THE DEMOCRAT.

MONTROSE, PA:

Thursday, April 5, 1849.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic Citizens of Susquehanna Co. will meet at the Court House in Montrose on Monday evening, of Court week (April 16th) for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent this County in the State Convention, which is to meet at Pittsburg on the 4th of July next, to put in nomination a Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be deemed necessary.

Per order of the County Standing Committee.

J. H. DIMOCK *Chairman.*

LOST! LOST!!

On Sunday last, between the Baptist Church and Esquire Post's, a pair of Gold Spectacles. The finder will confer a great favor by leaving them at this office.

A RENOVAL MEETING.—WHEW!—Our Dimock friends, it seems from the proceedings of a meeting given in another column, have broached a brand-new topic, or at least, made the first public demonstration on a subject which has been agitated to some extent in different sections of the county for some time past. So far as the question of removal of the county seat is concerned, we personally feel very little interest in it, and shall say nothing pro or con. Still, we cannot but remark upon their proposition to build the county buildings (on the conditions specified) that while it is very liberal, it is not marvellous or new; there being, we doubt not, scarcely a neighborhood, or even an owner of real estate in the county that would not be equally magnanimous, add make money at that. We know hundreds of such ones. We have no doubt our Dimock friends are sincere, and make their proposition in perfect good faith; and as regards their ability to carry it out, that is past all question. Now let us see the *fur fly*.

Final Defeat of the North Branch Bill.

As we anticipated, the bill for the completion of the North Branch Canal has been lost beyond all redemption. On Thursday last the following proceedings took place:

On motion of Mr. Little, the bill to complete the North Branch Canal was taken up on third reading.

After a discussion between Messrs. Fuller, Roberts, and Fenlon, Mr. Walters moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering a substitute, providing that the Governor shall negotiate a loan at six per cent. per annum, to be applied to the completion of the North Branch Canal.

Mr. Schoonover moved to amend the motion, so that the House go into Committee for the purpose of considering an amendment providing for the negotiation of a loan of $1,600,000, to complete the North Branch, and avoid the Inclined Plane; that the Canal Commissioners shall be satisfied that the former shall not cost more than $1,200,000, and the latter not more than $400,000, and that the Canal Commissioners shall sell that part of the Columbia Rail Road now used by the Reading Rail Road Company, for a sum not less than $300,000.

After a discussion, in which Messrs. H. S. Treon and Smith (both pro-Schoonover)...Roberts, G. T. not agreed to—yeas 15, nays 64.

Mr. Walters then addressed the House in support of his motion.

Mr. Meek moved to amend so as to consider a proposition to submit the question of the completion of the North Branch to the people at the next election, which was negatived—yeas 17, nays 64.

The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Walters, it was not agreed to—yeas 31, nays 52.

The previous question was then called and sustained.

The main question being on the final passage of the bill the yeas and nays were as follows:

—Yeas—Messrs Ball, Biddle, Cadwalader, Carey, Cowan, Duncan, Dubb, Emery, W. Evans, Fenlon, Fisher, Fuller, Grittinger, Hensey, Herring, Horts, Hower, Little, Jno. M'Kee, M'Laughlin, Martin, Noble, Pratt, Rutherford, Roseberry, Ryman, Sharp, R. R. Smith, Snively, Steel, Stockwell, Stutzman, Swartzwelder, G. T. Thorn, Wattles—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Best, Bloom, Bole, Ball, Cort, Eshleman, D. Evans, H. Evans, Fausold, Fegeley, Gordon, Hampson, Kirk, Klotz, Laird, Laubach, Lamberton, Long, Lewis, M'Calmont, M'Cartney, M'Culloch, H. M'Kee, M'Sherry, Marx, Meck, Miller, Morrison, Myres, Nickleson, Pearce, Porter, Redick, Robb, Roberts, Souder, Smyth, Stubbs, Seibert, Shaffner, Taggart, Walters, Wilcox, Williams, Witmer, Zerbey, Packer, Speaker—47.

This, then, makes a final finish of the small note scheme of Governor Johnston, and with it goes down, for the present session, the project for completing the North Branch canal. Much as we desired to see some kind of a bill pass for the completion of said improvement, yet we cannot refrain from rejoicing over the defeat of this iniquitous plan. It is on a par with the most of Gov. Johnston's huckstering schemes, and merited the oblivion to which it has been consigned. Had the North Branch been put upon its own merits, instead of being clogged with so odious a measure, we have not the slightest doubt that it would have succeeded. As it is, those who abetted the small note amendment now have to bear the responsibility of the defeat of the bill.

Whistling off the Free Soilers.

