THE DEMOCRAT.

MONTROSE, PA:

Thursday, April 19, 1849.

For Canal Commissioner,

COL. ASA DIMOCK.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention

Notice to Militiamen!

The Legislature of this State passed, finally, the bill abolishing those annual, intolerable bores, militia trainings. It substitutes in lieu of militia drill a tax of 50 cents a year, and gives $15 a year bounty to each Volunteer company that will equip itself according to law. Our readers may rely upon this information, as it is strictly correct Accordingly Col. CARPENTER has ordered the discontinuance of his "Brigade Orders" advertisement, so far as relates to militiamen, as will be seen by reference to another column. No more militia trainings will therefore be held.

Col. Asa Dimock.

From the proceedings of the Democratic meeting held in the Court House on Monday evening, it will be seen that the Democracy of this county have *unanimously* recommended this gentleman as their choice for the candidate for next Canal Commissioner. And in deference to that choice, as well as to our own, we this day raise his name to our masthead. We *need* hardly say how much we honor their selection, nor how ardently we shall hereafter labor for both his nomination and election. That he is well qualified according to the Jeffersonian test, ("honest, capable and faithful,") no one will dispute; and that to this section of the State belongs, of right, the honor of furnishing a candidate for that office, is now past all question—is, in fact, universally conceded We are pleased to add here, also, that information from other sections of the State represent Col. DIMOCK's prospects as exceedingly flattering, so that we may reasonably anticipate that our "labor will not be in vain." Without intending disparagement to any of his competitors, we will say, that no one of them can come before the people better recommended, as no county in the State can urge superior claims than Susquehanna. But of this *more anon*.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The feelings of a man who has just crossed a perilous river, in a still more perilous craft, with safety, can well be imagined. He would be most likely to feel great relief—thankful for his safe transit, and extremely unwilling to venture its dangers over again. So feel, we apprehend, the people, and especially the Democratic portion of them, in Pennsylvania, in relation to the late Legislature which dissolved on the 10th instant. *They feel relieved.* With a clear Federal majority in the Senate, a working Federal majority (owing to the early defection of a few who were elected as Democrats) in the House, and a wily, corrupt, unscrupulous Federal Executive to plan and concoct mischief, the dangers and perils to the present institutions and interests of our State, under which it is so highly prosperous, were considered by the masses imminent and threatening, exciting the profoundest apprehension. That such is the case—that every citizen and well-wisher of the State should open his paper containing Harrisburg advices with an intuitive shrinking and dread, lest it might disclose the success of some infamous scheme to plunder the people, or disgrace the Commonwealth—is not surprising. The reign of Federalism under Ritner, and in fact, any other chief, is enough to inspire any amount of dread and apprehension. Words, therefore, are too feeble and impoverished to express even a tithe of their undissembled thankfulness and rejoicings now that the cause of their anxiety and fears has been removed.

As we have said, the Legislature has adjourned *sine die*, the efforts of the whigs to protract its session having been successfully resisted by the democrats. Its doings are now matters of history and law, to be studied and obeyed

Among the multitude of measures which it passed, we notice several of considerable importance to the people of this county, which we will here note. The bill for the completion of the North Branch Canal (the same one mentioned last week) is one of them It is now a law, and in such a shape, we are well convinced, as to be efficient. A bill for the incorporation of the Legget's Gap Railroad Company, (the said road to connect the Lackawanna Coal region with Great Bend, and to pass through the eastern portion of the county—probably up the valley of Martin's Creek) also passed both Houses.

The general appropriation bill was adopted, with several amendments of some importance, among which was one authorising the re-issue of the remaining relief notes in circulation by the banks having them outstanding, and postponing their cancellation for three years. Another amendment appropriating $400,000 for the avoidance of the Schuylkill Inclined Plane, on the Columbia Railroad, was also carried. Another one providing that the interest on the State debt shall henceforth be paid in par funds or its equivalent was likewise adopted by both Houses.

The Danville Bank, and York Savings Institution [Bank] also passed both branches. Another provision still, to enable the non-accepting school districts to retain twenty-five per cent, of their State taxes to be applied to school purposes upon their complying with the law of 1849 any time before the first day of June, 1850, was agreed to.

The revenue bills were likewise all passed. By them all Billiard rooms and Bowling Alleys in the State are to be taxed $100 annually, and all retail dealers in foreign or domestic merchandise, whose sales amount to $1000 to pay an annual tax of $10; do $2000—15; do $3000—$20; do $5000—$30; do $10,000—75; do $15,000—$100; do $20,000 and upwards—$200. Patent Medicine dealers likewise are taxed very heavily.

