THE DEMOCRAT.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, Editors.

MONTROSE, Pa.

Thursday, September 19, 1850.

Democratic Nominations.

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

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
OF MIFFLIN COUNTY

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

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES LOWREY,
OF TIOGA COUNTY

FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE SANDERSON,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Democratic County Nominations

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
Isaac Reckhow, of Susq. Co.
E. Mowry, Jr., of Wyoming Co.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
Shubael Dimock, of Herrick.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
J. H. Dimock, of Montrose.

FOR AUDITOR,
M. J. Mumford, of Tompson.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
Orin S. Beebe, of Jessup.

Election Tuesday, October 8, 1850.

To Correspondents

"Lines to Home" are accepted, and will appear in our next

J. E. S—Certainly, sir; communications from your pen will be welcome, especially those of a general or political nature. "Fun" is never in the perspective with you. "Hurrying time" this'

"F. Academy," we have not examined. It will probably appear in its time.

"Hafed" is accepted, and on file for publication

Mr. Wilmot and the "Democrat."

This gentleman took occasion in his speech in the Court-house on Friday evening last, to speak of us and the "*Democrat*" in terms which, judging from appearances, surprised even his warmest friends and supporters. The attack was so uncalled for and so ungenerous on his part, and so unjust towards us and our paper, that we cannot forbear briefly alluding to it. His intimation that Mr. Hempstead, the former able editor of this journal, was "crowded out for the purpose of giving place to Hunkers," is so unfounded in fact, and so plainly untrue to all who have known either us or the circumstances under which we became the proprietors of this paper, as to need no refutation; we speak of it only lest silence might be misconstrued.

That we should have incurred the charge of opposition to "Free-Soilism" from Mr. Wilmot greatly surprises us, for not unless ardent supporters of his proviso from the time he first offered it, are on us. In our last issue we stated that "we met Mr. Wilmot on his 'great question' with a regular candidate of the party, pledged to the same resolutions," &c. Now we are unable to see wherein this savors of "Hunkerism." Mr. Lowry in his reply to our conferees, stated "candidly and briefly" that "he concurred entirely in the views expressed by our Convention in relation to the extension of slavery, and that he should take pride and pleasure in faithfully sustaining them." Here is an avowal of his principles and the assurance of their faithful support directly and explicitly. Now if what we learn by gentlemen from Tioga county, who are well acquainted with Mr. L. be true, he is not a man to pledge his faithful support against his belief, in short his hand goes not without his heart.

We come to the support of Mr. Lowry not only because he is the regular candidate of the party, but because we believe him a man of genuine integrity; a man of high ability; and one who will carry out the principles of the "Wilmot Proviso" should we ever have any more territory to dispose of, as fully and ably as Mr. Wilmot himself.

Two years ago Mr. W. was nominated by a majority of the Conferees of this District, and supported upon the free soil principle. The question was then undergoing the most earnest discussion in our nation, and we had a large territory to establish government for. Mr. Wilmot was then connected with this question, very intimately so: his interests were all closely identified with it, and for this reason he received the unanimous support, or nearly so, of the Democracy of the District. Then perhaps no other man could have done as well.—Now the question is so settled by Congress, that any other man, adhering in good faith to the principles of his Proviso, can advance its interests as well as he. Mr. Lowrey stands upon precisely the same platform as Mr. Wilmot; and we stand there too, earnestly and honestly urging his election, believing and knowing that all the noble principles which, proud we are to say it, Mr. W. has manfully battled for, against the united voice and effort of southern slavery-extensionists, will be entirely safe in his hands. If we and the course of our paper are to be thus misrepresented, we persist that it is both ungenerous and unjust; ungenerous, because we have ever before been Mr. Wilmot's earnest and fearless supporters, and now as earnestly advocate his "great question:" unjust, because his representations have not the shadow of foundation to rest upon.

