THE DEMOCRAT.

MONTROSE, PA:

Thursday, May 3, 1849.

For Canal Commissioner,

COL. ASA DIMOCK.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The Court on Saturday last re considered the application of David L. Meeker, of Silver Lake, for a tavern License, and granted the same.

A call at the Daguerrean rooms of Messrs. Lawrence & Brother will well repay itself. They have some beautiful specimens of their art, their own work to exhibit, which we think will tempt almost any one who *sees* them to be daguerreotyped also. Call soon, as they do not expect to remain in town a great while longer.

"SHAVED UP."—The *Register* last week made a sad appearance in a brand-new dress, in which it looked spruce enough. Its size is but little increased, but he is cutting it up in much smaller type our neighbor is enabled to give considerable more matter than in his old sheet. We congratulate him on his good fortune to thus keep pace with the times, and wish him *pecuniary* success, as we wish him *political* disaster. If the Whigs of Susquehanna do not respond heartily to his enterprise and give him a new paper a liberal support, the fault will be their own.

The Harford Post-Office.

It seems we were misinformed last week in relation to the removal of the Harford Postmaster, Mr. SEARSON. No change, we have since been assured, has taken place. We received our information upon which we predicated our article from two different sources, and from such ones, too, as to leave us no room to doubt its correctness; but either our informants were themselves misinformed, or else they intended to impose upon us. The latter we are unwilling to believe, and especially as the report had obtained wide currency in different sections of Harford, and in some of the adjoining townships. The report probably originated as a thoughtless one, on, in mere gossip, or surmise, or finally told as fact, in which shape it was good to us by a citizen of Harford; and following our mechanic motto to give all the local news afloat, we published it, not for a moment doubting its correctness. Having now corrected the error of another present, we will just say that if any one feels aggrieved with our *remarks* upon the subject last week, we applied to that case, he may detach them from it and apply them to the case given in another column of the same paper, (Simon Drum) and in fact to almost numberless cases of "deception" with which the press is burdened of late.

ROBERT R. LITTLE, ESQ.

We owe our readers, and more, but some sort of an apology is due to our readers for again obtruding the name of this gentleman and his political derelictions, before them. To us, we own, the task is anything but a pleasant one, but is nevertheless imperiously demanded. Having already expressed our strong disapproval of his career as member of the Legislature of this State, and conscious of the right, and of the enjoyment of the undivided sympathies and approbation of the Democracy of our own county, we had resolved there to let the matter to stand as a dead issue, and as circumstances should transpire to dictate otherwise. Those circumstances, however, we find thus early making their appearance, and we are compelled by friends, no less than by the promptings of duty, to take proper cognizance of them. Our objections to Mr. Little's course have weekly, for some time past, been made the ground for the most bitter, acrimonious personal attacks upon ourself by his mouth-piece (the Wyoming Democrat)—our statements of *facts* have been bravely denied—our motives impugned and misrepresented, our language & sentiments perverted, —in fact every device, however subtle, and every misrepresentation, however gross, have been tried to their utmost tension to deceive the readers of that print, and make Mr. *Little* appear in the right and the editor in the *wrong*. These reiterated attacks we have borne with patience, but have now determined to forbear in silence no longer. The gauntlet hourly has been thrown down, and if he seeks scrutiny into his official conduct, he can have it to his heart's content. We have never accused him falsely, nor do we intend to, for the *truth* is sufficient for our purpose, and had enough in all conscience for him. Having been bullied and browbeaten into the issue, we are resolved to speak out plainly, to "nought set down in malice, and nothing extenuate."

The Democracy of this State have been forced to bear the jibes and reproaches of Federalism for years past in consequence of the rottenness and corruption of those in whom they have confided as their representatives. Opposition to Bank monopolies and the increase of Banking capital, and a determination to render these institutions as powerless of evil as possible, by engrafting upon their charters a clause making the stock-holders individually liable for all debts of the concerns, has ever been a cardinal doctrine in the Democratic creed; a doctrine that has not only stood the test of the most searching investigation, but which has been ratified and approved triumphantly by the people times almost without number. And yet, sugar-coated, and even shameful as it may appear, although the Democratic party has almost invariably secured a majority in *both branches* of the Legislature, through some strange and inexplicable cause—some *secret influence* used by the Bank men,—not one act by us be named here to be understood—the principles are always defeated, and the Bank men triumph! This is a melancholy fact; but it is so. Traitors to their principles and their constituents there indeed are—men of "easy virtue"—who cannot resist the importunities of the Bank lobbyers that flood the capitol, nor withstand the fascinations of their "filthy lucre." In this way the objects of the Democratic masses are circumvented, and all manner of loose and impolitic legislation runs riot in profligacy. No wonder that the betrayed become keenly indignant; and even revengeful towards such ruthless miscreants! Whiggery even, which loves and abets the treason, with all its admiration of corruption, cannot but detest and loathe the traitor. But a truce to generalizing. Let us now apply our remarks to the case *directly* before us.

