



HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, JAN 30, 1849.

Hoover's Ink. HOOPER'S SUPERIOR WRITING INK for sale at this office.

Mr. Cunningham of the State Senate, and Col. Cornyn of the House, will please accept our thanks for their favors.

The Canal Board.

Are the Tax-payers of the country aware that the Canal Board has not yet been organized? If not, we can inform them that such is the fact. The important business of preparing the Public Works for the trade of the coming season, has thus far been entirely neglected! And why? Simply because MORRIS LONGSTRETH, Esq., is prevented by sickness from appearing at Harrisburg. And this has been so for the last four or five months. Yes, this democratic candidate for Governor has been drawing pay as Canal Commissioner for almost a half year without being able to discharge a single duty connected with the office! And this is not all. His absence has caused an entire suspension of the business of the Board. Messrs. POWER and PAINTER are, it appears, unable to organize in his absence. And how long this state of things will continue, no one can tell. The Locofoco papers are telling us every day that Mr. Longstreth is quite well; that in a few days he will be out. This has been their song for the past two months. If they be true, why does he not enter upon the duties of his office? Must the interests of the People be totally abandoned until the democratic ex-candidate for Governor is cured of the Gout, or whatever ailment is afflicting him, let that be when it may? Will not every honest citizen say, no matter what party he belongs to, that, if Mr. Longstreth is not able to attend to the duties of his office he should resign, and allow his place to be filled by one competent to discharge those duties?

Mr. Longstreth is a man of great wealth, and therefore the salary cannot be a consideration with him; hence we are inclined to think he is not acting in accordance with his own convictions in this matter. We rather incline to the belief that he is listening to the importunities of the reckless politicians of the Locofoco party, whose only principles consist in the spoils of office. Rather than lose the petty offices on the Canals and Railroads, they would see the public interests on these State works abandoned for the coming business year! They are aware that if they permit Mr. Longstreth to resign, Gov. Johnston will have the appointment of his successor, to serve until the next annual election.

We learn that the Locofoco office-hunters modestly requested Mr. Power recently to accompany Mr. Painter to the residence of Judge Longstreth in Montgomery county, and there organize the Board and make the appointments! That would be a novel place truly for a branch of the State Government to locate! But we learn with pleasure that Mr. Power promptly declined to do anything so ridiculous and contrary to law and custom. The law has set apart a Chamber in the Capitol, at Harrisburg, for the use of the Canal Board; and there only can the Board legally organize.

We think it high time for the Press and the People to speak out on this subject. If Mr. Longstreth is physically disabled from attending to the business of the office for which the people are paying him three dollars a day, public opinion (if his own sense of propriety will not) should compel him to resign. The great mass of the people whose money made and keeps up the public improvements, are not interested in the petty offices connected with them, and they should not allow their interests to be totally neglected for the accommodation of the selfish few.

Homestead Exemption.

The proposition of Senator Small, to send us back to the age of feudalism—to bring upon us the old aristocratic system of the entailment of property, by exempting homesteads, the yearly value of which shall not exceed \$300, (or property worth \$5,000) from levy and sale, strikes us as a little too anti-Republican for the age in which we live. In the language of the Lewistown Gazette, we can see no reason in the thing, unless the protection be extended to all classes, which this bill does not do.—Why, for instance, should a man who had \$5000 and invested it in real property, be more favored than another who possessing an equal amount, invests it in merchandise, mechanical business, canal boats, or any other personal property? In the one case the property would forever vest, no matter what debts the owner had contracted, while the other would be stripped of everything. Capt. Small, to make the law equal, and give all a chance, ought to add a section equally dividing the real property in the Commonwealth among the voters or taxables, and thus make all start fair; as every one would then have a prospect of securing a "homestead," the law like the dews of Heaven, would fall upon the poor as well as the rich.

Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay.

We received New Orleans papers of the 14th and 15th inst. From the Bee we learn that Mr. Clay arrived in that city on the 12th. We are happy to add, says the editor, "that the health of the illustrious statesman is nearly completely restored. Mr. CLAY had a cordial and kindly interview with Gen. TAYLOR, while the boat, on board of which was the former, was stopping at Baton Rouge. The relations between these two distinguished citizens are of the most friendly character."

The Unsigned Bills.