The *National Intelligencer*, President Taylor's official organ, published an authoritative article a few days ago, in which the Free Soilers are whistled off with perfect complaisance, after the following style:

"Should the Free Soil party, or any portion of it, hereafter be detected in any act evincing a deliberate purpose to prevent the formation of any civil government in California or New Mexico, so as to keep up the agitation between the North and the South for sectional party objects, the President may find it to be his solemn duty to frown indignantly on that, as not merely the first dawning, but the "perfect day" of an attempt to alienate one portion of the Union from another."

On which the Pennsylvanian remarks: "This is very diplomatic and solemn; but it requires no interpreter to solve it. It is saying, in as many words, to the Wilmots, Sewards, Stevenses, Coopers, and others—Gentlemen, your project is a humbug; it is in in my road; and I will denounce any of you that is *detected in the act* of using it to prevent necessary legislation. Mr. Meredith and Governor Johnston, both original free soilers, of course approve this sentence of excommunication."

"Taylor and Free soil," forsooth! Ha! ha! ha! What a beautiful humbug! What a "ten strike," one, for broken down and forlorn Whiggery! How do read (not hyperbolical) free soil Whigs like Taylor's free soilism? By the way, how do these free soil Democrats, who threw away their votes on Van Buren, and then indirectly abetted Taylor's election, like it?

☞ The Barnburners of New York city have nominated Hyndert Van Schaick for Mayor, and the Whigs Caleb S. Woodhull. The Hunkers have not yet selected their candidate. The election will take place on the 12th inst., at which time the Mayor City Chamberlain, and recorder of the Legislature of that State, will be voted upon.

Abate the Nuisance.

From the foreign news received per steamer Canada, we extract the following:

"That the Pennsylvania dividends have been paid one-half in relief notes, has been a source of unmitigated disgust to the holders, who consider that Pennsylvania could have paid, if she would; and they point at the recent conduct of Maryland, which, with less resources, does not avail itself of such a petty subterfuge to plunder foreign creditors. Pennsylvania 76s77 Maryland 82s85."

The foreign holders of Pennsylvania stocks abroad cannot feel more unmitigated disgust at being compelled to receive her bastardy Relief issues, than are a vast majority of her citizens at home. They are no more a reproach than a nuisance, which cries loudly for abatement, and that, too, the most speedy. Unconstitutional to begin with, and mongrel in their origin, they linger on as a sort of monument to the folly and viciousness of Bill Johnston, (their progenitor) to yet longer rob our people by depreciation, and disgrace our State, at home and abroad. Why does not our Legislature revise our revenue laws so as to create additional finances enough to sweep them from existence? It can be done, and none will deny that it is high time.

ATTENTION, POSTMASTERS!—The Philadelphia *Daily News*, (Whig) of Thursday contains a telegraphic announcement from Washington that "Sixty Postmasters were removed in the interior of Pennsylvania" the day previous. This is proscribing proscription" with a vengeance, and by wholesale. Every Democratic Postmaster in the country may now take warning, for there is no longer a doubt that this head has got to fall, and that right speedily. The *guillotine is prepared, and the victims* are being trundled to the slaughter with locomotive, and even lightning pace. It is utterly puerile and useless to inquire how such wholesale proscription tallies with Gen. Taylor and his champions' profession before the election. Who ever knew a Whig to keep his promise? But let them "live while they live" and bide the day of reckoning, which will surely come "like a thief in the night," within less than four short years. The people will never be humbugged by false promises twice in succession; and these base swindlers who have so surreptitiously smuggled themselves into power, are right in "enjoying their possessions" while they have them.

Stealing our Thunder.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, and the Senate of New York, (both strongly Whig) have just adopted, each by a very decided vote, *the identical* individual liability principle, so long advocated by the Democrats of this State, as the settled policy of those States in relation to Banks. This is "stealing our thunder" most effectually. By the way, what a rebuke to those Whigs in Pennsylvania, whose representatives to a man are opposing such a principle, and also to those treacherous Democrats who acted recently in concert with them! They are emphatically "hanging upon the wheels of progress, to be crushed by their revolutions." It is gratifying, exceedingly so, to thus learn that Democratic sentiment is onward, infusing itself into the institutions of other States, even though the *party* is borne down by superior numbers. How long will Whiggery and faction in Pennsylvania stand in the way of the juggernaut, public sentiment, by opposing so salutary and important a reform.

Newspaper Patronage.

The Editor of the Illinois Organ must be a wit, and no mistake. Hear him talk:

This thing called newspaper patronage is a rainbow and is as changeable as a chameleon.