We are aware that Mr. Little has sought to justify his affiliation with the whigs, and his uniform votes against the individual liability principle, by the pretence that such a course would make capital, or votes, in favor of his darling object the North Branch canal. We also know that this is but a shallow pretence, a miserable subterfuge, to cover ever baser motives, and mitigate popular execration. Was it to "make capital" for the North Branch Canal that he proved recreant to his professions and the trust reposed in him during the session of 1848? Will he pretend that he then, in numberless instances, as the following references to the Journal will show, dodged the vote on many important Bank questions, merely to buy over his political antagonists to a measure then slumbering in the womb of the future? We do not believe it. Nay, he had a motive other than that. There was a power behind all of this, operating upon, and instigating his conduct. The gangreen was in his heart long ere the North Branch was thought of as an excuse for his political treason, and although he had not then become sufficiently shameless to vote outright with the whigs as he did the last session, against the Democratic doctrines of individual liability, yet he passively aided their defeat by *dodging the question* on almost every case in which the Banks were interested. Instead of attending to his duty as a faithful representative, and as did Mr. Taggart, we find, to our great surprise and mortification, by referring to the Journals, that, from the 12th to the 31st of March, 1848, during almost the entire period of the Bank controversy in the House, his vote is not *once* found recorded in the list of votes on Bank questions, although it was in several other cases recorded on other questions when a party vote was not required! Here is the proof.

On page 526 of the House Journal of that year a motion was made to proceed to the consideration of the bill to extend the charter of the Columbia Bank & Bridge Company. The Bank had proved itself a rotten concern, and the Democrats were opposed to prolonging its being, and accordingly voted in the negative, (Mr. Taggart with them.) Mr. Little *dodging* this vote. It was again called up (See page 511) on the 17th of March, when Mr. Pearce, Democrat, offered the following provision:

"That if at any time after the passage of this act, said bank should refuse to pay on demand made at the counter of said bank, during banking hours, in gold or silver any note or notes, bill, deposit or any other debt owing by said bank, upon satisfactory proof before the court of common pleas, of the county in which said institution may be situated, of such refusal having been continued for ten days, the judges of said court, upon such proof being made before them upon ten day's notice to said bank, shall appoint three receivers, who, upon giving satisfactory security to said court, shall have power to take possession of all the assets of said bank, and proceed immediately to collect the assets of said institution, and to pay the same to the creditors of said institution at as early a day as practicable, and settle their accounts before said court. If upon settling the accounts of said receivers, there should appear to be a balance due the corporators, after having satisfied the legal claims of all other creditors of said institution, said receivers shall divide the said balance among the stockholders of said institution, according to the number of shares held by each, and thereafter forward to the Governor of this Commonwealth the charter of said institution, which is hereby revoked."

Lost—Mr Taggart and the Democrats voting aye, and Mr. Little again playing the "artful dodger."

Again, (page 537) Mr. Downs moved the following as an addition:

"*Section*— That the stockholders of said bank shall be jointly and severally liable to pay such notes, bills, deposit moneys, or other obligations; and suits may be brought by the creditor, in his or her own name, against the said stockholders, jointly or severally, and the amount due with interest may be recovered, as debts of like amount are by law now recoverable."

And, will it be believed? on this also *Mr. Little dodged the vote*,—Mr Taggart and other Democrats voting aye!

Mr. Benedict, (page 598) then moved the following:

"*Section*— That no director of if a bank shall appear as drawer or endorser, or both as drawer and endorser, at any one time, for a greater amount than five thousand dollars; and every violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not less than one year, or both, such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court."

Mr. Taggart and the Democrats voted *aye*, and Mr Little *dodged* again as usual.

The bill was then put on its final passage—the Democrats (with Mr. Taggart) voting *nay*, and Mr Little, as usual, *dodging*.

The House (page 604) took up the Bill for extending the charter of the Farmers and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg. Mr Benedict moved the individual liability section, as in the Columbia Bank, which was disagreed to, Mr. Taggart and the Democrats generally voting *aye*, and Mr. Little not voting at all.

On the 25th of March (page 695) the House considered the Bill to extend the charter of the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank. On the question of the adoption of the 1st section of the Bill the ayes and nays were taken, and it was carried—Mr. Little skulking behind the Speaker's chair, as usual, or otherwise avoiding a vote, and the Democrats generally voting *nay*.

