THE. DEMOCRAT.

Thursday, May 30, 1850.

☞ Hon D. Wilmot paid our town a visit on his way to Washington, on Wednesday. His health seemed good.

☞ We need not, we are sure, commend the able and elegant speech of Mr Streeter, in the Senate, on the Apportionment Bill, to be found in another column. No person who reads anything in a paper will fail to read it, and none will read it but to admire. As an impromptu effort it cannot easily be surpassed.

RUN FOR THE NORTH BRANCH!

The money ready and the work soon to be put under Contract!!

It gives us great pleasure to be enabled to publish the information contained in the following letter to the *Editor*, dated

Treasury Dep. Pa.,
May 22, 1850.

Dear Sir:

The Auditor General and State Treasurer have just certified to the Canal Commissioners, that *there will be* $250,000 applicable to the completion of the North Branch Canal, under the act of 16th inst. By reference to the journals of the last Legislature, and this prompt action, our fellow citizens of Northern Penn's will readily learn, to whom they are most indebted for the promotion of their interests Whether Democracy or Whiggery, have exerted the greater influence to bring about this desired object.

In haste, Yours truly,

* *

In addition to the gratifying intelligence to the people of the section of the State, we notice that the State Treasurer and Auditor General have, with characteristic promptness, notified the Canal Commissioners that the money to complete the North Branch Canal, appropriated as above, is now ready for them, and that arrangements will be made by those officers forthwith to put the work under contract. Now what becomes of all the Whig clap-trap and falsehood about the *Democrats* being *unfriendly to the North Branch?* Last year, with a *Whig* State Treasurer, it took until August to ascertain whether the *Treasury could spare* the amount appropriated or not; but now a *Democratic* State Treasurer has ascertained and made up his answer to the inquiries *of the public* in a few days from the passage of the bill. Will some of our Auburn Democrats who were hoodwinked into the support of Whiggery last year and the year previous, by the *pretence that the* Whigs were the only friends of that improvement, think of this?

☞ From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the committee to investigate the *affairs of the* Susquehanna County Bank, purpose meeting for the discharge of their duties, on the 24th of June. We hope and trust that they are men, who, knowing their business, will perform it thoroughly and faithfully, "without fear, favor or affection," and make a true and accurate report of their finding, so that the public may know of a certainty, without any equivocation or cavil, who are the rogues and guilty ones that have sunny — work, suffering and distress in the county is very prevalent that the committee will be surrounded with "influences" from certain quarters to propitiate their favor and purchase exemption from censure, if possible; but we cannot believe those influences will be successful. One of the gentlemen, Mr. Buckalew, we are quite confident, is a person whom no such influences as they may attempt, can seduce, or swerve from duty. The other we do not know, but have little doubt he will be proof against their wiles. A fair and impartial investigation is all that the public want—an investigation that shall probe the matter to the bottom, unveil the whole transactions of the Bank from its inception, drag out the guilty from their hiding places, and exculpate all now under censure *who are really innocent, if there are any such.* "Let justice be done though the heavens fall."

The Organ vs. Gov. Johnston.

The federal rag-money organ of this county, as we have already stated, is in awful distress because the Legislature has seen fit to pass a law prohibiting the circulation of small notes We will not attempt to describe its agony and hydrophobia, because, use the vulgar abuse and slang it essays to heap upon "our own Senator," for his opposition to the bill Any one therefore, curious to see these, must consult the columns of that print. We see, however, we think it necessary and expedient to defend his *impudent* editor of, and that is, to defend *Governor Johnston* is sadly over the traces. That high functionary (we mean the Governor) in his last annual message, took ground and decided ground in favor of the measure which is now causing our cotemporary such excessive grief, and which he denounces with such famous malignity Speaking of the small town currency, he said:

"It is, indeed to be regretted *that this circulation has not been prevented, as* it can *fairly be apprehended by the community from the reception of this* irredeemable paper. The amount in circulation within the state, supplied by institutions of adjoining states, is estimated at not less than five millions of dollars, and is valueless, except in localities near the banks by which it is issued. To the extent of this circulation, the constitutional currency and the notes of specie paying banks of the Commonwealth are displaced. The solvency of the institutions issuing this paper can not be known to the citizens, and it passes from hand to hand *the representative of a value it may not possess*, ever which our laws can have no control."

We do not think it necessary to add another word. As we said before, it is plain that the organ and the Governor are at loggerheads—either the *organ* is out of tune most shockingly, or the *Governor* has gone to preaching that "pestilent heresy," "locofocoism." As the quarrel is between themselves we do not choose to interfere. We will however, suggest that the organ first seek to reclaim or demolish the Governor, before assailing others for falling in with his measures.