From our Harrisburg letter it will be seen that our representative, Col. CORNYN, has been making a very creditable speech in the House on the subject of the "unsigned bills" in the hands of the Governor. The Pa. Intelligencer publishes the speech and thus speaks of it: "The speech of Mr. Cornyn especially, being reported in full, is an able and eloquent defence of the Governor. His exposure of the fallacies of Mr. Speaker PACKER, and other Locofocos, is most triumphant. He takes a sound, legal view of the whole affair, and shows that the Governor had no official evidence before him that these bills are laws, and proves clearly that the Journals of the Legislature are no evidence to the Executive."

Again the Intelligencer says: "He, (Mr. Cornyn,) has done himself great credit in this controversy, and his ability, firmness and independence, reflect honor on the people who had the good judgment to choose him as their representative."

We shall publish this speech in our next. The history of this matter, about which the Locofocos have been trying to work themselves into a tempest, says the Intelligencer, is simply this:

"About the close of the last session several bills were passed by the Legislature which were held over by the then Governor. When Gov. Johnston came into office, he found these bills in the Executive Chamber—unsigned, and without any endorsement or record of any kind, to indicate how or when they got there, and in the absence of this evidence, he very properly took no action upon them. Consequently, the three days after the meeting of the present Legislature having passed, and the bills not being returned either signed or vetoed, they were presumed to be laws, according to the constitutional provision in such cases.—And so they would have been, but for the very important reason, that the Clerks of the two Houses had neglected to get the bills and append the necessary certificates of the facts in the case, and return them with this certificate to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth for enrollment. Had this been done, the bills would to all intents and purposes have been laws, and would no doubt have been certified by the Secretary.

This is the plain statement of the condition of these bills; and forsooth, because the Governor will not certify that in this unfinished condition, they are laws, the Locofocos set up a hue and cry, hatch conspiracies against the government, hold secret cabals, denounce the Governor in advance, and threaten to impeach him for not doing what would be a flagrant violation of his duty. The further they have progressed however, the more they have exposed their ears.

The Southern Caucus.

Another meeting of the members of Congress from Slave-holding States was held on Monday evening of last week. Two addresses had been prepared for the consideration of the meeting, one by Mr. Berrien and the other by Mr. Calhoun. After considerable discussion Mr. Calhoun's was adopted by a vote of 32 to 19; but one Whig (Gayle of Ala.) voting in the affirmative. The Southern Whigs, with the one exception just named, are opposed to the whole movement, which is designed to scarce the people of the North from their position on the Slavery question by threatening a dissolution of the Union.

The small vote cast shows that less than half the Southern members were present, and the absence of so many is a significant indication of their disapprobation of the movement. The whole affair will doubtless end in snook.

The Southern Whigs.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says:—"Southern Whigs will be party neither in word nor deed to any attempt to divide the Union because of the exclusion of Slavery from the New Territories. They know well that such exclusion is a fixed fact—a part of the necessity of the case—and they are fully resolved not to sever the Union on account of it. They would greatly prefer that the Wilmot Proviso in terms should not be enacted by Congress, deeming such an enactment a needless irritation and alarm of many of their constituents.—but, Proviso or No Proviso, they never expect to see a foot of Slave Territory west of the Rio Grande. At least half of them would not have Slavery extended if they could.—They resist the Proviso strenuously, for the reason above mentioned, not because they expect or wish to extend Slavery."

Gen. Taylor's Cabinet.

It is expected that Pennsylvania will have a member in the Cabinet of Gen. Taylor. A meeting of the Whig members of Congress was recently held at Washington, at which twelve were present. On taking a vote as to the Cabinet officer that Pennsylvania desired, it was decided unanimously in favor of that Secretary of the Treasury; and on taking a vote as to who should be recommended for said office, Andrew Stewart received 6, T. M. McKennan 4, and two voted blanks. Messrs. Stewart, Butler and Blanchard were not present. Mr. S. is therefore the most prominent candidate for that distinguished office, and it appears, stands a good chance of being appointed.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Another distressing case of hydrophobia occurred in Boston last week.—Miss Sarah Crehore was bitten by a dog last September, but the wounds had been healed and all apprehensions allayed. The unhappy lady died on Friday last, exhibiting in her case all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

THE FACTORY RIOTS.—The jury in the case of the factory girls, charged with riot in Pittsburgh, rendered a verdict of guilty on Friday last. The charge of Judge Patton was very much against the defendants. Five girls and eight men and boys have been convicted.