Now, fellow Democrats, really for what are we allowing division to creep into our ranks? While we are hesitating and discussing *men*, not *measures*, will not the enemy, serpent-like, be infusing poison among us? The whigs shout and loudly cheer at disaffection among the Democrats—will talk long and loud to encourage it, and perchance promise their support, but we assure you they are "sowing tares" among us. To them the distance brightens: a star appears faintly glimmering in the horizon: it is the "star of hope," and on it is written in *to them* unmistakable characters: "J. C. Adams, next Congressman; J. T. Richards, State Senator; Thaddeus Stevens, U. S. Senator; and future weakness and paralysis in the Democratic ranks of the 12th Congressional District." This star to them is soul-cheering; and be assured, fellow Democrats, they will *follow* it, and its light will surround them at the ballot-box—inspire them to vote, and *vote an entire Whig ticket too*. Now mark the prediction, democrats—mark *it*, and tell us after election whether this star did appear and lead them to the polls, or not.

Then if we believe the interests and great questions of the party will be safe in Mr. Lowry's hands, as the man we have all assisted to place in nomination, we should give him a hearty support; and especially since he has cheerfully subscribed and pledged his warmest faith to the very resolutions passed by our last County Convention resolutions too strongly opposed by many in that body as being too strong a test, and an unnecessary standard to place before Tioga county, we surely should not desert the very man we have asked for and accepted through our Conferees, at the hands of Tioga, and support one not regularly in nomination, and one having no claims whatever upon the Democrats of the District

Democrats! What say you? Are you prepared to see a Whig triumph next October? or will you come up nobly and zealously to the support of the Democratic ticket and all those measures we love and cherish; and send this bright star which now lights up the countenance of every Whig, back beneath the dark cloud whence it but lately emerged

New York State Convention.

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse last week, and put in nomination the following State Ticket. For Governor, Horatio Seymour, Lt Governor, Sandford E. Church, Canal Commissioner, John C. Mather, Clerk of Appeals, Charles S. Benton, Prison Inspector, Wm G. Angell

We are highly gratified to learn that perfect harmony and good feeling characterised the whole proceedings. The unfortunate dissension in the Democratic party of that great State has been productive of the most injurious consequences. While the democrats were divided in sentiment, (honestly no doubt), the whigs, true to their instincts, and reckless of the means by which they might succeed, with but one battle cry, and that for spoils usurped all the prominent places in the government, and sowed broadcast over the state, the influences that ever result from giving place and power to Demagogues and unprincipled men. Nor did it stop within the State. The dissension in the democratic family gave Wm. H. Seward, a seat in the Senate of the nation for the next six years. His influence there cannot well be calculated, for it is extended not only in our own country but in and over others.

Nor is this all. Division in the Democratic party in that State, gave the Whigs the control of our national affairs; and the strength they will have acquired by the patronage of the general government, will enable them to fight a much harder battle in '52

But Democrats, rejoice for a brighter day is already at hand. The glorious old Empire will nobly redeem herself from Whig rule in November next. Her indomitable Democracy are in the field in solid phalanx prepared and determined to beat back their common foes. The fiat has gone forth—New York must and shall be redeemed from Whig rule. Her old men, with armor that has never been permitted to rust, are united in the contest; and her valiant sons, inspired with all the enthusiastic impulses of youth, are at their post, determined to stand; or fall fighting for principle, for Truth and for Justice.

We rejoice at any and every prospect for the restoration of harmony in the democratic family when by any misfortune it may not have existed, for only by this can we expect success against those who have no sympathy with or for liberal principles. Our opponents are always busy to create and keep alive difficulties among us. We can see the truth of this demonstrated in our [illegible] county. [illegible] the democrats of this Congressional district, all cannot unite cheerfully in support of their nominee. We cannot, for a moment, believe that any democrat would dissent from the regular candidate for the purpose of securing a Whig triumph. Far from it. And yet may we not all pause, reflect and inquire if that will not be the result?

We cannot blind our eyes to facts when made plain as a mathematical demonstration. We have all seen, with regret, our common principles triumphed over by the Whigs in our sister State and should we not carefully guard against such consequences at home? This can easily be done—the path is plain, let us walk in it. We do not believe that there is really as much difference of opinion among democrats in this district as many suppose. The excitement incident to such a state of things as exists now, gives rise to much feeling based wholly on imagination. Upon the question of "free soil," we believe a very large proportion of the democrats in this district are firm in its support. Our own Convention we think decided thus in this County, and very unanimously too.—We support Mr. Lowrey as the regular nominee of our party, nominated under "free soil" resolutions and instructions; believing as we most honestly and sincerely do, that he will carry out his pledges in the most perfect good faith. We have every reason to believe Mr. Lowrey sincere. In conversation a few days since with a gentleman from Tioga, and a neighbor of Mr. Lowrey, tho' a warm supporter of Mr. Wilmot, he unhesitatingly declared to us, that, from the most intimate acquaintance with Mr. Lowrey he believed him honest and sincere, and furthermore, that if elected he would fulfil his pledges to the utmost.—What more do we as democrats want, and what more can we ask? For our own part it is sufficient.