☞ The Democrats in the Maine Legislature have nominated Hon. Hannibal Hamlin for re-election to the U. S. Senate. He is an excellent man and will unquestionably be elected. The Democratic Legislative caucus of Connecticut has nominated Hon. Isaac Toucy for the seat in the U. S. Senate now occupied by Hon. B. S. Baldwin. Of course he will be chosen by the full Democratic vote.

☞ Mr. Clay made a very decided and bitter attack upon the Administration, during his remarks upon his compromise scheme, a few days since, which has called out a four column reply from the *Republic*, the President's organ. There is a beautiful will going on between Messrs. Clay, Webster and their friends, and the Administration, which daily increases in interest.

The Leggett's Gap Railroad.

We find the following article upon the subject of this improvement in a late number of the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*. It seems to "speak by authority," and gives at least a coloring to the impression entertained by many, that the road may ultimately pass through the *western* and *southern*, instead of eastern, portion of this county:

"The *Leggett's Gap Railroad* was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The Act allows the company to construct a road from the centre of the Lackawanna Coal Fields, to connect *with the Erie road* at some point in Susquehanna county. Thus the company are authorized to make their road directly to Owego, or they can connect with the Erie road at Great Bend, a distance of 47 miles from Lackawanna The latter route will save 15 miles of railroad construction, while the former would save the same number of miles in distance. We understand that the decision of the question of location will depend entirely upon the terms the company may make with the Erie company, for the use of their road from Great Bend to Owego, a distance of 36 miles. The Legget's Gap company will build their road with the same width of track as the Erie, and whichever they unite with that road at Great Bend, or with the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad at Owego, in either case their cars will run directly from Lackawanna to Ithaca by easy locomotive grades. From Ithaca, by canal boats, the coal and iron from Lackawanna valley will be distributed throughout the western part of New York, and along the borders of Lake Erie.

"There are already nearly one thousand men employed on the Legget's Gap Railroad, and the Company confidently expect to have it completed by the 1st of October, 1851.

"The coal of the company will cost, delivered in cars, not exceeding 50 cents per ton By railroad transportation of but little more than one hundred miles, they will deliver it at Ithaca, where it is now selling for $8 per ton, and from which point it can be transported with great facility. The coal trade alone, it could seem, will be ample to insure the success of this road; but in addition to this trade, the amount of other freight and of travel must be large. The Lackawanna Iron Co, whose works are situated near the termination of this road, already manufactures ten thousand tons railroad iron per year, and has never ceased its operations; and from its location and other advantages, it can compete as successfully with English manufacturers as any other establishment in the country. The iron of this establishment is much preferred to the English iron, and the proprietors have been enabled to obtain large orders in advance, at prices from five to ten dollars per ton above the prices of foreign rails in this market. The great facilities for manufacturing in the Lackawanna valley, arising from the cheapness of fuel, the abundance of water power, and the exhaustless supplies of iron ore, must cause it to become before many years a place of much importance.

"The *Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad* is owned by the same company as the Legget's Gap Railroad, and is the connecting link of the latter between Owego and Ithaca"

☞ The *Bradford Reporter*, in noticing our comments upon the proceedings of the late meeting of the Democrats of that county, corrects a blunder in the resolution, which was made by its compositor. Instead of its reading, "to recognize the relative population, number of taxables *and* Democratic votes in the counties," it should read, "to recognize the relative population, number of votes intelligible, and alters the case somewhat, but fails to convince us that the *wisdom* of this district ought to be allowed a representation in our conference We still think the resolution appointing *five* committee (after Susquehanna had made an appointment of only *three*) to settle the preliminaries of the organization of the district, was rather in bad taste, and calculated to lead to the suspicion, at least, that Bradford wished to get the advantage on the start We are glad to learn from the *Reporter* and other sources, that there is no such intention, and that the ratio of representation in the conference will most likely be arranged without much difficulty—certainly with no serious contention on the part of their committee.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

New Improve Your Chance.

