



Columbia Democrat.

LEVI L. TATE—EDITOR

Bloomsburg:

SATURDAY MORN., MARCH 17, 1849.

Our Senator.

Senator Best's nomination was warmly opposed by a number of Democrats in this and Luzerne county, not because he resided in Danville, but because they had no confidence in him as a politician. They alleged, that although he had edited a professedly Democratic paper for many years, and although he at one time was a leading man in the party, still it was evident to a close observer of his course, that he was not a sound Democrat, and that he cared much more for himself than for the Democratic party.

That he did not on all occasions support State and County nominations was notorious. In short, the real reason why his nomination was opposed, was because his honesty as a Democrat was doubted, judging from his whole political life. He was also opposed by a few on local grounds, because as they said he could not be treated, either as a Democrat or as a Senator; but all these objections, both political and local, were overruled by a strong disposition to harmonize the local question, and by his celebrated letter of Pledges.

He was nominated and elected, and now let us see how far the expectations, of those opposed to his nomination have been realized. First on the local matter. Last winter he violated a part of his pledge, and this session he has violated the whole of it. What more he may do in further violation of it, next winter, remains to be seen.

As a Democrat, how has he acted? The Democratic party in Pennsylvania, with the great and good Shunk at its head, took a stand against any further increase of Banking Capital, and particularly in favor of making stockholders of banks individually liable for the redemption of their notes. If the Democratic party in Pennsylvania is committed in favor of any doctrine, it is the doctrine of individual liability in stockholders, and therefore a Democratic representative is bound to sustain it, without instructions; but in regard to new banks, he was instructed by the very convention which nominated him, and by two county meetings since. How then, should he vote as a Democratic representative?—Ought he not vote against all new banks, and in favor of the individual liability principle? Certainly. But Mr. Best disregards all this, and is now busy at work to have a bank at Danville and voted for it, and voted AGAINST MAKING ITS STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE FOR ITS DEBTS!!! Perhaps the Senator is afraid the bank will break, and hence his unwillingness to have the stockholders individually liable.

Did ever any man set worse than he has done? He also violated other instructions, but we will not now mention them, deeming what we have said amply sufficient to show Mr. Best's treachery and how FULLY ALL THE ALLEGATIONS OF THOSE OPPOSED TO HIS NOMINATION HAVE PROVED TRUE.

The Individual Liability Clause.

Men apply to the Legislature for bank charters, and enter into banking business with a view of making money by it, for no one will for a moment suppose, they will spend thousands of dollars in procuring a charter with any other object than that of making money, either honestly or dishonestly. Such being the case, can any reason be given why the property of individuals who see proper to go into banking business, should not be as liable for debts, as it would be, were they engaged in farming or other business? Will it be said that bankers make less money than farmers, and therefore deserve to be protected from the usual dangers of trade? Then why not make them individually liable for the redemption of their notes? Nothing is more unjust than to give one class of men privileges, which are denied to others, and perhaps the most desirable.

That the individual liability clause should be inserted in all bank charters, we have no doubt, and that the security of the note-holder depends upon it is evident. The immense amount of money lost by the failure of the Towanda, Lewisburg, Erie, and other banks should be a warning to the people. Thousands of dollars would have been saved had this honest clause been in the charters of these banks. If those who establish a bank, intend to be honest why not allow the individual liability clause to be a part of their charter? Can it do any harm? Is the law now in, it is the interest of banks to break up, and this is doubtless the reason why so many break. The lamented Shunk was a warm advocate of such a clause in bank charters, and we very much regret to see, that Senator Best, voted against its insertion in the charter of his proposed bank at Danville.

A Noble Deed.

One of the very last acts of President POLK was to confer upon the son of the ever lamented Shunk, the appointment of Cadet at West Point, out of the number allotted to him. He accompanied this appointment by the expression of his high regard for the deceased patriot, and the hope that the youth might not fail to follow the example of the father.

Removals.

They are turning out the Democrats at Washington by thousands. "Proscription shall be proscribed" is a good motto before the election, but very inconvenient afterwards.

Chief Justice Gibson is being dangerously ill at Carlisle.

Vocal Entertainment.

The Baker Family.—We are gratified to be able to inform our readers, that the Bakers—the best band of vocalists, known to the public—will entertain our citizens, with a Vocal Concert, on next Monday evening, in Bloomsburg. The high character this company have everywhere established, is richly merited, and warrants us in commending them to popular favor. See notice in another column.

