THE DEMOCRAT.

Thursday, July 18, 1850.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM T. MORRISON,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
OF MIFFLIN COUNTY

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY

Election Tuesday, October 8, 1850.

The Democratic Standing Committee

Of this County will meet at the Hotel of Wm. K. Hatch, in Montrose, on Saturday, July 27th, at 2 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is important.

The following gentlemen constitute said Committee:

Benj. Glidden, Perrin Wells, Nelson Camp, G. A. Grow, J. B. Kimber, Samuel King, N. C. Warner. BENJ GLIDDEN, Chair'n

Illness and death of the President.

As we remarked last week, the sickness of President Taylor was very brief, and was not considered at all dangerous up to within about forty-eight hours of his decease. On the 4th he was present at the celebration at the Washington Monument, enjoying his usual health, and listened to Gen. Foote's Oration. In the afternoon he ate heartily of cherries which brought on a diarrhea during the night, a difficulty to which he has been subject since his campaign in Mexico. The next day he appeared a little better; but a relapse soon came on, and his disease changed to a bilious intermittent fever of the typhoid type. This continued to reduce him very rapidly, and on Sunday his friends becoming somewhat apprehensive, sent to Baltimore for his son-in-law, Dr. Wood, and his brother. On Monday he was no better, and on Tuesday was given up by his physicians and friends. Congress convened, as usual, but immediately adjourned. He continued to run down very rapidly until Tuesday night, when, at thirty-five minutes past ten o'clock, in full possession of his mental faculties, and conscious that he was near his end, he resigned his spirit "to God who gave it." Peace to his ashes!

CABINET MAKING.—Letter Writers and politicians are again busy, as usual, in carving out a Cabinet for the new President, it being generally understood that the *old* one tendered their resignations immediately after Mr. Fillmore was sworn in. Among the various names suggested, are Daniel Webster and Robt. C. Winthrop for the State Department; Geo. Evans, of Me., and Thos M. T. McKennon, of Pa., and (and one or two others) for the Treasury; Samuel Vinton and Tom. Corwin, of Ohio, for the Interior; T. Butler King of Ga. and Wm. R. Graham of N. C., for the War Department; Chas. S. Morehead of Ky. and S. B. King for the Navy; &c. As yet, however, no Cabinet has been officially announced, and may not be for several days.

All reports agree in one thing, and that is, the late Galphin Cabinet will have peremptory leave to retire to the shades of private life, excepting, perhaps, Collamer, whom some letter writers are half disposed to let remain in the P. O. Department. It is also believed that Mr. Clay will have the fashioning of the new Cabinet, and that it will be wholly constituted of friends of his Compromise scheme. It is quite certain that the Clay branch of the party is to be reinstated.

☞ FIFTY WHIG members of Congress, on Saturday week, voted to lay the Galphin business on the table. Toombs and Stephens, whigs from Crawford's own State, made flaming speeches in defence of the plunder, and declared that if Crawford should be condemned, they would share his ignominy with him. Their speeches, and their threats, however, availed nothing. The vote was taken, and consigned Crawford and his accomplices in the plunder, to the infamy they deserved.

And yet not one word of this is noticed or even hinted at in the Galphin organ in this county, which, although eloquent as a bull-frog about extravagance in the management of our county finances, and the full pay of members of our State Legislature, has been as dumb as Giddon's Mummy about the Galphin matter from the first. Why is this? Why does it not enlighten its whig readers about the enormous robberies its party favorites have perpetrated upon the National Treasury? Why does it not say that Crawford, whig Secretary of War, himself pocketed a cool *one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars*, while others, through his aid, and that of three or four other members of the Cabinet, have pocketed more than *eight times that amount*? Ah, the reason is obvious. Such an expose would not enhance the prospects of the whig party. It can prate long and loud about "prodigality" in repairing the dark, ill-arranged and leaky old Fire-proof; it can shed rivers of crocodile tears because the late Legislature, (which was continued in session for weeks by the factious course of its Whig Governor, and his natural and corrupt ally, Best,) voted themselves full pay for a few days; but it has no voice to raise against the wasteful extravagance of Meredith and Collamer—no tears to shed for the plunder of millions from our National Treasury by Crawford and his accomplices. Oh, no! That "alters the case." Verily, these Galphins are the very essence of consistency and fairness!

Mr. CLAY'S COMPROMISE.—The death of President Taylor has thrown all at sea again in reference to this measure, and what its prospects now are is a matter of conjecture only, and will continue so until the new President shows his hand. If he should favor that scheme, as it is very generally believed he will, then its prospects of carrying are again very flattering; but if he should deem it wisdom to pursue the policy of his predecessor, then we are fully in the faith that it is a doomed bantling. While we fear the former, let us not abandon all hope for the latter. We believe President Taylor's plan—which was the Camp Intervention plan in its essence and parity—was a good one, and that it would have ultimated in preserving the territories of California and New Mexico sacred to freedom. That policy we would like to see yet adopted. Compromises we have had a poor opinion of. One party or the other to a compromise has to yield up the right, and succumb to the wrong. This should never be. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead," is a good motto. "Ask nothing that is not clearly right, and submit to nothing that is wrong," is the admonition of one whose very name is magic with the Democracy. We repeat, we hope the friends of right will resist firmly and to the last, all compromises with the wrong. We would be the first to denounce interference with slavery where it is; but we will be the last to favor any scheme to extend it a foot beyond its present limits.