One man subscribes for a newspaper and pays for it in advance; he goes home and reads it the year round with the proud satisfaction that it is his own. He hands in an advertisement and pays for it. This is newspaper patronage.

Another man says, please put my name on your list of subscribers; and goes off without as much as having said pay once. He asks you to advertise, but says nothing about pay for it. Time passes, your patience is exhausted and you dun him. He flies in a passion, perhaps pays, perhaps not.

Another man has been a subscriber a long time. He becomes tired of you, and wants a change. Thinks he wants a city paper. Tells the Postmaster to discontinue, and one of his papers is returned to you marked "refused." Paying up for it is among the last of his thoughts; besides, he wants his money to send to a city publisher.

After a time you look over his account, and see a bill of "balance due." But does he pay it freely and cheerfully? We leave him to answer. This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another man lives near you—never took your paper—it is too small—don't like the editor—don't like the politics—too whiggish, too locofocoish, or too something else—yet goes regularly to his neighbor, and reads his by a good fire—finds fault with its contents, disputes its positions, and quarrels with its type. Occasionally sees an article he likes—saves half a dime, and begs a number. This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another sports a fine horse, or perhaps a pair of them; is always seen with whip in hand and spur on foot—single man, no one for him to take a newspaper—knows enough. Finally, he concludes to get married—does so—sends a notice of the fact, with a "Please publish, and send me half a dozen copies."

This done, does he ever pay for notice or papers? No; but surely you don't charge for such things? This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another man is too poor. He has taken the paper for a year—has a family of children growing up around him who love to read it, and learn more that is useful by reading it one year than from a quarter's schooling which would cost, perhaps, 5 or $12. He uses fifteen or twenty pounds of tobacco a year, (that does him no possible good,) drinks perhaps 10, 20, or even $50 worth of grog, spends much of his time either in idleness, hunting, fishing, or gaming; but is "*too poor*," to continue his paper longer. Poor man! And is it a wonder that he is poor, or that his family grow up in utter ignorance of all that is going on around them? But his name must be stricken from the list. This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another man (bless you, it does us good to see such a man!) comes and says, "The year for which I have paid is about to expire, and I want to pay you for another." He does so, never bantering, or asking you to take less than your published terms, and retires.

Reader, is not newspaper patronage a curious thing? And in that great day when honest men get the reward due to their honesty, which, say you, of these enumerated above, will obtain that reward? Now it will be seen that while certain kinds of patronage are the very life and essence of a newspaper, there are other certain kinds that will kill a paper stone dead.

☞ The Senate of the U. S. adjourned sine die on the 23d. A resolution was offered by Mr. Foot, declaring the protocol to be not a part of the Mexican treaty, which would undoubtedly have been passed with but one dissenting voice, had it not been subjected to re-over for one day, under the standing rule.

Connecticut Election.

Hartford, Ct., April 2d, 8 P. M.—T. H. Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Governor, gains 413 in Hartford. He also gains in almost every town in this county. Farmington sends 2 Democratic representatives; being a gain. Simsbury, 1 gain. South Windsor, 1 gain. Manchester, 1 gain. Westhersfield, 2 loss. The Whigs look quite down. The prospects are that the Democratic Candidate in the First District, is elected, and probably the State has gone democratic. In Bridgeport the Whigs are reported to have a majority of 104. In Fairfield 226; and that the Whig Candidate for Senator in that district, is certainly elected.—*N. Y. Sun of Tuesday.*

LATER.

Hurra for Old Connecticut!

The Democrats have made a clean and glorious sweep in Connecticut. The Tribune of yesterday conceides (with a huge groan) the election of Democrats in the 1st, 2d, & 3d Congressional Districts—(L. P. Waldo, Walter Booth, and C. F. Cleveland.)—all gains—and a Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. The Governor is a close run, but it is pretty sure that the gallant Col. Seymour (hero of Chapultepec) has out-distanced his whig competitor. One hundred cheers for Old Connecticut!

ITEMS.

☞ The health of Judge Longstreth, we are glad to hear, is improving.

☞ Hon. R. J. Walker is in Philadelphia, stopping with Hon. Geo. M. Dallas.

☞ The reported death of Hon. B. A. Bidlack is contradicted by his friends.

It is feared that the Legislature will not get through with the public business so as to adjourn on the 10th inst.

☞ The dead body of a man named Twining, who had formerly been residing in Middletown, this county, and who so mysteriously disappeared about the 28th of December last, was found by Mr. Jonathan West, in Forest Lake, on Sunday last, under the fence by the side of the road. It appears that Twining had been working for some one in this Village, chopping cord wood, and that on the morning before cited he started for home, taking with him a two quart jug which he got filled with Whiskey at Griffis' Tavern, about 4 miles West from here, after which he was not seen again until found by Mr. West. The probability is that he froze to death; but whether under the influence of liquor (his jug was empty when found) or sickness, or from some other influence, we leave for our readers to infer.

