ham I saw the last time I was at Amsterdam, he is the senior partner of Lang & Co. now, and immensely rich, I spent three days at his country residence with his family — His wife is a splendid creature, and is much courted by all the principal families—English as well as Dutch. She has three children, two boys and a girl—Frank's mother is with them, and in those grand children, finds her only pleasure, after having parted with that old house in Morris street."

"Does Mrs. Graham appear happy?"

"Humbug—appear—no—she is happy—any chap can see that with half an eye—She worships her husband, and he adores her, and all in a reasonable quiet way—no make believe about it. Why should she not be happy? He is a husband that a woman must love. He is a man in every sense of the word, and as a merchant he is respected by all who know him. Their country seat is about 5 miles from the city, and is a perfect paradise. Their house in town is a palace, and hang me if they and their children live to enjoy both"

"Good morning sir"

"Good by e," and we walked up Fulton street to Broadway, took a seat in an Omnibus, and as it wheeled in the quantities of mud that cumber our thoroughfares towards our own attic house, we thought of the clean streets of the good old "Stadt Amsterdam," and of the moral which fifty thousand readers will dream from the story of *Isabella Ogden, or the Rich and Poor Lover.*

THE DEMOCRAT.

MONTROSE, PA:

Thursday, May 17, 1849.

☞ A large space in our columns this week is taken up by the details of one of the most disgraceful, and exasperating Riots that has ever occurred in this country. The accounts are indeed heartsickening to the last degree, and like a thick and foul poison fall to rest upon the soul.

The prevailing sentiment is, that such a disturbance was wholly unnecessary, and ought to have been checked at once by a few of the Supreme Court Justices and Aldermen to their beds—that Mr. Macready should have ceased to engage in the play at once, and settled the matter by saying he had a right to play, and he be protected. It was well understood that a large mass of the people were very much incensed against him, and that if he did attempt to play again, a *riot would be the result*. Thus circumstanced, it is a seeming as though the proper course for the authorities to have pursued, would have been to close the theatre at once. This would have averted the entire event, and drama that now disgraces their city and clothes so many hearts in mourning. Nor would it have been without precedent, as both the City Hall street theatre and Pennsylvania Hall in Philadelphia, have been closed on similar occasions, with entire success.

Agricultural Address.

No one, we are sure, will fail to read the Agricultural Address by Mr Cassin on our first page. It is published by the unanimous vote of the meeting before which it was delivered, which is certainly recommend enough. It may be proper to state that an accidental mistake to Mr C's hand, soon after its delivery, prevented him from furnishing a copy for publication sooner.

P. O Appointments.—Joseph Dalton Esq. has been appointed Post-master at Great Bend. A Mose, do., at New Milford, vice Wm C Ward removed, and Thos. Jackson, do., at Springville, vice Ira Scott, removed.

[We are surprised at none of these changes except that Springville. Mr Scott is a Whig, and we believe was a "Taylor man," but he was appointed by Cave Johnston, a *Democrat*, on the resignation of Mr. Lathrop, and the latter, we presume, was suspected of "locofoco taint" and hustled out. He probably was not "ultra whig" enough to suit the reigning dynasty]

As W. Esquire—Our whig neighbor has again volunteered, it not profoundly, to defend, at least to applaud and cheer Mr. Hall. He is no much in esctacies over Mr. Hs late manifesto, which he extols to the highest notch, as a "dog is with two tails." That is as we expected. He is *always* the special friend and apologist of traitors and renegades from the Democratic party; and so are whig editors generally. But would the sympathies with, or uphold any *true* Democrats? That's the question

Taking it Coolly.

Our Whig cotemporary over the way certainly takes the disasters of his party in Virginia with philosophic coolness. Hear him in his last issue:

"Virginia.—At the election lately held in Virginia, the Locos have regained nearly or quite all the Congressional districts they lost two years ago, when the Whigs got 6 of the 15 members, by divisions in the ranks of their opponents in some instances. Now, by divisions among the Whigs and running two candidates in some districts, the Whigs have lost all they gained but one or two, though a few hundred votes properly distributed would have given them at least the whole six again. The Whigs have a net gain of several on orders of the Legislature, notwithstanding their unfortunate divisions on Congress.

