THE DEMOCRAT.

Thursday, March 21, 1850.

To Advertisers.—*The circulation of this paper exceeds 1,100 copies, (and is daily increasing,) which is MORE THAN ONE-THIRD GREATER than that of any other paper in the County. This fact, so important to Advertisers, may be strictly relied on.*

PICTURES AS IS PICTURES.—If any of our readers in this vicinity want their portraits taken by the Daguerrean process in a style wholly unsurpassed and unsurpassable in the art, we advise them by all means to call at the Rooms of M W Graves, over Mulford & Son's Store. Call soon or it may be too late.

The Blank-Bill reported at Last.

We learn from Harrisburg, with much satisfaction, that on Tuesday week, Mr STREVER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the affairs and conduct of the defunct Susquehanna County Bank. The bill invests the commissioners with full powers to make a thorough investigation, from the time the capital stock was taken to the present period, giving them ample authority to compel the attendance of all officers of the Bank, and all persons having charge of the books, records and documents in any manner relating to the institution. The sum of $500, or so much of it as is necessary, is appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the investigation, and the commissioners are required to make report of their proceedings and their finding to the next Legislature.

We repeat, we are much gratified that this bill has at length been brought forward, and hope and trust that it will speedily pass both branches of the Legislature. We see no reason why such an investigation as it contemplates should not be had; on the contrary, there are multiplied and important reasons why it should be had. The people of this county are firmly of the opinion that the institution was conceived in fraud and "brought forth in iniquity," and that it has been conducted ever since in a manner entirely worthy of its origin. They are therefore unanimous in demanding that its origin and history shall be investigated, that the frauds and guilt in the matter, if they exist, may be exposed, and charged where they belong. We know the prospects of the appointment of such a commission makes some of the gentry nervous and crusty, but they should keep cool and let justice "do her perfect work."

The Elective Judiciary Bill Passed!

We have at length the satisfaction of informing our readers that the resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution so as to make all Judges of Courts within this Commonwealth elective by the people, (which passed the Senate several weeks ago) passed the House of Representatives on Thursday last by a vote of 57 ayes to 3 nays. The three voting in the negative were Messrs. Porter, Cornyn and David Evans—the former a Democrat and the two latter Whigs. It will doubtless receive the approval of the Executive, and then has only to be ratified by the people at the next General Election to become a law. Then, at the next succeeding election, the people will elect their Judges in the same manner that they now elect their State and County officers. Speed on the day! say we, when this important reform can be consummated. Susquehanna County will then use her influence to secure a *President Judge* for this District, who, to say the least, will not put her citizens to hundreds of dollars extra expense annually for Special Courts, and who is not obnoxious to her on other accounts.

The Honesdale Bank.

Well authenticated reports, received by telegraph and otherwise, inform us that this institution has been pretty hard run for a few days past, and that it is by some doubted whether it will be able to weather the storm. For our own part, we know nothing of the condition of its affairs, except what we find in the Auditor General's Report, and are wholly at a loss what advice to give noteholders upon the subject. We have always heretofore regarded the Honesdale Bank as among the best in the State, but it may nevertheless be a rickety concern. We notice that a bill has already been introduced into the Legislature for the repeal of its charter (which has doubtless not up till this opening, and it may not be without good reasons. The charge against it is that of over issue, which can no doubt be sustained. It is rumored, also, that the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co has ceased doing its business through that institution, which, if true, is rather a bad omen.

On the other hand, the report of the Cashier of the Bank to the Auditor General, made and sworn to on the first day of November last, gives a very flattering exhibit of its condition, which, if true, is calculated to dispel apprehension of its failure, or of its ability to meet all its liabilities if it should fail. That report states its total circulation to be $434,100. To balance this, it sets down the assets of the concern as follows:

Bills discounted,	$413,056 25
Loan to State,	4,387 50
Real Estate,	2,902 15
Bank Stock,	1,300 00
Due from Banks in N. Y. and Phila.,	218,112 43
Foreign notes & drafts, (specie funds,)	219,674 00
Specie,	49,092 92
Total amount of assets,	$614,425 55

Or an excess of assets over circulation of $180,325,025, of which $486,889 35 was in available (mostly in specie) funds and its equivalent. There can, therefore, be no doubt, if the statement be correct, that the Bank is able to meet all its liabilities, and to wind up its affairs honorably, even if it should have its charter taken from it. This is all we can say with safety until further advised, and from it bill-holders must draw their own inferences.

P. S. The latest accounts from Honesdale state that the Bank still continues its redemptions, both there and in New York, which certainly does not look much like "breaking."