We have already spoken of the *ecstasy* manifested by the whigs at this peculiar crisis. It is not at all marvelous, for they now have every prospect of success as well on Senator as Congressman. To them a triumph would be a cause for great exultation. We speak our sentiments candidly and honestly when we say, that, unless democrats arouse and rally around their time-honored standard, such will be the inevitable result.

We sound the alarm; we give the warning; we cannot do more—we should be justly censurable should we do less. Democrats reflect, and then go to the polls and act.

Gen. Sanderson, Esq.

In another column may be found a letter from this gentleman, our nominee for Senator, in reply to some remarks put forth by S. S. Winchester, Esq., in the editorial columns of the *Wyoming Democrat*. The letter, in connection with the proceedings of the Senatorial Conference, which we published last week, fully explains itself.

As regards Mr. Sanderson, we have only to say, that he is a gentleman every way qualified for the office. We have never heard his Democracy questioned in the least respect, nor do we believe it can be. Notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. Winchester to the contrary, we have every assurance that the Democracy of Wyoming are all right. As Mr. Sanderson has ever been an ardent friend of the "Wilmot Proviso," we suppose of course he will receive a full democratic vote in Bradford.

To the democrats of our own county we have only to say: Let nothing prevent you from giving him your earnest support. The Whigs are busy endeavoring to create a division in our ranks, that they may for the first time elect their candidate. See to it, democrats, that a whig does not fill the place of our former able democratic Senator.

Our Book Table.

The "Democratic Review" for September is at hand. It opens with an excellent article on "Jefferson and Fox—" one well worth reading.—This is followed by several others of varied subject and interest. We think this work is much improved of late, and every reader will find something to please his taste. The portrait of Hon Wm. Strong, member of Congress from this State, is a very fine one. Terms $3, in advance. Address Kettell & Moore, 170 Broadway, N. Y.

The "American Phrenological Journal" for this month is replete with its usual variety. Its "portraits of the Presidents" are an excellent series of articles. Any thing from Mr. Fowler's pen can scarcely fail to please and instruct. Terms $1 a year, Fowlers & Wells, 131 Nassau St. N. Y., publisher.

The "Water Cure Journal and Herald of Reforms," for September is also a very pleasant visitor. This contains 64 well filled pages of matter, such as would improve instructive as well as interesting to every family—published monthly at $1 in advance, by Fowlers & Wells

Life of Tom Quick.—We call attention to the advertisement to be found in another column of a work entitled "Tom Quick and the Pioneers of the Delaware." We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that this work will be highly interesting and valuable.

The Right Spirit.—The Berks County *Press*, having opposed the nomination of J. Glancy Jones, to Congress, says: "the Convention has decided against us, and we yield to its decision, upon the principle contained in the motto, at the head of our columns '*The will of the majority should be respected by all.*'"

Our "Devil" is an ungovernable fellow.—He declares that, if folks don't know better than to walk deliberately up to the compositor and examine the "copy," he, to teach them better in future, will use his [illegible], and make them see.

SIFTINGS.

Madison University.—A three years' effort to remove Madison University from its beautiful location in Hamilton, has signally failed.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State—Hon. Philo Gridley on the Bench—establishes at Hamilton both The Education Society, with its thirty-three years' history, and The Madison University with its chartered rights,—also, the Library, Apparatus, Scholarships, and other properties

Jenny Lind's third Concert.—The program me of Jenny Lind's third concert is an improvement on her last. The tickets for it are selling rapidly. People *will go*, and now more than ever, since they know what Jenny Lind is and what she can do.

Peaches.—New York city is flooded with this fruit. They pour in at the rate of 78,000 baskets a day.

The receipts for the State Fair held at Albany amounted to $10,503

Hon Alexander H. H. Stuart has been appointed Secretary of the Interior, and arrived in Washington.