Mr. Meek, Democrat, then offered the following section:

"The said Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank be required to keep its notes of circulation always at par in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, (or equal to specie) that whenever its notes and issues cease to be equal to specie in the market, then its charter to be forfeited and its affairs to be wound up; and that all its outstanding debts, liabilities and notes in circulation shall be a lien upon all the real and personal estate of its present stockholders and their successors, and that all such liabilities and debts shall be sued for, and recovered in process of law as other debts are recovered."

Mr. Taggart and the Democrats voted *aye*—Mr. Little again dodged, *as usual*.

The sections containing the individual liability clause, and the prohibition of directors from being endorsers or drawers for an amount over $5000, were then moved by the Democrats, and negatived —Mr. Little dodging again *as usual*. On the final passage of the bill (page 701) Mr. Taggart and the Democrats voted *nay*—Mr. Little dodged, as *usual*.

The Bank of Chambersburg was then brought before the House, a supplicant for a renewal of its charter. On the motions to take it up, to attach to it the individual liability and other restrictive clauses, on its passage on second reading, and final passage, Mr. Little's name does not once occur in the ayes and nays, *as usual*. (See Journal, pages 702—705.)

And so we might follow on through the whole period before named, and on several other Bank questions, and show a like dereliction, a like perfidy to his constituents and the best interests of the country. These instances given are by no means all that can be adduced to prove him rotten to the core even during the first term of his legislative career.

But says one, "has he no excuse for this delinquency? Was he not unable to attend to his duties through severe indisposition, or some other cause that will quite extenuate his offence?" Gladly, indeed would we extend to him the benefit of an excuse if it could be made to appear valid; but unfortunately for him the Journals stand give it the positive contradiction. His name *does* appear in the votes on other questions of less importance during that period, thus proving that it was no "indisposition" but that of will that caused him to "play the artful dodger." Besides, there are other facts, or matters, on record which are more conclusive, if possible, as to his motive. His conduct was even then noted by his Democratic fellow-members, who at length became thoroughly disgusted and indignant. Accordingly we find them offering (page 704) the following resolution to reach his case:

"*Resolved*, That the democratic members of this House (other than those confined by indisposition) who dodge the question on the incorporation of Banks, be marked by the clerk as absent for the day, in which said vote is taken."

This resolution, as may be supposed, was like a bomb thrown into the camp of the Whigs, Bank men and their allies, of whom Mr. Little appeared to be chief. At first they were disconcerted, and faltered; but soon rallying again, they made a furious onset against it, and finally *voted it down*. But was *Mr. Little* a dodger here? Ah! not he. He was on hand, foremost in the fight, and consummated his corruption *by voting with the undivided Whig delegation against it!* He was not to be coerced into the discharge of his duty in that manner, or else he cut off from his $3 per diem. He had *commenced* a course of dodging, and wanted the chance to carry it through? Most worthy, most sagacious, most honest, most *incorruptible* Mr. Little!

Where, then, is an excuse for his derelictions? What other plea has he to extenuate his treason to his party and his constituents? Surely it was not "indisposition," for we find he was *not* "indisposed." It was not to make friends for the North Branch Canal, for that question was only in embryo at that time, with no prospect whatever of being acted upon during that session. What then was it? We answer, he had surrendered himself, body and breeches, to the Banks, and Bank borerers, (whether for a "consideration" or not we will not pretend to say,) and was determined to resist all measures calculated to prevent his carrying out the terms of capitulation in good faith. This is the secret of his conduct—the whole, sole and only motive that actuated him. We defy him, or the embryo State Senator (to-be) that speaks for him, to show any other motive.

But it may be said, "all of this was during his *first* term; the party has since re-elected him and you have supported him." This is true, we own, much to our regret and mortification. The only excuse we have to offer is that of ignorance—ignorance of all we have just portrayed. In truth, we had not even the remotest suspicion of his unsoundness until since his gross and palpable defection during the late session, nor indeed until within the last fortnight. Had we known what we now do of his previous course, we are frank to say he never could have received our support, nor could he have been re-elected, unless by the Whigs. The examination of the Journals, we confess have completely astounded us; for in truth, notwithstanding the frequent hints we have had of late, that they would disclose some most despicable and highhanded corruption and treachery, we were not prepared for such an exhibition of political profligacy.

Having as we trust, made good our promise last week, to sustain and fortify our attacks upon Mr Little's corrupt and perfidious course "by the record," we have but little more to add. How he will evade or parry off the force of those proofs we have adduced, is a power to every one. No such effort can be successful. He may flounder about and writhe under the exposure, and flaunt out with his puerile personal abuse, as through his mouth-piece he has heretofore done; but the naked facts of his having in *numerous* instances, during the *first* period of his official career, betrayed his trust, and succumbed to the Banks, will forever stare him in the face, and baffle all extenuation or excuse. We have given but a title of the evidence we might adduce; but enough, we trust, to make a clear case of it. When we obtain the Journal for 1849 we will give more important proofs and more astounding disclosures than have yet appeared.

