



COURT commenced in this place on Monday last, the proceedings of which will be given in our next paper.

Raising of Salaries.

The late Legislature of this State became extremely liberal with the people's money after they voted themselves three dollars a day for the whole session. They raised the salaries of the Canal Commissioners from three to four dollars per day, and those of all the heads of departments; but the Governor being Whig, was deemed unworthy of the liberality extended to others, and was therefore left with the salary as it was cut down by the reform bill.

Canal Commissioner.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg Telegraph, proposes the Hon. WILLIAM R. SADLER, of Adams county, as a suitable candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Sadler, says the correspondent, represented the Senatorial District of Franklin and Adams with great ability for the last three years and is regarded as a highly capable and intelligent gentleman. His moral character beyond reproach, his personal popularity great, and his capacity undoubted. Mr. S. can poll a full party vote if nominated, and the State has no more worthy or competent gentleman, or one whose nomination would be hailed with more sincere pleasure.

ENOCH LEWIS LOWE was nominated on Friday, by the Loco-foco State Convention of Maryland, as their candidate for Governor.

BANKRUPT'S PROMISES.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, last week, decided that a promise by a bankrupt to pay a debt discharged by bankruptcy, is binding, though not made to the creditor or to his authorized agent.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—This deservedly popular and widely circulated family newspaper is progressing finely. To supply the increasing demand a new series will be commenced on the 1st of July next, by which new subscribers can be supplied from that date. Several new features of remarkable interest will enrich the series. Terms, for one copy \$2; for three copies \$5; always in advance. Address Morris & Willis, 107 Fulton st. New York.

Later From California.

By the arrival of the Crescent City at New York from Chagres, we have news three weeks later from California. The amount of gold on the way to the United States, is estimated at \$1,000,000. There is no news of much importance. Mining operations were being prosecuted with vigor and success. Business was dull at San Francisco but reviving. Sacramento City had again been overflowed and much damage done; a fire had also destroyed property there estimated at \$65,000.

John H. Peoples, editor of the first American newspaper published in Mexico during the war, Lieut. Bachie, of the U. S. Navy, Lieut. Browning and two others, were drowned in an unfortunate expedition to Trinidad Bay.

At San Francisco, lumber and provisions are very low; and frame houses brought on sailing vessels would hardly sell for cost of freight.

The election at San Francisco resulted in the choice of Col. Jack Hays for Sheriff, as the independent candidate, and a part of both the Whig and Loco-foco tickets. Orrin Bailey (late of Philadelphia, and formerly of Trenton,) was defeated for the office of Clerk, by a small majority.

James Buchanan.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, thus defines the position of Mr. Buchanan, on the subject of the next Presidency:

"There is also a political movement connected with the Southern opposition to the Report of the Committee of Thirteen that it may not be out of place here to notice. Mr. Buchanan is playing not only a high, but desperate game for the Presidency. The ground he intended occupying in the early part of the session as a bid for the Southern Democratic support, and which was foreshadowed in a letter he had written for publication, but was subsequently suppressed, was taken from him by Cass and others, who anticipated his movements. He at length determined to become more Southern than any of his rivals, and visited this city and disclosed to the South that he was for the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, with a full recognition of the institution of Slavery south of that line. He has made the Calhoun men believe that if every other Compromise is defeated, and the admission of California procrastinated, they could secure the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific as the price to be paid for the admission of California, and that he could bring them strength enough from the Free States to consummate so great a desideratum to them. This, from what I have gathered from a Southern source favoring this project, exercised a large influence in bringing about the demonstration that was made by the South against the Report of the Committee and the principles it embraced. We will see whether in the end this desperate game will add to the chances of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. I admit he has made the most advantageous bid for the Southern vote that has yet been attempted, but before it is accepted the South should ascertain whether Mr. Buchanan is politically solvent, or whether in fact he is not bankrupt even in his own State."

A Mortotype.

A person in Baltimore has discovered a method of daguerotyping the features of a dead person on marble, so that a tomb-stone will give an idea of the appearance in life of him who sleeps beneath.