Preparing to Swallow Him.

It is said of snakes, that when they go to swallow toads and other reptiles likely to make them a large mouthful, they spit upon and cover them all over with a saliva or slime, so that they may slip down easily. We notice that the editors of several Democratic (?) Journals, such as the Washington *Union* and its echoes, the *Pennsylvanian*, *Albany Argus*, *New York Globe*, and a few other pro-slavery organs, having made up their minds to swallow President Fillmore "body and breeches," have imitated the sagacity of the "emblem of Wisdom," and already commenced the preparation of their victim in the manner described. The Washington *Union* thus commences operations:

"He [Mr Fillmore] comes in in the midst of great difficulties, and these are to be manfully met at once. We take it for granted that he will vary the tack on which the Executive ship is steering. If he differs with the last administration, is he not bound to declare it? If he is opposed to the policy of leaving the other territories without an organization by Congress, is he not bound to avow his opinions in the most decided manner? If he disapproves of a military officer interfering with the civil rights of the people of New Mexico, is he not under the most solemn obligation to look into his conduct, and reprimand his interference? If New Mexico comes forward to lay a state constitution before the government, is the President not bound, in communicating this proposition to Congress, to express his dissent?—to recommend to that body to organize a territorial government for them, stripped of the Wilmot proviso, and to determine the line between New Mexico and Texas, and thus prevent the shedding of brother's blood? Military orders have been issued to the troops of the United States for the purpose of interfering between Texas and New Mexico, doesn't it become his duty, without one moment's delay, to investigate the orders, and countermand the march of the troops."

Then take the following from Friday's *Pennsylvanian*, which is but a sample of what almost daily appears in that sheet:

"The sudden death of General Taylor, and the change in the administration of the general government, must lead to decisive consequences, for good or evil. Many intelligent men regard the prospect as doubtful and gloomy, while others have convinced themselves that the issue will be fortunate. Mr Fillmore holds a vast influence in his hands. His recent negative official position has made his future course a matter of mystery. If he is a wise, firm, patriotic man, he may lend political aid to the peaceful arrangement of all our trying troubles. If, on the contrary, he is a mere partisan—a mere factionalist—he may contribute to the immediate overthrow of the hopes of every patriot, and precipitate the catastrophe of dissolution. We are free to say, however, that we look for better things from the new President; and we are strengthened in this expectation by the perusal of a letter which he wrote in reply to a Fourth of July invitation, extended to him by the Temperance men of Buffalo. * * * We cannot put away from us the fact, that Mr. Fillmore has always been the last friend of Clay, and that he is the foe of Seward, the demagogue, who now leads the forces of fanaticism in the Senate. We should regret, for his own sake, as well as for the country's sake, if he did not elevate himself above sectional factions, and declare boldly for the Union."

The *Albany Argus* thus dashes on its saliva:

"Mr. Fillmore is placed, by this dispensation of Providence, in the Presidential chair, and we trust will have the aid of that same high Power to assist him in the discharge of his responsible duties at this critical period in the affairs of the Nation. What his probable course will be, we do not pretend at this time to judge; though it is to be presumed that his administration will aim for the adjustment of the difficulties growing out of the territorial question, and probably upon a basis not materially at variance with the compromise bill now before the Senate."

And the *New York Globe* in this wise:

"If our information be correct, these gentlemen Galphins, who have been using the Government for the last fifteen months for their own personal objects—and endeavoring to kindle the flames of discord—will find Mr. Fillmore not the man to be intimidated by them. Mr. Seward having exhibited such an overweening anxiety to bestride the Abolition hobby—Mr. Fillmore has seemed to run a race with him for such an ignoble purpose. He has wisely looked on, a calm spectator of the fanatatic tricks of the great orator of the "Higher Law" theory—willing to bide his time, and trust in Providence. * * * We believe that Mr. Fillmore has discernment sufficient to enable him justly to appreciate his position. He cannot but perceive, that the embarrassments which General Taylor encountered, arose from the coalition of Mr. Seward and the Cabinet—to control and thwart the wishes of the Legislature. If he consults the success of his Administration he will call around him the strong men of his party, who were not the chief actors in the *Slaughter-house Convention*. He will dismiss his Cabinet, and in the adjustment of the anti-slavery controversy, by approving the Compromise bills, keep the Seward clique at arm's length, and endeavor to redeem the pledges of General Taylor in being the President of the nation. If he pursue this course, he will command the respect even of his political opponents."