The New Revenue Bill.

The Revenue law just enacted by our Legislature has made its appearance in the Harrisburg papers. It occupies the space of about two-thirds of a page of this paper, and contains 34 sections, all well enough in their place, but most of them destitute of much interest to readers in general. We discover from it that we were slightly in error in one or two instances in mentioning its provisions on a previous occasion, which errors we now correct by giving the exact provisions of the bill, so far as they are of general application.

The 1st to the 17th sections are taken up with specifying the objects of the bill, (which are the increase of revenue, for the gradual purchase of the State debt,) and collateral inheritance taxes. Neither is possessed of interest to the mass of our readers.

Sections 17 and 18 increase the amount paid for licences by stock brokers within the Commonwealth 50 per cent., and by exchange brokers 100 per cent.

Section 19 ordains that no person shall keep a billiard-room, bowling-saloon or ten-pin alley, without first having taken out a license, which shall be granted for one year only. For such license in the city and county of Philadelphia, $100 shall be paid, and in all other counties in the State, $30; and any person keeping either without licence shall, on conviction, be fined not less than the amount of such licence, nor more than $500, or be subject to imprisonment not exceeding three months, and costs of prosecution.

Sections 20, 21 and 22 provide that no person shall keep a beer-house, eating-house, restaurant or oyster-cellar, where malt liquors, oysters, &c., are sold, without a license; said licenses to be apportioned according to class or amount of sales, by the appraiser of mercantile taxes, as follows:

	Annual Sales.		*Licences.*
1st class	—$70,000	and upwards,	$200
2d	15,000	"	125
3d	10,000	"	75
4th	5,000	"	50
5th	3,000	"	20
6th	2,000	"	12
7th	1,000	"	10
8th	500	"	5

Section 24 provides that hereafter the price of any theatre or circus license in the city or county of Philadelphia, shall be five hundred dollars; and in the county of Allegheny, two hundred dollars; and for every theatre or circus in any other county in this Commonwealth, eighty dollars.

Section 25 elects that all persons (except apothecaries for the sale of simple medicines,) engaged in the manufacture or sale, either as principal or agent, of nostrums, medical compounds, or patent medicines, shall take out a license, and pay therefor to the county Treasurer according to their sales, as follows:

	Annual Sales.		*Licences.*
4th class,	from $100 to $200		$5
3d "	" 200 to 500		10
2d "	" 500 to 1000		20
1st "	" 1000 to 2000		30

—and those where sales exceed $2000, shall pay a tax of $50, and 3 per cent on all sales above that amount. Any person convicted of violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $100—one half to go to the Commonwealth, and the remainder to the complainant.

Section 30 provides that every county hereafter to be formed, shall pay an instalment tax of $500 to the Commonwealth.

Sections 31, 32 and 33 relate to taxes (or licences) on distilleries and breweries, &c. These are to be classed, as medicine venders are classed, according to amount of business, and to pay a sum for their licences ranging from $5 to $100, the minimum amount to be $2000, and the maximum $100,000. Conviction of a violation of this provision will be followed by a fine not exceeding $200.

This is about all we see in it of general interest.

All Hail Virginia!

The Democrats of Virginia have discharged their whole duty to the country. As far as heard from, the Whigs lose a member of Congress in the VIth district, (Mr. Goggin)—one in the VIIth district, (Mr Botts)—one in the VIIIth district, lately represented by the present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Preston)—and one, probably, in the IIId district, (Mr Flournoy)—*four* in all. The Democrats may lose a member in the XVth district, lately represented by Mr Brown, but it is by no means certain. If the Democrats gain, as they have a chance to do eight more members in the Congressional elections yet to occur in Maryland, Delaware, Rhode Island Massachusetts, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Indiana, Missouri, and Kentucky, and we think they will make an aggregate gain of at least that number, the Whigs will be in a minority in both branches of Congress, and General Taylor, self-deprived of the veto, will be useful only in signing bills passed by Democratic majorities. We shall not be at all surprised, either, if the Democrats gain enough, in the coming elections, to be strong enough in the House of Representatives to carry their measures against both Whigs, Free-Soilers, and Independents!

These are the conquests, let it not be forgotten, of the party that has been declared by the Whigs to be utterly bankrupt and destroyed—torn by dissensions, and weak, because deprived of patronage. So powerful is this great party at present, that if the elections for Congress in Pennsylvania and other States had yet to be held, the administration of General Taylor would hardly have a corporal's guard to excuse its deceptions or to defend its inconsistencies, in the popular branch of the National Legislature.—*Pennsylvanian of Tuesday.*

Most Disastrous Fire!