To show that we do not over-rate their claims to public confidence, we copy below, from a host of similar notices, an article from the Poughkeepsie Journal and Eagle, N. Y., relative to their late reception in that City:—

THE BAKERS.—A large, respectable and delighted audience listened to the Concert given at the Court House on Thursday evening last, and the rich repast furnished by the "Bakers" seemed highly palatable and easily digested by those who were privileged to sit down to the feast. They are indeed a remarkable family of sweet singers, and from the favorable accounts we get of them from other parts, it is evident that Poughkeepsie is not the only place that knows how rightly to appreciate good singing.

Hopes Blasted.

When it was ascertained that we had elected fifty members to the House of Representatives, there was a hope expressed among Democrats throughout the State, that all would prove true and firm, and save the State from the bad effects of Whig Legislation. For a while it was thought such would be the case, but recent indications lead us to believe that our fears, if we had any, will be realized, and that a number of members elected as Democrats have thrown themselves in to the arms of our opponents. Deeply is this to be regretted. We envy not the position of these men.

Senator Best's Pledge.

"As my name is before you for the office of Senator, and as it is now the wish of all well disposed members of the Democratic party to lay aside local feeling and sectional jealousy, and act in concert as members of the party. I wish to have it fully understood that I am opposed to any alteration of the removal law, or to any attempt to repeal or arrest the operation of the laws passed by the Legislature on that subject.

I am also opposed to any division or other dismemberment of the county. The friends of removal have accomplished their wishes; the old local question is therefore settled, and I am opposed to the agitation of any new one in the county."

The senator appears to be indignant, because we have charged him with having violated this pledge. In his last paper he says, or some person says for him, "As to their animus against the editor of this paper we would recommend to them to reserve their venom for some more sensitive subject. He has been too long the object of their bitter hate, has been too long accustomed to their cursings, to be in the least disturbed by them, or driven from the line of his duty by anything which can come from that source. Their bitter denunciations their opprobrious epithets, pass by him as the idle wind which he respects not."

The Col. talks rather independent don't he? He did not talk in this way, about the time he was electioneering up Fatting creek. He was a little too cunning for that.

The Axe Mosing.

Col. SAMUEL D. PATTERSON, the able and accomplished Navy Agent at this Port, has been suspended. His successor was not certainly known last evening, but is believed to be Wm. SLOANAKER, Esq., one of the leading Nativists. Col. Patterson comes up to the Taylor idea of a public officer. He is "competent, capable, and honest" but, he adds to these qualities, a stern adherence to Democratic principles. The last is not a merit at Washington.

Special Election in Adams County.

A special law has passed the Legislature, fixing the 10th of March as the day for the Special Election in Adams county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the Resignation of Hon. James Cooper. This was rendered necessary by the provisions of the present law, on account of which the election could not have been held sooner than the 21st of March. The 10th of March is the day of the township elections in Adams County.

Lawrence County.

The bill to erect a new county out of parts of Beaver and Mercer, has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 47 to 28.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 12. Mr. Webster introduced a resolution, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate, the instructions furnished to Mr. Bancroft, our Minister to the Court of St. James, in relation to the proposed alteration of Navigation law. Adopted.

Executive communications were received, which are supposed to have been the nomination of Mr. Pendleton, as Minister to Chili, and Mr. Brady as second Auditor of the Treasury.

A short Executive session was held, after which the Senate adjourned.

The Select Committee in relation to the eligibility of Gen. Shields have not reported, but it is understood that a report has been prepared, which is unanimously against his claim to a seat.

In 1835, only 15 years ago, there were not 5,000 white inhabitants between Lake Michigan and the Pacific ocean! Now there are nearly 1,000,000!

Tariff of 1842!

Gen. CAMERON, in a speech made in the United States Senate on the 24 ult., gives the Com. the following well-timed home thrust for their wilful neglect to bring up a Bill to restore the tariff of 1842:

"We were told last fall that when the election was over, if the Whig party should succeed, a change would take place, and we should get back the Tariff of '42. Well, there is a majority in the other House—where a tariff bill only can originate—of that party; and, although the session has two of the three months allotted to it already consumed, no bill has come here which hints at a change of the system."

