadelphia, Dec. 1844. Wesley Flavell under a conviction of murder in the second degree, had been sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of 12 years.

It was represented to Gov. Porter, that the convict was insane at the time the act was committed, and his friends also, offered to take him home to Ireland immediately; upon which the Governor granted him a full pardon, "on the express condition that he be taken direct from the penitentiary on board the vessel which is to convey him out of the country" &c. The case came before the Court upon *Habeas Corpus*, and was argued by able counsel. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Sergeant, Justice. After referring to the law relative to the question involved, the opinion proceeds—"A pardon, therefore, being an act of such a nature as that by the common law it may be upon any condition, it has the same nature and operation in Pennsylvania, and it follows *that the Governor may annex to a pardon any condition whether precedent or subsequent not forbidden by law, and it lies upon the grantee to perform the condition.* If he does not, in case of a condition precedent, the pardon does not take effect; in case of a condition subsequent, such as the one before us, the pardon becomes null, and if the condition is not performed the original sentence remains in full vigor and may be carried into effect. The propriety or wisdom of granting such pardons, or of the terms and conditions annexed, must rest with the Executive, to whom the constitution entrusts this authority."—*8th Watts & Sergeant's Rep. p.* 199.

Whether this will so hold by the courts of our Empire Sister in Sullivan's case, remains to be seen, provided they can catch him, which as yet they have been unable to do. But though the case cited should not be recognized as *authority*, yet it may be good by way of argument, and serve to fortify some of your New York brethren of the press, in carrying on their discussion. LEX.

☞ A Cobbtsville donkey, over the signature of "Bostonian" pokes his long ears into the last Register where he brays and kicks prodigiously at us because we published the proceedings of the Great Bend Plank Road Meeting week before last "with an eagle displayed over them," as is usual for the Democrat when publishing the proceedings of *any* public assemblage. He accuses us of having "gone over to the Great Bend route body and breeches," and sundry other things not necessary to mention. How keen-sighted! We venture to say no other animal, much less person, has made the discovery! If his head and heart had been ☞ *Fuller* of truth and sense than his brayings with falsehood and bitterness, we are firmly convinced he would have seen in fact what he is reported to be in name—a *Still-man.*

☞ The little self-conceited whiffet that edits the *Wyoming Whig*, has been growling and barking at our heels for several weeks past in the vain effort to extort from us some notice of him. Being entirely too small game for us to waste ammunition upon or advertise, we have paid no attention to him, which, it seems, has made him still more malignant. We notice he continues his hydrophobic ravings, and may do so till dooms-day for all of us. We are never troubled by mosquetoes or angle-worms.

Minister to Berlin.—Ex-Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, was nominated by President Polk a few minutes before the adjournment, as Minister to Berlin, and immediately unanimously confirmed by the Senate. It is understood that this appointment was desired by Gen. Taylor and his friends, no less than three of whom (Webster, Mangum and Berrien) personally visited Mr. Polk, and awoke him from a sound sleep, to importune him for the nomination. It is a strange movement, which we are at a loss to comprehend. Hannegan has been the most supple lick-spittle of the South since the slavery controversy arose, and possibly this appointment is his reward.

The License Law.—The Legislature of this State is again tinkering the License Law. The House a few days ago, by a very strong vote, passed a bill for the unlimited licensing of all applicants who will pay a certain tax, to be graduated according to the amount of sales. This law, it is thought, by imposing a pretty heavy tax, to apply to venders of malt liquors, such as Beer, Porter, &c., as well as vinous and spirituous, will greatly augment the revenue derivable from such sources.

The Cholera Again at Quarantine.—The N. Y. Post of Wednesday says: "The Liverpool, Captain Eldridge, arrived at Quarantine with 400 passengers, 40 having died during the passage, and many others are sick. We hear that the Health officer has pronounced it the cholera. The vessel and crew are detained at Quarantine. A boy who came up to the Mayor's office this morning from Quarantine, brought word confirming the existence of the cholera. A despatch (official) was expected from Dr. Whiting, when our reporter left the Hall."

Subsequent dates confirm the report, leaving no doubt that the cholera has again made its appearance in the vicinity of the city.