FIRE!—On *Monday* morning last, about 9 o'clock, a fire was discovered blazing up in the cornice of the South-east corner of the Court-house; but in a few minutes our citizens were out *en masse*, armed with buckets, the engine, and other accoutrements of the occasion, and it was soon extinguished. It probably caught from a spark from the chimney.

A bill which virtually abolishes militia trainings passed the House of Representatives of this State on Wednesday last. It taxes every person now liable to military duty, 50 cents per annum, and gives every volunteer company $75 a year that will equip itself according to law. It is estimated that a large surplus revenue will be derived from the operation of this law.

The analysis of the vote on the North Branch Canal bill shows its political complexion to be as follows: Ayes, 28 Whigs, 4 Democrats, 2 Natives; nays, 37 Democrats, 2 Whigs. Majority against, 3. The four Democrats who voted for the bill were the two Bradford members, Mr. Little, and Mr. Carl, of York.

The heavy storm last week reached a great distance in every direction. All along the eastern coast, in particular, it was very severe, doing much injury to the shipping interests. Many vessels were driven ashore, some of them laid up high and dry. A letter from Harrisburg informs us that the storm was a perfect gale at that place, and that twelve spans of the Central Railroad Bridge, six miles above, across the Susquehanna, were torn up and thrown into the river. Damage estimated at from six to ten thousand dollars.

WANTS A DEVIL.—Our neighbor of the Register is very much in want of a devil. Have not some of our patrons got a spare one for him. One "of good moral character," and a thorough Whig, "dyed in the wool," we presume would be required.

Senator Hannegan has received his credentials as Minister to Berlin, and drawn his out-fit. So now it seems Gen. Taylor and his cabinet have endorsed his appointment.

Removal Meeting.

At a large and animated meeting of the citizens of the Township of Dimock, and county of Susquehanna, convened at the House of John Baker on Monday 2d of April, 1849 for the purpose of taking into consideration the efforts that are now making to tax the county for the improvement of the Public Buildings, Isaiah Main was duly elected President, George Gates, Lewis Brush, Lewis H. Woodruff, and Andrew Young Vice Presidents, and R. T. Stephens and D. B. Smith Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the President, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the tax payers of Susquehanna County have lately contributed a considerable amount to the improvement and repairs of the Public Buildings—and whereas, we are about to be called upon again in the same way for a sum, we know not how much, to be expended in further repairs, or the erection of new Buildings, and fully believing that the benefits and advantages arising to individuals from a location at or near a County Town, amount to more than the cost of the lands and Buildings both—Therefore—

Resolved, That we protest against any such Tax, and will use our best endeavors to prevent the poor-rate of the people from being picked in this way any longer for the special benefit of Montrose.

Resolved, That if the Court House and other Buildings are not suitable and sufficient as they are, we, Isaiah Maine, Lewis H. Woodruff, Geo. Gates, Andrew Young, Lewis Brush, Moses Tingley, William Harkins, Isaac P. Baker, Urbane Smith, R. T. Stephens, and William Miles, do pledge ourselves to the citizens of this county to give all the ground necessary, and erect thereon good and substantial Buildings, such as shall be an ornament to the County—*Provided* the site shall be removed to Dimock four Corners.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the proper officers and published in the Democrat and Register.

ISAIAH MAIN *Pres't.*

R. T. STEPHENS, D. B. SMITH, } *Secys.*

A law has been passed by the Ohio Legislature, exempting a homestead from execution not exceeding six hundred dollars in value, to take effect from and after July next.

☞ The Kentucky Legislature, during the recent session, granted 196 divorces.

Another Whig Scheme Afloat.

(Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.)

HARRISBURG, MARCH 27, 1849.

The public may expect ere long to hear startling news from Harrisburg. It is proposed to pass a law appointing two additional members of the Canal Board, one Whig, and one Democrat, so that hereafter the number of Canal Commissioners shall be increased to five, in lieu of three as at present. The contrivers of this scheme, the place where they first met to concoct it—many miles from Harrisburg—and the means by which they hope to secure its consumation, are known,—even to the last meeting held in a member's room in a certain popular Hotel in this borough. The cause of the extreme anxiety of particular individuals to re-organize the Canal Board, may originate in their desire to have a "friend at court," when the contracts on the North Branch shall be distributed, if the shinplaster and two per cent bank loan bill should become a law. It may be, too, that the probable avoidance of the Scuylkill Inclined Plane, has sharpened their appetite for "fat jobs" in that quarter. At all events, whatever the motives, whether political or pecuniary, or both, the reader may rest assured that the deed is seriously meditated, and what is worse, will, in all likelihood, be carried out. It is asserted upon good authority, that an effort will be made to rescind the resolution passed by both houses, to adjourn *sine die* on the 10th day of April.