Those who want to secure *good* and *valuable* Books, in this county, are now about to have a rare opportunity. F. M. Bancock, long known to many of our citizens, has just commenced traversing this county for the purpose of introducing decidedly the *best lot of books*, for the present and rising generations, ever offered to the public, which he assures us he will deliver at every man's door at the *same price* they are retailed for in the cities of New York or Philadelphia. Among his catalogue are, Chambers' Information for the People, a very useful as well as popular Encyclopedia, with 500 engravings—a work that no family should be without,—Goldsmith's Animated Nature—of equal merit and usefulness,—Rushenberger's Natural History—a work worthy of the highest commendation, embracing the elements of Anatomy, Physiology, Mammology, Ornithology, Herpetology, Conchology, Entomology, Botany *and Geology*,—Mason's and Hoole's Farriery, Youatt on the Horse, R L. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. [These books contain header modes of treatment, recipes for curing diseases of horses, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, swine, dogs, &c] American Farm Book, American Fruit Culturist, American Poultry Yard, &c. Also, the celebrated Dr. Gunn's Domestic Medicine, Webster's Dictionary, with Geographical vocabulary, revised by Prof. Goodrich, of Yale College—a work that should be in the hands of every family pretending to speak the English language, and one which is the acknowledged standard of orthography and orthepy in all the High Schools either in the United States or Europe, where the English language is spoken.

We repeat, from a brief examination we are satisfied the books cannot be too highly recommended.

Moon Gold.—The steamship Ohio arrived at *New York from* Chagres, on Friday last with $400,000 in Gold dust, but no later news from California. The Whale ship Sylph arrived at New Bedford, from California on Thursday, with $31,000 in gold dust.

—A duel was fought between Judge Walker of the *Delta*, and Dr. Kennedy, of the True Delta newspapers of New Orleans, on the 14th inst. The distance chosen was twelve paces. They fired once each, neither shot, however taking effect. *Judge Walker's friends were then satisfied* and the belligerents retired from the field without either explanation or reconciliation. The affray *originated in a newspaper controversy.*

—The steamer Lena was run into near Jackson, on the Mississippi river, by the steamer Dutchess, and sank instantly. The passengers were all saved, but the boat and cargo is a total loss.

—The coinage at the mint at Philadelphia for the month of May will exceed three millions of dollars.

—Father Mathew is at New Orleans.

Doings in Congress.

Since our last, nothing new or important has turned up in Congress. On Monday in the Senate, Mr. Yulee submitted a resolution calling on the President for information relative to the Cuban expedition, and the action of the Government in the case, and on the day following made a protracted speech upon the subject, denouncing the measures taken by the administration to interfere with it. He declared that there was no power given under the constitution and laws for interfering with such an expedition after it had departed from our coast

Mr Clemens spoke against the Compromise scheme of Mr Clay, and against the course of Mr Foote, accusing that Senator of having occupied all sides of the question. Mr. Foote rejoined, denying the assertions, which Mr. Clemens fortified by quotations from speeches from the latter. The "sparring" was quite interesting

In the House, Mr Inge moved a resolution (similar to the one in the Senate,) in relation to the Cuban expedition. The Galphin matter was called up Mr. Cougor (whig) of N. Y. spoke against the swindle and the swindlers in no very mild terms, censuring Meredith and Johnson as well as Crawford. Mr. Brooks, (whig) of N. Y., also spoke to the same purport Mr. Toombs obtained the floor for a speech in favor of the claim and swindlers. Mr. Kaufman suggested that the District Attorney be ordered to commence suits vs. the Galphin heirs and Secretary Crawford for the recovery of the money.

On Tuesday, in Senate, Mr Webster defended the President's course in relation to the Cuban expedition. Mr. Clay wanted nothing to do with that subject until after the California question was settled. Mr. Soule, of La, then addressed the Senate in support of the Jefferson Davis Proviso to the Compromise bill. In the course of his speech he condemned the compromise scheme very generally and pointedly

The House was chiefly occupied in discussing the California message. Messrs. Haywood, of Va, Grant, of Mo, and King, of Mass, spoke on the subject.

On Wednesday but little was done in the Senate. The compromise bill was taken up soon after the morning business had been gone through with, and Messrs. Upham and Soule had a slight "war of words" in relation to it. Mr. Pratt, of Md, offered an amendment to the Davis Proviso, to the effect that the territorial legislatures should pass no law for introducing or excluding slavery, and guaranteeing all laws necessary for the protection of the rights and property of every description, (including slave property, of course.) Mr. Davis accepted it as a substitute to his own Mr. Downs spoke very warmly in its favor, and advised the south to take it or nothing.

In the House, the new mint bill (at N. York) was reported. The subject of admitting the delegates from New Mexico to seats in the House was taken up and debated by Mr. Strong, of Pa, and others.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the resolution relative to the Cuban expedition was adopted. The Omnibus bill was taken up, when Mr. Soule again spoke in reply to Messrs. Downs and Clay. His main objection to the scheme, was, it did not pronounce the Wilmot Proviso unconstitutional. Mr. Clay rejoined briefly, but to little effect. Messrs. Foote, Hale and Davis had something to say, of no particular interest

Mr. Burt, in the House, reported from the committee, a bill to increase the rank and file of the Jones, Bayley, Evans, John R King, Giddings, Hamlson, Howard and Richardson, till the adjournment It proposes to place the increase on the frontiers to punish the Indians.