What a commentary upon the vile slang used last fall by the Coums in reference to the restoration of the Tariff of '42! No Bill has been reported by the House of Representatives which even hints at a change in the Tariff policy!

The editor of the Manchester (N. H.) Democrat, tells the following "fish story." A man with a large nose, in crossing a corner of Lake Winnepissaukee to reach the wood were he was chopping, cut a hole in the ice with his axe to quench his thirst. A large trout, mistaking for some more tempting prize, the nose of the chopper, which stuck below the fragments that covered the surface, nibbled it with all his might.—The owner of the nose, alarmed at such an unexpected assault made a hasty retreat, and not only took his nose out of the water, but with it a trout, weighing nine pounds!

More Paper Money.

We are indeed beginning to reap the result of the election of Wm. F. JOHNSON as Governor of Pennsylvania. A new issue of paper money, extending through an indefinite period, was substantially decreed in the House on Saturday last, by the adoption on second reading of Mr. Ball's project for the completion of the North Branch Canal—three Democrats voting in its favor, with the entire body of the whigs and Natives. The same votes we fear, will doubtless ensure its final success.

But this project will operate as disastrously against the North Branch Canal as against the public interests generally. Without reference to the facts that in every State in the Union the paper system is falling into pieces, and to the recent law for the coinage of gold dollars, it is plain that the scheme of Mr. Ball will arouse a feeling of indignation among all classes of people that will paralyze the purpose it has in view. No such issue of paper money can be other than a most temporary expedient in the face of the abounding prosperity of the country—and the present abundance and prospective increase of the precious metals. From the moment of its passage, if it shall pass, the cry will go up that it cannot remain upon the statute book. How much better for the people of the North, who are interested in the completion of the Canal, if the bill reported by Mr. Cooper could pass! No incomes of the State debt would be equal to the burdens and losses which the substitute of Mr. Ball would inflict upon the people.

The Senate of Virginia laid upon the table, a few days ago, a bill to create small notes, and a powerful expression of public feeling has already endorsed the decision. And yet, Pennsylvania does not hesitate to go back to a system which her own experience admonishes her is full of evils, and from which other States shrink as from a contagion.—Pennsylvanian.

Religion and Phrenology.

An interesting disputation took place in the Court House of this city, yesterday afternoon, between Rev. Mr. M'NAIR of the Presbyterian church, and O. S. FOWLER, the Phrenologist. Hon. ELLIS LEWIS occupied the chair, and the audience was graced by the presence of a large number of ladies. The points in controversy were certain passages in one of Mr. FOWLER'S phrenological works, which on the one hand, and by their author defended as in accordance with it. The controversy was conducted in good spirit, and with the observance of entire decorum by their audience.

As to the issue, we believe the public sentiment was almost universal. We know that Mr. M'NAIR has not sought the praises of men, but his triumph on all the points in dispute was most complete and overwhelming. The cause of Truth is deeply indebted to him, for defending her, when assailed under most dangerous and insidious pretexis.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Justice to the Families of those who fell in the Mexican War.—Among the acts passed by the present Congress, is one approved on the 24th ult., giving five years' half pay to the widows and orphans of every officer, non-commissioned officer and private, who served during the late war with Mexico, and honorably discharged, or continued in service until the time of his death, and whose death was in consequence of wounds received; or "disease contracted within the line of duty." This is due to the families of the gallant soldiers who fell in the services of their country.

California Gold at the Mint.—The Washington Union states that the amount of California Gold deposited at the mint of Philadelphia fit coinage up to Wednesday last, was \$35,522. The only coinage of California gold is in quarter eagles and amounts to \$5,897.50.

Indian battle.—A battle is reported to have taken place, some time since, on one of the forks of Kansas river, between the Kansas and Pawnees. Seven of the former and twenty of the latter are said to have been killed.

Col. Wm. S. Bliss has been appointed Gen. Taylor's Treasury Secretary.

From the Pennsylvania Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence between the democratic members of the present legislature and the Hon. James Buchanan will be read with pleasure by every democrat. The compliment thus paid to our distinguished fellow-citizen, has been well earned by a brilliant career of more than a quarter of a century, of which no page will shine brighter than that which records his connection with the administration of Mr. Polk. His reply is in the best spirit. Who will fail to applaud his noble and encouraging sentiments while speaking of the democratic creed—its importance to our national prosperity—and the certainty of the speedy ascendancy of its supporters! Both letters, however, speak for themselves:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28, 1849.