That is what we call imperturbable coolness. "Now, by *divisions* in the ranks of their opponents," says he "the Whigs have *lost* all they *gained*," &c. Quere: where were those divisions? So far as we have been able to ascertain there were but two districts in the State in which the Whigs were divided, one of these being Botts' district, and the other Pendleton's. In the former the Democratic candidate got many more votes than *both* of the Whig candidates, in the latter the Democrats had no candidate in the field, and consequently one of the Whig candidates (Morton) was successful. How then could *divisions* lose them five Congressmen? But, continues our neighbor, "a few hundred votes properly distributed would have given them at least the whole six again." Ah, that's the trouble, neighbor, you had not *votes enough* to do it, and *therefore* were licked out of your boots. If the Democrats had had "a few hundred more votes properly distributed" they would have elected *every* member of Congress from the Old Dominion. Don't you see they would?

The "net gain of several members of the Legislature" spoken of by our neighbor, turns out to be "all in his eye." The Whigs have gained a few members, but the Democrats have gained as many as they have.

☞ A very destructive fire occurred in Charleston, S. C., on Monday week. One hundred and fifty buildings were burnt: but they were most of them small and occupied by persons in humed circumstances

Review of Mr. Little's Defence.

We must crave the indulgence of our readers yet once more while we examine, in as brief a manner as possible, Mr. Little's defence against our article two weeks ago, as found in the columns of his organ, the *Wyoming Democrat*, last week. We presume some of them are already satiated with this controversy, which has been protracted to a length far exceeding our expectations at first, and wish it closed. This feeling, we can assure them, they cannot entertain more intensely than ourself. But as they would not have it terminated to the detriment of the *truth*, and in dishonor to any one not deserving of it, so they would not have us desist now, just at a time when the grossest errors, and most prevarications, not to say the vilest personal abuse and scandal, are being poured forth by the opposite side. Their abuse and scandal, however, which is the resort, only of men in desperation, we do not intend to notice. It forms no legitimate part of our side of the controversy, and is beneath the dignity of men engaged in a contest for principle and truth. *They* would not resort to it, we are sure, and they any other weapon of defence. But to the article.

Passing over the exordium and personal remarks and attacks upon ourself, and the silly imputation that we are "the wailing cat's paw of a few individuals in and about Montrose," or, as elsewhere intimated, that we are indebted to others for the articles we print as editorial—imputations which will provoke only a sneer for their unpalatable meaning the most to date of those who know us, and which need no contradiction in this vicinity—we will proceed at once to the examination of the defence and excuse. The first is an excuse for Mr. Little's "dodging" so many votes on Bank questions, as he was by us two weeks ago, and last we may be accused of garbling, or attempting to demonstrate its force, we will give the paragraph containing it entire. It is as follows:

In the first place it may be proper to state that *we* are aware of a circumstance of which Mr. Hyde seems *appears* to be ignorant, to wit—that during the whole period noted by him on the time when Mr Little "*lodged* the vote" upon bank questions" and for some time previous and subsequent to that period, he was attending to his duties as Chairman of the Select Committee to whom were referred the charges against Judge Irvin. We were in that case more than 100 witnesses in attendance; and the investigation occupied all the time that could be afforded by the Committee for four weeks. During the period the Journal was not out a part of almost every day and evening. It does not mention of the period. In some should not be found in the Journal as long as it might be, and not be found. I was absence of the committee on account of the *Bank Law charge* of the Democratic party. But, says the Democrat, during this period we find his vote recorded in several other cases when his party vote was not required." In reply to this we say that the Journals show his vote recorded but rarely upon *any* question during this period, for the reason before stated—and not in a single instance, upon the same day referred to by the *Democrat* Democrat

There are two additional sentences and several assertions in this paragraph, which, inasmuch as on them rests Mr Little's entire defence, we wish our readers to mark them well. The first *admissible*, that dodging the vote on those questions, as alleged by us, is nothing compared with a single instance, when compared by a good and sufficient excuse, is an old and a common dodge of his party.

The second is, that Mr. Little *did* "dodge" the vote in every case alleged by us.

The first *allegation* that we wish noted, which is the only one we take up in the case is, that Mr Little was in essentially engaged "during the whole period named by him" (us) "in attending to his duties as Chairman of the Select Committee to whom were referred the charges against Judge Irvin."

The second is, that Mr Winchester "was in Harrisburg some weeks during the time" and *knew* that the "Committee were in session a part of almost every day and evening during *that period*."

The third is that these cannot a "single instance" be found on the Journal in which "Mr. Little's name is recorded upon any question on the same day" he dodged the question on Banks.