We learn that on Monday night last the mansion house, and all the adjoining dwellings, outhouses, and barns, (except one or two) belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Rose, in Silver Lake, were destroyed by fire, together with about half of his valuable Library, and nearly half of all the household furniture belonging to the family. The fire was first discovered in the garret (about 5 o'clock, P. M.) and it is supposed must have caught through some aperature in the chimney. The loss must be very heavy, although we have not heard it estimated; nor do we know whether any portion of it is covered by insurance.

R. R. Little, Esq., appears in the last Wyoming Democrat with a sibyl, blackguard card, eminently characteristic of the man, wherein he hurls his philippics at our poor humble self with a pure malignant zest. Disdaining to explain, or in any way defend, his conduct, he swells up with a "sublime and awful" dignity, and modestly intimates he "*shan't have a newspaper warfare with us.*" Magnanimous fellow! He probably finds it "*fighting the Tiger*" more to his taste!

☞ Will "Ned Buntline" please send us a copy of his "Own," containing the Harrisburg communication wherein certain disclosures in relation to the conduct of "Robert R. L——e" are made? We understand there is a copy in town, but have been unable to obtain a glance at it.

☞ A horrid murder was perpetrated in Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., on Saturday last. A boy named Abraham Houghtaling, 8 years of age, killed his father, who was in a drunken fit, by chopping off his head with an axe. On examination he stated that he committed the deed because his father had choked, and otherwise punished him, the night previous, and had given him whiskey to drink. The deceased was a smart business man, and had accumulated considerable property. The boy was discharged on the ground of his extreme youth, and supposed moral incompetency to commit the crime of murder.

THE TELEGRAPH.—It gives us pleasure to announce that an office for the New York & Erie Telegraph has at length been opened in this place. It is located in the Fire Proof (in the Register & Recorder's Office) and Mr. Brown, Register and Recorder, has been appointed agent. So now we are within hailing distance of nearly "all creation."

☞ We omitted to mention last week that Mr. Baldwin, who was a few days since lodged in the jail of this county for peculations on the mails, has been liberated on recognizance, the amount of bail given being $3000.

Look out for Wood-Hookers!

This sort of pillage it seems has become quite prevalent of late. The pilferers are quite bold. One of these light fingered gents was seen Sunday evening last, taking wood from its place of deposit in the street near the Brick Building, and being pursued, threw it into the yard of Searle's Basement and then "footed," in "quick time," to the Colored people's Meeting-house in the western part of the Borough, in which these people were then assembled! But in this little bit of baseness we may see a practical illustration of a species of moral evil which seems to be increasing with alarming rapidity—the practice of *seeing to the Sanctuary*, for the purpose of hiding one's iniquities from human eyes!!

APRIL THIRTIETH.

The April number of the "Working Farmer," edited by Prof. Mapes, has been received. It maintains its exalted character most admirably. We regard it as the best agricultural publication in the country. Terms 50 cts per single copy; or twelve copies for $5. Subscriptions, either single or by clubs, received at this office.

We are much delighted with "Horn's Railroad Gazette." It is just the thing for travellers, and in fact for any body else. It contains a mass of information accessible in no other way.

Gen. John A. Quitman is the Democratic candidate for Governor in Mississippi. His nomination is equivalent to an election.

The School Law.

The editor of the West Chester Village Record, who was a member of the last Legislature and is hence familiar with the subject, furnishes the following synopsis of alterations in the School Law. There are others, but these are the principle.

The Directors are empowered to levy a tax sufficient to keep the Schools open not more than ten months in a year. The Schools are required to be kept open at least four months in each year.

The Treasury of the School-fund is made the Collector of School taxes. The Collector is to fix a time and place, when and where he will receive the School taxes, and is to receive two per cent. for collecting—If it is not paid at the time designated, the Constable is to Collect it.

Sub Dis are not interfered with—where the Committee of a sub-district and the directors disagree in the employment of a teacher, the people of a sub-district have the right to elect a teacher, who must, however, have been first examined by the Directors.

All monies subject to taxation for State & county purposes, are made subject to School tax.

The State appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars is continued, but it is not made the basis of taxation.

The people do not vote on the question of taxation.

The Superintendent is required to furnish to each School a copy of the new Map of the State of Pennsylvania—large size.

CABINET COUNCIL No. 2

Present—"The General"—Mr. Clayton, Mr. Meredith, Mr Crawford, Mr. Collamer, Mr. Preston, Mr. Johnson—Ewing, "the Headsman," absent.