The Homestead Exemption bill (exempting property to the value of $300 from levy and sale for debt) was carried through successfully, and is now a law. So also of the bill abolishing militia trainings. The provision in the ten hour law which allows parents and guardians to contract for the labor of minors in their care for more than ten hours a day was repealed by very heavy majorities.

A great many local, and an indefinite number of divorce bills were passed, none of them, however, of consequence enough to enumerate.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the presiding officers were unanimously adopted, after which each body very quietly adjourned.

So ended the ever-to-be-remembered session of 1849.

☞ Mr. Polk was welcomed to Baton Rouge by one of the largest processions ever seen there.—Great preparations had been made to receive him at Nashville.

Foiled Again.

If the late Legislature has been remarkable for nothing else, it is notorious for its repeated flagitious attempts, (or the attempts of the whig members thereof) to create or otherwise obtain more offices for them to fill with political friends. The *last* move on their chess-board was a bald-faced attempt to legislate democrats *out* of office, that Gov. Johnston might be permitted to put more of his friends *in*. This attempt was made in a proposition of Mr. Severy to add a new section to the bill for the organization of courts of justice, providing that the commissions of the Auditor General and Surveyor General, (who are, according to existing laws, commissioned for three years,) shall expire on the 1st of May next, and also that their successors shall then be chosen by Gov. Johnston The move was a bold and somewhat insolent one, and we are glad to say, it failed in the House, although it was adopted in the Senate by a strict party vote—17 to 12. Did ever whiggery attain to power without perpetrating, or attempting to perpetrate, the most audacious wrongs upon popular rights—upon the people? We have yet to see the first instance. Its name is frailty, and its aliment, fraud, outrage and insult to the people.

Mail Robbery.

On Thursday last Geo. Baldwin Esq., Postmaster at Great Bend, was arrested and escorted into Town by Constable Langley on charge of robbing the mail. It appears that peculations in money and drafts, as well as detentions for an unusual length of time, have been carried on for some weeks past between the Post office at this place and New York, much to the surprise of all, and the deep chagrin of those especially interested.—Accordingly, the usual and ever-successful means were put in requisition, if possible to ferret out the culprit. A letter enclosing a remittance was deposited in the mail by our Postmaster and the Department's agent (who was here) which was traced to the Great Bend office, where it stopped. Mr. Baldwin was at once suspected, arrested, and we understand, "plead guilty," delivering up, voluntarily, not only *the* said letter and money, but also numerous other letters and papers—the fruits of his few past weeks foolish purloinings.

This defection of Mr Baldwin has astonished everybody. Of respectable and worthy connexions, possessing fine abilities, and a splendid education, combined with one of the best professions (the law) and a good character for integrity, all are taken aback at its announcement. There would indeed seem no occasion, no cause, and no apology for it. And yet there *is* a cause, and that cause, reader, is INTEMPERANCE! that bane of society—that progenitor of three-fourths of the crimes that infest and scourge every community—that demon of the human appetite and passions. Intemperance, which has steadily been fastening its fiendish clutches upon him, and hedging up and paralyzing the better and nobler principles of his nature, is the cause of all. It made him completely captive, disarmed him of the power to resist the seductive blandishments of temptation, and then let loose the tempter to destroy him. He fell! to the deep dismay and piercing sorrow of a wife, the agony of friends, and the surprise and grief of all. For months past, we are told, he has scarcely seen a really sober hour; and it is a matter of unaffected surprise to us that he has not sooner been removed from the office in which he has fallen. We suppose, however, that the near approach of his removal by the new administration has deterred our Great Bend friends from moving in the matter as they otherwise would, and as it has proved, they ought.

The case is a painful one, really exciting commiseration for all concerned.

☞ The Wyoming Democrat is out this week with a second edition of its chaste twaddle for the bolstering up of Mr. Little, *whom it seems determined to uphold "right or wrong."* It asserts that Mr. Little voted "but once" with the Whigs on bank questions, and then, to add impiousness to the climax of untruth, it undertakes to say that Hon. James Buchanan, Arnold Plumber, Israel Painter, and several other "radicals" *advised* him to act thus! We do not know which is the coolest, the assertion that he voted with the whigs but *once* on those questions (when it is notorious that he voted with them, or dodged the vote, almost invariably until within one week previous to the adjournment) or the impudence that undertakes to drag down Messrs. Buchanan and Plumber, &c., as abettors of his defection. That Mr. Little *did* "collude with the whigs," and that he *did* vote with them in *numerous instances*, on bank questions, we not only assert, but can prove by the Journals, or rather those who have examined them. And that Messrs. Buchanan &c., counselled it, is what nobody will believe. We do not impute intentional misstatements to the Democrat-man, but believe he has been grossly misinformed. We certainly know Mr. Little's conduct on those questions caused the greatest surprise and indignation among his Democratic fellow members. This we have been assured in numerous instances.