To create an apparent necessity for this movement, the passage of the Appropriation Bill is to be deferred, or postponed, until too late a day to permit the action of the Senate upon it. Of course, this will furnish an excuse to prolong the session, and if the session be prolonged, we! to the people of Pennsylvania. And in proof that there is something more than conjecture in this matter, we would remark that but twelve working days remain of the session, and yet the Appropriation Bill is allowed to sleep on the file of the House, having only had one reading in Committee of the Whole. Is there nothing in this to excite alarm?

HERMIT.

The Revenue Laws.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.

HARRISBURG, March 29, 1849.

The afternoon was consumed in the House by the consideration and second reading of the Senate bill to create a sinking fund, and provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of this Commonwealth. It unites the provisions of most of the revenue bills on the files.

It imposes the collateral inheritance tax on all loans and stocks in this Commonwealth, assigned or transferred by any foreign executor or administrator, and standing in the name of, or held in trust for, a decedent. It increases the licenses of stock and bill brokers, fifty per cent. An amendment offered by Mr. Cort was agreed to, which increases the licenses now paid by exchange brokers, one hundred per cent.

The Bill also imposes a tax of $30 per annum, on every billiard table and ten pin alley, taxes restaurants, oyster cellars, and beer houses, and venders of nostrums and patent medicines. It provides that moneys at interest shall only be taxed for State purposes, which will insure a ... turn of the amount of such moneys by tax payers, than has been customary. Mr. Roberts offered an amendment to the provision, which was agreed to, and increases the tax on monies at interest, from one to four mills.

If the bill to increase the mercantile tax, and the tavern license bill pass, in addition to the one under consideration this afternoon, there will be an increase of the public revenue, to the amount of $300,000, and Pennsylvania State stocks must rise.

The Legislature.

The legislature has now been in session over two months and a half, and if one general law of importance to the public has been passed during this time it has not come to our knowledge. The whole time has been taken up in the consideration of *local* and *special bills*, principally *acts of* incorporations, and in repealing and modifying acts of the last session. The annual appropriation bill, revenue bills and all others of general interest, have been postponed, to give place to those in which a few individuals and corporators are alone interested. It is to adjourn on the 10th proximo, consequently not more than twelve working days of the session remain, during which time all the important bills of the session have to be hurried through both houses, if passed at all

It can hardly be expected that legislation forced through in the closing scenes of the session, often by ill-arranged and ill-digested compromises, got up on the last night of the session in committee of conference, and frequently concurred in without half the members knowing what they contain, will be very perfect. It is fair to presume, under these circumstances, a great portion of the time of our legislature will always be required to correct the mischiefs and evils perpetrated by the one which preceded it. If this grievance cannot be remedied in any other way, the people had better have biennial sessions. This would perhaps cure half the evil The subject is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

Important, if true!

A telegraphic despatch to the *New York Herald* of Friday, contains the following important information:

There was most important cabinet council held last night; the question of proscription was formerly considered, and after a most interesting debate, the question was put, and the decision was against proscription, by the following vote:

For proscription:—Mr. Ewing and Mr. Collamer.

Against it:—The President, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Clayton was unavoidably absent, but his views were considered with those of the majority.

Mr. Meredith made a courteous, firm, manly, and determined stand against the views of the minority, and the President himself declared he would stand by his pledges.

Whether Mr. Ewing or Mr. Collamer will remain in the Cabinet is to be seen.—It is thought they will not resign.

Mr. Fillmore is on their side, and is a warm advocate for proscription, but the question is now settled.

Too True.

The Hon. John Wentworth, representing the Chicago (Ill.) district, in Congress, writes from Washington, to his friends at home, in the following facetious strain:

Are you all crazy about California? Is my district to be depopulated? From every post-office letters are pouring in for documents, maps and news from California. I give it up. I cannot supply one in a hundred. We have had no new documents ordered, and the old ones are gone. I will give you my latest news (and I believe worse is to come) and that the people were robbing and murdering each other by wholesale, and that not half who left here ever lived to see California, that flour was $100 a barrel, washing $6 a dozen, men's shoes $10 a pair, and other things in proportion. As I have said, before, let our farmers build good plank roads to Chicago and let us have the California gold made up into dollar pieces, and we shall be happy enough at home. Thousands will be ruined by this California fever where one will gain by it.