How will it be possible for President Fillmore to be unmoved by such kind and disinterested counsel—to prevent even shedding *tears* over such generosity! His path is clearly marked out—they have great "confidence" in his following therein. Of course he will! No matter though they all represented him as a "loud-mouthed Abolitionist" when he was a candidate for Vice President, and warned the South against him; he is President now; is supposed to be easily swallowed, and on goes the saliva. We fear, however, that they may yet be deceived in his dimensions, and strangle before they get him quite down. If at all like other whig politicians, as he seems to be, his ears are very long, and we apprehend will continue to "stick out," and nauseate them alarmingly. We have no objections to their trying the experiment, however, "*even though it kills them.*"

$100,000.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says that the cost of the funeral of President Taylor will not be less, and may exceed, *one hundred thousand dollars!*—or a full four years' salary of a President. What a hue-in-cry would have been raised by the Whigs if the President had been a Democrat, and the Treasury had been tapped to that enormous extent to defray the expenses of his burial! One hundred thousand dollars! Just think of it. And all spent for the funeral of one man!

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Chenaneigo Division No. 444 of this order was instituted in the village of Harford, on Thursday evening June 27th, by D. G. W. P., Geo. H. Wentz of Carbondale.—The following persons were elected officers of the Division: Amasa Chase, W. P.; S. B. Gaile, W. A.; Dexter Bixby, P.-W. P.; H. W. Williams, R. S.; C. H. Miller, A. R. S.; Geo. W. Seymour, F. S.; C. M. Peck, T.; T. J. Lake, C.; Edwin Tingley, A. C.; D. R. Whitney, I. S.; W. M. Williams, O. S.

☞ Mr. Clay, it is said, has had an interview with President Fillmore, which was very satisfactory. It is therefore inferred that the new President has placed himself under the great Kentuckian's hooping, and will favor his Compromise.

☞ Those who are in want of Ready Made Clothing will most surely consult their own interests by calling at the new Store, one door north of Mills & Knapp's.

☞ A bold and well-nigh successful attempt to fire the Astor House was made on Tuesday night last.

Letter from Susquehanna County.

Correspondence of The North Pennsylvanian.

MONTROSE, June 29th, 1850.

WIER FERRIS, Esq., Editor *North Pennsylvanian*—Sir:—The Board of Commissioners, composed of Messrs. Wright, of Dayltonown, and Bockalow, of Bloomsburg, appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the concerns of the defunct Susquehanna County Bank, are now in session at this place. I have no doubt a searching and thorough investigation may be relied on. The commissioners bring with them a reputation for talents and integrity, and I can hear witness to their courteous and gentlemanly deportment, and their manifestation of a resolute and determined will to ferret out and expose villainy, let it strike where it may.

Several witnesses, viz: C. L. Ward, Esq., Col. John F. Means and Col. D. M. Bull, from your county, were summoned here by the Board. All of them have been examined. Col Means, who has held notes for some years, having been deposited with him for safe keeping by Col. Kellum, after he had resigned the cashiership of that rapitolless concern as a precious relict, the stockholders amounting to upwards of $69,000, was produced by him and copies taken of the same.

In these developments we have a specimen of Banking, or, in other words, (for I care not how you may attempt to translate it by stringent application of individual liability clauses, or other desirable remedies,) legal swindling corporate bodies. It has been well and truthfully said that Banks have no souls. This little text should be stereotyped and impressed on the mind of every Democrat throughout the length and breadth of the State. The Democracy have warred, in and out of the Legislature, against these fraudulent corporate privileges. The facts which have been brought to light by this investigation, prove conclusively and as clear as noon day, that the Democratic party has work yet to perform.

I hope to see the Report of this Committee when made, extensively published, as I have no doubt it will be by the next Legislature. Speculations and frauds are being constantly imposed upon the hard-fisted and working millions, by the Bank gentry, who live on the substance and earnings of our honest people. That "good way come of evil," I hope to see the names of every individual who has participated in these Banking frauds held up to the gaze of an insulted and injured community.

Having an opportunity of a free interchange of sentiment with many of the prominent Democrats of this county, I am happy to inform you that very little division of sentiment exists in the ranks of the party. The attempt to overleap the usages of the party, which unfortunately proved too successful, but will meet with poor encouragement. The reliable Democrats, rank and file, unite in the justice and propriety of extending to old Democratic Tioga her deferred right to Congressman, and give the most positive assurance that Susquehanna will unite upon the nominee of that county. This carried out, as I have no doubt it will be, will terminate the aspirations of one who would trample under foot the party which has cherished him into life, on the mere pretext of an abstract issue, and who on a memorable occasion, pledged his "*patriotism*" to get up a spurious ticket for no other object than the overthrow of that very party, and, which was again attempted by uniting with Joshua Giddings and other abolitionists, in the organization of the present Congress. Humbugs and expedients can no longer charm an honest Democracy in Susquehanna. Her eyes are open, and those who expect her suffrage must give evidence of a devotion to the principles and usages of the Democratic party.