COL. BEST AT HOME.

Great Meeting at Danville.

On the arrival of Col Best, at Danville, on the 16th inst. the citizens of that place, without distinction of party, held a meeting, at the Montour House; Dr. Wm. H. Magill, presiding, John Cooper, Esq. Secretary,—and unanimously resolved to invite Col. Best to a public dinner. A committee of ten were appointed, who tendered him with the following invitation:

Danville, May 16, 1850.

Col. V. Best,

Sir: At a meeting of citizens of Montour county, held at the Montour house, this day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the undersigned were appointed a committee to invite you to a public dinner, to be given you by the people of Montour county, on Saturday next, or at such other time as may be most convenient for you, in testimony of the high regard which they entertain for you personally, and especially for your ability and fidelity as a State Senator. Your acceptance is respectfully requested.

Wm. DONALDSON, E. WILSON, J. G. MONTGOMERY, Jas. D. STRAWBRIDGE, EDWARD H. BALDY, JOHN L. WATSON, I. S. THORNTON, A. F. RUSSELL, PAUL LEIDY, JACOB HIBLER,

Danville, May 16, 1850.

Gentlemen:—

Your invitation to a public dinner, to be given by the people of Montour county, has just been put in my hands. I feel grateful for this manifestation of continued confidence and regard, in a quarter where I have been mainly supported by public opinion and patronage for nearly twenty-two years past. To know that a people, in whose midst I have been raised and sustained, are well satisfied with me as a Representative, is a source of satisfaction that will enable me, for the future, as in times past, to enjoy the good opinion of my fellow-citizens, and the comforts of a cherished home.

Trusting that you will cheerfully permit me to indulge in my own views and feelings, I prefer the omission of any public manifestation of the kind you suggest.

With sentiments of the highest respect for each of your personally, I remain

Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

V. BEST.

Messrs. W. Donaldson, &c., Committee.

Another meeting was held at the Court House, on the 18th, at which a series of Resolutions were adopted, from which we take the following:

Resolved, That the late Speaker of the Senate, our respected fellow citizen, VALENTINE BEST, has fairly earned our warmest thanks and gratitude, for his ability, courage, integrity, and self-sacrifice, in an honorable and just cause, and that we will, one and all; justify, and so far as in us lies, sustain him, for the means he pursued to secure a position, which mainly enabled him to attain an object demanded by the eternal and immutable principles of truth and justice—and that in so doing, we aver that he made no sacrifice of political or private integrity, that in all the relations of life, private and public, moral and political, few men occupy higher ground than VALENTINE BEST, and we treat with the contempt they deserve, all the slanders and falsehoods of his libellers and defamers, believing them to be the foul offspring of detested ignorance, envy and malignity.

Mr. Cooper was then called upon, who addressed the meeting at some length, relating the history of the local dissensions among the people of the different sections of Columbia county, for the past thirty years. After Mr. Cooper concluded, Col. Best was called upon, to address the meeting, which he did, by briefly referring to the causes which led to the establishment of Montour county, by relating and justifying his course as a Senator. The meeting then adjourned, after giving three hearty cheers for Gov. JOHNSON, three for the late Legislature, three for Montour County, three for COL. BEST, and three for the outlanders.

Whig State Convention.

At a meeting of the Central Committee, held pursuant to public notice, at Congress Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, by an act of Assembly passed since the last meeting of this committee, the Auditor General and Surveyor General of the State are directed to be chosen by the popular vote at the annual election in October.—Therefore,

Resolved, That the Convention of Whig Delegates called for the purpose of nominating a Canal Commissioner, on the 19th day of June next, at Philadelphia, are hereby authorized to place in nomination at the same time and place, candidates for the offices, respectively, of Auditor General and Surveyor General.

Resolved, That the editors of Whig newspapers throughout the State, be respectfully requested to insert the foregoing Resolutions in their columns, or to make such other notice of the fact as they may deem proper.

Resolved, That the Whig Committee of Superintendence of Philadelphia be solicited to make the necessary preparations for the suitable accommodation of the State Convention.