Speaking of gold dollars reminds me that the bankers, with their usual love for the people, are fighting them desperately.—They fear the people will lose them, as they are so small. What would become of the people if it were not for corporations to watch over their interests! If gold is cut up into small pieces, poor people can get hold of it now and then; whereas, the doctrine of the bankers is "gold for the rich, rags for the poor"—"take care of the rich, and they will take care of the poor," &c., &c. The struggle for the gold dollar has opened the quarrel between the people and the banks anew, and, as in the days of Gen. Jackson, every Democrat is expected to do his duty. A manmay lose a paper dollar out of his pocket as well as a gold one; a paper dollar is often lost in one's pocket whereas a gold one can never be.

Congress is doing nothing except to pass the usual appropriation bills We are having no speeches and no extra documents for circulation.

With all my prejudices against the whigs, I did not expect to see them conducting as they now are on the slavery question. You cannot coax or drive a majority of them to touch it any way. They dare not openly defraud the people of the North, and belie their own pledges so far as to vote directly against us. And they are too fearful of Gen. Taylor to vote for us. So Gott's resolutions, the bill for the abolition of the slave trade, and the territorial bill, sleep the sleep of death. A large majority of northern Whigs dare not touch them. It is a singular fact, that whilst the friends of these measures have been steadily increasing among the Democrats, they have been steadily decreasing among the Whigs. Whatever they may say, the actions of the Whigs show that they are now "Nicholson letter" men. They go the "let alone policy."—Whig treachery, whig dough-faceism, will lose us all our anti-slavery measures at this session. The Whigs have sold their birthright for a mess of pottage. He who conquered the Mexicans at Buena Vista, has already whipped all the free principles out of some of the ablest allies the Mexicans had in the American Congress. The flesh-pots of executive patronage have made the Whigs here blind to all the horrors of slavery extension.

☞ The *Worcester Palladium* tells a tale of one of the recent appointments.

"But who is 'Mr. Warren, of Iowa;' now Second Assistant Post-master General? Who is he?

"Scarcely half a dozen years ago, there was in the unpretending town of Brimfield, in the county of Hampden, in Massachusetts, a business firm known in the region about as P. Warren & Sons. Their business was, we believe, that of manufacture of leather, boots, shoes, etc; and the outdoor transactions were conducted by the youngest son, Fitz Henry. Things went on largely, until one morning the firm of P. Warren & Sons, and several other persons in the vicinity, woke up and found themselves bankrupts; and Fitz Henry gone to ———; he turned up afterwards, in Iowa, as 'Colonel Warren;' and now, in Washington, as the Hon. Fitz Henry Warren, Second Assistant Post-master General, by appointment of President Taylor's Post-master General; and charged with the appointment of the *seventeen thousand* Postmasters in the country, except the few whose compensation exceeds a thousand dollars a year.

"It cannot be possible that Gen. Taylor had any knowledge of the individual assigned to one of the most important places in the Government. It cannot be possible that Judge Collamer had any knowledge of the person whom he has appointed one of his Assistants, and who is, more than any other, to give a character to his administration of the Post-office Department. If they had such knowledge, the appointment is an act of theirs which cannot be looked upon with much complacency by the high-minded and honorable men of the whig party. It would indicate that there is service to be performed, from which men of high political, social, and moral character would turn away with disgust. The appointment is such an unfortunate one that we must believe that it was made hastily and upon insufficient or mistaken information."

☞ This man received his appointment as a reward for leading the Mormons to the polls.

INFORMATION WANTED.—We will thank our Democratic friends, in the several towns in this and the adjoining States, where removals or Appointments are made, to let us know the position which the new officers selected by Gen. Taylor have held respectively occupied in regard to the Mexican war. It is of the highest importance that the country should see how far an Executive elected solely for his services in that war, has gone in rewarding those who have aided and comforted the recent public enemy. All the particulars of this information are earnestly desired.—Penn.

The Senate of Wisconsin has passed a joint resolution instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to propose and advocate an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving to the people, instead of to the Legislatures of the different States, the right to elect U. S. Senators by general ticket.

The Money Market.

It is supposed, says the *Maine Farmer*, that three fourths of the population of the country are employed in agriculture; the other quarter being divided among all other employments and professions. Besides the mechanic; the manufacturer; the merchant and the professional man, are all mainly dependant upon the farmers for patronage and support. When the farmers as a class are prosperous, all the others participate in their prosperity From this it follows that whatever benefits the agricultural class, directly benefits three fourths of the people, and indirectly benefits the other fourth.