Yesterday we had a most refreshing rain, and to-day the sun is out in all its splendor. Our crops look promising—never better.

Truly yours, &c., A FARMER.

☞ Who "A Farmer" is, puzzles no one here, as he has left his mark in characters not to be mistaken. Besides, no one can be at a loss to conjecture who, in this Town, would be likely to write such an epistle.

—What he says about the Bank Investigation is true, and will meet a hearty response among all classes, excepting, of course, "the gentry" and their coterie of special friends, of whom there are still "a few left."

—We also warmly endorse his opinion that "but very little division of sentiment exists in the ranks of the party" in this county in relation to the next Congressman. So far as our information goes—and we think we have as good an opportunity to acquire correct information as any person,—"A Farmer" not excepted—the prevailing feeling is in favor of yielding to Tioga her claims for the next Congressman, *provided*, always, that she brings forward a candidate who is not obnoxious; who is a true Democrat, in theory and practice; in a word, one who, in the language of "A Farmer," "has given *evidence*, heretofore, of a devotion to the PRINCIPLES and USAGES of the Democratic party." She must not, however, again insult us with her limping, slip-shod apostates, her believer '42 Tariff, pro-slavery, Cameronian hacks—her Whites and her Brewsters. Susquehanna has seen enough of such candidates already, and would repudiate them again, were they presented, as she has done in times past.

If we are correctly advised, it is the former of these gentlemen who is most likely again to be offered as the choice of that county. If so, we say most emphatically, as we have said before, "*he will not be accepted.* How would "*A Farmer*," even, relish such a candidate? Is he ready to strike his '46 Tariff, anti-Cameron flag, and march under the colors of a stump-candidate of Protection, and a right-hand man of the detested Simon? We can scarcely believe it, although, we confess, we have known him to do things quite as inconsistent many times, on similar occasions.

What then is to be done? Simply this: Tioga, if she desires the honor of furnishing the next Congressman, must present an unexceptionable candidate. She must bring out a *true* Democrat, and one, moreover, *who is an uncompromising adversary of the extension of slavery.* Such a man, and such only, can get the support of Susquehanna, either in Conference or at the polls. This is a bold prophecy, we are aware, but we happen to know it is by based on something tangible and real. A candidate of adverse principles, even though backed by all the charm of "regular nominations" and by party drill, would, we are confident, be sadly in the vocative. There is a feeling abroad among our people so deep-seated and all-controlling against slavery extension, that party usages and discipline would have but little influence in deterring the masses from repudiating a pro-slavery candidate and supporting the champion of freedom. We speak what *would be*, not what we are not ready to say *ought* to be. "Forewarned is forearmed."

—One word further in relation to the letter. "A Farmer" it seems, still continues to prate about "abstract issues," "humbugs and expedients," as usual. Wonder what he means! Is it the scheme of dissolving the Union if Congress refuses to permit slavery to be extended to all new free? This can scarcely be possible, for with them who threaten that "expedient" he most ardently sympathizes. Is it a "rap over the knuckles" of Abolitionism—we mean that species of Abolitionism which abolishes *freedom* in free territory and substitutes perpetual bondage? No: this can not be it, for he is in favor of such a scheme. "That territory was purchased by the common blood and treasure of the whole country, and therefore we have no right to say that the slave-holders shall not enjoy the privilege of occupying it with his slave property as well as we with our horses and cattle," in his doctrine. What then? Ah! We have it. It is the principle of resistance to slavery extension—to this new-fangled Abolitionism he has embraced—that is the "humbug and expedient." Tell it not in Gath! Yes, opposition to the extension of the blighting curse of slavery to virgin territory, is a "humbug." So "A Farmer" said two years ago, (although he was one of the warmest advocates the "humbug" had up to the time a certain "Berks County Letter made its appearance,) and he thus, as now, strove with desperation to get the people of Susquehanna County to back his sentiment, but in vain. Sixty-seven votes—a memorable, if not a magic number—was all he could muster.

Perhaps his present attempts to stigmatize that measure by epithets and sneers will be equally as successful—it will not be more so. And his prophecy that the Democracy of Susquehanna have deserted that sentiment is only equalled in audacity by the same prophecy two years ago. Let him make that issue, and get his pro-slavery candidate into the field if he does not believe us.

Gen. Taylor and his Friends.

There are some incidents connected with the last illness of the late President, well worthy of notice, betraying as they do a heartless indifference, on the part of his pretended friends, to his feelings and opinions, as well as the base and infamous means to which they resorted, to force an honest man into the support of their peculiar notions. Tho' such conduct, under any circumstances, would be justly reprehensible, yet when the sanctity of the death-chamber is invaded; and to the paroxysms of disease is added a mental agony such as can only be aroused in the mind of a dying man by threatened public censure and disgrace; it appears ten times more outrageous.