Now see how plain a tale will make these blush"

What was the period named by us two weeks ago, during which Mr Little dodged so many votes? Turn, reader, to that paper, and you will there find it specifically stated to be *from the 12th to the 31st of March*." Very well. Now let us turn to the Journals, which Mr Winchester *pretends* to have examined so studiously, and see whether Mr. Little were really engaged in the "duties" alleged, viz: in "investigating the charges against Judge Irvin"

On the *8th of March*, page 425 of the Journal, we find the following proceedings:

"Mr. Little, from the select committee to whom were referred the petitions for and remonstrances against the removal of the Hon Wm N. Irvin, President judge of the nineteenth judicial district, made report, (No. 5), accompanied with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

And, on motion, the said resolution was read the second time *once more*, and concurred."

Again we have to request our readers to be observant of dates. The time specified by us as being the time in which Mr Little "dodged" the vote on so many Bank bills, was from the 12th to the 31st of March. The 8th of March—four days previous—was the day on which the above proceedings took place, in which Mr L. was *discharged* from further "duties" on the case]

Now what is the comment of the excuse set up for him by the "correspondent" Mr Winchester! Where is it? Scattered to the winds. And what must we think of the man, who, in the face of these undeniable facts will attempt to screen a derelict public servant from merited reprehension by such gross and ignominious untruths. To Mr W these proceedings, as above quoted, must have been known when he penned the paragraph we are examining—in fact he pretends to *personal knowledge* of what he asserts in relation to it. And yet, professing to give *facts*, he does not scruple to *coin* excuses, and make statements as false as the Koran—statements which we are sure no other man would have the audacity to put in print. We will not retort his own language upon him, and say that such conduct is a disgrace to the man that would be guilty of it—a disgrace to the press—and a disgrace to the party." We will let the public put their own construction upon it.

As for Mr. Little, it makes a final finish of everything like apology or excuse for his conduct during the period named, which we again aver, covered almost the entire Bank controversy in the House. It shows he had no *real* excuse, and was therefore driven to the necessity of promulgating a *false* one. If he had had a *genuine* one, the presumption is he would have presented *it* instead of the *counterfeit*. It is, in a word "dropping him of "the last plank," and leaving him to sink beneath the waves of popular execration. It admits that his conduct *needs* excusing, and yet fails, sadly fails, to accomplish it. It confesses what we now say, viz: that he dodged the votes on those Bank questions *purposely, intentionally*. How, then, can he longer pretend to have been a *true*, an *honest*, and a *faithful* Representative?

We might here end the controversy, so far as we are concerned, with safety; for we think our readers will with one accord say we have got our opponent fairly "on the hip." But there are one or two points more in the last card of the gentleman which it may not be improper to notice briefly. The first is the assertion (quoted above) that there "is not a single instance" on record where Mr. Little voted on *any question* on the "same day" he dodged the vote on Bank questions

Let us see: and the Journal shall again be the umpire, as usual. On the 10th of March (see Jour p. 524) Mr. Little was present and voted aye on a motion to proceed to the second reading of the supplement to the New York & Erie Railroad bill, and on the "same day," see p 526, he *dodged the vote* on the motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill to extend the charter of the Columbia Bank & Bridge Company. There is *one* "instance."

Again March 17th (p. 592) on an amendment to the bill authorizing the Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company to extend their operations, &c., Mr. Little voted nay, which shows he was present. On the "same day," however, p 594 he *dodged* the vote seven times on the question to take up, and questions to amend the charter of the Columbia Bank & Bridge Company. There is *two* "instances." And still again March 30th (p 770) Mr. Little moved that the House go into a committee of the whole on the bill entitled "A further supplement to an act to incorporate the North Branch Canal Company." On the "same day," however (see page 772 of the Journal) we find him dodging the vote on two questions of amendments to the bill for extending the charter of the Bank of Delaware County. There are *three* "instances"

It was immediately after these two votes were taken, in which Mr Little had proved the "artful dodger," that Mr Goff offered the resolution requiring the Clerk to "mark all dilocratic members who dodged the votes on Bank questions as absent during the day." After it was offered, a motion was made immediately to adjourn, and on this question, (p. 773) Mr. Little again voted! Thus shows he could be *present* or *absent* just when it pleased him to do either.

And thus we might go on through the Journal pointing out similar "instances" almost without number, if it were necessary; but it is not. We have given enough already to prove the falsity of the declaration, and show how little confidence can be placed in the assertions of the one who made it.