On Friday, in Senate, the New York mint bill was taken up and advocated by Mr. Dickinson — Mr. Benton moved an amendment for the establishment of a branch at San Francisco. Messrs Butler, Pierce and Cooper opposed both the bill and amendment. Several others gave their views upon the question. An amendment to establish two assay offices in California was carried.

In the House, the bill to increase the army for the protection of the western frontier was discussed, and finally passed—ayes 107, nays 59.

Neither branch was in session Saturday.

Our Book Table.

Fowlers & Wells, 131 Nassau-st., New York, have sent us the following new publications, issued from their prolific press:

An Introduction to the Water-Cure: being a concise exposition of the human constitution; the conditions of health; the nature and causes of disease; the leading systems of medicine, and the principles, practice, adaptations, and results of Hydropathy or the Water-Cure; showing it to be a scientific and comprehensive system for the preservation and restoration of health—by Thos. L. Nichols, M. D. It is a work of about 50 pages, and retails at 12½ cents.

The Student, a Family Miscellany and Monthly School-Reader; devoted to the moral, intellectual and physical improvement of youth; embracing the natural sciences, biography, history, phonography, drawing and music—N. A Calkins Editor. With the number before us we are well pleased, and deem it one of the most valuable because instructive and useful publications of the day. Terms, single copy one year, $1, five copies for $1, or fifteen copies for $10.

The Philosophy of Electrical Psychology; in a course of nine Lectures, delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, February 19th to 28th, 1850, by J. B. Dods, per invitation of several distinguished Senators, among whom we notice the names of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, H. S Foote, Sam. Houston, Thos. J Rusk, John P. Hale, and others. These lectures are replete with interest and instruction, and cannot be read without leaving a profound impression. The author shows himself an adept in the subject, as well as a philosopher, and scholar of vast originality and research. Price 37½ cents per copy.

Gem's Lady's Book, for June, is fully equal to any of its predecessors or cotemporaries—decidedly a "gem." It has *for embellishments* "Blue and Black Eyes," (a model moustache,) "Fresh Salt," (a humorous engraving,) "Summer Fashions," besides several others. T. S. Arthur contributes one of his admirable moral tales, (Anything over to-day.) Besides this the "Book" contains a great number and variety of articles from other distinguished writers, both in poetry and prose. The next volume commences in July, which promises to be a brilliant one.

☞ *The Fourth of July Pictorial Brother Jonathan* has been received. It contains a copy of Washington's Farewell Address printed in script, to which a fac simile of the author's autograph is attached, a large engraving representing the raising of the first Liberty Pole in New York, and numerous other embellishments, both useful and comic. Altogether it is a superb number.

☞ The Democrats of the 4th District, Mass., have declined nominating a candidate for Congress, which will ensure the election of J. G. Palfrey, free soiler, at the next trial.

Dedication.

The Congregational church and society in New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pa, have just completed a new and beautiful house of worship, reflecting much credit upon their enterprise and liberality. Provision has been made for the payment of the entire expense of the building, within three months from the time of its dedication, which took place on Wednesday the 22d inst. Reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. William M. Woolsey of Franklin. Introductory prayer, reading of the hymns, and benediction, by the Rev. J. B. McCreary of Great Bend. Sermon by the Rev. George N. Todd of Ararat, and the dedicatory prayer by the Rev Adam Miller of Harford. The singing of appropriate hymns from the "Church Psalmist," which has recently been adopted by the Society, was performed in good style. The prospects of this feeble church, having now a house of worship, beautifully located in the centre of the enterprising and thrifty village of New Milford, are very encouraging. [Com.

The June number of Holden's Dollar Magazine is the best number that has yet appeared of that excellent publication. A new volume commences in July. Wm H Deitz, Publisher, 199 Nassau-st., N. Y

☞ A new Post Office has been established in Silver Lake, this county, called "Brackney," and J. W. Brackney Esq. appointed Postmaster.

—Hon. Lewis Lowe is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland.

Later from Europe.

The new Cunard steamer Asia arrived at Boston on Monday, having made the run from Liverpool in 9½ days—the quickest trip, save one, on record.