Surely, then, the farmers have a right to demand of government the means to sustain their agricultural societies and to collect and disseminate important information relative to their calling. Let the light of science and education be brought to the aid of agriculture Let our resources be developed, and the skill and industry of the husbandman be directed into their proper channel, and results would soon be obtained in which not only the farmer could rejoice, but the whole community with him.

These are the right sentiments, and every paper having the true interests of this noble branch of industry at heart, should make them known—should strive to enforce them, by calling upon our government that, in fostering and promoting other great interests, this, the greatest of them all, should not be overlooked, but come in for its full share.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Them's our Sentiments exactly, and are such as we have ever advocated. The Maine Farmer speaks but the truth in the premises. The agricultural interest, though three times greater than all other interests, from the fact that it is wider spread, has been sorely oppressed with taxation to support smaller and more concentrated interests. Congress has legislated year after year, and passed act upon act for the protection of manufactures, and all at the expense of the farmer, and still are not satisfied. A movement is making all over the country, wherever capital has reared a factory, to besiege Congress for more aid—for another tax on agriculture, to the profit of the manufacturer. The farmer, though representing three fourths of the wealth and population of the country, is rarely heard of in our national councils. Nor does his interest require alms from the public treasury But it is important that it should not be made the pack-house to carry, at its own expense, fortunes to the doors of those engaged in other pursuits. All that the farmer requires is to be let alone—to have permission to sell what he produces wherever he can command the highest price, and to buy wherever he can do so cheapest. He desires only permission to follow the natural course of trade, unobstructed by the arbitrary barriers of countervailing laws. He is, then, willing to rely on his own enterprise and energy for the market of the world, against all competition. He is no beggar for public charity—he asks but justice. Within the last four years, agriculture in the United States has made greater advances than in any eight years that have preceded them, and the interest is now more prosperous, pays more to the deserving tiller for the amount of labor done, and, in all respects, occupies a more elevated position than at any time since the formation of the government. The profits of farming are now such as to invite science and talent to its development and furtherance, and we accordingly see some of the best minds and ablest chemists busily engaged in that most commendable of all pursuits, endeavoring to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before With the "Maine Farmer" and the "Germantown Telegraph," we rejoice at this, because we well know that the prosperity that so signally characterizes the country at this time, is wholly attributable to the prosperity of the farmer Now, as ever heretofore, when agriculture thrives, all other interests in equal ratio prosper with it. Not so with interests that flourish by *protection*—because the very amount that reaches them through protection is taken from the farmer, and to its amount depresses and impoverishes him, and depresses his pursuit. The generous tiller of the soil is awaking to the causes that have so long confined him to a narrow living by the most unremitting toil; the cheering song of the manufacturer of a "... not lost" has lost its charm. The ... restrictions from ... have been knocked off, and the ... are ready marked, at remunerating prices, we believe, are appreciated and understood throughout every district of the country, and can never be put on again.—*Ledger.*

AN EX-PRESIDENT ABROAD.—A correspondent of the Boston Courier, after stating that by the influence of his lady, President Polk has determined to make a tour to Europe, says:—"It will be a new and attractive spectacle to see an ex-President, accompanied by his accomplished lady, both in the prime of life, after having enjoyed the highest honors of the world passing a portion of the serene afternoon of their life in visiting the great theatres of renown in the old world, and mingling with princes and potentates, who lest obedient to the will of the people, still hold their uneasy seats at the heads of crumbling governments. The spectacle of a man who has ascended from the most humble station to the head of one of the greatest (soon to be the greatest) powers of the globe, and in obedience to law and the will of the people who elevated him, has as tranquilly laid down the great powers with which he was temporarily clothed, and descended to the political level of the humblest citizen,—such a spectacle, we say, will not be without its moral power and influence over the minds of Europeans, every where, whether in high station or in low."

Louis Phillippe has written a letter to the President of the French Republic and to Mr. Odillion Barrot, praying permission to return with his family to France. He proposes to take in conjunction with all the members of his household the oath of allegiance and citizenship. He says he has no desire for power his only wish is to end his days quietly as a good citizen. This singular and humiliating letter has not as yet received the consideration of those to whom it is addressed.

HYER GUILTY.—A telegraphic despatch says that Hyer, in his trial at Chestertown, Maryland, has been found guilty and fined $1,000.

FROM CALIFORNIA!