During the sickness of the President, Messrs. Stephens and Toombs (both Whigs) waited upon him, "to warn him, that, unless he took some measures to protect the South, his friends would vote a resolution of censure on his conduct in the Galphin business." It was then his mental energies seemed to sink as under a complication of unlooked-for events; and then that he remarked to his physician—"I did not expect to encounter what has beset me since my elevation to the Presidency. My motives have been misconstrued, and my feelings most grossly outraged."

Poor man! Little did he imagine when he returned from the war-scathed fields of Mexico, crowned with the conqueror's proudest bays—the idolized warrior and the man-worshipped veteran—when cringing sycophancy was fawning but for his smile, and longed to do him homage; little, we say, did he then imagine, how soon those very men, with characteristic ingratitude, would stab him to the heart, and virtually mock at his death-agonies.

Comment is needless, but we cannot forbear a passing remark further.

This shows, by his own admissions, first, that when he consented to become the candidate of the whig party for the Presidency, he really had but faint conceptions of the difficulties to be encountered; and secondly that he little suspected the real motives of his pretended friends.

—We had faced the foe on the field of battle,
"When death-shots fell thick and fast
And brave men died!"

and having added lustre to the prowess of American arms, he at once became a nation's favorite. All parties and creeds did him honor, for he was identified with none. He was then beset by men whose friendship for him, like their regard for principle, was a base pretension. His unbounded popularity was seized upon, to exalt an often repudiated party to power and place. Alike honest and unskilled in political life; he was flattered into the belief that the same universal confidence, which he commanded on the field, would follow him to the chair of State. Those who urged his elevation knew it must be otherwise; and hence, had their regard for his fame been unsullied by selfish motives, from the dictates of common honesty they would have acted differently.

It is not easy to imagine a more embarrassing situation, than the one in which the brave old man at last found himself placed. Harrassed and perplexed by new duties, his path beset by men who, when blandishments failed to coerce, hesitated not to threaten him with disgrace; is any marvel that he should at last yield a prey to extreme sensibility?

He has fallen but a *second* victim to the reckless importunities of unprincipled men, who, boasting of "all the decency," scrupled not to heighten the death throes of the man who had "nursed them into life," to secure the accomplishment of their unholy purpose.

Let the reader reflect upon this picture, and more especially if he be of that number who boast of the devotion of modern whiggery to "free soil," will he find in it a solace in this his hour of affliction. C.

THE MAGAZINES.

THE LADY'S BOOK for August is superior to any number Godey has issued for the year. The Love of the Angels is an engraving that Art can not surpass. Then The Christian Mother, and the Lily of Rosedale are perfect gems in their way. The Colored Fashion Plate is also very nice. These, taken in connection with twenty other engravings, and a gorgeous supply of literary gems, renders the Book exceedingly captivating.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE (for August) is likewise a number of unrivalled beauty and excellence, whether we regard its embellishments or its literary contents. Of the first it has The Origin of Music, a superb Fashion Plate, and the Sisters—all excellent, but the latter superlatively so. Its table of contents exhibits a "feast of fat things" in the literary line. Altogether, like Godey's Book, it fairly surpasses itself.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE is likewise well deserving of praise. For embellishments it has two very nice ones, (The Discovery, and The Rabbit on the Wall, besides some twenty others.) Its papers are all very good, some of them excellent. We hardly think, however, that Sartain has improved on his preceding issue like either Godey or Graham. Nevertheless, he will probably cast them in the shade some other time, and so make all even.

☞ Subscriptions for either of the above Magazines received at this office.

THE TEACHER'S MAGAZINE (by J. J. Buchanan, Pittsburg,) for August, has made its appearance. It is a capital number, and does great credit to both editor and publisher. Terms $1.

☞ The widow of President Taylor, and family, left the White House on Saturday, accepting the hospitalities of Secretary Meredith for a few days, when they intend taking up their abode with their relatives in Baltimore.

☞ Late advices from Texas state that preparations for a Military expedition against New Mexico are actively going on. It seems the determination of the Government and people of Texas to subjugate and enforce jurisdiction over the rebellious territory. What will President Fillmore do in the premises?

☞ The House of Representatives passed the Galphin resolutions finally, on Monday by a vote of 115 to 62. Both Houses passed a resolution granting the widow of the late President the franking privilege.

☞ Hon. Lewis Cass has our thanks for a copy of his speech on the Compromise.

☞ Chauncy Wesley, Thomas, Simpson and James Hunter broke jail at Owego on Wednesday night and are now at large. A reward of $25 a-piece is offered for their apprehension and return.

☞ Several cases of cholera have occurred at Pittsburg, supposed to have been brought up the river in boats.

At Nashville, and other South-western cities it is said to be raging terribly.