☞ We understand that in chronicling the arrest of one of the Bath gentry of our village, in New York, last week, we were in error in supposing it to be a criminal arrest. It was a civil prosecution that was commenced, for damages, of character.

We also are told that some get the impression from our mention of the "marble buildings," that we meant the Tombs. Such was not the case—in fact we did not then know that the Tombs building was made of marble, never having yet made its acquaintance, as it seems some folks have done. We simply referred to the "marble buildings" in the Park, in which we have always understood Courts are held, and justice meted out, as well as recognizances taken. If any one, therefore, supposed we meant to intimate that he was taken to the place where transgressors of *city* laws only are tried and punished, he was entirely mistaken. Our language admits of no such construction.

The General Banking Law.

The organ of rotten Banks, as was to have been expected, is in dreadful agony over the new Bank Bill now before the Legislature of this State. The reason is, it embodies too many important and salutary reforms, for which the people—the *plebians*; not the money lords—have long panted, and for which, also, the Democracy have for years been battling; and contains too many checks and safeguards for the prevention of fraudulent and licentious banking, to suit either it or its masters. Let us glance at a few of its provisions. One of them is, that "the payment of the shares of the capital stock shall be made in gold and silver." Where is the man, himself honest, that can gainsay this provision? Had it been enforced when the Susquehanna County Bank was instituted—had the stock-holders of that concern been compelled to pay in the full amount of their shares in *gold and silver*, instead of paying it in Ten and a Half Bank notes, and in stock notes, worthless as vapor—who can doubt that they would have manifested more interest in having its affairs properly managed? No one. And yet this, we suppose, is one of the provisions that the organ pronounces a "humbug," "calculated to frighten all honest intentioned capitalists," &c. "Honest intentioned capitalists," forsooth! Well, who are they? Are they those who took the principal part of the stock in the Susquehanna County Bank, and paid it in in their stock notes? If so, we hope in all conscience they may be "frightened."

But again: it contains a provision making all stockholders in Banks hereafter to be chartered or re-chartered individually liable for the payment of all debts of said institution or institutions. Now what is there wrong, or at terribly "frightful" in all this? What man who *means* to be honest—what set of men who *design* to conduct a Bank properly and honestly—can object to such a provision? If men choose to band themselves together by act of incorporation for the purpose of speculating by banking, is it any less just that they should bear their own losses, if their plans in scarcity and they fail, than the private individual who engages in the mercantile or any other speculative pursuit? And why should the public be still continually swindled by such rotten institutions, merely to fill the coffers of those who lay the traps and spring them when they can make the greatest haul? It is high time that some measures were taken to protect the people against such calamities, and to compel men who originate and manage such institutions, to be faithful and honest. And how can this be done more effectually than by making them responsible in the way prescribed? This will most assuredly make them watchful, prevent hazardous speculation, shaving and corruption. The stockholders will see that no individual becomes a director unless they are certain of his competency and of his fidelity to all trust. The directors also will see to it that the other officers faithfully perform their duty; that no money is loaned upon dubious paper, and no hazardous speculations entered into. Had such restraints been thrown around the Susquehanna County Bank at the time of its charter, who doubts that it would either never had an existence, or that it would have been safely established, and prudently and honestly conducted? And yet it is such a provision as we have been considering that the federal organ dubs a "humbug," "calculated to frighten honest intentioned capitalists" from taking stock or having anything to do with such institutions. Out upon such hypocritical nonsense. He well knows that some but *dishonest* capitalists—men who will invest their money in banking only to swindle the people, and who should therefore be barred from making such investment—would be "frightened" at such a provision. And it is because it *does* "frighten" such men, that he has set up his lugubrious howl. With whom his sympathies are, therefore, is perfectly apparent.

The process on excluding the circulation of bills of less denomination than ten dollars, also gets the "derricks" most shockingly. We know there are some grounds for difference of opinion upon this measure, but yet we like it, and believe that it is calculated, if adopted, to materially purge and purify the currency of our State. If small notes are excluded, gold and silver, which is now kept hoarded up in the coffers of misers and in Bank vaults, must and will fill the channels of circulation.