Another point. The Democrat-man thinks he has got us because he has found two or, three instances in which Mr Little voted for postponing the consideration of Bank bills, which he says, "is rather than opposed way of defeating a bill." He cites page 665 of the Journal as proof of one of them, but does not tell how he came to vote on the case. This, we presume is intended for us to see, and accordingly we will inform the reader that as he will not turn to a preceding page of the Journal, he will find that Mr. Little, with some few other "dodgers," were brought in on a call of the House, by the Sergeant-at-arms, and thus *compelled* to vote. If this is in any evil act, it is the wrong to his party and his constituents, he is welcome to it. We grant that when it came to the question of *voting* from the *Democratic standpoint*, non-concurrence by the Senate, and the sustaining of Governor Shunk's vetoes, Mr Little generally "stood up to the rack," for the reason, probably, that he dare not do otherwise. The votes on such questions are almost invariably published, and to much or "dodge" there would be to submit himself to *immediate* exposure and flagellation. This he was unwilling to hazard. But is that evade me, then *he was found* and true on those questions? Why, then, did he dodge the vote so often—when these amendments were being added to the bills?

What is said about "other Democrats" voting or dodging with Mr Little in the cases for which we have arraigned him, we consider unworthy of answer. It is no excuse to him, nor extenuation of his offence to his party, that *others* did wrong. We are aware that Mr Little was not the only rotten Democrat in the Legislature during the session of 1848-9 but he was the only one from *this* district, and therefore the only one for us to call to an account

And now a word in relation to ourself. We are accused in the article we are reviewing, of being actuated by a "malignant disposition" towards Mr Little, and of making "a wicked attempt to persecute and hound him down" Thus this charge, nothing could be more foreign to the truth. We protest again and again that we entertain not even the shadow of *personal* ill-will towards him, nor have we ever had to do so; notwithstanding we have come in for a large share of his abuse, and for some hard knocks. Our hostility to him is purely *political*. His political course we have deeply pained and denounced, and still do oppose. For that we have, perhaps rather roughly, handled him, as we felt it our duty to do. The truth is, he traduced traitor to his constituents and his party in dodging the many votes on Bank questions in 1848, and in voting against the individual liability principle, and for small notes, in 1849. At these we have one both aggrieved and indignant, and have so expressed ourself freely and, probably in pretty strong terms, as it is natural for us to do when we write upon any subject. If this has been construed into personal "malignity," we cannot help it. It certainly is the farthest from our real sentiments.

Again: We are accused of uttering a direct charge of bribery against Mr Little, and our language in the third paragraph of our article, two weeks ago, is cited as containing it. It is unnecessary for us to say to any one who read that article, that the charge is unlikely false, and the reference to our language, a wicked perversion of what we there uttered. If the reader will but turn to the paragraph cited he will discover that we spoke of the Bank men as always triumphant in a *general sense*, and that Mr. Little's name, nor *any other* man's, is not once so much as mentioned or intimated in it. Our cotemporary, therefore must be exceedingly anxious to find a charge of that description; to discover it in that paragraph. He may, however, set his heart at rest about that matter, as we shall give him no bone of that kind to pick. We are not in the habit of making charges without at least *some* facts to back them, and having none to back such a charge, we shall not be very likely to make it.

There are probably some other points in his article that we might have examined with profit, but having no time or space to spare this week, we must defer them to some future occasion. If it is desired by our cotemporary that we should then remark upon them, we will do so.

We have received intimations, which came through a source entitled to full credit, that Mr. Winchester would be glad to drop the controversy at once and bury the hatchet. If so, we are ready and, most willing to meet him on the proposition upon honorable terms. To us it is no pleasure to be incessantly harping upon this one subject, reiterating facts and warding off aspersions. Nor do we think any further good can accrue from it to our respective readers. *Ours* are satisfied, so far as we can judge, with our side of the question, and perhaps his are with his. At all events, as we cannot reach *his* readers, nor he *ours*, so we cannot hope to make any more converts to our respective causes. If, therefore, he chooses to terminate it, he has only to signify the same in his next issue: but he must not do so by continuing to misrepresent our motives, pervert our language, or falsify our statements. We give him due notice that we shall submit to no such terms as these.

☞ Please Publish This Also!—One neighbor of the Register annoys himself, and possibly some of his readers, last week by copying an article from the Danville Intelligencer (the notoriously corrupt and unfaithful organ of Valentine Best) paper against the Pennsylvanian. The following is the Pennsylvanian's response, and as our neighbor is very modestly anxious not to "strike tables in the family quarrels," but to "keep out of the fray," it is to be hoped and expected he will copy this also.