By way of Vera Cruz and across Mexico, the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 24th has San Francisco dates to the 25th of January, inclusive:

A new paper has been started at San Francisco called the "*Alta California*," edited by Edwd. Gilbert, Edwd. C. Kemble, and Geo. C. Hubbard. It is creditable to the American press, the tone of its articles being much above what we might have looked for, laboring under the disadvantages the editors do. From its numbers of the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th of January, we extract. On the 11th it contained *the following*:

THE MINES.—By recent arrivals from the mines we learn verbally that at the Stanislaus there is from twelve to eighteen inches of snow; on the Mockelemy and Dry Creek, six to ten; and at the Dry Diggins four to six. It is highly probable that while we have had much rain here in the last week, there has been considerable snow in the mines. At the last accounts, however, the miners were still digging a little, as the streams had not risen any. All reports concur in representating the condition of the miners as very comfortable. They have very good log-houses, and plenty of wood and provisions. Good judges are of opinion that there is at least six months provisions in the mines.

Probably a colder winter was never experienced in California. Communication between Fort Sacremento and the mining district is entirely cut off. Snow has fallen to the depth of six or eight inches, and still remains upon the ground. The rivers are rising rapidly. The Sacramento, we are informed, rose fifteen feet in three days. Business at the fort is represented dull in the extreme.

Col. Benton's famous letter to the people of California was published on the 11th of January.

In the main, the letter of Col. Benton, which we published last week, is a well-meaning document, but he has evidently mistaken the calibre of the community he was addressing. It certainly must be esteemed as a most particular favor by the citizens of California that he has extended to them his patronage, and the paternal solicitude for our welfare that he exhibits does credit to his intelligence and humanity.

His personal attacks upon distinguished army officers are in bad taste, and by many will be considered unjust.

His recommendations to the people of this country, although partaking strongly of the tone which a pedagogue may be supposed to assume toward a pupil, are substantially what the citizens are now acting on.

Col. J. D. Stevenson, has felt himself aggrieved by Col. Benton's letter, and replied to it at length thro' the *Alta Californian*.

The *Alta Californian* copies a paragraph about a meeting of seamstresses in New York, complaining of their hard work and poor pay, and comments thereon as follows:

We would advise a colony of these same working girls to come to California as soon as possible. They can earn from $5 to $35 per day in the manufacture of clothing; and if they be anxious to do still better than that, they will find hundreds of young, good-looking and enterprising men ready to embrace an opportunity which promises a good wife. Girls, do you hear that?

Our readers, we presume, are becoming impatient to hear something about the gold, but in truth gold is scarcely mentioned in the file before us. It is very rarely alluded to.

Com Jones is endeavoring to coax some of his deserting sailors back, by promises of leniency towards them, but with what success we do not learn.

A drinking establishment know as "The Shades," has been burned down in San Francisco with a loss of $15, 000. It belonged to Montgomery & Co.

By a paper of the 18th we perceive that there have been some difficulties with the Indians. They are not worth reporting here.

We have the proceedings of several meetings of citizens to consider of the necessity of forming a provisional government, and appointing delegates to a convention for this purpose. This convention was to have been held on the 5th day of March, but in order that all parts of the territory might be fairly represented, and to give time to Congress to provide a territorial government, the day for the convention to assemble has been changed to the first day of May next.

The latest news which had been received at San Francisco on the 25th January, reached there that day by the American schooner Swallow, fifteen days from Mazatlan. Thereby the Californians learned the election of Gen. Taylor.

By the following paragraph from the paper of the 25th it appears that Gen. Lane was in San Francisco, on his way to Oregon. He took the Southern route from Santa Fe to Los Angeles.

The U S. store-ship Southampton arrived from San Pedro last evening. We are informed that she brings Capt. Smith's company of dragoons, to be stationed at the Presido of San Francisco. Gen. Lane the newly appointed Governor of Oregon, is passenger in her. He arrived at Los Angeles by the Santa Fe route. His suite is expected to arrive here by the first steamer.

GOLD COMING.—The ship Cusr arrived in Boston on the 20th, from the Sandwich Islands. She brought $70,000 in California Gold. The amount of gold to be brought in the United States steamship Lexington is stated in a letter from the purser to be $178,000.

The Virginia House of Delegates has passed resolutions instructing the Governor to place at the disposal of the county of Accomac, one hundred muskets and four pieces of cannon, to defend their oysters against the Pennsylvania intruders.

☞ A gentleman sent a lad with a letter to Post Office, and money to pay the postage. Having returned with the money, he said, "Guess I'v done the thing slick; I've seen a good many folks postin' letters in the Post Office through a hole, and so I watched my chance and got mine in for nothing."

VERY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—Take some shelled corn, and run a horse hair through the grain with a needle, and tie a knot in the hair close to the grain, and now them in corn fields, and the crows will pick up this grain with the hair in it, and it will tickle them and they will kill themselves scratching.