The Democrat declines peremptorily to copy our article in relation to the Tunkhannock meeting! This is as we feared. A man who will *wilfully* garble, misrepresent, and conceal important facts in conducting a controversy with a friend, can hardly be expected to deal justly and honorably, even when a promise of reciprocity is freely proffered.

The imputation that we are, or ever have been, in any way personally or politically unfriendly to Mr. Little, until his rottenness became apparent during the past winter, we pronounce not only meanly false, but supremely ridiculous. Than ourself, up to the time mentioned, Mr. Little had not a warmer friend in this county, nor one who would have labored more zealously and indefatigably for his promotion to higher honors. So grovelling and silly an imputation, therefore, only betrays the *littleness* of the mind that originated it, and excites both pity and contempt.

BRANDING THE TRAITOR.—The treachery of Isaac P. Walker (Senator from Wisconsin) to the cause of Free Soil, at the close of the last session, is everywhere known and despised. The Assembly of his own State, it appears, has taken cognizance of it, and visited him with the most scathing censure, by the passage of three resolutions, the first bitterly denouncing his treason, (adopted by a vote of 42 to 9) the second requesting him to resign (same vote) and the third approving the course of Senator Dodge, his colleague, (44 to 3.) The Senate adopted these resolutions with about the same unanimity. Mr. Walker had given the strongest pledges to the Legislature and people of Wisconsin that he would stand by the principles of the Jeffersonian ordinance to the last, and was likewise under the most stringent instructions. His defection, therefore, is the more remarkable, as it is the more reprehensible. We do not wonder at the torrent of indignation poured out upon him by our Democratic brethren of Wisconsin. Such abject dough-facism and perfidy ought to be rebuked.

☞ Will the Editor of the Boston Olive Branch send us No. 13 of his excellent paper. Some scoundrel stole it from our table.

☞ The Democrats of Lancaster City and Co. have tendered Hon. James Buchanan a public Dinner as a testimonial of their admiration of his public career and social and private virtues. He, however, declines it in the following closing paragraph from his letter:

"I regret that circumstances which I need not detail deprive me of the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation to a public dinner; but I regret this the less as such meetings at best partake in some degree of a formal character, and it is my desire to mingle freely among my old friends and neighbors of Lancaster county, without the least restraint. I, therefore, in turn, earnestly invite you, one and all, to call and see me at my residence, as often as your convenience may permit, where you shall meet a cordial and grateful welcome from

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Hon. Ellis Lewis" (and over 1000 others.)

RUSHING INTO "RUIN"—Mr. David Thomas, "a gentleman of much experience in the business of manufacturing Iron," has leased the well known Pioneer Iron Works in Pottsville, which he will put in operation in a very short time. So says the *Emporium* of that place. What a *penchant for* "ruin" this "gentleman of much experience" must have? Oh! Thou fell monster, the British Free Trade Tariff of 1846!

☞ The Washington Union says that Congress forgot to make any appropriation for the salaries of Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Home Department. Would'nt it have been better *if* they had forgotten to create the Department?

COLD.—The weather from Friday to Tuesday was intensely cold and inclement. We have no recollection of so unpleasant, and even tedious a time at this season of the year before.

Yesterday (Tuesday) was delightfully pleasant; but to-day the snow has fallen steadily all day, and the merry sleigh-bells are heard in the street. It will no doubt make many of our farmers, and especially those who are short of hay for their stock, "look blue;" but on the whole we think it portentious of "better weather," soon. One extreme almost invariably follows another.

Thursday morning.—Snow a foot deep and still falling. Weather moderate, and thawing some.

THE TELEGRAPH.—We perceive by despatches in the Honesdale Herald that the New York & Erie Telegraph is in full tide of operation between Binghamton and New York. Why is not an office opened in this place? Can any one tell? A good deal of indignation is felt by our citizens, and especially of the stock-holders here, that those having the management of the line have broken their promises in relation to this matter so many times. There is a great deal of grumbling—a *great* deal May be it is not the intention to give us an office here! If so, it is time those who have been fooled out of their money, knew it.

THE WILLIAMSPORT FIRE.—The fire in Williamsport, (mentioned last week) consumed property, estimated by the Gazette, of that place, at $18,000—$7000 of which was covered by insurance in Philadelphia, and $8000 in the Lycoming Company. Among the buildings destroyed are the Presbyterian and —— Churches, two Stores, two dwellings, two Livery Stables, a Tailor's Shop and Stage Room, several Barns, and various out-buildings of minor consequence. The Court House narrowly escaped the ravages of the conflagration.