There are several other provisions of this bill which we would like much to present and comment, but we space forbids. We will only refer to one of them now, and that is the one which points out the duties of Directors, and makes every dereliction from those duties a misdemeanor, punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment. Such a provision we regard as a great desideratum. Had it been in force when the Susquehanna County Bank was in operation, who believes that such utter neglect of their duties—such abominable carelessness and stupidity in regard to the management of the concern, would for a moment have been suffered by the directors? We say therefore again, it is a good, a capital provision, and one that is calculated to close the doors effectually against all failures of Banks by carelessness or mismanagement. We suppose it may offend the tender sensibilities of the friends and organs of loose banking, and probably be pronounced a "humbug," "calculated to frighten [dis-]honest intentioned capitalists," &c.; nevertheless, we apprehend it will be approved by the people, who have already seen and suffered enough of the effects of such stupid neglect as it is designed to avert.

In conclusion we wish to recur to one fact which we want remembered. It is this: On the final passage of this bill in the House, it received the united Democratic vote in that body, while every Whig present voted plumply against it. We repeat, we want the people, and especially all *Whigs* who are in favor of such reforms as the bill proposes, to bear this fact in mind.

The Legislature.

The Harrisburg papers for the past week show that there is much more activity in discharging the duties of Legislation, than there has been before during the session. The Apportionment bill passed the House without amendment, on Wednesday, by a vote of ayes 54, nays 41. It varies but little from the Senate bill which we have already published.

A bill to authorize the Governor to commute the punishment of death to that of imprisonment for life, in case of certain individuals convicted of murder in the first degree, passed the Senate on Thursday—ayes 23, noes 6. Mr. Streator made an able argument in favor of the passage of the bill, contending that it might be supported by the advocates of capital punishment, without any sacrifice of their principles.

On Friday, both branches, together with the Governor and Heads of Departments, assembled in the Hall of the House, and listened to the Farewell Address of Gen. Andrew Jackson, it being his birth-day.

☞ The trial of Prof. Webster commenced on Tuesday last. A Jury was empannelled, and the case was opened by the Commonwealth.

Information Wanted.

MR EDITOR:—Can you inform an old friend and subscriber, and also the public, what has become of Mr. Case's "third and last communication" relative to the Susquehanna County Bank, which was promised in his second letter to the New York Herald, and which was to be so much more interesting and important to the note-holders of that institution? Has it ever made its appearance? If so, I have never seen it, and should be glad to have you publish it.

A BILL-HOLDER.

☞ All that we can say to our correspondent, is, that we never have seen the "communication" he alludes to, and are very sure it never was published. If ever written, it was doubtless suppressed by the Bank gentry, who have retained Mr. Case, as counsel in the St John suit. We do know that his second communication, in which the above mentioned promise was made, met the decided disapprobation of the President and Directors of the institution, who disclaimed it and all knowledge of it previous to its appearing in print, in the columns of their organ. For further information upon the subject, therefore, we shall be under the "painful necessity" of referring our correspondent to the *Register*, which is supposed to be in possession of all such profound secrets.

ANOTHER FIGHT.—A personal collision took place on Thursday evening last, at Washington, between Senators Foote, of Miss., and Borland, of Ark. It arose out of a political discussion, says the report, in which Mr. Borland accused Mr. Foote of having deserted Mr. Calhoun and the cause of the South. Mr. Foote retorted upon Mr. Borland somewhat tartly, when bitter words followed, and finally blows—Mr Borland first striking Mr Foote in the face, and then kept pouring in the blows upon him, until Mr. Foote was considerably damaged. Mr. Foote was taken into the Intelligencer office, near which the affray happened. Who will say that such occurrences are not disgraceful—disgraceful to the nation, as well as to the participants? However, it has served to develope the strength of the Calhoun party in the Senate, and to show who are for the Union. Mr. Foote, we are glad to see, has arrayed himself with the latter.

☞ The views of the Southern Senators upon Mr. Calhoun's proposition to save the Union are pretty generally ascertained. Those who favor it, are said to be Messrs Hunter and Mason, of Va, Butler, of S C, Clemens, of Ala., Yulee, of Fla, Downs, of La, Borland, of Ark, Turney, of Tenn, and perhaps Messrs. Sebastian, of Ark, and Soule, of La. The remaining Southern Senators are generally understood to be opposed to it. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" And who fears that the south will wreck the Union, when its leaders are themselves so by the ears?

California's demand for Admission into the Union.

The Senators and Representatives elect from California, now at Washington, have issued a memorial to Congress, asking for the admission of California into the Union, with the rights and privileges of an independent State. It is long and sets forth clearly and to our minds most conclusively the reasons for immediate admission.

CALIFORNIA WINTERS.—Capt. Scofield in a letter to the New London Democrat, dated Stockton, California, Jan. 13, 1850, says: "Winter is fast passing away, and soon all will be on the move again. Good fresh green grass is already two or three inches high, and the whole earth about us appears as though carpeted with it. The birds warble their enchanting lays, and the music appears to join in the melody."