☞ The editor of the *Danville Intelligencer* is a cool personage. He takes an article of ours containing upon certain votes upon the banks during the last session of the Legislature, and makes it an assault upon each Democratic voter in the new Judicial District hill! This would be called forgery in many places but it may be the custom of the Intelligencer to thank such kind for. The editor has been of late more in the Legislature than in carrying out Democratic principles. He can know of what he will not misunderstand this expression of opinion, and say we meant some body else.

Support Your County Paper.

Neal's Saturday Gazette, published in Philadelphia, has the following just remarks upon the subject, which we recommend to the attention of all:

"Take your county paper by all means, and do not allow the Gazette to interfere with it. There are some of you who are not able to subscribe two dollars for a local paper and two dollars for a good city weekly, nor do we see how you can do without either. The one gives you county and state intelligence; the other gives you general news and literature. It is a mistake for any one to get rid of his local paper, for those who have it are attached. Of course, the Philadelphia editor cuts with their name one edition, cuts off the publication of the paper for the county; but if we are not mistaken, as you would find of the local paper the county would have to stop. We want no subscribers of the cap sheets of the country papers. But if the ladies wish to bring up the children aright, and afford them both pleasure and instruction at little cost, they will take the Gazette for themselves and family, in addition to the local paper."

☞ Removals—The Washington Union records that there are two kinds of removals going on, the going on, the first by the Administration, and the second by the People. Democratic Post masters, marshals and custom house officers, give place to Whigs; and in turn Whig Congressmen give room for Democrats. The *majority* Power at will: soon is left with *no party* to sustain him: so much for looking on way and choosing another.

The Cholera—The cholera has again broken out in Cincinnati, and is making alarming ravages. Judge Brough, Presiding Judge of the Hamilton county Court, and late editor of the Enquirer, of that city, is numbered among its victims, having died on the 10th inst. after an attack of only eight hours duration. The other victims are too numerous at that city, and to details. Adjutant died the 11th inst. The Board of Health met to day and reported 33 new cases since yesterday noon, and 9 deaths. The disease is rapidly increasing.

Peterson's & Wells' Phrenological and Water Cure Journals for May are on our table. They come richly laden with useful and valuable information, as usual

The Democratic Review for May is received. It is a very good number, although not one we think to our taste. The Annual number. It contains an article on the British Navigation laws, and on on the life and character of Burean, the French revolutionist of 1791, besides articles which are excellent, but no engraving.

☞ The new gold dollar has made its appearance in Philadelphia and New York

One Week Later.

The Steamship Hibernia arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening with one week later advices from Europe, which was forthwith expressed and telegraphed to New York. The following Summary appears in the *N. Y. Sun*:

The amount of specie brought by the Hibernia is stated to be 683,000

The fate of the Navigation Law is sealed. A majority of 61 has been obtained upon the third reading of the bill in the House of Commons.

Hostilities between Denmark and Prussia still continue to be waged without any preponderance on either side likely to effect the eventual issue.

The German troops entered Jutland in considerable force on the 20th ult

France continues tranquil

The expedition in aid of the Pope sailed on the 22d and arrived at Civita Vecchia and would immediately proceed to Rome.

The Pope will remain at Gaeta until the temper of his revolted subjects is ascertained

Sardinia rejects the terms offered by Austria, and the two governments are again at issue.

The Piedmontese Ministers have given fresh directions to the War Department to prepare for the immediate resumption of hostilities, as for an event likely to occur

Information was received at Liverpool just previous to the sailing of the Hibernia, that the American steamers Herman and Washington have obtained permission from the Danish Government, to carry passengers and goods to and from Bremen without search or detention of any kind

The internal condition of Germany is distracted in the extreme. All parties are at issue, and the probability of speedy adjustment appears to be as far removed as ever.

Austria continues to be foiled in Hungary. The accounts from the seat of war are so conflicting, that little reliance can be placed upon them.

The fortunes of war between Naples and Sicily still continue adverse for the Sicilians.

In addition to Catania, Soto has surrendered to the Neapolitans. Palermo, it is said, has proposed to capitulate.

Father Mathew will positively sail for N. York in the Ashburton on the 22d May.

Trade is dull and languid, owing, in a measure, to the continued disturbances on the Continent. The market for Breadstuffs has been rather more inanimate, and prices have still further receded. Operations limited, Cotton—no variation.

The ship emigrant, from the United States for Bremen, with a cargo of tobacco, has been made a prise and sent into the port of Copenhagen.