☞ The Legislature of Connecticut is thus politically constituted: House, Dem. 108, Fed. 105, Free Soil 8. Senate, Dem. 8, Fed. 13. The Free Soilers, it is said, were mostly original Democrats, and will be very likely to make Seymour Governor.

ONLY 160!—One hundred and sixty Democratic Postmasters in this State have already received their "walking papers," and still the axe is moving. Who says Old Zack has "no friends to reward and no enemies to punish?"

☞ In the case of the trial of Thomas Hand the robbery of the Government jewels, for some days past pending in the Supreme Court at Washington, the jury were unable to agree, and were therefore discharged. A new trial will of course be had.

☞ Gen. Taylor, it is said, "will make a visit to the North," this summer Wonder if the whigs will "welcome him with bloody hands?" Perhaps he is coming to see if he cannot "*detect*" some of those naughty free soilers.

☞ "General Taylor *hates, loathes, proscription.*"—*Mr. Crittenden.*

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Clipper*, writing on the 9th, says with graphic coolness:

"The administration has been in full operation for one month, and during this time there have been upwards of *four hundred removals and appointments*, three-fourths of them connected with the Post Office Department. *We think that this is cutting off heads fast enough to suit the desires of the most sanguinary.* * * * Gen. Taylor, notwithstanding he had no 'friends to reward, and no enemies to punish,' cannot secure the support of the entire Whig party, unless he acts like, as Col. Haskell described him, 'a Whig and a quarter over.'"

Poor General! His pledges are a great deal like his principles; *he hardly knows what they are himself.*

RETURN OF A GOLD DIGGER WITH "THE DUST."—Mr. A. T. Hyde, who has just returned from New York with a splendid stock of New Goods, informs us that he came in company from the city to the Great Bend, with a gentleman who was just returning to the latter place from California, bringing with him $40,000 of *gold dust!* Mr. Hyde saw one lump which weighed *three ounces*, and various other specimens of less weight, besides some $4000 in eagles and half eagles which the gentleman had coined at the mint for spending money.—*Owego Gazette.*

[The gentleman alluded to as having returned with a plenty of "the dust," we presume is Mr. Charles Smith, formerly of Lenox, this county.—We understand Mr. Smith brought "lots of the real stuff" right from the "diggings."—ED. DEM.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW for April is a valuable number. It is embellished with a beautiful portrait of JOHN WENTWORTH, of Illinois, and contains articles of great merit. Among them are "Human Rights vs. Divine Rights," "Translations from Horace," "The Republic of Rome," "Vergniaud," "A Desultory Dissertation on Dietetics," "Nineveh," "Political Portraits," &c., &c. It is decidedly the best number we have seen in some time. T. P. Kettell, Publisher, No. 170, Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Will the publisher please send us the March No. From some cause it never reached us.

FOWLERS & WELL's Phrenological and Water Cure Journals for April have been received. Their interest never flags. Price $1 a year each, or twenty copies for $10. Publishing office 131 Nassau St. N. Y.

NOTICE,

Is given to all interested that a meeting of the Bridgewater Board of School Directors will be held in the Court House in this Village on Saturday next at 9 o'clock A. M. Those desirous of being examined preparatory to teaching Summer Schools, will please present themselves before the Board at 1 o'clock P. M. Per order,

M. L. CATLIN, *Sec'y.*

Court Proceedings.

GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS.

True Bills: one vs. Henry Baker for Larceny; one vs James A. Buchanan for Mayhem and Assault and Battery on Nathan Stewart; one vs. Dewitt C. Roberts for Assault and Battery on Jacob N. Brundage. Ignored one vs. Thos. Nicholson for Murder; one vs. Michael Connell for Assault and Battery on Loren Norten with intent to kill; one vs Evan Richards for Perjury. The presentment of the last Grand Jury for building a new jail disagreed to.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Com'th. vs. Hiram C Conklin, Indicted at Jan. Session, for Assault & Battery on John & Lydia Conklin. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty. Bentley, Little & Streeter for Com'th., Richards & Turrell for Deff't. Com'th. vs. Henry Baker Deff't. plead guilty and was sentenced to five days imprisonment and a fine of $5. Brundage vs. Roberts for firing woods. Verdict $18 33 for Pl'ff Bentley, Little & Streeter for Pl'tff., Richards, Chamberlin & Grow for Deff't. Avery & Foster assignees of N. I. Post vs. Westbrook. Pl'tff. non suited. Little & Streeter for Pl'tff., Bentley & Dimock for Deff't. Ward vs. Corne Verdict $19 for Plantiff. Turrell & Chamberlin for Pl'tff. Little & Streeter for Deff't.

Henry H. Roe appointed Supervisor of Liberty in place of Isaac Butts, excused. Com'th. vs Washington Lowrey for Larceny of oxen, now on trial.