☞ Late news from the city of Mexico represents the cholera as having made its appearance there, and that the inhabitants are swept away by it at the rate of three hundred per day.

THE CONTRACTORS of the Public Printing at Washington were stopped on Friday. The work is said to be too poorly executed.

☞ A fire occurred at Hudson, N. Y., on Saturday, which destroyed $50,000 of property.

Obsequies of the President.

At a meeting of the citizens of Montrose and vicinity, pursuant to call,

Hon M. C. Tyler was called to the chair, and Benj. S. Bentley, and C. M. Gere, Esq. appointed Vice Presidents, Franklin Fraser and R. C. Simpson Secretaries.

On motion of J. B. Salisbury, a committee of fifteen were appointed to devise appropriate arrangements upon the occasion of the death of General Zachery Taylor, President of the United States.

Committee—J. B. Salisbury, H. J. Webb, A. Chamberlin, Hon. Wm. Jessup, E. Patrick, Jr., J. H. Dimock, N. Newton, C. F. Read, E. W. Rose, C. L. Brown, J. C. Miller, Wm. J Turrell, Wm. J. Mulford, Wm. L. Post, George Frink, Hon. M. C. Tyler, Benj. S. Bentley, and C. M. Gere, to report at next meeting.

On motion of Hon. Wm. Jessup, adjourned to meet next Saturday evening, July 13th.

JULY 13, 1850.—Met according to adjournment, at which time the following report of the committee was adopted.

The Committee of arrangements, appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Montrose, held at the Court House on the evening of the 11th inst., for the purpose of appointing a day, and arranging a plan for a Public manifestation on the occasion of the recent death of the late President of the United States, report as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased the Righteous Ruler of the Universe and Disposer of all events, in his Holy and all wise Providence, to remove by Death Zachary Taylor, the great and good President of the United States,

And, Whereas, It is fitting and proper that when the Head of a nation is thus removed, the People should, in a becoming manner, express their grief, and by suitable Religious and Civic ceremonies manifest their regard for the memory of the Departed, therefore—

Resolved, That Thursday the 25th instant, be observed in this place as a day of fasting and ceremonies in commemoration of our grief for our own and our country's loss.

Resolved, That our fellow citizens of the county be respectfully invited to lay aside their ordinary avocations, and to meet with us in the services of the day.

Resolved, That the following order of exercises be observed:

That we meet on the Public Square at 10 o'clock, A. M., and march in procession to the Presbyterian Church in the following order:

1. Orator and Chaplain.
2. Clergy.
3. Committee of Arrangements.
4. Revolutionary Soldiers, and Soldiers of the late Wars.
5. Rough and Ready Fire Company, preceded by the Band.
6. Military.
7. Order of Free Masons.
8. Order of Odd Fellows.
9. Divisions of the Sons of Temperance.
10. Ladies.
11. Citizens and Strangers.

ORDER OF EXERCISES IN THE CHURCH.

1. Vocal Music.
2. Prayer by Rev. John Long.
3. Instrumental Music.
4. Eulogy by the Hon. Wm. Jessup.
5. Vocal Music.
6. Sermon by Rev. H. A Riley.
7. Prayer by Rev. A. L. Post.
8. Benediction by Rev. D. Dimock.

Marshal of the day, Col. E. Patrick.
1st assistant, Col. C. D. Lathrop.
2d " I. L. Post.

Each member of the Committees, Officers of the day, and Clergy, to wear black crape on the left arm.

Resolved, That we deem it appropriate to the occasion to have the firing of cannon during the day, under direction of the following Ordinance Committee:

Col. Ace Spicer, Col. J. H. Dimock, Col. M. C. Tyler, Col. C. D. Lathrop, and E. W. Rose.

The following committees were appointed to aid in the exercises of the day.

Vocal Music.—I. L. Post, Dr. C. B. Barrett, Wm. H. Jessup, F. B. Chandler, Myron Mott, Charles Foster.

Committee on Martial Music.—C. F. Read Col. J. H. Dimock, John C. Miller, R. J. Niven, H. J. Webb.

Committee to decorate the Church in an appropriate manner.—B. R. Lyons, H. S. Knapp, Samuel Sayre, A. Lathrop, Theo. Lyons, G. V. Bentley, S. H. Mulford, B. S. Bentley, C. C. Halsey.

Committee on Finance.—Henry Drinker, J. B. Salisbury, R. Patrick, Jr., J. H. Dimock, L. Searle, J. T. Richards, R. C. Simpson.

Committee on Printing.—C. L. Brown, O. G. Hazelland, J. W. Chapman, B. S. Bentley, C. F. Read.