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The whole amount of gold from California, received at the mint in Philadelphia, is nine million four hundred thousand dollars, about one million of which was received during the past week.

MR. CALHOUN.—A dispatch from Washington on Monday states that Mr. Calhoun is again very low, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The General Election in New Hampshire took place on Monday week. The Democrats have carried every thing desirable, as usual, only by increased majorities over last year.

—Connecticut holds her General Election on the first day of April. Col. Seymour is the Democratic candidate for Governor, of whose election we have high hopes.

MRS Miller, of Niagara Falls suicide notoriety, is supposed to be secreted at present in or about Baltimore. Her paramour and seducer, Baker, who has several times been seen with her, has certainly been seen hanging about there, which circumstance tends to show that Mrs. Miller is not far off.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE, for March, is rather a superior number. Its two leading embellishments, The Departure, and St. Paul at Malta, are very rich. Its contributors are such well known literary stars as Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. C. H. Butler, Caroline May, Harriet Martineau, G. G. Foster, Rev. John Todd, Thos. B. Read, &c.

☞ The *Weekly Universe*, published by Williamson & Burns, 61 Ann-st., N. Y. city, is just one of the spiciest, raciest, and most independent papers that visits our sanctum. We always find in it something to amuse and instruct.

For the Montrose Democrat

Bank of Susq. Co.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a citizen of Montrose. I never owned any stock in the Bank of Susq. Co., and consequently never held the office of Director, or had any thing to do with the management of its affairs. Much censure is attached to the officers. Many people in the County seem to charge the blame upon the citizens of Montrose, indiscriminately. This is wrong. The greater portion of the citizens of Montrose never had any thing to do with the management of this Bank. They were as ignorant of its affairs,—and they are now as innocent and free from blame, as the people generally in the County. The management of the Bank was intrusted to a few individuals,—the greater portion of whom, it is true, were residents of Montrose. Let *them* take the responsibility and the public censure. Charge it not upon the innocent by thus indiscriminately charging it upon the citizens of Montrose. For this reason I would like to have a full list of the officers' names published, extending from the beginning to the end of this Bank. It is due to the public. The Books are in the hands of the officers. If they are unwilling to make and publish an official report of the affairs of the Bank,—will they at least publish a list of the names of all of its officers during the time of its existence,—that the public may know on whom to place the blame? A few Bank Officers do not constitute the whole of Montrose! The article in your last week's paper over the signature of "Denson" reflects public sentiment. "Let justice be done."

MONTROSE.

☞ The Hudson river is now open from New York to Albany, and the steamboats of the different lines have already commenced their season trips between those cities.

Railroad Meeting in the Western part of the County.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of the western part of Susquehanna county, held at Middletown, March 11, 1850—CALEB CARMALT, was appointed President; Hon. CALVIN LEET and NORMAN ROSE, Vice Presidents; *B. Glidden*, Esq, and *John B. Wilson*, Secretaries. The object of the meeting being stated to be for the purpose of conferring together upon the subject of Locating the Legget's Gap Railroad—The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, preparations are now being made to locate the Legget's Gap railroad from Legget's Gap, in Luzerne county, through the county of Susquehanna to the N. Y & Erie Railroad; and the said road, if judiciously located, will have a tendency greatly to develope the resources and benefit this county, as well as to serve for the transit of coal. And the members of this meeting, believing that the object of said Road is not only the conveyance of coal but the benefit of the various agricultural, manufacturing and other interests of the county through which it may pass; therefore

Resolved, that a survey of a route for the said Railroad along the valley of the Apalachin, North Branch and East Branch of the Wyalusing would, in the opinion of this meeting, exhibit as level, as direct, and in every respect as eligible a route as any that has yet been explored in Susquehanna county—far more beneficial to the interests of the county generally—and we believe more so to the interests of the company.

Resolved, that the members of this meeting pledge themselves, in case of a survey of this route, to afford every facility and assistance in their power, to the persons employed, and in case of the adoption of this route, to grant the right of way at as little expense and cost as individual losses will permit.

Resolved, that after much investigation and careful inquiry, we have reason to believe that no serious difficulty will be met on the westerminost forty or forty five miles of the route we propose—calculating the western termination at Owego—and that judging from the amount of trade on every other Railroad running to and from the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the company will need a route that will place them independent of the N Y. & Erie Railroad.