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, a large number of the Democratic citizens of the county assembled at the Court House in this village on Monday evening last, when the meeting was called to order by J H. Dimock Esq. On motion—

The Meeting was organized by the election of JOSEPH GAGE, Esq., of Silver Lake as President, and EDWARD BURKE, of Choconut, ALMON SPOOR, of Herrick, HENRY A. WILLIAMS, of Clifford, Wm. C. WARD, of New Milford, and C M GERE, of Brooklyn, Vice Presidents, and *O. G. Hempstead* and *E. B. Chase*, of Montrose, Secretaries.

After the organization, G. A. Grow Esq., offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That WM. HARTLEY Esq., (of Wayne and Wyoming concur,) be the Senatorial delegate, and that Hon. M. C. TYLER, be our representative delegate, to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Pittsburg on the 4th of July next, with power to substitute, and that they be instructed to support Col. ASA DIMOCK, for Canal Commissioner.

After the adoption of the resolution, there being no further business, on motion, the meeting adj.

(*Signed by the Officers.*)

☞ A whig paper asks if the democrats will not consider their defeat in New York city, "proscription." We will answer it by asking them if they call their defeat in Connecticut, "proscription" The cases are very similar, although in the latter case the whigs were united, and in the former the Democrats were divided.

THE CANAL BOARD.

The article subjoined from the Harrisburg *Keystone*, of Wednesday, is in all its parts worthy of a considerate and careful perusal. It effectually vindicates Colonel Painter from the unworthy reflections of Mr. Power, (published in the Register last week,) and points out the glaring inconsistences and contradictions which are contained in the statement of the latter. Truth can not be hidden under a bushel, or mystified by mere assertions:

The resolution of the House called for a statement of the amount of debts due prior to the 1st December last: also, for an estimate of the amount of money necessary to pay all the expenses of keeping the canals and railroads in repair, from the first December last to the 1st December next, so as to maintain a regular system of monthly cash payments: also, an estimate of the amount necessary to be appropriated to purchase materials, before the first December next, to be used in repairs after that period, and to pay the expences of repairs after that time to the usual period of passing the annual appropriation act, the latter part of March or beginning of April. Like information was required in regard to the motive power.

No difficulty, or difference of opinion, in regard to answering the resolution would, in all probability, have occurred, had it not been for the fact, that the board withheld the amount of indebtedness from the legislature, and estimated the sum necessary to pay old debts, and keep the canals and railroads in repair to the 1st December next, far below the amount actually required for that purpose. For instance, they estimated for this purpose but $338,000, when the debts as reported to the board by their own officers, in the repair department alone, amounted to $230,383 70, and the estimate of the same officers for repairs, including bridges, to the first December next, amounted to the sum of $294,837 48, making together the sum of $525,220 48, and $186,320 48 more than the estimate of the board. Now, we unhesitatingly assert, and stand ready to prove the fact by the reports of the supervisors sent by the board to the House of Representatives in reply to the call of that body, that the canal commissioners *knowingly* and *wilfully* estimated the sum necessary to pay the old debts and keep the canals and railroads in order to the 1st December next, at $186,320 48 less than they *knew at the time*, would be required, unless they can show that their own officers made erroneous and false estimates, and this they have not attempted to do.

It was the probing resolution of the House, and Mr. Painter's full and accurate answer, that brought forth and exposed the reprehensible attempt to conceal the truth from the legislature and the people, that excited Mr. Power's ire. The facts could be no longer concealed by Mr. Power, and to agree to report them honestly, in answer to the resolution of the House, would be to stultify and falsify the annual report of the board. Hence, it was better to raise a question of courtesy and etiquette, and make a false issue, rather than meet the true one. Truth is often very unpalatable, and its authors frequently regarded by some, as discourteous and uncivil.

If the estimates of the supervisors are too high, and they have asked for money that was not necessary to be expended, why has not Mr. Power shown on what lines and wherein they are too high? As to the debts due, we will hazard a wager, that when they come to be settled and paid, they will amount to many thousand dollars more than has been reported by the supervisors. The supervisors have been proceeding with the repairs during the winter, and have had, it is presumed, all the expensive repairs, which they contemplated for the season, made, and that too on credit, and consequently, at the most expensive rates.—There is very little doubt, that the amount of due prior to the 1st December last, and those incurred since, in the prosecution of the repairs, would reach a much larger sum at this time, than that estimated by the board in the annual report for the whole year.