Hon. James Buchanan:

DEAR SIR: Upon the close of your official duties at Washington, and your retirement from the arduous field of public labor, which you have occupied for the last quarter of a century, with such high honor to yourself, your native state, and the union at large, the undersigned, democratic representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, now assembled at Harrisburg—many of whom have never had the pleasure of making your acquaintance personally—would be highly gratified to meet you at the seat of government of the Keystone state, and tender to you the expression of their undiminished confidence in your integrity, ability, and sound statesmanship.

With sentiments of respect, we are your friends.

W. F. Packer, M. McCaslin, Robert C. Sterrett, Thos. H. Forsyth, Isaac Huger, R. R. Little, F. B. Streeter, John C. Myers, Samuel Fegely, Geo. A. Frick, N. A. Elliott, Joseph Laubach, Jas. Porter, D. M. Bole, B. S. Schoonover, John Faulstich, J. F. McCulloch, D. M. Courtney, John Hastings, H. P. Laird, Daniel Zerby, Wm. Sheffner, Robt. Klotz, R. Hampson, Jacob McCartney, John S. McCalmont, Stewart Pearce, Annah Wattles, Wm. Henry, Wm. T. Morrison, Thomas Grove, W. F. Small, J. Porter Brawley, Timothy Ives, Augustus Drum, John Pottenger, V. Best, Wm. Overfield, Jacob Cort, A. L. Wilcox, Wm. Y. Roberts, Chas. Stockwell, Josiah Miller, Abm. Lambertson, Jas. J. Kirk, David Evans, D. P. Williams, John Souder, James W. Long, Peter D. Bloom, George Walters, Edward Nickelson, Hugh McKee, John Smyth, W. Redick, John B. Meek, John B. Gordon, Geo. F. Carl, Samuel Taggart, J. W. George, C. Aug. Luckenbach, Sam'l Marx.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1849

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored by the receipt of your note of the 28th ult., inviting me to visit the seat of government at Harrisburg, after my retirement from the office of secretary of state. I accept this invitation from the "democratic representatives of the people of Pennsylvania," with the most grateful emotions. Indeed, before its receipt, I had determined to visit Harrisburg during your present session, not only for the pleasure of meeting old friends, but for the privilege of making new ones, among the members of the legislature.

Having been in the public service, almost without intermission, for more than a quarter of a century, I should be unreasonable in the extreme, if I were not satisfied with official honors. The strongest desire which I now feel, is to return to the bosom of my native state, and to the society of friends to whom I am indebted, under heaven, for all the political elevation which I have ever attained, there to pass my remaining days in peace and tranquility.—Still, I shall always remember with profound gratitude the uniform support which I have received from the democracy of Pennsylvania, and as a private citizen, shall ever cease to maintain those great principles of democratic policy, to the advocacy of which the best years of my life have been devoted. After long experience and close observation, I feel the deepest conviction that the prevalence of these principles in the administration of the federal government, is essential, not only to the welfare, but the permanence of our glorious union. It is to their ascendancy that we are indebted, under Providence, for the unexampled prosperity which we have enjoyed at home, and for the high rank we have attained among the nations of the earth.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from thanking you, with all my heart, for the seal of approbation which you have affixed to my public career up to its very close.—The value of this testimonial is greatly enhanced by the fact, that the democratic members of the present legislature, in the midst of peculiar difficulties, have sustained the principles of their party, with an ability, firmness, and union, which have never been surpassed by any of their predecessors.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.
To William F. Packer, J. Porter Brawley, Timothy Ives, Augustus Drum, John Pottenger, Wm. F. Small, M. McCaslin, and Robert C. Sterrett, Esqs., and others.

RAILROAD DAMAGES.—In the Somerset county court last week, the case of Doughty vs. the Somerset and Easton railroad company was decided by a verdict for the plaintiff, for \$6,800 for damages to his property by the railroad running within a few feet of his door. The commissioners appointed to appraise the damages, had awarded him \$300 which he had refused to accept.

The New Cabinet.

As the members of General Taylor's Cabinet, comparatively unknown in the political world, we subjoin the following brief sketches:

Mr. ARRON, the Secretary of State, is well known as he has occupied a seat in the United States Senate, and taken a prominent part in political discussion in that body some years.