Col. J. H. Dimock offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, ZACHARY TAYLOR, late President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, has been suddenly removed by death from that exalted station—And Whereas, from his early youth, the said Zachary Taylor had been in the military service of his Country, and by his ability, energy, zeal, courage and fidelity, had raised himself from a subaltern to the ranks to the highest civil and military position in the world, the head of this great and glorious Republic—And Whereas, in his campaigns in Mexico, during the late war with that country, he displayed all the great qualities which distinguish the greatest Captains of every age, and by his resplendent military genius, carried our arms victorious over every field, even against disparity of numbers however great:—

Therefore, *Resolved*, That it is befitting the melancholy event which we all desire suitably to commemorate, that the citizen Soldiery of this Division and Brigade, and any other troops in this or any adjoining State, be specially invited to muster in companies, Battalions, Regiments, or Brigades, and meet with us to participate in the ceremonies of the day, in doing honor to the illustrious dead.

Resolved, That the General, and Field Officers of this Division and Brigade, together with their respective Staffs, and all other General, Field and Staff officers, be also specially invited to attend, in full uniform, and join us in paying the last honors to the departed hero.

Resolved, That the Rough and Ready Fire Company, and Band of Montrose be requested to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion.

Resolved, That the Orders of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and Sons of Temperance, in this and the adjoining counties, be, and they are hereby respectfully invited to be present, and assist in the ceremonies of the day, in their proper regalia.

The Committee would recommend that all business be suspended from 10 o'clock A. M. until the close of the services, and that all the bells of the town be tolled during the march of the procession.

Fireman's Meeting.

At a meeting of the "Rough and Ready Fire Engine Company" on Saturday evening, July 14th, 1850, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, death has removed from the head of the nation the President of the People, him whose name we have borne proudly, whose loss we mourn in common with the citizens of the county, and whose memory we shall ever revere. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Rough and Ready Fire Engine, take such measures as may be necessary for its participation in the funeral ceremonies occasioned by the death of Zachary Tayler, at the time designated by the committee of arrangements on the part of the citizens, and in such manner as they may direct.

Resolved, That the members of the Company wear the usual badge of mourning, and that the Engine be appropriately dressed with the emblems of mourning.

Resolved, That J. C. Miller, R. C. Simpson, H. S. Knapp, A. J. Brewster and P. Stevens be the committee of arrangements on the part of the Company.

S. H. SAYRE, Foreman.

P. STEVENS, Sec.

CLAY AND WEBSTER.—There is nothing which foreshadows, to us, more clearly the decay of the true democratic sentiments, in the Democratic press, than that profligate disposition manifest with so many of the fraternity, to heap incense upon the altar to these two licentious politicians—Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. In the name of truth and fidelity—in the name of justice and consistency, what gratitude do pure radical Democrats owe to the these political debauchees! How long have they both labored to extinguish every trace of uncorrupted Democracy in the Republic? How long were they the pensioned advocates of the United States Bank, laboring with all the subtleties and profligate abilities of their characters, to sustain that unconstitutional, dangerous and rotten institution against the independence and purity of our Government? How long have they contended for a system of grinding and oppressive taxation, cruel as the grave upon the interests of the farmer and mechanic, and more destructive of popular independence and equal prosperity than Egyptian bondage, the tendency and object of which has been to build up a worse than English aristocracy. Why should one true Democrat invoke the aid of these foster sons of aristocracy and champions of profligate Government? Better that Democracy fall under the wrath of an inscrutable Providence than shelter itself beneath the shield of the Devil. Low must be the virtuous sentiment of the Democratic party and desperate indeed must be its fortunes when it must invoke the aid of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. Democrats—high minded and honest Democrats should spurn any offered service from political prostitutes—and fearlessly plant the standard of their faith deep in the soil of their country, and resolve to sink or swim—triumph or perish under its shade,—but never crave favor of those who have betrayed its bright stars and stripes to the enemy.—*Wilkesbarre Farmer.*

BALL BURIED.—*Appointment by the Postmaster General.*—Gideon J. Ball to be chief clerk in the Auditor's office for the Post Office Department, in the place of T D. Browne, removed.

Here is the measure of ambition, here is the grade of intelligence, upon which our down street neighbor, the *Advocate*, builds its hopes and stakes its fortunes—

"In the deep bosom of the *Post Office* buried."

Fleeing like Jonah from Tarshish, Gideon has sought the whales belly as a safe harbor of repose from choice, leaving his faithful friends to bemoan their abandonment. For three year at least, Gideon is sure of the bacon and greens abounding in the Post office Kitchen, and what cares he how many tender and affectionate hearts he may break or lacerate. Inconstant Gideon! Between the provender dish and patriotism, between the prospect of faithfully serving his friends and country, and the prospect of serving his pocket to resist the mercenary proposition how weak has the spirit and flesh proven! Unhappy Gideon! how ready must the prospects of the Erie Bank have grown, and how low the ebb of Buffalo finance. From being the idol of Whiggery and State Treasurer of a great but little Commonwealth, to a clerkship in the Post Office!

"What a fall was there my countrymen!"