Clayton and Collamer look triumphant—Meredith resigned—Crawford, Preston, and Johnson, indifferent—Old Zack "conquered."

The Premier.—We have now been nearly a month in operation, General, and you have had a fair opportunity of trying the experiment of the Presidency. Is it quite as difficult as you expected it to be?

President.—More, a thousand times more, than I ever dreamed of. I am subjected to almost daily humiliations, either by my want of knowledge of the various great questions before the country, or by inability to address my fellow-citizens—Only a week ago, a California company called to see me, and because they did not give me notice in time, I could not learn even a speech of ten lines to make to them. This is a harrowing subject to a sensitive mind.

Meredith.—But, General, you are not called upon to talk on abstruse questions with your visitors.

President.—Not! That is all you know about it, Mr. Secretary. It seems to me that every visitor—especially every Democrat—glories in asking my opinion about the powers of the Supreme Court over slavery, the designs of Russia upon Turkey, the dispute about the Texas boundary, or the facts about that infernal Protocol. I must answer, and I never do so without making something of a blunder.

Premier.—Well, it is too late to remedy it now. We must get to work. There are a number of appointments to make that must be disposed of. I understood you the other day, I believe, to say that you saw the propriety of yielding to the policy of a system of removals.

President.—Yielding, Sir; is it not going on daily, in defiance of my wishes, and in contempt of my pledges?

Collamer.—It cannot be avoided. The press is too great to be borne; we must give way or the result will be disastrous.

President.—Why, Sir, it did not take much to induce *you* to give way. Your virtue was not proof against the scige—You soon gave up to the persuasions of the office-seekers; and now you are cutting heads off so fast, that Mr. Ritchie says you are afraid to print the list of decapitations.

Collamer.—I am at any rate proof to abuse, dear General.

President.—I should say you were, Sir, after having had the hardihood to vote for Hudson's infamous resolution to withdraw our troops, to make a peace on the Nueces boundary, and to deny the great doctrine of Identity, which I proclaimed in my letter to Gaines, in November, of 1845. Who was it, Mr. Meredith, that you did not tell me of this resolution when Hudson was named for Naval Officer of Boston, in place of Parmenter? Had I known it he never should have been appointed.

Meredith.—Because I did not know of it myself. I confess it does place us in a most extraordinary predicament; and I am afraid the Senate will take notice of it by rejecting him without a division.

President.—Mr. Collamer has also the credit of removing Mr Drum and Col Geary, of Pennsylvania; acts that I cannot speak of with patience, and which I did not know of till they were consummated.

Collamer.—These removals were demanded by Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Stevens, of the same State—the former making it a personal matter.

Mr. Clayton.—Let us get to business, gentlemen. About these contemplated removals, what is to be done?

Old Zack, (Aside.)—Why did I ever say in my letter to Allison: "I have no private purposes to accomplish—no party projects to build up—no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country? * * * If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I, should feel bound to administer the government untrammelled by party schemes." (*Aloud.*)—Who is to be turned out now, Mr. Clayton?

Mr. Clayton.—What do you say to appointing Col. Webb Minister to Madrid, in place of Saunders?

President, (*losing his temper.*)—Did I not pledge myself in my inaugural. "*So far as it is possible to be informed*, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity indispensable prerequisites for the disposal of office?" I am therefore opposed to this selection. I wonder if Scott would'nt take that place, and make it up.

Mr. Crawford.—Have you thought about any body for the Mexican Mission, sir?

The President.—Yes, I have promised it to my friend Bellie Peyton, if you have no objection gentlemen? Bellie was a friend of the war—a friend of my pledges—opposed to the Proviso—and so I could select him with great consistency.

The Premier. I suppose you are aware, sir, that our Mexican friends would rather see Mr. Corwin there than any body else.

The President.—Well, if it is so, though I cannot see the propriety of it, I must yield Bellie to the party. Oh why, (*aside*) why did I say in my letter to Gen. Peter Sken Smith: "If ever I fill that high office, it must be untrammelled with party obligations or interests of any kind, and under none but those which the constitution and the high interests of the nation at large most seriously and solemnly demand?"—Gentlemen, (*aloud*) I think you must let me have Peter Sken Smith as Collector of Philadelphia.

Clayton.—It never would do in the world, sir. Either Lewis, Riddle, Dale, or Gilpin must be the man. Our friends there will not go Smith, sir.

President.—Well, then, let us make him Naval Officer.

Clayton.—But you know, sir, that is to go either to Morris, your early friend, or some gentleman from the country.

President.—Then let it be Postmaster.

Clayton.—Worse still, sir. The *North American*, it was understood, were to be favored with an appointment of one of their particular friends for that place. Never mind: The General shall be taken care of after a while.