Matters in England seem to wear rather a troubled aspect in relation to foreign policy. The Greek question is still unsettled; the French and Russian Governments appear to be greatly dissatisfied at the turn affairs have taken, and the ministers from both Governments have left England for home, which *may* be considered ominous.

From Ireland there is no news of interest. Emigration to the U. S still continues.

The new Electoral Law has caused great excitement in France, and petitions are pouring in against it from all quarters. The apprehensions of serious outbreaks and insurrections in consequence of it have greatly revived.

From the Continent, otherwise, there is nothing of interest. Breadstuffs and cotton continue to advance.

Later from California.

The steamship Crescent City arrived at New York on Saturday with twenty days later news from the El Dorado. She bro't nearly half a million in gold dust, but a very small number of passengers.

The news from Panama is of little interest. The town is unusually healthy. The steamers due, and in port, would take all persons there awaiting a passage.

From the gold region the intelligence continues flattering Several new diggings of unpartitioned richness have been discovered.

Sacramento City was visited by a calamitous fire on the 15th ult. About a dozen of the principal stores and public houses were destroyed. Estimated loss $60,000.

Col. Jack Hays, independent, was chosen Sheriff of San Francisco. The Democrats carried the remainder of their ticket, with but one or two exceptions.

Lieuts. Bache and Browning, U. S. Navy, and John H Peoples, W. W Cheshire and one seaman, were drowned while attempting to explore Trinidad Bay, on the 28th of March.

The Alta California of May 10th says: Business generally, although still dull, has materially improved since the sailing of the last steamer; and the prospects for the spring and summer trade are most flattering. The mines have continued to be exceedingly productive wherever they have been worked, and extraordinary yields have rewarded the toils of many. The rivers *still continue high*, and, upon the Sacramento, so great a rise has occurred that serious apprehensions of another overflow have been entertained.

From the "Diggins" we have the following flattering items:

Sonora—Most Important Discoveries.—Our friend G. C. Bolt, Esq., merchant, of Stockton, has just arrived from Sonora, and describes the excitement among the inhabitants of that town to be intense, in consequence of the late rich discoveries in this district. There is no doubt that the new placer is of unprecedented richness, and there are supposed to be from 3,000 to 5,000 persons to work upon it, who in numerous instances, are getting from two to twenty ounces per day. The placer is situated about half a mile from the town, is about 600 acres in extent, and is about 400 yards distant from water. Many of the holes have yielded each upwards of 10 pounds of the precious metal. From one hole a man took 37 pounds of gold in three days. This information may be relied upon, as it comes from a highly respectable source. Can Trinidad beat this?—*Stockton Times.*

Mariposa—New City.—A new city, to be called the Mariposa City, has been laid out at the Mariposa diggings. It has been surveyed by Mr. C. Armstrong; the streets to be sixty feet wide. The number of inhabitants already settled around the place is supposed to be 3,000, and the entire population of the gulch is estimated at 1,500. There are now fifteen or twenty stores in the place—a large hotel is in operation, and lots selling at $200 to 500 each. In the neighborhood, as much as 2½ pounds of gold have been taken out from one hole in one day.—*Stockton Times.*

Mormon Gulch.—A Fact.—Two men, named Hyers and Brewer, dug out, on the forenoon of Wednesday last, twenty-eight ounces, six dollars and a half, besides a lump weighing one pound four dollars and a half, all pure gold. *The miners are all doing well.*

The Ferment Vein.—The operations on this vein have not yet commenced.—Several fragments which were broken from the veins have been presented to us, and, from an examination, we conclude that a rich harvest will be reaped.

The following, from the northern mines, we copy from the *Sacramento Transcript:*

From Weaver's Creek.—We have just met an acquaintance from the mines on Weaver's Creek, who informs us that three men dug out on Monday last, $800 worth, of gold dust; and that, on the following day, they dug out $500 worth. An Indian, also, on Monday, who was working for a physician, picked up, in these mines, a lump of gold, weighing two pounds There was no quartz mixed with the gold.

Another individual found, on Tuesday last, a lump which weighed sixteen ounces. This was also pure gold, unmixed with quartz, and in its shape was flat, oval, and about the size of the palm of one's hand.