The Working Farmer.—A paper of this title has just been commenced in New York City by Kingman & Cross, publishers—James J. Mapes being editor. The first number is decidedly the best specimen of an agricultural periodical that has ever visited our table, and if an index of what the series is to be, gives earnest of a most valuable paper. It is to be published monthly, each No. to contain as much matter as any other similar publication, at 50cts. a year for a single copy, $5 for twelve copies, and $10 for twenty-five copies.—Address Kingman & Cross, Clinton Hall N. Y. city.

☞ We regret to learn that Chief Justice Gibson, of the Supreme Court, is lying dangerously ill at Carlisle.

☞ Hon. John Blanchard, member of Congress from the 17th (Huntingdon) district, died at Harrisburg on Friday last, on his way home from Washington.

Get Your Characters Insured. The N. Y. Evening Post closes an article on the Inaugural of Gen. Taylor with this advice, which we recommend to all Democratic Post Masters in this county, and in fact any other:

"One point, however, we must not omit to notice, on which the President has spoken plainly. "So far," he says, "as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity, indispensable pre-requisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal." In case, therefore, of a removal from office, must the party be destitute of either honesty, capacity or fidelity? To obtain an office, then, every applicant must seek to convince the President that the present incumbent is deficient in one of these qualities.

We would advise all office holders, therefore, to effect an immediate insurance upon their characters. The applicants for office are sufficient to fill every place within the gift of the government; they appetites have been sharpening during the last eight years, and if the present incumbents are truly honest, capable or faithful, it will be of service to them now to be able to prove it."

"The Bakers are Coming."—Many of our readers in this vicinity will no doubt be pleased to learn that the "Bakers," celebrated as one of the best *troupe* of vocalists in the country, are about to pay our Village another visit. The time *when* we have not learned, but presume it will be within a very few days. They sang in Carbondale on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and in Providence on Wednesday evening. From there they may come directly here. Those who listened to their charming music three years ago will need no invitation to attend their concert at their approaching visit, and those who did not, had certainly better "Take Tea and turn-out."

A Mammoth Enterprise.—The proprietors of the N. Y. Sun are taking measures to put up a telegraph from their office to Washington, South; and East to Boston, at their own expense, and for their own exclusive use. It will cost $125,000.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Bill, and Individual Liability.—The committee on banks in the House of Representatives after a laborious investigation of the subject, prepared a model bank bill embracing the individual liability principle, and various other salutary restrictions, which was adopted by a majority of the House, some few Whigs voting for it. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia—the little United States Bank of modern times—having more power, more friends and more money to spend than any of the little monsters, was put forward as a *pioneer* to break down the barriers attempted to be erected by this model bill.—After a two weeks struggle in the House, the model bill was engrafted on this bank, and it was returned to the Senate. That body struck out the individual liability sections, and weakened the force of numerous other salutary restrictions in the bill, and returned it to the House for concurrence. When it came back to the popular branch of the Legislature, the bank had so far *extended its line of operations* as to mix up with it various collateral questions which members had deeply at heart, in order to paralyze the efforts of those who favored proper restrictions, and its power was immediately felt. The test vote on adhering to the individual liability sections, will be found in our Legislative proceedings, where the *amendment* was lost in one form 45 to 47, and in another 43 to 43. The public can refer to [illegible] and determine on whom the honor belongs of *receding* from a principle which we presumed had been well established by being engrafted on the charters of some dozen bank bills, passed within the last three or four years. We deplore these votes as the first evidence of faltering on this subject in the Democratic ranks, and as indicative of a state of things which must inevitably lead to the permanent injury of our people.—*Democratic Union*

[We notice that Mr. Taggart, as usual, voted for retaining the liability principle, and that Mr. Little once "dodged" the vote, and at another time voted against it.]

Cadden Executed.