On motion adjourned.

MORTON M'MICHAEL, Chairman. JAMES TRAUQUAIR, Secretary pro tem.

Surveyor General.

The Berks & Scuykill Journal names THOMAS BAIRD, Esq. of the city of Reading as the Whig candidate for Surveyor General. We concur with that Journal in its views that Mr. Baird's peculiar fitness and qualifications for this office are of a very high order. Some years since he represented Chester county in the Legislature of our State, in which position his business habits and attention to the interests of his constituents, and of the people of the State at large, gained him an enviable reputation.—He is a practical surveyor, and has been actively engaged in the duties of his profession for a period of at least forty years. During all this time his visits to the Land Office, on business, have been frequent, and he is perhaps better posted up in relation to affairs of that department than any other man in the State. Apart from these considerations his honesty and worth, and devoted adherence to the Whig cause through evil as well as through good report, make up a sum total of 'claims,' which probably few men in the party can present.—The party could not well choose a better man, or the State, by his election, secure the services of a better officer,—for this responsible post. Harrisburg Telegraph

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Steamship Ohio.

The very latest news from Chagres—Late from Havana—Landing of Gen. Lopez at Cardenas. The steamship Ohio, from Chagres, arrived at New York on Friday afternoon last, bringing the intelligence of the landing of the advance portion of the expedition against the island of Cuba. She brings no later intelligence from California. We copy the annexed summary of her news from the Express.

General Lopez landed at Cardenas, about ninety miles from Havana, on the 13th instant, with about 500 men, and took possession of the town.

The garrison consisted of one company of about 60 men who made but a slight resistance, were driven into a church, and after losing three men killed, surrendered.

The Gen. landed in the steamer Creole, which left New Orleans on the 13th inst. Several other vessels containing in all some 1500 men left N. O. before the Creole. They had not arrived.

The greatest excitement existed at Havana.—The city is under martial law, and several thousand military had been enrolled, and arms were being delivered them. The resident foreigners were all called upon to enrol.

There were 1500 troops at Mantanzas, and 800 were despatched from Havana, at 1 o'clock A. M. of the 20th inst. to reinforce them and march against Lopez.

It was rumored that the force under Lopez had increased to 3000 and that he was already half way to Mantanzas. On the 16th news was received that a large force was collected on "Woman's" Island, near Catoche Yucatan. The General of marines with several vessels and about 3000 men started immediately for that point.

Just before the Ohio left the Spanish steamer Pizarro came in with 105 prisoners, taken on the island. It was said they were mostly German and Irish. The report was that they were to be shot at 12 o'clock that day, at least every tenth man shot, the balance confined in the dungeons of Moro Castle.

The force on the Creole with which Gen. Lopez effected a landing is only a small part of the expedition. It is known that some ten or twelve vessels have left New Orleans and different parts of the gulf, probably to land simultaneously at different points.

It was reported that Gen. Lopez had broken up the railroads to Cardenas in several places. The merchants and bankers in Havana were removing their money to the fort for safety.

The Ohio, Georgia, and Falcon, were compelled to anchor at the entrance of the harbor.

Capt. Schenk protested, through the American Consul, to the Captain General, and demanded a safe anchorage; but was refused, and told he might go to sea as soon as he pleased. None of the passengers, except those who had passports, were permitted to go on shore.

No communication was allowed between the passengers, not even between the officers, until a permit was obtained from the Captain General.

The Ohio was obliged to wait more than 15 hours for a permit to transfer her passengers, after she was ready for sea.

FROM THE Isthmus.—The Ohio brings no later intelligence from California, there having been no arrival on the other side since our last advices by the Georgia.

The Falcon, 5 days from Chagres, arrived at Havana on the 18th, and the Georgia on the 19th. Both were to sail the following day, the Falcon for New Orleans, and the Georgia for Chagres.

She also brings \$410,000 worth of gold dust and specie, \$200,000 of which is for Wm. Hoge & Co., of N. Y. and about \$180,000 for the American Exchange Bank and others, and the balance for M. O. Roberts, Esq.