ANOTHER MARVEL IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington Whig has the following:—"Dr Williams, the gentleman who is now lecturing in this city, and astonishing some of 'the natives' by his wonders in animal magnetism, has, we understand, made wonderful discoveries, through a clairvoyant subject, in relation to the negroes who robbed Mr. Eckel of his jewelry and watches on Friday night. It is said by respectable gentlemen to be a fact, that some of the revolutionists have been verified."

Abolition of Militia Trainings.

A Harrisburg correspondent, under date of Jan. 20, thus writes:—"Mr. Henry S. Evans, of Chester, on Thursday last introduced to the notice of the House a bill of a most important financial character. It provides for the abolition of militia trainings and the extinction of the State debt. This bill, if available to accomplish the end proposed is worthy of the careful scrutiny and fostering care of every one who desires to see the public burthens liquidated.—The object of the bill is to release the State from the militia trainings, which in point of fact are a heavy loss to the Commonwealth, 250,000 able bodied citizens being subjected to a loss of two days annually in mustering—and to substitute in lieu thereof a small tax of 50 cents. This tax is estimated to amount to \$60,000 per annum. This is to be appropriated as the first item of the sinking fund. The second item provided for, is the discount now allowed to tax payers for prompt payment of State taxes, and prompt payment is enforced by the sixth section. This saving would create an additional fund of \$10,000. The saving by the reduction of the per centage for collection of the State taxes is estimated at \$40,000, and constitutes the third item of the sinking fund—making in all about \$110,000.

The important features of this project are as follows:—1st, it imposes no new taxes, unless the substitution of a small tax in lieu of military trainings, which cannot justly be regarded as such, be so considered; 2, it economises the collection of the State taxes; 3, it enforces the prompt payment of taxes, by imposing 5 per cent. upon such as neglect to pay at the time appointed; 4th, the fund thus constituted will amount annually to the sum of \$110,000, beside the interest annually accruing upon the State loans purchased by the fund, and which interest is to be added to the fund, to be appropriated to the same purpose; 5th, this fund will increase at compound interest, and by the addition of the interest accruing upon the stock, purchased also at compound interest, in such a ratio that, in the space of about 55 years, it would entirely extinguish the State debt. The power of the fund so created can only be properly appreciated, when it is considered that it would require the appropriation of \$500,000 annually for a period of eighty years to accomplish the payment of the State debt. Another feature worth considering in connection with the consideration of this bill is the fact that the taxes of the people would be paid with more cheerfulness when any prospect shall be afforded of a sinking fund. It would also put the State credit upon a solid basis, and bring up the State stocks to par in a few years.

Slavery in the New Territory.

The following is a copy of the bill read in place, some days ago, on the subject of Slavery, by Mr. Lawrence of the Senate:—"WHEREAS, By the late treaty between Mexico and the United States, the latter has become possessed of a large and extended territory, for which Congress, at its present or some subsequent session, will be called upon to legislate. And whereas, while the great mass of the people of this State believe that Congress has no power over the question of slavery as it exists in the States, and are willing to leave it where the Constitution found it, hoping soon to see it peacefully abolished by the efforts of those directly interested; they are opposed to its extension beyond its present geographical limits. Therefore—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, (if the House of Representatives concur,) That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote for the incorporation of the principles of the Ordinance of 1787 into all the bills for the Government of Territory now free.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

LOCOFOCOISM.

A pretty specimen of radical locofocoism was exhibited in the Ohio Legislature upon the counting of the votes for Governor of that State. The Locofoco members, or a portion of them, desired to prevent the election of Gov. Ford from being legally declared, but the Speaker of the Senate, who was required to perform that service, promptly discharged his duty. Mr. Archbold pronounced the Speaker "a perjured villain!" Mr. Whitman, shaking his fist, and advancing toward the Speaker's desk, shrieked out "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, Mr. SPEAKER, I order you!—I command you!—in the name of the People, to come down! You have violated your oath, sir! You are a coward and a perjured villain, sir!" After the Senators had retired, the Speaker of the House, called that body to order. Mr. Montfort—shaking his cane—responded: "Order! hell! sir!"

These fellows are the representatives of Ohio Locofocoism.