James Cadden, the murderer of Daniel Gallenger, was executed in Wilkesbarre on Friday week. So now Luzerne can have it to *boast* that she has hung *one* man. Cadden's sister was so effected by the event as to cause her death within the next day. *Two* victims for one and one an *innocent* one! The Rev. Mr. Pendergast, of Carbondale, read the following at the execution:

James Cadden wants me to mention that he thanks all persons who were kind to him. He wishes to be at peace with all men, and hopes he is at peace with God.—He, from his heart, sincerely forgives all persons and earnestly asks those whom he may have injured, to forgive him. He exhorts all young men to avoid bad associates and intemperance, which at present he considers the greatest snare in the pathway of man. It has been the only cause of his present suffering. He returns his warmest thanks to his Clergy, his Lawyers, the Sheriff and the Jailer. He now asks you all to pray for him, that God in His Infinite goodness, and through the merits of Jesus Christ, may have mercy on his soul.

A Tribute to President Polk.

The *N. Y. Sun*, a neutral paper with Whig sympathies and leaning, usually, has the following tribute to President Polk:

James K. Polk is no longer President of the United States, his Executive career is closed, and full of weariness we doubt not, as well as honors, he retires to the calm of private life. He can probably say from the depths of his conviction, "uneasy is the head that wears a crown," *for* though unsceptred, the chief magistrate of the Union, is clothed with a power and surrounded with responsibilities more regal and weighty than any crowned king's. Mr. Polk's administration is indellibly marked on the history of the nation—much of it in letters of light, that cannot easily be effaced.

He has pursued an earnest and bold course, and with an exception of a few measures in which his judgment was overruled by unfaithful servants and intriguing politicians, he has passed the ordeal with the highest honors. That he was opposed to the treaty, in the form sanctioned by the Senate we sincerely believe, but he was placed in a position that rendered opposition futile. In regard to the new territories, the mint for this city and other great measures, neglected by the great pick-pocket Congress, he took a truly American stand in his message—he did all he could, and is entitled to credit.

No man and no administration was ever more assailed, and none ever achieved more, affecting the great destiny of the Union. The United States were never in a more proud, peaceful and prosperous condition than at present, and the retiring ex-President, may justly look back with gratification to his four years executive toil. In the quiet of retirement he can review his labors and rest serenely upon their recollections. The new administration has an auspicious field before it, for which it may in a measure thank Mr. Polk and his able cabinet, and we trust that any errors on the part of his predecessor will teach General Taylor to avoid the same. Honor and peace be with those whose measure of office is full, who are no longer the guardians of the public weal.

Meeting between Gens. Cass and Taylor.

Gen. Cass called upon Gen. Taylor shortly after his arrival at Washington, and the meeting of these distinguished men is represented to have been of the most agreeable and happy character. A correspondent of the Herald gives the following description of it.

Gen. Cass, accompanied by Senator Fitzgerald, came into the office of the hotel and inquired of our friend Willard if General Taylor was receiving company. He was told he was, and asked to walk up to his apartments, which he accordingly did.—General Taylor, at the moment, was seated, speaking to a gentleman, and did not at first perceive General Cass's entrance. Upon turning round, he at once recognized him, and coming forward, grasped his visitor's hand in both his own, and shook it most cordially, General Cass apparently being equally friendly.

Gen. Taylor.—Ah, General, how do you do? I am very glad, indeed to see you.

Gen. Cass (who, it appears, did not know the President elect by sight.) Thank you General. I am very glad to see you (shaking hands all the time.) By the way, General, you had the advantage of me (alluding to his recognizing him first.) That's twice you've had the advantage of me! (This was said with great drollery and caused the General and every one present to laugh heartily.)

Gen Taylor.—Yes, that's true; but you know the battle's not always to the strong, eh?

Gen Cass.—That's a fact. (Laughter) How do you feel sir?

Gen. Taylor.—Well, pretty well, thank you, except that I have two or three ribs stove in, that's all; I suppose that's merely a circumstance, however. (This evidently unintentional hit caused the most immoderate laughter, in which Senator Cass joined as heartily as any one. When he could get his face straight, he continued the coversation.)

Gen. Cass.—Ah, indeed; I am very sorry to hear it; where did it happen?

Gen. Taylor.—At Madison. You see the Indianians felt a little sore about one of my reports, and asked me to pay them a visit. Of course I complied, to show that I had no feeling against them. Well I got on board of a small boat at Madison to go to Frankfort, and when about to start stepped out the saloon, which was brilliantly lighted up, to speak to a friend. It appears a large black trunk had been placed in the passage, and in the transition from the glare of the saloon, I did not perceive it, and the first thing I knew, I thought both my legs, my arms, and all my ribs were stove in—[laughter.]—I'm nearly well now, however.