Milwaukie.—The population of this city according to the late census is 20,035, in 1840 it was 1,700. The growth of this young city is almost without a parallel.

The [illegible] suppression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in the Senate on Saturday, by a vote of 32 to 19.

Jenny Lind gave the earnings of her first concert $10,000 to the New York Charitable Society. This is an example worth following

The Lind Concerts.—It is stated that only four more concerts are to be given in New York, before the Swedish Nightingale leaves for Boston. The seat tickets are reduced from $6 to $3 and the promenade from $3 to $1.

We learn from the Tribune last evening that the Senate bill abolishing the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia passed the House on Tuesday by the decisive vote of 124 to 47. This is the last of the measures proposed by Mr. Clay for the settlement of the great question of slavery.

The "Fair" was held in this place yesterday. There was a large attendance and the exhibitions were highly creditable to the society and the county. A full account of the proceeding will be given next week. The Plowing Match takes place to-day.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT

Fellow Democrats of Susquehanna:

Often has been the time that I have talked with and taken counsel from you. Many has been the hard-fought battle in which we have stood shoulder to shoulder; and never has the intelligent and sterling Democracy of Susquehanna been fairly conquered when the party adhered unfalteringly to its principles and usages. Sometimes, it is true, designing and unprincipled men, claiming to be Democrats, have produced division and distraction in our ranks; but "the sober second thought" has never failed to bring us up right. We are now, so far as I can judge, once again placed in circumstances which demand cool reflection, and deliberate action. On this account, I am induced to address you as an old friend and co-laborer; and I am sure you will give me attention, if you do not heed my admonitions.

Fellow Democrats! Are you fully made aware of the importance of the crisis now upon us? have you looked the ground over to discover the pitfalls laid for us, and the certainty of our falling into them if we depart from our true line of duty? If you have, you cannot fail to come to the same conclusion with me.

The two great parties—Democratic and Whig—in this Congressional district, are now organized upon the old ground, and placed in battle array for the coming election. Each has its candidate, duly nominated, in accordance with long established usage. Both are men of high character for talent and moral bearing. One a consistent Whig, the other a consistent Democrat. The Whig party are satisfied with their candidate, and will rally around him, determined to elect him.—The democratic party *ought* to be satisfied with their candidate, for he is both honest and capable, of unimpeachable character, and has been placed upon the Ticket in strict accordance with the democratic custom of the district, which has long been adhered to, with a single exception. One or the other of these candidates must, in all reasonable probability, be elected. But here rises up a third candidate, (Mr. Wilmot,) who was warmed into political life, and has been cherished and well fed, by the Democratic party, until he has grown strong, whose conduct and course is calculated to break down that party and secure the success of the Whigs. Now, what is the duty of every man who claims to be a Democrat? Ought he to listen to the seducer—to give heed to his seductive blandishments—when peril is certain and sure? And what is it that you peril by so doing? It is not merely the candidate for Congress at this election, but the success and welfare of the Democratic party of this Congressional district in all time to come. It is as plain as a mathematical demonstration can make any thing, that if a sufficient number of Democrats are drawn off, no matter by what means, into the support of Wilmot, to elect Mr. Adams, this district then becomes a Whig district. Already has Mr. Wilmot by his course well nigh made Bradford county a Whig county—irredeemably so? This is acknowledged by all who understand the matter. Then, I ask again, what is our duty as honest, straight-forward Democrats, looking to our principles, and the great interests of the country? Is it not, in this crisis, to give our cordial and ardent support to the regularly nominated Democratic candidate? If you say no, or hesitate, I ask you what you will gain in point of principle, suppose you could re-elect Mr. Wilmot? Do you answer that Mr. Wilmot is opposed to the extension of slavery into free territory? So is Mr. Lowry. Is Mr. Wilmot more competent? I say no. Then why should we hazard the success of our party by being drawn away from its candidates, by the groundless claims of an individual who thrusts himself upon us with the "rule or ruin" motto inscribed upon his banner? Fellow Democrats, ponder on these suggestions, and soon you shall hear again from

Brooklyn, Sept 16 AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

[illegible] Correspondence.