Mr. Power has published an address to the people, which we also give in this paper, in answer to Mr. Painter, in which he has shown entire ignorance of a subject he professes to understand, or what is worse, an attempt to prevent and misrepresent truth. Mr. Power talks about his regard and sympathy for the laborers, but he said nothing about the debt due to them, and the necessity of an appropriation to pay them, until stirred up by the resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives, and is now using his influence to have the appropriations so reduced as to leave a portion of them unpaid for another year. We have examined Mr. Painter's rejoinder and will hazard the assertion, that time will show that every cent he estimates as necessary for the present year, will be required The report, which *purports* to be the report of the board, in answer to the resolution of the House, does not comply with its requisitions. The House asks to be informed how much money is necessary to pay old debts and the expenses of repairs to the 1st *December next*, and how much after that period to the usual time of passing the appropriation bill; but the report does not notice the stopping point on the 1st Dec., at the end of the fiscal year, but runs on to the first of April. The object of this disregard of the express terms of the resolution, is obvious. To have made an estimate to the 1st of December, would have exposed the deception of the annual report Mr. Power's object is evidently to mix the expenses of the current fiscal year, with those of the next, so as to push over a portion of the enormous expenditures which have been incurred, into another year, and hide the contrast which may appear between a careful and economical administration of the public works, and a careless and an extravagant one.

JACOB COLLAMER.

On the 3d of January, 1848, Mr. HUDSON, of Massachusetts, who is about to be, if he has not already been, rewarded with a fat office by General Taylor, offered the following scandalous resolution in the National House of Representatives:

Resolved, that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to enquire into the expediency of requesting the President of the United States *to withdraw to the East bank of the Rio Grande* OUR ARMIES NOW IN MEXICO, and to propose to the Mexican government forwith a treaty of peace on the following basis, namely: THAT WE RELINQUISH ALL CLAIM TO INDEMNITY FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR, and that the boundaries between the United States and Mexico shall be established *at or near the desert between the Nueces and the Rio Grande*—that Mexico shall be *held to pay* all just claims due to our citizens at the commencement of the war, and that a Convention shall be entered into by the two nations, to provide for the liquidation of those claims and the mode of payment."

This scandalous resolution excited a burst of indignation through the entire country, and in the army was greeted with the bitterest denunciation and scorn. That it was defeated by a majority of the House of Representatives, proved nothing; that it should have been offered and entertained was the wonder Its vile suggestions were published to the world, to pale the glory of our army in foreign countries, making the heart of the distant American sink within him. General Taylor read it, in his tent near Monterey, we do not doubt, with undissembled and mortified amazement, and if he has a recollection like other men—if he is the man of sense he is said to be by his ardent admirers—he would have remembered all who had the hardihood to endorse the *treason* of this infamous proposal. FORTY-ONE WHIGS VOTED FOR IT; and prominent among those we find the name of the present Postmaster General, Jacob Collamer, then a member of the House, who now sits at General Taylor's side, and advises him in the discharge of his high duties as President — *Every Democrat voted against it!* See last Congressional *Globe*, proceedings of House, pages 93-94

This is the same Jacob Collamer, who is daily giving to the world the evidences of Gen. Taylor's insincerity and bad faith in proclaiming against removals from office — And more than this. He is the same man who directs his executioner Warren, to dishonor such citizens as Simon Dunn, of Westmorland county, an old and venerated citizen, the father of that brave hero, whose life was offered up in the valley of Mexico a sacrifice to that country so bitterly insulted by Mexico and Collamer. He is the same man who has outraged the gallant Colonel Geary, (the leader of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, which immortalized itself at Chepultepec,) by removing him from the post-office at San Francisco. He is the same man that proscribed the father of the brave Captain Cheatham, by removing him from the place of postmaster at Nashville. It is said "Republics are ungrateful." But it is not so. The people are honest, and it is their servants who are too often unworthy of them. General Taylor is rewarded *only* because he fought in the Mexican war—he has no merit besides that any Captain in the army may not boast of. And yet one of his very first acts is to select as Postmaster General a man who publicly calumniated his country by a most treasonable vote, and whose first official acts are marked by a proscription of all who fought in that war, or who defended it against the domestic foe!!

General Taylor is responsible for these outrages—*for these crimes against public opinion, and the Nation's Honor.* They may have been perpetrated without his knowledge, and if so, he may right himself before the country. If they were done with his consent, the people ought to know it as saddening the exposure would be.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The Brooklyn Advertiser has the following, which is very neatly told: "A gentleman of this city had a piece of *virgin* gold presented to him, yesterday morning, which he would not sell for $5,000. This is what we call a very handsome present. So does Mrs. Gold, and the nurse!"

A cabinet maker in Charleston, S. C. advertises "Cradles and Coffins," with all necessary *intermediate* furniture.

The Agony Over.