New Diggings.—A new discovery has been made in the vicinity of Nevada, which has thrown the mining community of that section of the State into excitement. New and very rich diggings have been discovered, *to which the name of* "Gold Run" has been given The diggings are on the other side of the creek, opposite Nevada. The claims are all taken up, and the owners of them sold them at from $5 to $18 a-piece This is at least an indication of their richness.—Those miners that are so fortunate as to hold claims feel confidence that their fortunes will be made in a few months

Flattering Success.—A young friend of ours, Mr. John Burling, from New York, who arrived in the Unicorn on the 15th of Feb. remitted by the California $3,000 in gold and has $800 more in hand—all dug by himself The fortunate spot where the nice little "pile" was obtained is called Kirkpatrick's Diggings." It would appear by this that there is some dust left in the gold mines yet.—*Pacific News.*

Tuolumne.—We learn from Mr. E Kiersted, who is late from the Tuolumne, that no less than 24 *dams* are being thrown across this river, in a distance of 18 miles, commencing at Steven's and extending to Morgan's Bar. There is not the least doubt that the bed of this river will prove immensely rich.

The Deer Creek diggings are very productive; but the miners have not done much in the bars of the creek, on account of the high water caused by the melting of the snows.

Failure of the Cuban Expedition.

[Savannah, (Ga.) Morning News, May 21.

The steamer Isabel, from Havana to New Orleans, touched at Savanna on the 25th, bringing news of the landing and final vanquishment of Gen. Lopez and his meager band of Cuban invaders The following letter in the *Tribune*, dated Cardenas, [a town of some 2,000 inhabitants, 90 miles from Havana,] May 20, thus chronicles the result of the expedition:

"Gen Lopez, accompanied by about 500 men, landed at this place from the steamer Creole, between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th May, (Sunday.) After a short struggle with the few troops stationed here, they took possession of the [illegible] *Governor, where they met a good resistance.* They set fire to his house He was consequently forced either to give up or to be *burned to death. The invaders* kept possession of the town until yesterday, when *they left* about 8 *o'clock carrying* with them our Governor, one or two officers, besides the money they robbed from the public Treasury. *They had a second action* with the troops before leaving, and several were killed on both sides.

This unfortunate occurrence has caused a momentary check in business.

We have not received any letters for the past two days, because as soon as the invading band arrived they took possession of the cars and engines, and it is said, sent men up the country to tear up the rails. The invaders did not molest the inhabitants, although nearly every one took refuge on board of the shipping in the harbor. We trust that by to-morrow evening tranquility will be restored, and the business of the town go on as usual.

We open our letter to advise you of the safe arrival of our Governor with the two officers captured by Lopez. Near Paypieda they fell in with a fishing smack, and it is said that Lopez agreed to put them on board on condition that the Governor would use his influence to save the lives of those left behind. Five of Lopez's gang are now in the stocks.

Later From The Expedition.

Savannah, May 29—4½ P. M.

Much excitement was produced here last night by the arrest of Gen. Lopez by the U. S. Marshal, under orders from the President of the United States. *His aid Maj* Sanchez Esmaga was also taken into custody. They were carried before Judge Nichols of the District Court. The Court *room was densely crowded. No evidence* being adduced to justify commitment, the parties were discharged at about 11½ o'clock last night, amidst great cheering among the spectators.

Gen. Lopez was conducted to his lodgings at the City Hotel, by a large escort of citizens.

Being loudly called for, he came out before the people, and made an animated speech, interrupted by the plaudits of the multitude. He declared it to be his inflexible purpose to persist in his enterprise, and *was determined until Cuba was free and* disenthralled from the yoke of Spain at all risks, and at every hazard. Cheers.

He presented a pleasing and intelligent appearance.

He left the city at 7 o'clock this morning (Sunday) for Mobile.

A correspondent gives it as his opinion that the Hudson River Railroad "will be completed with a double track in twenty months from the first of May"—that, "in less than three years, an hourly train of cars will leave each city, and that ten thousand persons will pass over the road daily."—Judging from present appearances, we presume the calculation of the writer will be more than realized.

☞ Sombody says he never knew a political abolitionist to put a negro into his best bed—nor a poor man to obtain a premium at a fair where there was a rich one to compete with him.

SPEECH
OF
HON. F. B. STREETER.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, May 10th, 1850, on the Report of the Committee of Conference, on the Apportionment Bill.