ABOLITION OF FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.—The Lower House of Congress has performed one good act that would redeem it in the estimation of every good citizen, if it failed to pass any other during the present session. It has adopted an amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill, to abolish that abominable and degrading practice of flogging seamen in the American Navy, the very place where manliness of character and individual self-respect are most required. The amendment was adopted by a vote of two to one—an evidence that the popular feeling is decidedly against the odious practice.

Hon. Henry Clay received quite a severe wound in the head by a fall in New Orleans a few days since. We are pleased to learn that he is fast recovering.

During the recent cold weather, a woman in Plymouth township, Luzerne county, and a man and his wife while sleighing near Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, were frozen to death.

"Virtue, Liberty, & Independence."

This is the most appropriate heading which can be given to the annexed correspondence. It will be seen that our kind hearted city friends, not fully understanding the noble virtue, Republican simplicity and manly independence of our worthy and truly democratic Governor, proposed to compliment him by presenting to his amiable lady an elegant Silver Tea Service! While we cannot but admire the uniform generosity of our liberal city friends, we are almost disposed to laugh at them in this instance for their lack of discernment. A Silver Tea Service for old "Bill Johnston" of Armstrong! Why the sturdy Republican would not use a thing of the kind if he had twenty of them! A service of substantial Stone Ware would have been vastly more appropriate.

But, seriously, Governor Johnston has set an example on the occasion under consideration, worthy the imitation of all public men. Being imbued with the true Republican spirit, and a commendable sympathy for the wants of the needy, he nobly foregoes the gratification of a natural pride in deference to the democratic notions and habits of his fellow-citizens, and in order that the poor and the needy may be benefited. Without further comment, we invite attention to the following correspondence:

CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13th, 1849.

WM. F. JOHNSTON, Governor of Penn'a: SIR—The undersigned, on behalf a large number of your personal and political friends of this city and county, cherishing a lively interest in the prosperity of our noble old Commonwealth, and having noticed with great satisfaction the generous and indefatigable exertions and personal sacrifices which were made by your Excellency during the late campaign, resulting in the redemption of the "Old Keystone State," deem it proper to return to you (the people's choice,) their hearty thanks, and ask of you the privilege of presenting to your lady a Silver Tea Service, as a small acknowledgment of the eminent services you have rendered to your native State.

Will you do us the favor to intimate at what time it will suit your convenience to receive this testimonial of the regard of

Dear sir, your Friends, and Obedient Servants, S. R. WARRINGTON, WILLIAM G. HEYL, WETHERILL LEE, DANIEL J. COCHRAN, JOHN THOMASON, JOHN H. WITHERS.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20, 1849.

To Messrs. Warrington, Heyl, Lee, Cochran, Thomason and Withers.

GENTLEMEN—Your kind letter on behalf of yourselves and others, personal and political friends, requesting the privilege of presenting to Mrs. Johnston a silver tea service, as an acknowledgment of the services rendered by me in the political campaign in Pennsylvania, has been duly received.

This testimonial of friendship and esteem is tendered in so delicate a manner, that my feelings dispose me to accept the flattering donation; yet a consciousness that I did nothing more than my duty as a member of the Whig party, and that my exertions received the approbation of a majority of the virtuous, honest and intelligent portion of my fellow citizens, has more than compensated me for any labor or service performed. To have been humbly instrumental in producing results fraught with innumerable blessings to the people and the country; such as the re-establishment of a sound republican policy, the increased happiness, comfort and welfare of our population, and the renewed confidence of high-minded men in democratic institutions, shall ever be esteemed a privilege instead of a laborious duty.

Deeply sensible of the disinterested friendship which prompted the tender of an elegant gift, and persuaded that my kind friends will duly appreciate the motive, I most respectfully decline the intended present, but beg leave to suggest that the fund be appropriated to some more useful end, as being equally satisfactory to me and honorably gratifying to the donors.

If not deemed impertinent, may I request that a portion of the money be placed in the hands of the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Rev. John Street, and Mr. W. J. Mullen, noble minded and worthy gentlemen, who will distribute it in deeds of charity, and that the residue be given to such other objects as your better judgments and knowledge may indicate. Tendering my cordial thanks for the kindness manifested, with a sincere hope that health and prosperity may accompany all your walks in life,

I remain, most truly and sincerely, your friend, WM. F. JOHNSTON.