Mr. ARNOLD, Secretary of the Treasury, is well known here as an excellent lawyer, and of most estimable character. He never takes a very prominent part in politics, and his opinions and feelings on matters are not generally well known. He was, in very early life, a member of the State Legislature. He was also a member of the Convention that framed the present State Constitution, and was considered one of the ablest debaters in that body. He has now been placed in the most prominent position, rendered still more conspicuous from the ability with which his predecessor filled that station.—His financial views will soon develop themselves.

Mr. CRAWFORD, the Secretary of War, is less publicly known than Mr. Meredith. He is said to be a nephew of the distinguished W. H. Crawford, who was Secretary of Treasury under Mr. Monroe, and a candidate for President in 1824. Mr. C. is chosen Governor of his State in 1849 although Mr. Polk had carried Georgia a great vote the year preceding, and said a term with decided efficiency and popularity, declining a re-election. He has never been in Congress.

Mr. EWING, Secretary of the Home Department, was six years a Senator in Congress from Ohio, and was secretary of the Treasury in General Harrison's cabinet, but before that time to distinguish himself on that ore, he resigned.

Mr. PRESTON, the Secretary of the Navy, is comparatively a young man, and new to public life. He was chosen to the present Congress two years ago, from a District which had Gen. Mr. Polk a hand some majority, at which had never till then been Whig. He is a lawyer of good talents, popular, but not distinguished in the House. He said to be a nephew of Wm. C. Preston the late eminent Senator from South Carolina, and new President of the University of the State.

Mr. COLLAMER, the Postmaster General, was a member of the House of Representatives during the last Congress, and is said to be rather a fair and reasonable Whig.

Reverdy Johnson, the Attorney General, has been a prominent man in politics, being at the time of his appointment, U. S. Senator from Maryland. He is a distinguished lawyer, and his talents, on several important questions, pursued an independent course, showing that he is a moderate party man. He is a lawyer of eminence in his own State, and will no doubt make a competent Attorney General.

Mac Table.

To FIND A LAD'S AGE.—RULE.—Let her tell in which column: age is found. Add together the first columns, the sum will be her age. Suppose for example, she says that she finds her age on the 1st, and 5th columns. Then the addition of 1 and 15, (the first numbers of said columns,) will 16 for her age.

1	2	5	16	32
3	3	9	17	33
4	6	19	18	34
7	7	11	19	35
9	10	12	20	36
11	11	13	21	37
12	14	14	22	38
15	15	15	23	39
17	18	16	24	40
19	19	17	25	41
21	22	18	26	42
23	23	19	27	43
25	25	20	28	44
27	27	21	29	45
29	29	22	30	46
31	31	23	31	47
33	33	24	32	48
35	35	25	33	49
37	37	26	34	50
39	39	27	35	51
41	41	28	36	52
43	43	29	37	53
45	45	30	38	54
47	47	31	39	55
49	49	32	40	56
51	51	33	41	57
53	53	34	42	58
55	55	35	43	59
57	57	36	44	60
59	59	37	45	61
61	61	38	46	62
63	63	39	47	63

Changes of Weather and Catching Cold.—It should be remembered that a cough is an evidence that some impurity is lodged in the lungs.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the very best medicines in the world for carrying off a cold; because they purify the body from those morbid humors which are the cause of coughs, consumptions, difficulty of breathing, watery and inflamed eyes, sore throat, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, and many other dangerous complaints. Three or four of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, taken on going to bed, will in all cases give relief; and, if the medicine be repeated a few times, the blood will be completely purified, the digestion will be improved, and the body will be restored to even sounder health than before.

The genuine for sale by Haysberr and Baldy, Bloomsburg; H. P. Bald, Danville; Stephen Baldy, Catawissa, and by agents in all parts of the State. Agents whose supplies become exhausted will receive a new lot on writing to Dr. Wright's principal office, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

Col. Charles H. Brough, the able editor of the Cincinnati "Enquirer," has been elected President Judge of the Hamilton county district by the two Houses of the Ohio Legislature.

The Knickerbocker says.—The only way to cure a boy from staying out nights is to break his legs or else get the calico he runs with to do the housework.

Things in General.

"A Snapper-Up of Unconsidered Things."

The fruits of the European revolutions, is the abolition of capital punishment in France and Germany.

A prize fight took place at Philadelphia, for fifty dollars a side, on Sunday afternoon.