Gen. Cass.—I am very glad you are, indeed. General allow me to introduce my friend, Mr. Fitzgerald, of the Senate.

Gen. Taylor.—(shaking hands)—How do you do, sir? very glad to see you. I think I have had some correspondence with you before?

Mr. Fitzgerald assented.

Gen. Cass.—I will do myself the pleasure of calling on you again General. Good morning.

Gen. Taylor.—Do call again, and often; I shall always be happy to see you.

Here they both shook hands again, and Gen. Cass retired.

In the passage a gentleman met Gen. Cass and remarked—

Well, General, in all the States where I stumped it, you got the vote.

Gen. Cass. [laughing]—Well, my friend, I am very much obliged to you but I wish you had stumped it in two or three more!

More Gold News.

News has been received in Boston, which will tend to revive and give new force to the California excitement. A Mr. Mellus, sometime ago reported as on his way from the gold regions, has arrived in Boston, confirming the most extravagant rumors touching the quantity and purity of the treasure. He thinks that not less than THIRTY MILLIONS of dollars will be gathered the first year. He brings with him among other specimens, a piece of gold weighing six ounces, valued at $90, which was purchased of an Indian about the time of the first discovery for a red shirt. He also brings authentic documents relative to the finding of a piece of pure gold, weighing over twelve pounds. It was taken from a placer near the Stanislas, by an Indian named Truxillo, in the month of October 1848, weighing twelve and one quarter pounds, avoirdupois. This remarkable piece of gold is almost entirely free from dust and stone on its surface; it averages in thickness about ½ of an inch; in parts it is more than 1½ inches, and is still in the possession of the finder, who has been offered $12 50 per oz., notwithstanding the highest price at Angelo is $10 per oz.

About 800 persons, it was calculated, would winter at the "dry diggings" alone. On Juba and Feather rivers great preparations were made for wintering. Houses are constructed and supplies stored, but a scarcity of provisions for the coming season prevails in every camp. At Juba a settlement has been formed near the upper "diggings"—150 houses have been erected, constructed chiefly of logs, and hopes entertained of a comfortable winter. Upon the Middle Fork, at the newly discovered "diggings" the worthy citizens of Drydiggins-ville are employed almost to a man, it is said, in mining, and with very fair success. The diggers are mostly of the Oregon emigration. From $5 to 5 ounces per day is the stated yield. The gold is large and extremely beautiful, quite free from sand and pebbles. The usual process of taking it is by throwing up dykes and turning the water from its channel, or draining portions of the river's bed. In the eddies of the main stream it can be seen in great abundance, and at a depth of 25 to 30 feet in many places. Washing for gold has been generally given up for the season. The water is cold and Jack Frost regular in his morning visits. Very little gold would be gathered after the commencement of the rains.—*New York Sun.*

Later European News.

The Steamer America arrived at Boston on Friday with Liverpool advices to the 24th February. We take the following summary of her news from the *N. Y. Sun.*

Commerce and trade continue to improve in England, but the English Funds are somewhat depressed, notwithstanding the increasing abundance of money, which was at a low rate of interest.

There is plenty of employment in the manufacturing districts, and much activity.

Cotton had advanced ⅛d, with heavy sales, but a re-action subsequently took place, and about half of this advance was lost.

The grain markets were dull, at a decline. The fall in wheat was 2d. a 7d. per bushel, in flour 6d to 1s. per barrel, in corn 6d to 1s per quarter.

The California gold fever rages with increased violence in England and on the Continent, among all classes. It is said the French Government has dispatched an engineer to California to *survey* the gold region, for what purpose does not appear.

A considerable increase is reported in the number of cases of Cholera in England, Scotland and Ireland, but the mortality by this disease is far below that produced by the influenza, which prevailed a year or two since in the British Islands.