In accordance with the wish of the Governor, the Committee met on the 23d inst. and divided the fund into sixteen charitable donations.

Gen. Cass was elected U. S. Senator on the 20th inst., by the Legislature of Michigan. The vote stood 44 to 36. Twenty-two democrats voted with the Whigs.

The Whigs of the Kentucky Legislature have nominated Henry Clay for the U. S. Senate. The election takes place on the first of February.

Ohio. Seabury Ford, has been inaugurated Governor of Ohio. So Locofocoism has been again thwarted in its attempts to resist the popular will.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal. HARRISBURG, Jan. 27, 1849.

DEAR COLONEL:—The session, for two weeks awfully dull, begins to wake up. During the past six days several matters of public importance have been brought before the Legislature, yet the all absorbing question has been the resolution offered in the House by Mr. Laubach, in relation to the unsigned bills of last session in the State Department. On its first being offered little was said, but when it came up after having slept a day or two, Mr. Speaker Packer opened and gave the Governor's friends an insight as to the real object of the move—which is impeachment! Though not very alarming the effect was somewhat startling, to democrats as well as whigs, for no one supposes that such an idea can be seriously entertained. The opponents of the administration will, undoubtedly, endeavor to make all the capital they can out of the matter, but the idea of impeachment is rather too strong a joke.

Well, a few more days passed, and after some caucusing the opposition were prepared for battle. Accordingly, on Wednesday the resolution was called up and Mr. McCalmont made a set speech, exhibiting considerable talent and ingenuity. He was followed by Mr. Ball, who spoke for half an hour, bringing out some new features in the case that did not appear to have been looked for by the opposition. He asserted that the bills in question had not been presented to Ex-Gov. Shunk at all. He further stated that there was not a scratch of a pen in the Secretary's office to show that the bills were ever brought there, and Gov. Johnston had not the least official notice of their having ever been passed by the Legislature. Mr. Little spoke after Mr. Ball and made a legal argument in favor of investigation into the matter. He replied to a portion of Mr. Ball's remarks and stated that he had been informed that the bills were actually delivered to Gov. Shunk.

Mr. Cornyn then got the floor and addressed the House at some length, replying to the speeches of Messrs. Packer, McCalmont and Little. Considerable interest was felt on all sides to hear Mr. C., as it is generally understood that he is in the confidence and personal friend of Gov. Johnston. Another reason—though a new member, he was accredited to be a gentleman of fine ability, and he had not yet addressed the house; therefore all were anxious to hear him.

I need not tell you, who know Mr. C., that his argument was a strong and eloquent effort, characterized by a sound knowledge of the law and the constitution. He referred singly to the several points made by his opponents and combated them with ease, readiness and vigor. I have heard legal gentlemen of known ability express a conviction that the grounds assumed by him were correct, although lawyers of high standing in his own party differ with him on some points. His defence of the Governor, against the gratuitous and beforehand attacks of some of the party press were well timed and appropriate. He referred to the apparent organization that had been formed by the opposition to cry him down in advance and embarrass his administration. The resolution under consideration was one of these, and the Governor was called upon to act in the tripple capacity of Legislator, Judge and Executive. I do not pretend to follow or give an abstract of his speech, merely noticing some observations that occur to my memory. I suppose it will be published entire.

Mr. McCalmont rejoined after Mr. C. had concluded and Mr. Schoonover followed him till the hour of adjournment. Yesterday being petition day, the resolution was not reached. This morning it came up again and a lengthy discussion ensued. Mr. Schoonover concluding his remarks began on Wednesday. His was almost entirely of a political character. Mr. Ball's amendment (the same as the resolution that passed the Senate) was negatived; yeas 48, nays 49, and the resolution passed, yeas 51, nays 42, several Whigs voting for it in order to move a reconsideration to-morrow.

The Senate acted more sensibly, and passed a resolution requiring the Clerk to get the bills and certify that they were laws. There have been several other matters before the Legislature that are worthy of attention but my letter is already too long. Among these are propositions to stop Sunday travel, to allow negroes to vote, to stop all sale of ardent spirits, to elect the Judges, to recharter some dozen banks and to incorporate new ones, as well as a raft of divorces. There other matters you will notice in the reports of the Harrisburg and Philadelphia papers.