The statement of the Bradford Conferees that they were willing to unite upon John W. Guernsey, of Tioga, thus avoiding the present state of things, is fully put at rest in the following letters. It is very true that they did offer to nominate Mr. Guernsey, who was entirely unexceptionable to Susquehanna. But our Conferees [illegible] the game on the part of Bradford, which was no more or less than to [illegible] Guernsey [illegible] the field, knowing that he would decline and thus the whole contest would be left open to Wilmot. Nor would the Bradford conferees agree to any person, who was understood to be competent, that would keep the field. Their whole aim and intention from first to last was palpable and well understood. Could they have succeeded in nominating Mr. Guernsey, or Con. or Green, whom they also proposed, they well knew either of those gentlemen would decline, and then huzza for Mr. Wilmot.

Montrose, Sept. 13, 1850.

Dear Sir—The undersigned, Conferees appointed by the late Democratic Convention of Susquehanna county to meet other Conferees of the 12th Congressional District, for the purpose of putting in nomination a suitable person to be supported at the ensuing election for Congress; and your name having been proposed by the Conferees from Bradford county as a compromise of the difficulties which distracted our conference, was after a protracted consultation by them with their friends, acceded to on certain conditions as set forth in our statement published in this week's *Democrat*.

Now sir we beg leave to request of you an answer to the following interrogatory. Would you, if nominated by the same conference, have accepted, and had you, on any previous occasion declined being a candidate

With high esteem we have the honor to be your humble servants.

C. L. BROWN,
C. M. GERE,
Conferees.

John W. Guernsey, Esq.

[illegible], Sept. 13, 1850.

[illegible] Your letter of the date [illegible] to the meeting [illegible] Conference of this Congressional District is this moment received. In reply to your interrogatories, whether I would have accepted the nomination, &c., I would say, that I should have declined any such nomination [illegible], and further it was well known to my friends both in Bradford and Tioga, that I had peremptorily declined having my name used in connection with that position.

Very truly, I remain your obedient servant,
JOHN W. GUERNSEY.

To Messrs. C. L. Brown and C. M. Gere.

Letter from Geo. Sanderson, Esq.

Towanda, Sept. 12, 1850.

S. S. Winchester, Esq.:

Dear Sir—My attention has just been called to the leading article in your paper of the 10th inst. Will you permit me through the same channel, by the publication of this letter, to correct some of the statements made by you in that article.

As it regards the admission of six conferees from Bradford county, of which you complain, it is certain, that one or more of the conferees of Wyoming County consented, otherwise there could not have been a majority for it.

You omitted, however, to state three important facts. 1st, that the admission of those conferees was allowed only under protest; thus disclaiming any intention by Susquehanna and Wyoming counties of conceding to Bradford county six conferees in the future and permanent organization of the conference. 2nd, that the conference did harmoniously settle the ratio of representation for each county hereafter, by which Susquehanna and Wyoming counties have a majority. 3d, that my nomination was finally unanimous. As to my being pledged to "men and measures, for the triumph of which the Democrats of Wyoming have an utter abhorrence," all that I can say in reply is, that I do not deal in that commodity, called "pledges to men," only to the extent that men are pledged to principles. If a Democrat in principle and regularly nominated, he has my heart and hand; and never, I trust, shall I be found recreant to this duty. The acquaintance I have had with the Democracy of Wyoming, justifies me in believing and saying, that those sentiments are not held in utter abhorrence by them. I am pledged in no other way, have never been, and never shall be.

As to opposing Gen. Cass in 1848, it is not so. I labored, and I trust efficiently to some extent, to save this Congressional district for him; and deeply regret that the labors of the friends of Gen. Cass in this section accomplished so little for him. I did support David Wilmot for Congress in '48; he was then regularly nominated, and the unprecedented majority received by him in this district, would vindicate me, if any vindication is necessary for sustaining regular nominations. I hope these explanations will be satisfactory, and that you will at once repair any injustice, however unintentional, your statements may have done me. If so fortunate as to be elected, I shall try to merit the confidence and esteem of all the people, not only of Wyoming, but the whole district.

Respectfully, yours &c.,
GEO. SANDERSON.

Conferee Meeting.

At a meeting of the Conferees of the Representative District composed of the Counties of Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan, held at the house of Spencer Hickox in Springville on Wednesday, the 11th day of Sept. inst., the following gentlemen appeared and took seats in the Conference;

Susquehanna—F. P. Hollister, Jos. L. Merriman and I. B. Lathrop.