Preston.—Well, Mr. President, I have but one favor to ask, and that is, that you will make no removals in Virginia till the election is over. I confess our doings since the 4th of March have produced a sad state of things in my State; and I fear the worst.

President, (dejectedly.)—And so do I, the Lord only knows.

Johnson.—How *did* it happen that Cheatham, at Nashville was removed?

The President.—How should I know? Ask Collamer. (*Aside.*) Cheatham, the father of that brave young soldier, who after fighting on the Rio Grande, came home only to volunteer for service in the valley of Mexico. What a satire, my pledge to Dr. Delany has become! "Should I ever occupy the White House, it must be by the spontaneous move of the people, and by no act of mine, so that I could go into the office untrammelled, *and be the Chief Magistrate of the people, and not of the party.*" I am not only the president of a party, but of the anti-war party, too.

Johnson.—I see that the whole Whig press of Kentucky, is out against the appointments of Allen and Meeker—Mr. Crittenden's organ denouncing the latter with much bitterness.

The President—Gentlemen, don't laugh when I repeat the following pledge made to Dr. W. J. A. Birkey, of Philadelphia: "I am not willing to be the candidate of any party, to pledge myself to any political creed save that which springs directly from the Constitution and the best and paramount interests of the country, and which they will amply demand. If elected to the Presidential office, it must be without any agency of my own, (it will be at variance with my most cherished aspirations;) and to those duties I must go untrammelled by party pledges of every character." I know you will believe me when I say that I do hold this place "at variance with my own cherished aspirations!" Let us adjourn—This subject is by no means a pleasant one [And so the Council adj.]—*Penn.*

More Canadian Troubles.

MONTREAL, Thursday, April 26.

The Earl of Elgin, Governor General of Canada, came down to the Legislative Council Chamber yesterday, and gave the Royal assent to the Bill for Payment of the Rebellion Losses, the recent discussions relative to which have caused such excitement in this Province: whereupon a very serious riot took place in this city last evening. The enraged Tories fired the Parliament Buildings, which were burnt down, and the Legislative Records of Upper and Lower Canada, with one of the most valuable and extensive Libraries on this continent, and the Furniture, Pictures, &c. entirely consumed.

Hon. George Moffat, member of the Legislative Council, and President of the British American League, has been arrested on a charge of Treason, connected with the riots of yesterday.—*N. Y. Tribune*

Further Particulars.

The New York papers have received intelligence of a serious outbreak at Montreal on the 25th, inst. Affairs have reached a crisis sooner than was anticipated. At a late hour of the afternoon of the 25th, the Governor General went down to the Legislative Council and sanctioned forty-eight bills, amongst which was sneaked that of the Rebellion Losses.

Upon this being made known to the mob outside, the Governor, entering his carriage, was pelted with unsavory eggs, dirt, &c., amidst a shower of which the vice royal cortege drove off. One of the eggs struck "His excellency" in the face.

In a few hours the excitement in the city became uncontrollable, and by seven o'clock, printed notices of a mass meeting, to be immediately held in the *Champ de Mars*, were issued. Persons were commissioned to alarm the people, by driving through the streets in calashes with large bills. The fire bells were also brought into requisition. At eight o'clock, a crowd of 4,000 persons or more were assembled, and, after strong resolutions had been passed, the cry was raised, "to the Parliament buildings!"—The enraged multitude immediately rushed at a run through the streets and by nine o'clock, the first stone was thrown through a window, into the midst of the Legislative Assembly, at the time in full session. A constant shower was kept up into the windows, till every thing was smashed. In the meantime, the members assembled in the lobby. A band of twenty-five of the leaders of the mob rushed into the chambers, and one having placed himself in the Speaker's chair, announced, "Gentlemen, the French Parliament is dissolved." They then bolted with the mace, to present it to Sir Allen McNab, at Donnegan's Hotel.—The cry of fire was now raised, and it was soon found that the Parliament Houses were in flames in a hundred places. The fire spread with great rapidity, and in an half hour the buildings were one sheet of flame. The mob had now augmented to 7,000, and the burning buildings were surveyed with the most stoical indifference on the part of the spectators. At first the firemen refused to play, and only attempted to save the buildings close by. Everything has been lost—all the archives and records of the colonies for several hundred years.—Not $100, worth of property has been saved. The military were called out and were received with loud cheers on the part of the mob.

A subsequent despatch says "the excitement among the populace is increasing every moment. Five of the conservatives were arrested on the charge of arson. On their way to the prison, they were accompanied and cheered by a crowd of 2000 persons. The whole garrison was under arms. A mass meeting was to be held on the 26th. The French are enrolling themselves as a body-guard to protect Lord Elgin. The government attempted to gain possession of the Canada telegraph wires for the day, but they were promptly denied them.