Resolved, that we are credibly informed that from the point where the Legget's Gap road strikes the Tunkhannock, a route may be found by way of Skinner's Eddy, Kinney's Pond and the forks of the Wyalusing, well deserving an examination—the distance being but twenty-four miles from Tunkhannock to the forks of the Wyalusing.

Resolved, that a suitable person be appointed to have an interview with the President, Engineer or other agents and officers of the said Railroad company, and make known to them the advantages offered by this route we propose, the encouragements they will receive from the inhabitants of this valley, and to communicate such other information as they may wish to obtain upon the subject.

To this service Henry Pepper was appointed.

Resolved, that a corresponding committee of three be appointed to communicate with those who may take an interest in the location of the said Railroad, and otherwise promote the objects of this meeting after its adjournment.

Caleb Carmalt, Henry Pepper and John S Peirsonnet were appointed said committee.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Montrose, Tunkhannock and Owego papers.

CALEB CARMALT, President.

CALVIN LEET, } Vice Presidents.
NORMAN ROSE, }

Ben'n Glidden, } Secretaries.
John B. Wilson, }

Beneficial Effects of Democratic Policy.

We have [illegible] frequently, to the fact which no intelligent and candid man will deny, that never since the formation of our government have the people of the United States, as a whole, enjoyed such general prosperity as they have during the past four years. This is frequently conceded in the speeches of the whig orators and statesmen of the day, and is an involuntary tribute to the great measures of democratic policy which have been established and which are now in full force and operation. We most sincerely believe that this high prosperity with which the country is blessed, is justly attributable, under Providence, to the operations of the Independent Treasury which has held the banking operations of the country in restraint, and consequently, checked, in a great degree, importations beyond the means of the country to pay. And this has been done under a more liberal and unfettered system of commerce than ever prevailed between this country and those of other parts of the world. Our exports and imports have both been largely increased, and the necessaries of life multiplied and cheapened, and the revenue of the federal government augmented beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine, while the predictions of the enemies of those two great measures, the Independent Treasury and modification of the tariff, have been utterly falsified. Yet, notwithstanding these indisputable facts and the unprecedented prosperity of the country, there are croakers and fault finders with the democratic policy, who still cry for government protection, and would again disturb and unhinge the measures which, in connexion with the repeal of the English corn laws, have imparted such general prosperity to the whole people of the United States. One would suppose, that whatever speculative opinions men may have entertained in regard to the effects of the measures now in operation, before they were tried, that the successful results which has attended their adoption, ought to silence all opposition.—*Keystone.*

THE DOUBLE EAGLE.—We saw yesterday, for the first time, specimens of the Twenty Dollar gold coin, authorized at the last session of Congress, and now just issued from the U. S. Mint, in this city. The new coin is somewhat larger than the half-dollar, and is considerably thicker. The face bears the head of Liberty, surrounded by the thirteen stars, with the date '1850; and, on the obverse, there is a spread Eagle supporting a shield, and an ornamental fillet showing the motto 'E Pluribus Unum.' Above the Eagle are rays, in the midst of which are the thirteen stars—the whole encircled by the words 'United States of America. Twenty D.' It is a handsome, imposing looking coin.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Below, in this State, Telegraph Lines have been extended into nearly every town, forming a rapid and convenient method of communication. We see in an exchange paper, a statement of the profit of some of these lines. The receipts at Easton average about $150 per month.

THE "Puddlers" of Pittsburg are standing out against a reduction of wages. On Thursday week they made a grand democratic demonstration through the streets, with banner and music, and the *Post* says there was not a disrupted or disorderly person in the procession.

Another Union Meeting.

The Democrats of Philadelphia City and County, who are in favor of the Union, of the immediate and unconditional admission of California, and opposed to the further extension of slavery, as well as to the recent Buchanan movements and the pro-slavery meeting in that city on the 22d of February, assembled in the Chinese Museum, on Wednesday week, in numbers of several thousands, for the purpose of giving expression to their views and feelings upon those subjects. Hon. THOS. MCKEAN PETTIT, who was President of the late Democratic Pittsburg Convention, was called to the Chair, assisted by some seventy or eighty Vice Presidents, among whom we recognize the names of some of the first Democrats of the City and County. Speeches were made by the Chairman, by E. A. Penniman, and John M. Read, Esqrs, and by Hon. David Carter, M. C, from Ohio, which were masterly efforts. The doctrine of the Pittsburg Democratic State Convention in relation to slavery was re-asserted, and the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That Congress has the power to establish Territorial Governments, and to prohibit the extension of slavery into the Free Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That the Territories acquired by conquest, and by purchase from Mexico, came to us free, are now free, and should forever remain free.