How grand the illustration of the self-sacrificing spirit of federal whiggery, and its hatred of spoils and office. Moses broke the golden calf of the Israelites, dissolved it with acids and made the people drink it. At least this is the story:—our modern financiers, especially those of the Buffalo school, prefer, after breaking their idols, to give the people the acids and put by the gold into their own pockets.—*Wilkesbarre Farmer.*

Later From Europe.

The Hibernia arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst. The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool in 10 days and 16 hours from New York.

A cowardly assault was made on Queen Victoria by a man named Plato, formerly an officer in the 10th Dragoons, on the 27th ult. As she was leaving the Cambridge House in company with Prince Albert, a crowd having assembled to witness her departure, Plato walked out with a walking cane in his hand and struck her with it over the head and shoulders repeatedly; but fortunately his blows injured nothing but her bonnet. She appeared at the Italian Opera the same evening.

The Greek question has been still further debated in the House of Lords, and the Ministry sustained by a majority of 47, which is said to be a fair index of public feeling in England.

The salary of Louis Napoleon has been increased by a majority of 46 in the French Assembly. It is looked upon as a great victory by the Government.

The termination of the Greek controversy in England had caused great gratification and rejoicing in the French Assembly.

A great number of persons belonging to secret Societies in Paris have been arrested. The conspiracy in Algeirs is said to have extensive ramifications in France. The President has given a great dinner to the Marquis and Marchioness of Normandy, to show to the world that all coolness between the two Governments is at an end.

It is said that Gen. Narvaez has had a warm discussion with the Embassador of the United States, in which he expressed the astonishment and regret of the Spanish Government that the Government of the United States had not prevented the expedition of Lopez from being prepared in the States, but had allowed it to depart with the object of attacking Cuba.

The news from Cuba still absorbs public attention. The Minister of foreign Affairs has sent a note to the American Plenipotentiary, in which, among other observations, he says: "The conduct of the U. S. puts one in mind of the habits of the inhabitants of Barbary."

Austria.—It is expected that the Emperor will be crowned in July, when it is said a general amnesty will be given to all State Prisoners, or political offenders, including the Hungarian patriots. The full pardon of several has been announced.

Turkey.—Letters from Belgrade state that a revolution against the Turks had broken out in Bulgaria. The three Districts within Gurgyseba and Belgrade are stated to be in open insurrection.

The Russian Army is being greatly augmented, but for what purpose has not been stated.

Bombay dates of the 25th have been received, stating that at Benares upwards of 1,000 persons have lost their lives by the explosion of a magazine boat loaded with 2,000 barrels of gunpowder. A whole fleet of thirty boats were destroyed, and immense damage was done to the town, near which the explosion took place.

Important from Havana.

CHARLESTON, July 15.

The steamship Isabel has arrived with dates from Havana to the 8th inst. It is stated that much excitement continues to prevail in reference to the Contoy prisoners; no one being allowed to see them, and no intelligence being furnished as to their fate.

It is rumored that a large number have died, and the Spaniards boast that they will keep them until they all die.

Mr. Campbell, American Consul, is still denied access to them, and is obliged to keep ten armed men in his house, as a protection from the mob.

Clippings—From the Wilkesbarre Farmer.

☞ We were shown, this morning a counterfeit $10 bill on a South Carolina Bank, a new note not described in the "detectors."

☞ We notice that the telegraph is being extended from this place east to Pittston, the Lackawanna Iron Works and to the village of Hawley, the terminus of the Leggets Gap Rail Road.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—A traveler in the stage, on Monday evening, offered a bill suspected of being a counterfeit, at Beach Haven. He was followed to this place, and his motions and conduct watched. In the morning he offered at the Phœnix Hotel, a counterfeit note in payment of his bill, and was promptly arrested. On his person was found $190 in Northumberland notes, $25 of other denominations, and $52 in good money. He was taken before Justice Burrows, and committed by him to prison. He gave his name as Carey, and says he is from Lycoming county. Crime and its consequences are multiplying with frightful rapidity.

CHOLERA ON THE PLAINS.—The Glasgow (Mo) Banner has a letter dated on the 6th of June, 18 miles beyond Fort Kearney, which represents that cholera had broken out among the emigrants, and was making terrible ravages. In the short distance between Fort Kearney and the place where the letter was dated, he passed many companies encamped, to take care of the sick. The letter was brought to St. Joseph by an emigrant whose company of four persons had died.

A New Compromise.

"Southern Press," the new organ in Washington, of the ultra slave party says:

"It is announced in several quarters, by persons and papers, that the leading advocates of the pending plan of compromise in the Senate, have resolved to offer to alter the Southern boundary of California from the line claimed by the Convention, to the Sierra Nevada, about 45 degrees north latitude, and to fix the Northern boundary of Texas at 34 instead of 35 dg. We believe this is true, and are happy to see that light is breaking on the councils of these gentlemen.

An immediate cure for drunkenness has been discovered by a French chemist. It is acetate of ammonia, d