A penny paper has actually been started in Paris, under the title of "Le Temps," and it is the first and only one of its kind ever published in Europe.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

To The Montrose Democrat.

Terrible Fire in Watertown!

100 Buildings Consumed, and $125,000 Worth of Property Destroyed!!

Watertown, N. Y Tuesday, May 15—8 P. M

A tremendous conflagration has just spread disaster and ruin in our Town. Included in the buildings destroyed are the American Hotel and outbuildings, all of Paddock's Stores on Washington street, all of Fairbank's buildings and stores beyond, all the block of stores opposite on Court st., Woodruff's Iron Block, the Episcopal Church, the Columbian Hotel, the Northern Star & Journal Office, the Democratic Union Office, the Printing Office of Joel Green, and about 30 of our most extensive stores.

The Post-Office, and all its contents, and valuables of the Black River Bank were saved. Also the valuables of Worster Sherman's Bank, and of Henry Keep's Bank, and Surrogate's Office papers saved. Loss estimated at $125,000.

Later From California.

Baltimore, Tuesday, May 15—10, P M.

The Southern Mail has accounts brought us by New Orleans papers to 8th inst, which mention the arrival of the steamship, Tyrone from Vera Cruz with accounts from San Francisco to 9th of March. The Steamship California was still lying entirely deserted by her crew, which accounts for her non-arrival at Panama. The crew were busily engaged in digging gold, the reports of which are fully confirmed. City lots in San Francisco are worth from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars The gold region extends far into lower California

Late Mexican papers say that Gen Don. P Garcia confirmed as the Commissioner to run the boundary line on the part of Mexico, had left Santa Fe for the purpose of meeting a Commissioner from the United States, furnished with rations for one year.

In the province of Sonora the depredations of the Indians are most horrible. The Governor of Vera Cruz had given notice for the organization of a sufficient force between that place and the National Bridge, for the protection of travellers. The Indians still continue their ravages through Mexico, and no one is safe. St James Hotel, occupied by the U. S. Indian Commissioners and Gov. Conduct for the possession to make his escape upon their own book.

The dilligences between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico had been attacked by robbers on the 15th April, near a place called Plum Dubo. The passengers were Americans, among whom were Col. Russell of the U S Army, and Charles M Bugby, of N. Y—the Latter was mortally wounded. The robbers were warmly repulsed

Washington, Tuesday, May 15—5, P M

There was no meeting of the Cabinet to-day. The appointment of Hugh Maxwell as Collector for the port of New York, and John Young of Sale Treasurer was officially announced to-day.

New York May 16—8 A M

Markets.—For common and fair street Round Hoop at $4 44@4 62½. For good and fair Ohio Western $4 75 for double brands. Pure Genesee $5 12½. Extraordinary Genesee $5 25@5 37½ with large arrivals.

Grain.—There is more activity for Wheat and sellers change. About 12,000 bushels changed hands at 82c and 83c. Corn dull. Sales at 47c—all for milling. Rye is scarce—sales in Canal. Oats unsaleable—some sold at 37½c—no sales to be offered

Provisions.—The Pork market is quite heavy, and sales [illegible]

Later from Panama.

The steamer Crescent City has arrived with Panama dates to the 28th ult. There is but little news by her.

There had been no arrivals from California when the Crescent City left the Isthmus

The number of persons awaiting vessels for San Francisco, at Panama, on the 28th, was estimated at 2500, but of this number 1280 had engaged passage on vessels, and were to sail during the week, leaving 1200 to be provided for, 700 of whom have tickets for the steamers, but there were sailing vessels enough to take these also

Among the passengers in the Crescent City is the Consul General of France for the island of Cuba, Mons David, who has a difficulty with the Governor. French citizens who have resided five years in Cuba, have recently been required to take the oath of allegiance to the Spanish authorities.

The French Consul protested against this unwarrantable exaction; his remonstrance being disregarded, he demanded his passports and left the Island

The business of the French Consulate has been transferred to the United States Consul for the present

From Canada.

The following dispatch from Montreal under date of May 10th is all we have seen in relation to Canadian affairs worthy of note since our last. Since the fracas it mentions, general quiet has prevailed:

Several deputations have waited upon the Governor expressing their confidence in him.

Yesterday a number of gentlemen from one of the deputations, dined with the Ministers and friends at Titus Hotel; whereupon 200 rowdies assembled and broke in the windows, and attempted to batter down the door.

Those inside fired at the mob and shot one man in the neck—though not dangerously. Another man was hurt by being hit with a champaigne bottle.