Resolved, That Congress, possessing the power over the Territories, and also the power to admit new states into the Union, it is their bounden duty, with the examples of Tennessee and Michigan before them, to admit California with her present Constitution and boundari s into the confederacy.

Resolved, That patriotism, sound policy and a just economy of the public treasure, and the universal desire to bind our citizens on the Pacific, to our glorious Union with bands of iron, demand the immediate and unconditional admission of the Star in the West into the galaxy of States; and that our Senators and Members of Congress from this State, are earnestly requested to use every honorable means to effect this most desirable object.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty of our State Legislature to pass Resolutions in favor of the immediate and unconditional admission of California into the Union.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania frowns indignantly upon all attempts to weaken or dissolve the Union, and that she regards all Conventions, whether in the North or in the South, whose objects are separation or dissolution, to be treasonable, and all the actors in them, to be moral traitors.

Resolved, That we recognize, to the fullest extent, the binding obligation of that provision of the Constitution of the United States, that declares, "that no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another," shall be discharged from such service, "but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee of 76, who are authorized to take the necessary means to carry out the objects of the meeting.

Resolved, That our watchword and rallying cry is, "The Union, it must and shall be preserved!"

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—The emigration to California, in spite of all the reports about disease, poverty and death at the gold mines, is prodigious. During the last week, two thousand persons or more have left this city for San Francisco. The Georgia, the other day, took out some 700, the Empire City yesterday 336, and the Cherokee 277, besides others that have gone by sailing vessels round the Horn—The Crescent City, from New Orleans, took out about three hundred. The overland emigration from St. Louis is just beginning.

The departure of the two splendid steamers, Empire City and Cherokee, for Chagres, yesterday, attracted several thousand spectators to piers 2 and 3 North River.—At a few minutes past 3, the Empire City fired a gun, and then moved slowly from the dock, amid enthusiastic cheering from the passengers on board and the crowd on the wharf; and as she passed down the river, she was signalized by the ladies from the promenade of Castle garden, who waved innumerable handkerchiefs in the breeze. She had nearly reached the Narrows, when the Cherokee left her moorings, and proceeded on her course, accompanyed with similar demonstrations of rejoicing and wishes of a speedy and safe journey.—*Eve. Post, March 19.*

Word was received by the underwriters last night, that the packet ship Argo, Capt. Crawford, from Havre, had gone ashore near Mistic, on Long Island, and that though the crew and passengers were saved, the cargo, consisting of valuable French goods, would be lost. A steamboat was immediately despatched to the relief of the Argo. The vessel and cargo are largely insured, some of it in Wall street, and some of it in France. The Argo is said to be worth $60,000, and the cargo between two and three hundred thousand dollars.—*Ib.*

A New Invention.

A new and valuable improvement in farming utensils is now being exhibited in this place by Jacob Stroop, Esq., formerly of this county, called the "American Combination Plough." The new feature in this is, that whilst the farmer is second ploughing or stirring his land, it sows the seed and harrows it under all by the same operation, and that too with but little or no additional power. It can be readily changed from a seed-sower to dropping and covering corn or any other grain. The whole structure is simple, and can be made at a very low price. Many of our farmers have examined it, and are generally of the opinion that it is one of the best farming implements introduced.—*Perry Democrat.*

☞ Dr. Clarke and his wife have been committed for trial for the murder of Miss Jane Adams, at Lawrence, Mass. Taylor, the alleged seducer of the unfortunate girl, was held to bail in $1,000, to give evidence at the trial.

A Word on the Bank Bill.

We have been not a little astonished to hear of opposition, from quarters not anticipated, to that provision of the bank bill which has passed the House, to prohibit the circulation of bank notes, of other states, of a less denomination than ten dollars—This opposition, come from what quarter it may, is undoubtedly founded upon a misapprehension of the subject, and upon supposed inconveniences, and evils that will never happen. It cannot be that Pennsylvania will rest quietly, with the channels of circulation filled, as they now are, with every description of depreciated paper, about which they know nothing, as the permanent policy of the state. There is, and can be, no earthly excuse to palliate it. Specie exists in abundance, and there is nothing necessary, or wanting, to bring it into circulation, but to banish the trash that now takes its place. Surely, all parties must agree in this simple and obvious truth, and certainly, no political differences of opinion, or prejudices on other matters, ought to prevent the passage of a proper law upon this subject. The House of representatives has done its duty, and we sincerely hope the senate will not fail to respond to the popular sentiment, on a question that affects the interests of every member of the community.—*Keystone*

Mr. Webster's Speech—Said Again.