Rumor tells us that the Hon. Wm. Jessup is appointed Judge of this district.—We have nothing to say against the Judge He is a learned lawyer, and a man of good morals. But while we say this, we have no hesitation in saying, that Judge Conyngham was the choice of this County, by all parties, and could the matter have been subjected to a vote, he would have received eigth tenths of all the people.

Judge Conyngham, has no superior as a lawyer in this district. Kind, accommodating and obliging, and a more popular Judge never sat upon our bench? But he had to yield to the whig guillotine; nothing could be said in his behalf, no plea could be put in to save him from political decapitation The deed is done—and we hope Mr. BILL JOHNSTON is satisfied, fully satisfied. We hope so, and we hope *the few* whigs who opposed the appointment of Judge Conyngham are also *satisfied*.

They will have the reflection, that they have opposed an excellent man, and did so without cause. Although the Judge is a prime democrat they can not accuse him of carrying politics on to the bench, nor meddling with them in any way, which would derogate from the character of his office.—This persecution of an upright officer, will recoil on the heads of the men who were instrumental in bringing it about.

Why the Democrats in the Legislature, should have assisted to create four new districts is to us a matter of surprise and wonder. JOHNSTON paid 'em right by guillotining Democrats. They will learn in future, to put not their trust in Princes nor Whig Governors made up of apostate Democrats —*Luzerne Democrat.*

More Developments.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, discovers as follows:

The General has sickened of his no-party Cabinet and they are sick of a no-party President, and of each other. Meredith is going to exchange the Treasury for a judicial station I am not at liberty to tell you what it is, but the change takes place. Judge McLean will probably be just about as indignant as Judge Story once was made by precisely the same provocation. Meredith is unsatisfactory in various particulars in the Treasury.

In the first place he is refractory on the slavery question, having committed himself to the free soil doctrines irretrievably, at a time when it was the whig policy to profess them. Then he has no party in his own state or any where else, and is too proud to hire himself and his place out to any body that has; and in the third place he has always aspired to the position which is soon to be placed within his reach.—Evans is to give bonds for his good behaviour, and take Meredith's place in the Treasury. Clayton is likely to exchange his place also for a foreign mission. The President cannot trust him. You have probably remarked the sigular authenticity of certain communications made to the Philadelphia *North American*, signed "Independent." These letters are written by a man who used formerly to be a reporter for one of your city papers, but was discharged for giving an account of a ball in which he ascribed to a person bearing his own name personal attractions and fascinations which were tho't by his employers to be somewhat apocryphal He has for a long time been one of the Secretary's dependents. His name is Harvey This leakage in his Cabinet has worried the General worse than the Mexican chapparel or even his postage accounts ever did He has finally discovered the hole and there seems to be no alternative but for Clayton to trot. Besides, he thinks that his Secretary of State pettifogs too much in his politics; that he is only great because his state is so small, and that a more useful man and a more creditable Secretary can be had without deranging the circulating talent of the country in the least.

As "Independent" has not had much to say recently, I suspect that the Secretary has been called to account, and in hopes of returning his place has determined to "go and *leek* no more."

If the President should prove inexorable, or if you find "Independent" again knowing more than other people, be sure that Mr. Secretary Clayton will be annexed to our diplomatic service, as Texas was to be annexed to the United States, "at the earliest practical period" He will go to England in the place of Mr. Brancroft.

To Manufacturers.

A Free Trade writer in the New York *Journal of* commerce makes the following appeal to the manufacturers:

"I see in the Southern papers frequent notices of manufacturing towns being laid out, factories built, and every indication of New England industry and perseverance being rapidly transferred to our Southern and Western States. Let me tell our New England friends that they have much more to dread from competition at home, than from abroad. Only increase the Tariff above the present average, and they would find that not only the North, but the whole South and West would rush into the manufacturing business, which in the end would prove destructive alike to the interests of individuals and the country. The present increase of manufacturing capital and manufactories is gradual but sure, all over the country, indicating a most healthy state of things, and disproving altogether the assertion of politicians and the political press, that the factory interest of the country is depressed and languishing."

BEAUTIFUL METAPHOR.—Mr. Polk was welcomed to Richmond, Va., by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, on behalf of the people. Mr. H. in the course of his remarks, made the following beautiful figure:

"I may say that, previous to your administration, the setting sun of Heaven never cast his last evening rays upon the confines of our glorious Union. But now, sir, and forever, that brilliant orb of light, when he emerges from the billows of the Atlantic, darts his first morning rays upon the sandy beach of our Eastern Seashore, and after performing his daily rounds through the Heavens, when he dips his broad disc into the placid bosom of the calm Pacific, his last lingering beams still play upon American soil in the glittering gold dust of California."

From Panama.