The troops were called out and dispersed the mob—after the mischief was done.

Nothing important transpiring in Parliament.

Mrs Farnham and her association of Californian adventurers expect to leave for the gold regions during this week, in the good ship Angelique There are fifty-eight of them all ladies of respectability and intelligence, who go on this mission, mainly to elevate moral and social condition of California. Amiable apostles! they are willing to offer themselves at the shrine of matrimony as a means of benefitting California. They do not want husbands—of course not—but California must be settled and civilized. We look on the project as a grand one, and the adventurers have our best wishes for their success.—*Golden Rule.*

☞ The New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, just closed, refused to consent to the arbitration of the difference with the Southern Church, by a vote of yeas thirty, to nays sixty-three.

☞ In extra-polite circles, the *nightmare* is now termed "the nocturnal horse of the feminine gender."

Political Integrity.

The professor of religion owes something—may much—in his conduct to the faith which he professes. He must lead a life of exemplary piety and of unreproachable integrity, or he becomes a stumbling block to the *cause*, and a reproach to his brethen And is it not just so in the political professions of men? A man may be a loud-mouthed denouncer of villainy in those who are opposed to him in politics, but if he be caught in a suspicious position himself, his denunciations recoil not only upon his own head, but upon those who act with him politically. He has but called public attention to the weakness of which he is now himself guilty.

But more especially should he conduct himself with uprightness who is delegated as the representative of political principles, and whose position is that of a leader—Faithfulness is a double sin in him, for his treachery draws scorn and reproach upon him and his party, and disgraces the principles from which he falls as an apostate The innocent must suffer shame and confusion for his treachery

We have been drawn into these remarks by the conduct of a few reergant Democrats in the last Legislature, who have given the Democratic party a more serious stab than its open enemies could ever have done with their opposition or their forces. Our faith has been stabbed in the midst of its friends. But the surest reflection is, that more than one Judas was found to betray us, and that there is not even one of these traitors who has a sufficient sense of shame left that shall make him follow the example of his scriptural prototype *He hic sunt, mostro in numero*, and as we look over the list we seem to hear the spirit of the Roman exclaim of one *Virit? immo vero in sanatum venit*

The men to whom we refer were sent by the party that had elected and re-elected Governor Shunk. They were elected to carry out his oft expressed views, and they knew that his firmness and integrity was the pride and the boast of their political friends. They knew that it was on of the cardinal doctrines of those who elected them to oppose the increase of banking capital in the state, and to resist the renewal of old bank charters except upon such restrictions as to make the sto kholders individually liable. They knew too that the opposition, no matter what it professes *before the election* is always found *voting* for banks with the most unlimited privileges. Yet up on a test, we see a few of these professing Democrats voting with the Whigs and upon almost every occasion giving "aid and comfort" to the opposition We say there were few, but even these were enough to decide the question against the Democratic principle And now for the faithlessness of these deserters from the Democratic party will be blamed, and its consistency impeached by designing foes of the opposition—How then Chas A Loomis, of Mich; Wm. M. Chase, of Ill; Isaac T. Hopper, of N. Y.; Judge E. P. Hubbel, of N. Y; Dr. F. King, of N J; Judge Strange N. Palmer, of Pa; Hon. Wm Kelly, of Pa; Hon. Robert J. Walker of Miss; T S. Scranton, of La; Gov. Anton Brown, of Tenn.; Richard M. Johnson, of Ky; Dr. William Riley, of Md; Oliver Johnson, of Ohio.

Great Seizure of Counterfeiting Apparatus.—In the vicinity of Blazing Star, New Jersey, Officers Brown and Conard of this city made a most extensive seizure on the 14th inst, of an immense coining apparatus for coining counterfeit Mexican dollars and American quarter and half dollars. The apparatus was contained in 16 boxes. There is among it a powerful screw press, the lever used in operating with it eight feet long, and has at each end a 32 pound cannon ball. The rest of the apparatus is said to consisted of a bed-plate milling apparatus, crucibles, a large quantity of tools, chemicals, &c and some boxes of counterfeit coin in a finished and unfinished state. The dies were not found, but the officers have impressions from them which exhibit the highest degree of perfection in their manufacture. The coin can not be detected either by sound or weight from the genuine. The place where the counterfeiters carried on their operations was built by a man named Sweet and his accomplices, and was so constructed that it afforded abundance of light, and at the same time, the operators could not be seen or heard from without. One man started for California a month or two since, it is supposed with a large quantity of the counterfeit coin in his possession, intending no doubt to speculate with it. The Government has dispatched an agent there to arrest him, but it is feared he will have disposed of a large amount of the coin before the officer ar rives.—*Scientific American.*

☞ General Taylor's Cabinet thinks that the re-appointment of two Democratic office-holders in Virginia has not produced good fruits. That is true; for the Virginians saw that the expedient was a mere party trick, and that the administration was making multitudinous removals in other States. The consequence was, that the trick was no go—the two Democratic re-appointments could not save the *removal* by the people of five Whig Congressmen.