Wyoming—Eli N. Bacon, Donison Lott and S. S. Winchester.

Sullivan—George D. Jackson, A. J. Dietrick and R. H. Forster

On motion of Jos L. Merriman, S. S. Winchester was called to the chair, and I. B. Lathrop appointed Secretary.

On motion of Eli N. Bacon, the following was adopted:

Whereas, Isaac Reckhow of Susquehanna and Ezekiel Mowry jr of Wyoming have been duly recommended by their respective Counties as the Democratic Candidates for the office of Representatives of this district Therefore

Resolved—That this Conference unanimously confirm their nomination.

Resolved—That the Representative Conference be held hereafter at the house of Isaac J. Labar in Laceyville on the second Wednesday of September at 12 o'clock M.

Resolved—That hereafter the number of Conferees be two from each county in the District.

A. J. Dietrick presented the proceedings of the County Convention of Sullivan county in which the Conferees were empowered to confer with the Conferees from Susquehanna and Wyoming with regard to the Representative Delegates to the next State Convention—The Conferees from the latter counties having no authority to act upon the subject, no action was taken thereon

On motion, Resolved—That the proceedings be signed by the officers and published in all the Democratic papers in the District.

S. S. WINCHESTER Ch'n

I. B. Lathrop Sec'y.

The Language of a Patriot.

Gen Houston when speaking in the Senate, a short time since, of his vote in favor of the admission of California, thus expresses himself:—

"Go to the Yeomanry, or as they are called, the hard handed men of the country the man of substance, and he will tell you, with his family gathered around him—this is my home, this is my wife, and here are my children, and thus surrounded I am in this humble mansion as proud as the monarch in his palace—here the constitution protects me, and am I going to place all these endearments up in the hazard of [illegible]? Never, never will they do it! [illegible] that the people of the South [illegible] Give to them but the benefit of their constitutional guarantees, and all the factions of the day, all the abstractions that can be conjured up by disaffection, by broken down politicians, by disappointed spirits, by men who have heretofore advocated nullification, by traitors who live upon excitement, and by reckless demagogues; in spite of them all, I say the South will hug the Union to her heart as the last blessing of heaven

"He [illegible], the said, and the State he represented loved this Union too well to countenance any treasonable design or movement. They had too much trouble and anxiety to get into the Union and could not be wrought out of it. His State [illegible]

Small Notes.

The law against small notes is beginning to operate, and, we think, that in the long run, it will have a beneficial effect upon our currency, and purge it of much filth and worthless trash. Our sister States, who have been growing fat and rich upon our folly, complain about it, and seem to take offence because we have undertaken to regulate our own currency. One paper says the law is unconstitutional and an infringement upon the personal right which every man has to take what he pleases in exchange for his wares. Bah! The editor never read the law, and knows nothing about constitutional law.—Another, from the State of New Jersey, where big squashes and watermelons grow in abundance, recommends a retaliatory law. Good! Such a law would not hurt us much, for, strange to say, the small currency never leaves the borders of our own State, and whether or no, the State of New Jersey, which owes much of its late prosperity to the fact that it, the highway for N. York and Philadelphia, cannot afford to pass any restriction upon business facilities. That the banks of other States should complain we do not wonder at, for many of them have lived upon us a fictitious credit upon a worthless circulation which we have taken and sustained. There are some complaints among our own citizens of its inconvenience. An existing evil cannot be suddenly removed without causing some inconvenience, but it is trifling and will soon pass away.—The operations of the United States Mint is now confined exclusively to the coinage of gold dollars and quarter eagles, which will soon supply the places of ragged bank notes of nameless banks.

Again. The small foreign note currency circulates principally among the poor. The loss of a dollar or two to them is a severe one, and there is no certainty that the banks that issue these notes are solvent. Indeed, some of them are known to be trading upon a ficticious capital. In the event of failure, thousands are, for the time, made bankrupt and thrown into distress, and there is no remedy. The failure of the Havre de Grace Bank is premonitory. It indicates the condition of others who have relied upon foreign circulation of small notes. What we anticipated would happen, has been precipitated by the action of our small note law. The small notes have returned to them for redemption, and they have been compelled to repudiate. Now, what could have been the condition of that bank, and from what future losses have our citizens been saved? A number of poor females and laborers, residing in the neighborhood, confiding in the good standing of the resident directors, had laid up small sums of money, which, in an instant, is reduced to rags by the explosion. The Baltimore *Sun* says:

"From Havre de Grace, we learn that there was considerable excitement in that usually quiet place yesterday. The amount of the money in circulation there was unprecedented, and two persons are known to have entirely escaped. Some had as high as $800 on hand, and others smaller sums, down to one dollar. We heard of a number of poor laborers and females in that vicinity who have saved small sums of money, and suddenly found its value to have diminished to one-fourth of what it purported to be. The resident directors of Havre de Grace are men of good standing, and state that, so far as the books of the bank show, its condition is not beyond resuscitation and the redemption of its liabilities. They have taken possession of its assets, and we learn that a box, supposed to contain specie, reached there yesterday, and was also taken possession of by the directors. A large majority of the stock of the bank is held in Wall street, N. Y."

The *Ledger* says that Moses Y. Beach was one of the principal founders of the bank, and gives little hope to the creditors by intimating that it will turn out to be another Plainfield affair. To all who hold the notes we would say that the first loss is usually the least. That the parties who have been instrumental in carrying out this swindle, should be punished, we most cordially endorse.

The following are copies of the bills which have passed the Senate and House of Representatives, and have received the signature of the President:—

A BILL

Proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her Northern and Western boundaries, the relinquishment by said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries and all of her claims upon the United States

Be it enacted, &c. That the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are offered to the State of Texas, which when agreed to by the said State in act passed by the General Assembly, shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Texas: *Provided*, That said agreement by the said General Assembly shall be given on or before the first day of December, 1850

First. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the North shall commence at the point at which the meridian of 100 degrees West from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of 103 degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the 32d degree of north latitude; thence on the said parallel of 32 degrees of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte, and thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico.

Second. The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her claim to territory exterior to her limits and boundaries which she agrees to establish by the first article of this agreement.

Third. The State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability for the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, custom houses, custom house revenue, arms and munitions of war and public buildings with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of the annexation

Fourth. The United States in consideration of said establishment of boundaries, cession of territory and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars in a stock bearing five per cent interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half yearly at the Treasury of the United States

Fifth. [illegible] the President of the United States shall have been [illegible] the General Assembly of Texas, accepting these propositions, [illegible] the stock [illegible] in favor of the State of Texas [illegible] of this agreement.

Provided, also, That no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of said State holding bonds of Texas, for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file, at the Treasury of the United States, releases of all claims against the United States for or on account of said bonds

The following are the most material provisions of the bill organizing New Mexico as a territory of the United States:—

The first section of the bill enacts that all that portion of territory of the United States, bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at a point in the Colorado river, where the boundary line of the Republic of Mexico crosses the same; thence eastwardly, with said boundary line to the Rio Grande, thence following the main channel of said River to the parallel of the 32d degree of north latitude; thence eastward with said degree to its intersection with the 103d degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north with said degree of longitude to the parallel of the 38th degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to the summit of the Sierra Madre; thence south with the crest of said mountains to 37th parallel of north latitude; thence west with the said parallel to its intersection with the boundary line of the State of California; thence with the said boundary line to the place of Beginning, be, and the same is hereby erected into a temporary Government by the name of the Territory of New Mexico. Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress may deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State. Provided, further, That when admitted as a state, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be recieved into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

The seventeenth section enacts that the provisions of this bill be suspended until the disputed boundary between the United States and the State of Texas shall be adjusted; and when such adjustment shall have been effected, the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation, declaring this act to be in full force and operation, and shall proceed to appoint the officers herein provided to be appointed by said Territory.

The Small Note Law.—The following from the last Harrisburg *Keystone*, in reply to the *Intelligencer*, a Whig paper, is what may be called the hit direct:

The last *Intelligencer* is severe upon this law and its authors. We refer the editor to what Gov. Johnston said on the subject in 1849:

"A large portion of the currency of the State consists of notes of a lower denomination than five dollars, many of them spurious and defaced, issued by foreign institutions—about whose solvency no knowledge can be possessed by the citizens.

"This circulation, while it inflicts injury on the community, is in direct contravention of the express terms of the law.—As it is manifest the existing laws will not remedy the evil, it is suggested that an act preventing under severe penalties, the banks and brokers, dealing in money, from receiving on deposit, exchanging, or paying the same from their counters, would have a beneficial effect in driving these notes from circulation."