We observe that something like stability is manifesting itself among the fickle politicians and visionary theorists of Paris.—The National Assembly has agreed to dissolve, and will be superseded by a new Assembly, to meet in May. President Napoleon and the Republic are receiving important accessions to their list of friends, while the Red Republicans and the more violent Democrats are dwindling away. Business and confidence were reviving.

The French Ministry, through Ledru Rollin, expressed, in the Assembly, a wish to see the Pope placed in a position becoming a temporal *Prince* and head of the church. This looks like an endorsement of the claims of *Princes*, and a practical denial of Republicanism. Ledru Rollin stated also that the Republic would not acknowledge its sister Republic of Rome without previously ascertaining and approving its acts.

A Republic was established at Rome on the 9th of February. Although the temporal authority of the Pope is thus totally abolished, the new Republic guarantees to him the integrity and independence of his spiritual power. Other parts of Italy are sympathizing with the republicans of Rome. Tuscany having declared for the Republic, the Grand Duke was permitted to escape with his life. In Sardinia, as yet there has been no symptom of fraternity with the Republic; but it seems highly probable that all Italy and, and perhaps Naples and Sicily, will rally under the banner of Rome.

The Prussian elections absorb the public attention in Germany, and it is said the Ministers will have a majority in the legislature. Austria, Russia, Bavaria, and Hanover are uniting their influence against the proposed union of the German States.

Holland is represented to be attached to its Sovereign, who opened the Chambers on the 14th February.

Some victories have been gained over the Austrians by the Hungarians. Meantime an Austrian loan of sixty million florins has been negotiated, with the promise of Russian gold to aid in paying it, while Russia is said to be moving down her troops into Transylvania, an Austrian province, to take *security* for the loan!

A Congress of nations is assembling at Brussels to settle the dispute between Naples and Sicily, and an Austrian Ambassador has arrived in London, to solicit the attendance of an English delegate at this Congress.

England is said to have protested against Russian occupation of the Turkish provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Spanish Ministry has declared that no proposition has been made for the purchase of Cuba, that no ministry of Spaniards would ever listen to such a proposition, and that "*Cuba will always remain part of the Spanish Monarchy!*"

British prowess has again conquered the refractory Indians. The city of Moulton has surrendered after a week's bombardment. An Indian fort containing eight hundred thousand (?) pounds of powder was blown up by the English mortars, resulting in horrible devastation. The citadel, however, still holds out against the British.

A great scarcity of money prevails at Canton, business being confined principally to barter.

Ireland.—The affairs of Ireland have occupied, as usual a large portion of the time of Parliament since the session commenced. The necessity for the continuance of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act has been admitted by overwhelming majorities, and even the ultra Irish members have made but a feeble resistance to its passing the Commons. The bill will pass the House of Lords with little or no opposition. The additional grant of $50,000 for the relief of the Irish poor has also been sanctioned, but has given rise to a variety of debates, all hinging upon the question of "what is to done with Ireland?" Whilst however the slow progress of legislation is aiming at giving partial relief to the starving people, the state of the country in many districts continues deplorable; indeed apparently worse than at any former period. The prisons and work houses are filled to repletion—reports of deaths from starvation are to be found recorded in all the local papers. The clearance of the peasantry and of emigration are as active as ever. The stocks of provisions are plundered in all quarters. Catholic chapels are being closed, and the destitution of the Roman Catholic clergy is very great; indeed apathy and misery seem universal in that unhappy country, the condition of which is without parallel in the history of the world.

Mr. Duffy's trial, after innumerable delays, has at length commenced. During its progress one of the Jurors very obstreperously exhibited his party feeling, by clapping his hands at some of the sentiments of counsel. Mr. Meagher appeared in court by habeas corpus to give evidence, and was loudly applauded. After the senior judge, Ball, had charged the jury, they retired to their room to consider their verdict, but although locked up on the night of the 21st, they could not agree, and were discharged on the following morning. Mr. Duffy, meantime, being sent back to prison, until the 7th of April, when he will again be tried.

The Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The doors of the Capitol were thrown open this morning at 10 o'clock, and the ladies' gallery of the Senate Chamber was immediately filled with ladies, to the exclusion of the lords of creation. The reporters gallery was also filled to suffocation, the occupants pressing and struggling to obtain situations for themselves. Thousands were forced to retire without obtaining entrance. The published programme of the ceremonies gives a correct idea of the proceedings as they actually occurred.