The "intellectual giant of the *World*" has presented *his* tribute at the feet of the slave power—revoked his former professions, and completely "sold out" to the minions of slavery. He was doubtless grateful to the administration for appointing his son Fletcher, Navy Agent at Boston—a dollar giving his other relatives fat slices at Uncle Samuel's crib. Were Mr Webster consistent in his political career, he would justly be the pride of New England, and a splendid or ament to the intellectual world—but now his base sycophancy to the money and slave power makes his name but a "byword and reproach" among those who admire consistency and human freedom. Mr Webster has long been, if public rumor is correct, the personal agent of the cotton mill owners of Massachusetts, and as their interests are identical with those of the cotton growers of the South, he must make them harmonize. Every American must deplore the prostitution of his giant intellect.

In his speech he takes direct ground against the Wilmot Proviso, and thinks there is no need of its enactment over any of our acquired territory. Now for his consistency. Less than three years ago he thought the Wilmot proviso of so much consequence that he claimed its paternity. At the Massachusetts Whig State Convention of 1847, held at Springfield, he made the following remarks—we were present and heard him, and can attest to the fact that he uttered them, although we now find them in a New York paper. Hear him *then*—

"There is not a man in this hall who holds to the principles of the Wilmot proviso more firmly than I do, no one who adheres to it more than another. I feel some little interest in this matter, sir. Did I not commit myself in 1838 to the whole doctrine, fully, entirely? And I must be perverted to my great discomfiture if I cannot quite convince that more recent discoverers should claim the merit and take out a patent. I deny the priority of their invention. Allow me to say, sir, it is not their thunder."

Who, after reading this extract, together with his late speech, will place any reliance upon any of David Webster's political professions? Will not his own party, at the North, disown him? It seems to us that the honest portion must. The truth is, he has completely "sold out" to the South, and now ridicules what he once claimed as his child, as an "invention of the Northern Democracy."

Mr. Webster cannot sufficiently humble himself before the South without talking like the following in regard to Texas—

"Texas has been admitted with all her territory, with the institution of slavery, and a irrepealable law by which, if new states are erected out of any portion of her territory, they shall be slave states, and he wished it to be distinctly understood, that he considered this government solemnly bound by law to create new slave states out of Texas, when her territory shall contain a sufficient population."

Can Mr Calhoun or any other Southern man ask more? *We* confess we are surprised at Mr. Webster's utter recreancy to the principles he has formerly professed.—*New London Democrat*

THE TEXAS PARKMAN LETTER.—The New Orleans Delta has conversed with a gentleman direct from Washington, Texas, who took some pains to ascertain who was the writer of the letter published in the Delta, signed Oronoka, the writer of which confessed himself to be the murderer of Dr. Parkman, and adds:

"The letter signed 'Oronoka,' is dated Washington, 28th of December, 1849.—Our informant has ascertained, beyond all doubt, that an unknown and suspicious looking individual arrived in Washington about that time, who came from Boston, via Galveston and Houston. He remained at Washington but a few days. After remaining here a few days he departed for Austin, where he entered his name in the register of the Orleans House as 'John Weeks, Boston.' The appearance of the stranger was calculated to excite suspicion. He was reserved and nervous. He did not remain long in Austin. He also cut out of the registry the entry of his name, which was compared with the handwriting of the letter of 'Oronoka,' and contains points of resemblance to that of 'Oronoka' which are very palpable and striking."

The new ferry at Piermont, the terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad on the Hudson River, will be completed and the boats running by Thursday next, and tickets are already printed with reference to a new depot on the Hudson River Railroad, at a point opposite Piermont, to be called Dearman's station, which is midway between Dobb's Ferry and Tarrytown.

☞ The death of Captain May, who won the earliest laurels during the Mexican campaign, is announced in the St. Louis papers. He died, says the *Union*, in San Francisco, after a short illness, of scurvey and bronchitis, produced by a long and disagreeable passage from New York to that place, by the way of Cape Horn. At the period of his death he was about 27 years of age.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

SENATE.—Mr Douglass presented the credentials of Col. Fremont and Dr Gwyn, elected United States' Senators from California, and a memorial asking the immediate admission of that State into the Union, in accordance with the instructions of the Legislature of California. After some conversation, the papers were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A number of Abolition petitions, and also remonstrances against the further extension of slavery, were received and referred. Messrs. Butler, King and Badger declared that in receiving such petitions, the Senate had broken down the rule formerly observed, and that they would never again object to the reception of any petitions, no matter of what character.