Silas Wright.—At Weybridge, Vermont, on the 27th ult., the cap-stone of a monument to the late Silas Wright was laid by Gen. Wool, who delivered, on the occasion, an address, in which he reviewed the more prominent events of the life of the distinguished statesman. Ex-President Van Buren also made some affecting remarks with regard to the deceased, of whom he spoke as "his nearest and dearest friend." Mrs. Wright, Francis P. Blair, and a number of other persons who had been the intimate associates of Mr Wright were present. The monument, designed and put up by J. W. Jewett, is built out of the gray marble of Vermont, and is said to be a beautiful and appropriate structure. A profile of the deceased, with his name [illegible] is the only ornament.

The California Senators.—The Senators from California took their seats on Tuesday morning, and afforded an interesting spectacle for the contemplation of the American people. For the first time the representatives from the shores of the Pacific unite with those of the Atlantic under one common government. The United States of America, originally but thirteen in number, have extended their empire to the Western Ocean, and the Senators are, in every way, deserving of their position.—They have waited patiently, through many months of expectation and doubt, and have at last attained the great object of a sterling population of the most interesting portion of our confederacy. The country expects from them firm, decided and patriotic action, such as will correspond with the [illegible] a State which has [illegible] the Union.—*Spirit of the Times, Sept 13.*

Another Plainfield Swindle.—The Baltimore Sun alluding to the explosion of the Havre de Grace Bank, the moment the law in this State against small notes drove the worthless issues of that institution back, says that a larger amount of bills were in circulation in Baltimore at the time [illegible] than ever before, and mechanics, small storekeepers, and people who generally earn their money by hard labor [illegible]. At Havre de Grace the amount of the money in circulation was unprecedented, and two persons are known to have entirely escaped. Some had as high as $800 on hand, and others smaller sums down to one dollar. A number of poor laborers and females, in that vicinity had saved small sums of money, and suddenly found its value to have diminished to one fourth of what it purported to be. The resident directors at Havre de Grace are men of good standing, and state that so far as the books of the Bank show its condition is not beyond resuscitation and the redemption of the liabilities. They have taken possession of its assets. A box supposed to contain specie reached there on Thursday, and was also taken possession of by the directors. A large majority of the stock of the Bank is held in Wall street, New York, and Moses Y. Beach was one of the principal founders.—*North Pennsylvanian.*

Governor Johnston is to be present at a mass meeting in New Berlin, Union County, on the 17th September next.—*Philad. News*

When the Democratic party were in power, the federal papers were constantly deprecating the evils of "office holders interfering in elections."—Now, however, when the case is reversed, we hear not a word from these *honest* Editors on that subject! While pretending to discharge the duties as Governor of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, we find Wm. F. Johnston, perambulating the State, attending Federal meetings, and making Federal speeches. Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel!

President Bonaparte.—The President of the French Republic has carried his point in the matter of raising his salary, which is now 3,500,000 francs, equal to $675,000 per annum, or about $1,875 per diem, being about twenty-seven times the salary of the President of the United States. What services Prince Louis can render for this enormous sum, squeezed from the wretched and starving peasantry, and drawn from an exhausted Treasury, we do not know, but some cannot believe that there is anything like *quid pro quo*.—General Washington served his country as its President 8 years for $200,000.—Louis Napoleon, at his salary, would receive for the same, $5,400,000!!

The Odious Tariff.—A Boston paper of the 16th instant states that "the Salisbury Manufacturing Company" has declared a dividend of 25 per cent. This is in addition to the annual dividends and there is a considerable surplus on hand still undivided.

There is no doubt that the proprietors of these mills have signed distressed petitions to Congress to alter the tariff of 1846. If such large dividends can be realized under the present tariff, what estimate could be formed of the profits, if under a tariff which the whig cotton lords are petitioning Congress to establish.

Restoring and Preserving the Sight.

A friend who had read the following valuable item of information, but who had forgotten which way to "rub his eyes" for loss of sight by age, requested us yesterday to re-publish the process. It is as follows:

For near sightedness, close the eye, and press the fingers gently from the nose outward, across the eyes. This flattens the pupil, and thus lengthens or extends the angel of vision. This should be done sev-