In addition to the above, the steamer brings 10,000 dollars worth of Spanish doubloons brought from New Orleans to Havana, which she could not land, as all business was suspended in consequence of the anticipated attack on the city of Havana.

The Falcon left Chagres on the 12th, and Porte Bello on the day after.

The Crescent City arrived at Chagres on the 12th, and was advertised to sail on the 15th inst., as the steamer Tennessee was hourly expected at Panama with two weeks later intelligence from California, she did not probably leave till next day.

The Columbus arrived at Panama on the 7th, all well, 84 days from New York. She made a very fine passage out, her running time being only 64 days. She was to have sailed on the 13th for San Francisco, crowded with passengers.

The steamer West Point had passed the Straits, but had not arrived at Panama.

The Ohio brings 147 passengers, 15 of whom are from Chagres, 71 from New Orleans, and 61 from Havana.

The barque Rapid, Capt. Ward, was going into Havana when the Ohio left, the morning of the 20th.

The Spanish steamer "Cetro," which left Havana on the 15th, was passed by the Ohio just outside the Hook. She is on her way to England to be repaired.

More of the Expedition.

From Savannah, Georgia, the 25th inst. we learn that the steamer Isabel touched off that port from Havana and Key West—having left the former place on the 23d. The despatch says—The steamer Creole, which carried that part of the invading force that landed at Cardenas, succeeded in escaping from that port, and has arrived at Key West, with General Lopez, the Commander in Chief of the invaders, on board. Gen. L. and one of his aids, Major Sahez Essnaga, arrived in this city this morning, and have taken lodgings at the City Hotel.

The following information is obtained from him. The expedition left the Islay del Contoy, on the north east corner of the Yucatan coast, on the 16th; and landed at Cardenas on the 19th inst.—They lost some time in landing, which gave the authorities time to send an express to Colozco, about ten miles distant. The expedition entered the town, and attacked the jail, supposing it to be the barrack! The jail guard, composed of fifteen men, stood fire like old soldiers. Troops were seen at this moment, crossing the plaza. They

were hailed, and answered by firing upon the troops. After this, some soldiers went to the Government House, which was attacked. The House was well defended, but it was finally burned.—The few troops surrendered themselves.

The town of Cardenas remained in peaceable possession of the invaders. The troops, however, being dissatisfied with their warm reception, and having lost time in getting the wounded and fuel on board of the steamer Creole, which was to return for reinforcements, became disheartened, and insisted upon going to Key West.

They were closely pursued by the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, but escaped.

A subsequent despatch stated that Gen. Lopez was in Savannah, May 26, 4 1-2 o'clock, says a great excitement was caused here by the arrest of Gen. Lopez and Aid, last night, by authority of a telegraph despatch from the President of the United States. They were taken before the Judge of the District Court; and no evidence appearing against them, they were discharged. The decision of the Court was received with much enthusiasm by the immense crowd assembled. Gen. Lopez made a speech, in which he declared his determination to carry out his project at all hazards.

Important Clause in an Omnibus Bill—Foreign Insurance Companies.

A supplement to an act "relative to the rights of married women—authorizing Amanda M. Richmond of M'Keau County, the Trustees of the Church of God in Fredericksburg, Lebanon County, and Thomas Heyl, Jr. Guardian, to sell certain Real Estate—in relation to party walls in West Philadelphia; to the laying of gas pipes in the district of Moyamensing; to the state Lunatic Hospital; relative to the service of process against Sheriffs; to the sale and purchase of certain burial grounds," &c.—provides that no persons shall hereafter act as agent for any Insurance Company not incorporated by this State, without paying a county license of \$15, and in addition 3 per cent, of all receipts into the county treasury—under the penalty of \$500; and it is made the duty of the Treasurer of each county to prosecute to conviction any person offending against the provisions of this act. Agents of such companies are also required to give bonds in the sum of \$2000 to keep a faithful record of all moneys received, and make a true report, &c.

Effects of Free Trade upon the Wages of Labor.