Mr Foote's proposition to raise a Select Committee of 13 was taken up, and after some remarks upon it by Messrs. Baldwin, Benton and Webster, the latter of whom protested against connecting the admission of California with the question of slavery in the Territories, and announced his readiness to vote for her admission just as she comes.

Mr. Cass said he agreed precisely with the position taken, yesterday, by Mr. Clay, with reference to the Select Committee. He looked upon it as offering one more chance for the settlement of this momentous question, although he confessed his hopes of such a result were very slight. Mr. Bell's resolutions were conceived in a spirit of justice, conciliation, and concession, though they threw out a hope, and that is all.

He complimented Mr. Foote for his efforts to procure a settlement of the agitating question. That Senator had placed the country under obligations to him for his course. While he had stood up boldly for the rights of his own section, he had regarded the rights of the whole Union, and had given an exhibition of moral courage almost unequalled, when he disavowed the position taken by Mr. Calhoun in his speech the other day. Mr. Calhoun had avowed sentiments, which, coming from him, with his influence, were calculated to influence the public mind. The Senator from Mississippi, however, appeared as a messenger of peace, to "pour oil upon the troubled waters." The speech of the Senator from South Carolina seemed to contain strange facts and conclusions. It presented a melancholy sick chamber aspect in the case, which would never have been seen if Mr. Calhoun had not pointed it out.

Mr Cass regretted also, that the Senator had alluded to Washington, not as the illustrious American, or the distinguished son of Virginia, but the illustrious Southerner. The expression grated harshly on his ear. The explanation made by Mr. Foote the day succeeding the delivery of Mr. Calhoun's speech, had caused him (Cass) great satisfaction. If that speech had gone out to the country, and made the impression which it was at first calculated to produce, the handwriting would have already been seen on the wall, "God has numbered thy kingdom and finished it."

Three months had now been spent in discussion, to the exclusion of all other business, and what was the result? It had been well ascertained that no Wilmot Proviso could pass the Senate. They had ascertained that no Wilmot Proviso could pass. Was there a single Senator in the chamber who would vote for that Compromise? Would the Senator from South Carolina (Calhoun) vote for it?

Mr Calhoun made no reply.

Mr Foote (interposing) said that for himself, he would vote for neither a Northern or a Southern Wilmot Proviso; he wanted the Constitution simply as it is.

Mr. Cass resumed, and said all agreed that no law prohibiting, establishing, or permitting slavery south of 36 30, could pass that body. What then could be done? He though the fugitive slave bill ought to be taken up and adjusted, so as to be satisfactory to the majority, and passed. The non delivery of the fugitive slaves was the only practical grievance with which the south had shown any cause of complaint against the north. The passage of that bill would do much towards securing a better feeling on the part of the south; and thus lead to a better understanding in relation to the other questions, but Mr. Seward had said that it was immoral. He would say to him, that if such was his opinion, he ought never to have come to the Senate. No man ought to come here and take the solemn oath to maintain the Constitution, who refused to support this one of its provisions.

After reading a passage in Mr Seward's speech, he asked him whether he believed "there was a man in the Senate whose course was governed simply by his fidelity to slavery?"

Mr. Seward, in reply, remarked that he believed it was Mr. Jefferson who said that slavery in the South had its natural ally in the Democracy of the North. He (Seward) believed it. He did not assail the motives of Senators, and was not to be drawn into personal altercations by any interrogations when assailed himself. His life and acts must speak for him. He would never be his own defender or advocate.

Mr. Foote denied that Mr. Jefferson had ever uttered such a sentiment as had been ascribed to him.

Mr. Dawson asked Mr. Seward if the anti-slavery sentiments which he advocated were the sentiments of the Whig party at the north.

Mr. Seward, in his demagogue way evaded an answer.

Mr. Calhoun obtained the floor, and replied to Mr. Cass. That Senator and himself, said Mr. Calhou, had two distinct modes of saving the Union. Mr. Cass' course had been one of palliatives altogether. He, (Mr. Calhoun,) believed that to remove the disease it was necessary to remedy the cause. The only mode of doing which, he believed, was by the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, such as he had indicated. He disagreed with the Senator from Michigan altogether, and held himself prepared, if the Union ever should be dissolved, to show that Mr. Cass had had his fall share in producing that result. He was next proceeding to reply to what he understood Mr. Cass to have said this morning, in relation to the constitutional amendment.—

When Mr. Cass interposed, and remarked that he had said a word on the subject. He had nothing to say against the propo-