Fitz Henry Warren Hoaxed.—The Ohio *Statesman* is responsible for the following real good one:

Some wags about the "Scott" Post Office, Adams Co., Ohio, hearing that the workers of the guillotine, in the General Post Office, at Washington were so nauseous for victims; that all that was wanting was to poke a head at them, and off it came, sent on the name of a person for P. M. at Scott, to try them, and off came the head of the old Post Master, a very respectable Whig and excellent officer, and in goes one of the real sort of fellows, a Whig also!—So disgusted are some of those doing business at that office that they have ordered their mail matter sent to a neighboring offices.

☞ There is a man in Grant county, Kentucky, who is so very *miserly*, that whenever he sends his negro servant down into the cellar for apples, he makes him whistle all the way down to the apple box, and back, to prevent him eating any of the fruit.

Sir John Franklin.—The President has received a letter from Lady Franklin, requesting his co-operation in the search which is being made for the missing expedition of Sir John Franklin. The President has returned a favorable reply.

its shade is crowded with tombs, vegetation flourishes luxuriantly around its roots.

In topping it, no bad effects were experienced from the effluvia. But on cutting it to obtain a portion of the wood, bark and juice, a man was so much stupified that he was obliged to desist. It is ascertained that the bread fruit tree, the mulberry, and cow tree of South America, belong to the same natural order as the deadly Upas.

Arrest of a Steam Doctor.—A Dr. Cross has been arrested at Stroudsburg, Monroe county, for manslaughter, charged with causing the death of a patient by improper treatment. The Monroe Democrat says:

An "Indian Doctor" named Cross, undertook for the consideration of $5, to cure Mr Daniel Quin of a Rheumatic pain, which annoyed him. He commenced operations by steaming him, by seating him over a pot of boiling water, and covering him with a blanket. Into the water he dropped at short intervals, hot bricks, to keep up a requisite temperature. After continuing this operation for about three hours, he put the patient to bed, with half-a-dozen hot bricks close to different parts of his body and limbs, and with a great number of blankets, comfortables and coverlids on top of him, covering up his face as well as his body.—The patient or victim begged for air, but it was almost wholly denied him. The Doctor started off on a visit to our town, giving strict orders that the covering should not be removed until his return. As he remained away some three or four hours, Mrs. Quin found it absolutely necessary to remove a portion of the covering. On Cross' return, he poured into a spoon a few drops of a medicine which he called "Indian Red Drop," and administered it to Quin. He had no sooner taken it than he clasped his hand to his head and exclaimed, "who struck me;" and in a short time expired of apoplexy. Cross has attempted the cure of rheumatism upon other subjects frequently and sometimes with success

Dr. The Anti-capital punishment Society, at its recent anniversary in New York, elected the following Board of Officers for the ensuing year.

President—Hon Geo M Dallas.

Vice Presidents—Charles Sumner, of Mass; Hon Benj F Porter, of Ala; Hon. William T McCoun, of N Y; Henry S. Patterson, M D, of Pa; T C Upham, D D, of Maine

Treasurer.—Jacob Harsen, M. D., of New York.

Corresponding Secretaries—Freeman Hunt, Esq, and John F. Gray, M. D, of N Y.

Recording Secretaries.—Horace Greeley Rev William S. Balch, of N. Y.

Executive Committee—Wendell Phillips, of Mass: Hon. Chas. F. Adams, do.; Hon Chauncey F Cleveland, of Conn.; Hon Chas A Loomis, of Mich; Wm. M; Chase, of Ill; Isaac T Hopper, of N. Y.; Judge E P Hubbel, of N. Y; Dr. F. King, of N J; Judge Strange N. Palmer, of Pa; Hon. Wm Kelly, of Pa; Hon. Robert J. Walker of Miss; T S. Scranton, of La; Gov. Anton Brown, of Tenn.; Richard M. Johnson, of Ky; Dr. William Riley, of Md; Oliver Johnson, of Ohio.