Many English ships are advertised for California. Price of passage from London \$50.

The Assembly at Rhode Island has passed a law abolishing the publication law for marriage.

The value of knowledge is explicated in the price paid for newspapers in California. They bring one dollar a copy, at the mines.

In Alton, Ill., 30,000 hogs have been packed this season, which exceeds the expectations formed at the opening.

A woman in Cincinnati, a few days since, plunged a bone knife in the breast of a man with whom she had altercation in the street.

On the night of the 16th inst., the citizens of New Orleans were favored with hail, snow and ice. The ground is stated to have been covered to the depth of an inch.

Thirteen oyster boats, with their crews, were captured on the Chesapeake last week, by the authorities of Accomac county, Va., for violating the oyster law. One man was killed. They all belong to Philadelphia.

Advertising.—A young man in New York, last week advertised for a wife. In less than two hours eighteen married men sent in word that they would have the bride. Conclude this, in that place, must be a discount, we think.

Double Murders.—Brown, the murderer of the man in Coventry, Ct., has been identified fully as being the person who killed a Mrs. Hammond Mount Pleasant, and severely injured her husband in April last. A reward of \$700 has been offered for his apprehension, without success.

In England and Wales there are eight millions of persons who cannot write, and five millions who cannot read.

Thirty one millions of pounds of tea were brought to London from China last year.

Patriotic.—An individual in New Orleans got very glorious on the 23d, placed himself in front of one of the military companies as it was marching up Canal street, and insisted upon being walked over in honor of the birthday of Washington.

Extraordinary Longevity.—A colored woman named Antonette Moxon, died in Louisiana recently, at the extraordinary age of 151 years. She was a native of Louisiana.

We observe by the report of the Chester County Commissioners, that the new court house and offices, in the West Chester, cost \$55, 342 68.

The Latest Dispatch.—A baby was left at the office of the magnetic telegraph, in Pittsburg, a day or two ago. They tried to telegraph its father but it was found to be a vain effort.

A Stroke of Luck.—The Miners' Prospect says that James M. Buford, a volunteer in the Mexican war, and who was discharged at Santa Fe last August, had a streak of good fortune at the placer near that place, and has made \$70,000 in gold dust.

Tribute to the truth.

The New York Herald, of a late date, has the following truthful paragraph, which we commend to our TAYLOR friends. This is the language of an original TAYLOR paper:

It was during the administration of General Washington that the elements of the two parties which have since agitated and governed the country, were developed and went into separate and living action. General Washington's cabinet was composed of both of these original elements, and hence the difficulties with which he had to contend privately, during both his terms, for eight years. One of these elements succeeded in the election of John Adams; and then commenced the open contest between the two parties which agitated this country to the present day. From that period down to the time of John Quincy Adams, the Democratic element ruled in the general government and throughout the country. With the defeat of John Quincy Adams, and the election of Gen. Jackson, commenced a new phase of the same political action which characterized the republic. Parties were again divided with a modified name, but with the same principles, and the Democratic party—the original party of Thomas Jefferson—has with the exception of the four years of John Quincy Adams and one month under Gen. Harrison, governed this country from the beginning of the present century to this day. For the first time, therefore, in the history of the republic, the old Federal party, or the modern Whigs, assume power under the mantle of General Taylor, and here begins the very curious experiment that will illustrate whether their capacity in conducting the government of the country with more success than heretofore have followed their attempts to reach power.

Convention of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The undersigned Volunteers who served in the late campaign in Mexico, hereby request their former comrades to attend a meeting of Officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who served in that campaign to be held at the CAPITOL, on Thursday, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1849, being the anniversary of the surrender of the city of Vera Cruz, to adopt such measures as may be deemed appropriate and necessary to organize the surviving volunteers from Pennsylvania in the war with Mexico, into a permanent association for the purpose of reviving the friendship they so happily formed on the march, in the field, and at the camp fires, as on picnics in arms and of cementing their social intercourse through the peaceful walks of life.

[Signed] Wm. F. SMALL, Capt. company C. and by a number of other Officers and Privates

The People of the Isthmus.—A returning traveler from Panama says: "The honesty of the natives is proverbial. Bales, boxes, trunks and packages of specie are left at the mercy of the poor, half naked natives, and a robbery by them has never been known." Happy state of unsophisticated innocence!