The Senate assembled at 11 o'clock when a resolution was adopted that Senator Atchison take the chair. The new members were then sworn in with the exception of Gen Shields. A resolution was adopted referring his credentials to the Judiciary Committee.

Messrs. Fillmore and Dallas entered the chamber arm in arm.

Mr Atchison swore in the new Vice President, who took the chair and delivered an eloquent address.

All the Judges of the supreme Court and about forty members of the Diplomatic corps, including the *attaches* came in first occupying fifteen seats in the area at the left of the Vice President, and the latter at the right hand. Then followed Messrs. Buchanan, Johnson and Toucy of the old Cabinet, and took seats in front of the Diplomatic corps.

At this time a scene of confusion occured in consequence of a lady fainting in the gallery. The crowd was so dense she could not be got out, but soon recovering, she retained her seat and witnessed the rest of the ceremony.

It was now nearly 12 o'clock, but the President and ex-President had not appeared, and the crowd began to be anxious and some noise occurred in the galleries.—They did not make their appearance until half-past 12 o'clock.

The President and Ex-President came in together, and occupied with Mr Dallas and R M Johnson, the crimson arm-chairs in front of the secretary's table.

President Taylor entered into conversation with Chief Justice Taney and Judge McLean, and soon after, in accordance with previous arrangement, proceeded in procession to the eastern portico, where the inaugural address was delivered.

The crowd in the square was immense, probably exceeding ten thousand. The cheering was unbounded. Salutes were also fired before and after the delivery of the address.

The Vice President and Senate returned to the Senate chamber, amidst great cheering. On motion of Mr. Bright, the daily hour of meeting was fixed at 11 o'clock until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Dayton the Senate adjourned.

Mr Meredith received the Pennsylvania delegation this morning at his Hotel.

The Example of Washington.—We once knew an artist, who declared that he had made up his mind to paint like Raphael and there is no doubt that he told the truth, yet he was a sorry painter after all. A novelist might sit down at his desk with a firm resolution of giving the world a work of fiction every whit as good as the best things by Cooper, and with all his efforts might not produce anything worthy to be placed above the Mysterious Chief by Woodworth. It requires something more than good intentions to make a Washington; as it requires more than a mere act of the will in a poet to write as wonderful dramas as Shakspeare, or in a sculptor to produce works rivalling the Apollo Belvidere.

Washington's character was not merely that of the man of action; he combined with it, in a certain degree, that of the Philosopher; he took large and comprehensive views of things; his judgment, in public matters was ripened by a long course of observation of public life; what he could not do himself, for want of practice or minute knowledge, he was able to do by agents wisely chosen, and he could decide intelligently concerning the manner in which they had performed their trust. One of his most remarkable characteristics was his sagacity in selecting for offices of the highest responsibility the most competent men.

So far as we can judge, General Taylor's attempt to imitate the example of Washington has not succeeded very well thus far.—The painter who takes up his pencil for the first time at the age of sixty, with a determination to paint like Raphael, will not quite equal this great exemplar in the first picture that comes from his easel.—*Evening Post.*

Capt. Kidd's Treasures.—According to the Springfield Republican, two men, named Martin and Samuel Shaw, of Palmer, in Massachusetts have discovered in a cave on Snake Hill, near the old Boston road a sealed bottle containing a letter purporting to have been written by Capt. Kidd the celebrated pirate, revealing large deposits of wealth. The letter is said to bear marks of great antiquity, and some of the shrewdest men in the vicinity, believe in its genuineness, and mean to assist in looking up the treasure.—*Boston Post.*

Installation of Cabinet Ministers.—The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary for the Home Department, the Postmaster General of the United States, all took the prescribed oath of office on Thursday morning, and forthwith proceeded to the discharge of their several duties.—The New Secretary of War [Mr. Crawford] had not arrived in Washington on Thursday evening.—*Daily News.*

☞ The Rev. Ezra Dudley, a clergyman near Plymouth, N. H. has been found guilty of the murder of his wife. The murder was committed during a Revival got up and carried on by the murderer himself.

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