The Loco-foco advocates of Free Trade claim to be the especial friends of the laboring man, but they have a very peculiar way of proving themselves so by their acts. They do not seem to be acquainted with the important fact that in this matter as in everything else, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating."

The policy that creates a demand for labor, is the best policy for the laborer. The poor man's capital consists in his ability to work; and what he wants is, opportunities for its steady and profitable investment. He is altogether unlike cash capital. That may be profitably sent out in a thousand directions; but sinews and muscles can only be profitably employed in Labor. Those, therefore, who wish to give practical demonstrations of the genuineness of their sympathy for the Laborer, can only do so by advocating the policy which creates a demand for Labor.

Now let us look at the practical effect of the loco-foco policy of Free Trade. Take, by way of illustration, the single interest of iron, in Pennsylvania.

In 1842, there were 213 Furnaces in operation, producing 151,885 tons of pig iron. Before the close of 1846, this number has increased to 316, producing 373,213 tons—showing an increase in four years, of 133 furnaces, and 222,346 tons of iron.

The value of the product of, 1842, was in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000, and in 1846, over \$7,000,000.

Two thirds of this Pig iron was manufactured into hoops, nails, bars, boiler-plate, castings, &c., at twice the cost for labor of the Pig Iron itself.—Consequently if we add to this the cost of the pig iron, we will have the following results:

1842, value of iron manufactured \$6,000,000

1846, do do do 14,000,000

Of these sums, four-fifths (but say 3-4ths.) are expended in Labor. There was, therefore, expended in Labor, in this single branch of industry, in Pennsylvania in

1842, \$6,050,000

1846, 17,500,000

It requires no acute knowledge of political economy to perceive the benefit which the laboring men of Pennsylvania derived from the policy which induced this vast increased demand for labor. If the same policy had continued, instead of ten millions, in 1846, the iron workers of Pennsylvania would have pocketed at least fifteen millions of dollars, for their labor in 1850. But that policy was superceded by those who profess the most profound sympathy for the poor man. And what is the result! Intelligent men estimate that the product of the present year will not exceed one-fourth that of 1846. Consequently the money to be paid for labor will be reduced three-fourths also—even though the price of labor is not affected by the reduced demand for it.

To place this fact distinctly before the mind of the reader, we submit the figures: 1846—Money paid to Iron Laborers in Pennsylvania, \$10,500,000 1850— 2,750,000

Price paid per annum by the Iron workers of Pennsylvania for Free Trade, 7,250,000 Here are SEVEN MILLION, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS taken out of the pockets of the WORKING MEN, in a single branch of business, in this State in one year. Apply the same rule to the whole Union, and the sum will run up to at least THIRTY MILLIONS!—This is the Iron workers' tax for Free Trade!

There would be a shadow of consolation for the Iron worker if he knew these millions went into the pockets of his fellow laborers in other branches of business in this country. But he is comforted by no such reflection. He knows that what is taken out of his pockets, goes into the pockets of FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS.

This is but a single illustration of the effect of the policy so tenaciously adhered to by the Loco-foco Party. Constantly professing extreme friendship for the laboring men of the country, they are doing all they can to curtail the demand for labor, and thus to DEPRIVE THE LABORER OF THE MEANS OF SUPPORTING AND EDUCATING HIS CHILDREN!

Important Discovery.

The Washington papers bring us a letter from Prof. M. F. Maury, of the National Observatory, announcing the discovery of a new route to the Equator, by which the passage for sailing vessels can be shortened nearly one half. The discovery has been made through his investigations of the winds and currents of the ocean, and he furnishes a statement of the passage of 88 vessels by the new route and 73 by the old, taken promiscuously, showing that whereas the average of the old route was 41 days, that by the new has been but over 20 days, and several vessels have made it in 19. Of course, passages differ somewhat by the new route at different times of the year, as the winds and currents vary; but in no case has a passage by it taken over 30 days.

Law against Small Notes.

The following section in relation to notes under the denomination of five dollars, are contained in the act regulating banks, passed the 16th of April 1850, and are to go into operation on the 21st of August next. The penalties are severe.