Mr. Streeter said:—It may be a waste of time to make any remarks in relation to the adoption of this report, as a large majority of this body are unwilling to listen at this advanced stage of the session to discussion upon any subject. But, sir, the importance of the question induces me to make a few observations, and I shall submit them with great deference to the opinions of a majority of this Senate Mr. Speaker, I am not blind to the fact, that a large portion of the Democracy are tied hand and foot, by a strange union of the minority of the Democratic members with the whig portion of the Senate.—Those who feel injured and outraged must submit to the powers that be; but not, I trust, without a manly and earnest resistance to a scheme of rank injustice, unmitigated by, *a single redeeming feature. Sir,* we are called upon to submit to a flagrant wrong, and that, too, by democrats of character and standing, possessing a sincere desire for *the prosperity of their party.*

It is to be supposed that the whigs of this body will avail themselves of all of the advantages *and of all the strength that they* can obtain under this bill, and if such a course on their part is not strictly right, yet *it is by no means strange that they should* pursue it, and against their conduct upon this occasion I have no complaint to utter; but, sir, the responsibility will rest upon those recreant democrats who join in this unholy crusade against the rights of the democratic party, and especially the rights of the North. Sir, the North invariably gives large democratic majorities, and she will make these majorities tell upon such portions of the State as aid and assist in perpetuating this flagrant outrage upon her rights. Now, sir, let us enquire what is proposed to be done by the report! I am not going to speak of the many absurdities and wrongs contained in this bill as reported by our Committee of Conference, but I shall confine myself merely to that portion of the State, which I have the honor, in part, to represent upon this floor. The first glaring wrong that stares us in the face, is that part of the report relating to the counties of Wayne, Pike, Carbon and Monroe. Wayne is wholly disfranchised upon the floor of the Senate for one whole year, and that too by a committee who had no more power over the subject than the many strangers, who now occupy the lobby of this chamber. They say by their report, that the district which I have named shall not elect a Senator till the year 1851. At the next session, there will be no member upon the floor of the Senate whom Wayne aided to elect, and no Senator residing in the district, thus disfranchising Wayne for *one year. According to the bill as it passed* both houses, the 10th district elected a *Senator in 1850, so that the question* was not in dispute between the two branches of the Legislature. Now, sir, I allege that the Committee had no authority over the subject matter. The 3d joint rule of the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth declares in express words that a Committee of Conference shall not have power or control over any part of a bill or resolution except such parts upon which a difference exists between the two Houses." In violation of this plain principle of Parliamentary law and written joint rule of the two Houses, the Committee travel out of the bill and make this *unauthorized change* It was an *unpardonable and unjustifiable act. It was a gross outrage.* The demand for this change in the bill was as bold and reckless, on the part of the Senate Committee, as the surrender on the part of the House Committee was *craven and cowardly.* The proposition to permit the 10th district to elect in 1850, was an independent one; depending upon no other clause in the bill, and by what authority this unguaranious Committee claimed to do this thing remains to be seen. Sir, they were not delegated to outrage the clear and settled *rights of* Wayne county; and did I not stand up in my place and denounce this *impudent assumption of power*; this unparalled aggression upon the rights of my constituents, I should be unworthy of the station I occupy. Why did they do so vile a thing?—Was it necessary to save the bill, that such a sacrifice should be made? Sir, if the democratic Committee of the House, could not save the bill without violating their duties and doing a palpable wrong to many portions of the State, they should have adhered *to the right*, and let the consequences fall upon those who determined to do wrong. Was this surrender made that the county of Cumberland might have two members in the lower House, after it had been settled by both branches of the Legislature that she was not to have more than one? Was it carry out some low party scheme of some ambitious demagogue? I know not, sir, but there seems to have been a fixed determination to obtain two members for Cumberland, against all right and all reason, and to promote this design, Wayne county is offered up as a sacrifice, under the pretence of doing it all for the good and glory of the State.

I ask the distinguished Senators from Berks and Indiana, who are advising and encouraging the adoption of this report, upon what principle of right, reason or justice *they can justify their conduct.* What necessity is there for disfranchising Wayne county? The Senator which the bill declares should be elected in the 10th district, in 1850, is authorized by this report to be elected in the district composed of the counties of Butler, Beaver and Lawrence, and the 10th district is postponed to 1851, thus giving the Butler district two Senators, during the next session, and the Wayne district none. If this is anything but wanton aggression—if it is anything but unmixed and unmitigated wrong, then I confess I have no just conceptions of right and justice. The only justification attempted, is the necessity of equalising the political parties in the Senate during the next session. And are we to be told that we must be debarred the rights of representation to equalize political parties? Sir, nothing but brazen impudence could put forth a plea so monstrous. And yet the patriotic Senators from Berks and Indiana would reconcile us to our fate by telling us that the Senate will be surely democratic next winter. So long as the great county of Berks has one Senator and four members, and the Armstrong district is arranged to suit my talented friend from Indiana, we are coolly called upon to yield our rights for the good and harmony of the great democratic party. Sir, the gallant democracy of the North have always stood by the party and its principles; but, sir, party and party organization *is nothing* when put in opposition to the sacred right of representation. *The North is no slave to be thus manacled* and driven into the market place, and so sure as this scheme of iniquity is forced *upon her, so soon will she avenge herself* upon the perpetrators.