The next intelligence may be still more extraordinary.

Canadian Affairs.

MONTREAL, April 28.

All day yesterday a most fearful excitement existed throughout the city.

At 2 P. M., the mass meeting, called to take into consideration the best means of preserving the peace of the country, was held on the *Champ De Mars*, and an immense multitude was present. Strong resolutions were passed, and a petition to the Queen to recall Lord Elgin, was drafted and adopted. At the earnest request of the principal leaders the people dispersed quietly.

The five gentlemen arrested have been committed for rioting. A man by the the name of Perry, the great leader of the firemen in this city, has been committed to jail on charge of arson.

Towards evening a rumor rapidly spread that the French party were being sworn in as Special Constables and armed. It proved correct. The British portion were pursuaded by the leaders to wait till armed, and an encounter took place between about twenty English gentlemen and those constables, who most wantonly fired on them. Only a few of the small party had arms, which they discharged upon the mass and slowly retreated, bearing off one of the party wounded in the leg by a pistol ball.—From the cries uttered by some persons in the crowd, one of the gentlemen who fired informs me that their discharge must have taken effect. During the whole night these were drilled, armed with sutlasses and pistols, in the Bonaccours Market.

The military were under arms all night, and the artillery drawn up in the square.

I have the best authority for stating that Sir Benjamin Durban, Commander of the Forces, at a meeting of the Executive Council last night, made remarks to the following purport to Col. Tache, one of the Ministry.

He demanded to know by whose authority those men had been armed. He said he was there to protect her Majesty's dominions and by the aid of heaven he would do that. It was unconstitutional to arm one portion of the population against the other.

Turning round to Gen. Gore he said "Go to his Excellency, the Governor General, and say, I send him a body of British troops to protect him, and that I will not consent to this clandestine arming of the French population. Disarm these men and find by whose authority they were armed."

It is understood that Col. Bruce and Col. Tache do it on an order from the government.

The arms are refused to be given up.—The British are rapidly arming and a dreadful fight is expected. The 71st regiment arrived from St Johns this morning, and the Provincial Cavalry are momentarily expected.

Upper Canada is in a fearful state of excitement.

At Coburgh, the Governor was burnt in effigy. The light could be seen at the lake thirty miles off.

The whole upper provinces are arming. In the eastern townships, immense quantities of lead have been sold, and large bodies of sturdy riflemen are expected to the assistance of the British.

On the Ottawa, the lumbermen are also preparing to assist Montreal.

MONTREAL, May 1st—8 P. M.

It was reported this morning that a deputation was coming from Quebec to present an address to the Governor General. This created a great deal of excitement, and a large mob, numbering some 6 or 7000, assembled to prevent their landing. Notwithstanding their efforts to prevent them, they succeeded in effecting a landing at the Cross, about three miles below Montreal. It is rumored that Mr. Boulton intends moving for the dissolution of the Union in the Assembly, to-night.

Large meetings are being held in Toronto and Kingston, and numerous petitions are getting up to her Majesty the Queen for a recall of Lord Elgin.

As I close my despatch things look quite peaceable.

REMOVALS.

Gen. Taylor and his cabinet are still busily engaged in chopping off the heads of Democratic office-holders. We wish our readers to understand us distinctly as not objecting to the principle of an administration removing its political opponents from office and appointing its friends. That is right. What we object to is the system of false pretences adopted by Gen. Taylor and his supporters previous to the election. He then professed to be a no party man, not an ultra Whig, was to be the President of the country and not of a party, &c. &c. He begged, in a manner at once humiliating and disgusting, for the nomination of every party and every fragment of a party in the Union, and made all manner of promises to obtain their favor. Since his election he is deliberately violating every promise he made, and instead of being the "President of the people," untrammelled by party influences, he is every day proving himself to be a violent, proscriptive, ultra Whig, and the very quintessence of a party slave in power. It is to this bad faith, this hollow hypocrisy of Gen. Taylor to which we object, and we refer to the removal of capable and worthy men from office merely to prove to the people that the President is disregarding every pledge he has made to them previous to the election. We denounced those unsought-for pledges at the time as demagogical and insincere, and as being made only to deceive and to be broken should opportunity offer. We never expected Gen. Taylor to pursue any other course than that which he has adopted.—We have always found the "no party" professors the most ultra, malevolent partisans, and this undoubtedly holds good in Gen Taylor's case. Let the people remember the lesson they are now being taught, and never again suffer themselves to be led from their established principles by the pledges of any "no party" mushrooms. If they are deceived once it is not their fault but if they are deceived twice by the same trick the blame falls upon themselves.—*Clinton Democrat.*