Dissolution of the Union.

The Philadelphia Inquirer remarks that, it is a fact worth noticing, that while certain restless and ambitious spirits of the South are busily engaged in an effort to get up a crisis, the great masses of the people North and South are not consulted in the slightest manner. The attachment to the Union everywhere throughout the Confederacy, except perhaps in South Carolina, was never stronger than at this moment. The press truly reflects the sentiments of the people in this matter, and we cannot name half a dozen public journals in the United States that sympathize with the ultras of the Southern Caucus or Convention. Why, then, should these men strive so earnestly to kindle excitement, fever and sectional prejudice? The masses are sound to the core. They love the Republic as it is, and the individual who with ambitious objects, or under a momentary excitement, would deliberately attempt to sever the Union, would justly merit the severest indignation of every true-hearted American.—The ultras should understand this condition of popular sentiment, and govern themselves accordingly.

"THE REPUBLIC," the Free Soil paper published in Philadelphia, has been discontinued.

Importation of Breadstuffs.

An independent farmer of the State of Delaware, who has read all Polk and Walker have to offer on the blessings of Free Trade to the farming interests, but who, finding it contrary to his own experience and knowledge, don't believe one word of it, recently had the curiosity to extract the starch or sizing from a yard of British plain Cottons (called "Ohio Extra Sheetings," though manufactured in England,) and weigh the product. The cloth weighed one-quarter of a pound; he washed the starch out of it and found it had lost 184 grains by the process. He then computed that if our whole Cotton crop were manufactured at home instead of being mainly sent abroad, and if our manufacturers stocked it as much as the British do, (but they don't begin to) the amount of Flour required for this single purpose would be equal to 2,500,000 bushels of Wheat. Instead of supplying this, however, to say nothing of the much greater quantity which our manufacturing population would consume while producing the cloth, we are now actually importing annually a large quantity of British Flour in the shape of cotton fabrics. The profit or wisdom of sending our Cotton and Flour to England to be made up into cloth for our own use, we never could imagine.—Tribune.

It is not alone in Cottons that English Flour is imported. It comes to us in every conceivable form of manufacture—in broadcloths, cutlery, silks, iron, hats, boots, &c. At least one-third of the value of every commodity sent to us from the old world, is made up of the eatables consumed in producing it. During the process of producing one hundred millions of manufactures, not less than thirty-three millions of agricultural products are consumed by the operatives and artisans employed in their production.

It is not alone in Cottons, therefore, that Flour is imported into this country from England. It comes to us (and beef and mear and potatoes, &c. with it) in every bar of iron, in every pen-knife, in every yard of broadcloth, in every hat, and in every other thing whose construction requires human agency. If all we now import should hereafter be manufactured here, our farmers instead of those in England, would supply the food and other materials, necessarily consumed during the process of manufacture.

Mileage and Pay of Members of Congress.

In the course of his speech, on Thursday last, Mr. Embree, of Indiana, gave the following table, which he had prepared from the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms:

Table with 2 columns: Description of mileage and pay, and Amount. Includes rows for aggregate amount of mileage received by twenty members, average amount for each member, and pay per day for each of the first and second terms.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Table with 2 columns: Description of mileage and per diem, and Amount. Includes rows for average amount of mileage and per diem of twenty members, average amount of mileage and per diem for each of the first and second terms, and average amount of mileage and per diem for each of the first and second terms for four Senators.

To HORACE GREELY, member from New York, are the people indebted for the original exposure, of the way in which Uncle Sam has been swindled in the matter of mileage, by the Honorables of Congress.

Since the publication, many of the members have taken up the valuable time of the House—time which ought to have been occupied in the deliberation upon, and settlement of questions of National policy, for which they were placed in the seats which they now, with questionable dignity, hold—in making grossly abusive attacks upon Mr. Greeley, who, throughout the whole controversy, has shown himself to be a gentleman in feeling as well as bearing. We hope for the credit of the men themselves, and the credit of the country, which is involved in the conduct and character of our legislators, that these men will no more show their guilt by snapping at him who has exposed their frauds to the gaze of the country.

THE NUMBER.—The New York Herald has taken the trouble to gather the statistics of the California emigration. It says that the whole number of emigrants who have left our ports thus far is 2,212, of which number 530 go by the way of Chagres, and 1682 via Cape Horn.