I said that I would confine myself, mainly, to that portion of the report relating to my own district, but I cannot avoid mentioning one or two other glaring wrongs appearing in this report. The counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Luzerne, and Columbia, have an excess of 7,942 taxables, nearly enough for two members, unrepresented in the bill, by this report. The county of Cumberland is given two members on 7,554 taxables, less than the number thrown away in the northern counties. The county of Juniata, with 3,112 taxables, is put with the county of Union, having 5,300 taxables, and the two counties given one member on 8,402 taxables, while Cumberland is given two on 7,554. This is a specimen of the justness and fairness of this bill. I might go on enumerating these, inequalities, but I will not weary the Senate with statistics.

The Constitution declares that the number of Representatives shall be apportioned among the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties according to the number *of taxable inhabitants* in each. Now has this provision been carried out, or attempted to be carried out? Had it been regarded, the north would have had one representative more it not two, and the counties of Juniata and Union would have had two instead of one. Sir, I am constrained to regard this bill, not only as opposed to every principle of justice, equality and honesty, but as a palpable violation of a plain provision of the Constitution.

One thing more, sir: the county of Sullivan is attached to the counties of Susquehanna and Wyoming. This has been done against the remonstrance of every man interested in that portion of the State. Sullivan is a little wilderness county, recently cut off from Lycoming. There is no way of reaching this little county, from Wyoming or Susquehanna, except by passing through *the whole length of Bradford county.* This county could have been left with Lycoming or attached to Bradford without any inconvenience to the people of Sullivan, or to the citizens of the so counties. But she must be dragged from her place and attached to the counties of Susquehanna and Wyoming—the most inconvenient and injuitous arrangement that could have been contrived. Why was this done? Doubtless from inattention to the subject The Committee were so engrossed with the grand scheme of wrong and outrage, that they utterly forgot to turn their attention to a thing so small as Sullivan county

Mr. Speaker, I have said all I intend to say upon this subject. I do not flatter myself that what I have said will change *the minds of those democrats* who have determined to vote for this report; but, as a representative from the north, *I could not* sit in my seat and see such injustice perpetrated, without raising my feeble voice against it.

The President and his Cabinet.

There is no disguising the fact, that for many months a struggle, involving personal pride and feeling, has been progressing between Gen. Taylor and his constitutional advisers. For a time it was impossible to predict the final result There was some reliance to be placed in the firmness of will often exhibited by the President, which, from its *close approximation to obstinacy*, might justly have been expected to exert a controlling and decisive influence upon his actions. This trait in his character has finally yielded to the arts and coercions of his Cabinet, and, after *sacrificing his truest* friends, the editors of the *Republic*, an organ instituted *by himself*, he incontinently surrenders and casts himself into the arms of his actual enemies.

No other result could have been expected from the official incompetency of the President, and the natural *tendencies of the* appliances employed to elevate him to the station which he now fills with so little of grace and dignity. There was *no pretence* of his competency to discharge the duties of his office—there was no appeal to the judgment, but a mere resort to the *ad captandum* influences of military renown. He was prospectively deprived of all the resources by which his present degradation might have been averted. He was stripped of the veto power—he was solemnly announced as the advocate of no policy, but the flexible representative of the will of Congress, which, in the innocent simplicity of his nature, he mistook for the will of the people. The operation of such causes was natural and irresistible. Instead of the high-minded, independent Executive, which his admirers taught us to expect, we have received a timid, halting, and non-resistant President, who, after a slight struggle, yields the last remnant of his self-pride, and consents to be the mere instrument of a Cabinet which he almost acknowledges to be unscrupulous and corrupt.

What other constuction can be placed upon his sudden dismissal of the editor of his own selection? It is well known that a hostility of no ordinary intensity existed between them and the Cabinet. It is known too, that General Taylor resisted the pressure as long as he could, but was finally compelled to capitulate and become one of the Cabinet, in violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. In the present aspect of affairs, the *President is not so* much "without a party," as the party is without a President. In fact the cabinet is the President.

And such a cabinet! With two members, who are morally, if not legally, liable to impeachment, and with all their colleagues abetting them in their peculations, what can we expect from it? The President has withdrawn his restraining hand, and acknowledged their capacity, as well as their right, to plunder. A brace of editors, who dared to oppose their schemes, have been removed, and, it is reasonable to expect, that their successors will cast no obstacles in the way of unlimited corruption. We shall hear no more of Gen. Taylor, his eagle eye, and iron will, now. He