We have before us the New York Courier & Enquirer of the 10th inst., containing a letter from Panama written by a member of the New York Union Mining Co. (of which our fellow-townsman, S. B. MULFORD, Esq., is a member, and whose name is also attached to the letter as an endorser,) which gives a most lugubrious account of the difficulties and almost insurmountable obstacles attending a tour by that route to San Francisco. We make the following extract for the information of all our readers, and the special warning of all those who may contemplate a trip to the "El Dorado" by Panama:

Our committee, to whom was assigned the duty of getting our freight transported to Panama, immediately engaged in the work, and after having narrowly escaped the financial prowess of some of the agents of this town, they completed a contract with a Mr. Weadon, to take over all of our traps for $1000, and from present appearances I think we will soon have all delivered to us in as good order as could be expected.—The means of transportation are by mules, horses and natives. The natives carry nearly as much on their backs as can be carried on the mules or horses. We started from Gorgona on the afternoon of the 16th ult, and travelled that evening about 9 miles on foot; a journey, the latter 3 hours of which must be reserved for a special epistle, when I feel a little more in the humor of laughing over an awful experience. Three of us arrived at about 9 miles from Gorgona, at about 10½ o'clock at night. There were counted 24 dead mule and horse carcasses on the road from Gorgona to Panama, where we arrived the next afternoon about 4 o'clock, too tired and exhausted to meet the discouragements that were awaiting us in this miserably dilapidated place. It requires but a moment to learn the gloomy prospects of a passage to San Francisco. Before saying any thing, however, in respect to the chances of getting from this place to San Francisco, just allow me to remark, that from Chagres to this place there are no difficulties which are not easily surmounted by a man of energy. Indeed, notwithstanding the miserable canoe fare, the indescribable poverty of the mule path from G. to Panama, yet in the face of all these things, there are sufficient novelties and beauties of scenery to compensate a northerner for enduring the fatigues and anxieties of such a tour.

In regard to the number of Persons in Panama at this time, waiting for a chance to ship for California, no one can tell with any degree of accuracy. There are doubtless over one thousand who are most eagerly looking for some opportunity to leave this place for San Francisco, but many of these I think must look in vain, from the fact that the course of speculation will set so long and so hard against many, that their means will become exhausted and they are thrown at once upon the strength of those energies which can be exercised almost any where else with greater safety than under the influence of a blazing equatorial sun I know that there are a number of individuals here, who have lived so long upon their means as to have hardly enough left to take them home again. Individuals are daily returning and there are two large companies who are daily discussing the subject of a return, and I should not be in the least surprised to see them leave for Chagres in a week's time. There are no vessels here that are not already overloaded, and the way any old tub of a thing is sought for, is not to be imagined by any one out of Panama. A constant lookout is kept up about twelve miles from here for vessels, and should one heave in view it will be boarded by parties little less determined in countenance, than the buccaneers who are held in such terrific remembrance by the natives of this place. I suppose from what I can see, that at the least calculation eight hundred tickets might be sold in twenty-four hours for steerage passage to San Francisco for $200 per ticket, providing that there were vessels enough to accommodate that number of persons. But there are no vessels, and as yet there is no prospect of there being any bound for this port. There is a hope still animating the minds of the poor disconsolate Northerners here, that there will be some sailing crafts come up from South American ports, to which places information has been communicated through the British steamer. The captain of this steamer, however, was unable to convince the shipping merchants at those points on his trip before this, that there were so many people at Panama waiting for passage to California. The same captain is now daily expected on his return trip, and we hope he may bring intelligence of the sailing of a large number of ships for this port. He may have had no better success this time in enlisting confidence in his statements than before, but if not, the company with which I am associated have delegated one of its members to go down to Payta, Guayaquil, Valparaiso, and other places, for the purpose of chartering a whaler for Panama and San Francisco.

The persons who have tickets for the California steamer are beginning to be exceedingly uneasy at her not arriving. It is rumored that the crew declared before they left here, that they would not stay with the captain after they got to their point of destination in Oregon.

I am told that many of the emigrants from the North make themselves very miserable subjects of poverty by gambling. In some of the places where people obtain lodgings, there can be heard the chink of money around gaming tables the entire night. Indeed, taking it all in all, I don't think a more desponding looking set of Americans could be found on the globe, than those who crowd the streets of Panama. When the facilities for going to San Francisco from this point are equal to the facilities for crossing the Isthmus, then I should like to recommend this route, because I believe it would then be the most agreeable one that could be selected. But until there is positive information that such facilities do exist, I do hope that our people from the States will not select this course to California. If they do they will inevitably incur disappointments which will make them regret the selection. There is considerable sickness among foreigners here, but I believe it is oftener brought on by highly culpable imprudence than by any