Section 48. That from and after the twenty first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, corporation or body corporate, directly or indirectly, to issue, pay out, pass, exchange, put in circulation, transfer, or cause to be issued, paid out, passed, exchanged, circulated, or transferred, any bank note, note, bill, certificate, or any acknowledgement of indebtedness whatever, purporting to be a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, issued, or purporting to be issued by any bank or incorporated company, or association of persons, not located in Pennsylvania, of a less denomination than five dollars; every violation of the provisions of this section by any corporation or body corporate, shall subject such corporation or body corporate to the payment of five hundred dollars; and any violation of the provisions of this section by any public officer holding any office or appointment of honor or profit under the constitution and laws of this state, shall subject such officers to the payment of one hundred dollars; and any violation of this section by any other person not being a public officer, shall subject such person to the payment of twenty-five dollars, one half of which, in each case above mentioned, shall go to the informer, and the other half to the county in which the suit is brought, and may be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recovered in any action of debt, in the name of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well for the use of the proper county, as for the person suing.

Section 49. That in addition to the civil penalties imposed for a violation of the provisions of the last preceding section, every person who shall violate the provisions of that section, shall be taken and deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any criminal court in this commonwealth, be fined in any sum not less than one dollar, and not more than one hundred dollars; and the several courts of quarter sessions shall, in their charge to the grand jury, call their attention to this subject; and it shall be the duty of the several grand juries to make presentments of any person within their respective counties, who may be guilty of a violation of the provisions of the last preceding section; and it shall be the duty of the several constables and other officers within this commonwealth, to make information against any person guilty of such violation, and they shall be sworn so to do: Provided, That it shall not be necessary, in any civil suit or criminal prosecution under this section, and the last preceding section, to produce, in evidence, the charter of any bank, or article of association of any company, not located in this State.

Flood in the Mississippi.

The New Orleans papers, received on Friday, contains accounts of a flood in the Mississippi, and the inundation of the country.—From Natchez to Milliken's Bend, it was estimated that at least 150,000 acres of land, which had been planted in cotton, were under water, and hundreds of the finest plantations entirely ruined. The river extended from Natchez to the Hills of Ouachita, a distance of 40 miles, and every thing had been swept away. Every knoll and hilltop was filled with cattle, horses, and other domestic animals, and even bears, panthers and deer were herding with them, forgetting, in the presence of a common danger, their natural ferocity or timidity. At Vicksburg the river was fifty miles broad. More than two-thirds of the four parishes comprising the old Concordia District, viz: Concordia, Tennessee, Madison, and Carroll, were under water. Within a few years a dense population has settled on the high lands bordering on the numerous bayous in the interior. These have all been driven out. In Concordia parish alone it is estimated that at least 30,000 head of cattle have been drowned, and in like proportion in the other parishes. In Pointe Coupee the destruction is equally great. It was also certain, that the water would not fall in time to plant cotton. The plant is very small and backward for the season. The deficiency in the four parishes will be at least 150,000 bales. The country from the mouth of Red river to the Arkansas line, 150 miles in length and 30 in breadth, is the heart of the cotton region; it will not produce one-fourth of a crop, even under the most favorable circumstances, because not a fourth of the land can be cultivated. The waters have doubtless since subsided, as New Orleans dates, by Telegraph, to the 11th, do not mention any further damage.

The Cowardice of Despotism.

An American gentleman at Naples, says the Evening Post of Saturday, writes us that on his arrival there, his own luggage and that of his servant was strictly examined by the police. In the servant's trunk there happened to be a freemason's apron, which he had brought from the United States. The authorities took the alarm, and ordered the traveller to depart in twelve hours. He protested against this order, and by means of his letter of introduction, and influence of the American officials resident there, succeeded in obtaining its revocation.—He found, however, that he was still under surveillance as well as his servant. An old man followed him about everywhere, and the only satisfaction he could take was in walking for hours at a time, by which he succeeded in giving his pursuer as much exercise as he could possibly endure, and enabling him to earn his wages.