

From the Washington Union.
THE OLD MONSTER IN A TERN DISGUISE.

We informed our readers, soon after the inauguration of General Taylor, that the spirit of federalism still ruled the councils of the whig party, cloaked as it was in the meek and modest garb of no partyism. Subsequent events have proved that we were right, and no one now doubts that the dynasty, which rules the country in the name of General Taylor, carries its party animosities to a degree of bitter vindictiveness unprecedented in our history. Gradually it has unfolded its plans and purposes, until now it confessedly stands on the old whig platform, and openly advocates the obnoxious system of whig measures which the people have so often condemned. During the last presidential campaign the people of the United States had the power to shape the policy of the Executive; for they could make their voice heard and their will felt through the ballot-box; and then the whig party threw off its party insignia, and dared not assent to the democratic policy, or advocate any of the heresies of federalism. After the result of the November election was known, and the people were without power over the Executive for four years, the whig party began to remove the mask which it had worn—to take up its cost off-innings, and to prepare, in violation of its solemn pledges, for a return to the financial and commercial policy which has conferred so many benefits upon the people. In order to bribe the people of the Mississippi valley at their congressional elections, the administration offered an extravagant system of internal improvements. It made promises to destroy freestades, and to levy high tariff upon foreign imports, in order to secure the suffrages of the manufacturing States, and to bind to the fortunes of General Taylor the holders of money capital—the men who built up the federal party; and when it was overthrown, erected for its fragments the whig party, to be used as a weapon to make war upon the interests of labor, which are represented and sustained by the democratic party. In order to complete the system of federal measures, it is now proposed to embody the principles of the Bank of the United States in a new legislation more unjust and obnoxious, if possible, than the Bullion Bank, which made such a desperate struggle for its sustenance even with the government itself.

The leading idea of the new whig project originated, we believe, with Mr. Vice President Fillmore; and it has been put in practice in the State of New York. But it seems that Mr. Cingman, a member of Congress from North Carolina, has fallen into the hands of the Wall street brokers during a recent visit to the city of New York, and has been induced by them to bring Mr. Fillmore's scheme before the public as a national measure. The features of the project, as drawn by Mr. Cingman, do not differ in any material particulars from those of Mr. Fillmore's project. The slight differences are merely apparent; and they arise from a slight casual error, having to do with the technical details of the plan, which were pointed out by Mr. Cingman's visit to Wall street, and his vanity with the idea that he was really gaining a financial reputation by bringing forward a national financial project, when he was in fact only creating a system which had been for some time in practical operation in the State of New York, and which was recommended months ago as a national measure. The Wall street brokers have been much amused at the idea, and have made much use of it in the North Carolina congress, and without doubt many quiet speculators have been created by them. Mr. Cingman's scheme is embodied in Mr. Cingman's letter to *St. Louis Dispatch*. As we have said before, that scheme differs in no material particular from the one brought forward by Mr. Fillmore, which we are now to our readers some months since. But although there is nothing new in Mr. Cingman's letter, yet we regard the fact that he has reduced to writing it on a recent visit to New York as a sufficient determination on the part of the money changers, the holders of money capital, and the advocates of every illegitimate and special privilege, to use their utmost exertions to increase the power of banking institutions, and to appropriate to themselves, by means of fictitious credits and fictitious capital, an undue share of the national production. Mr. Cingman's letter is but a straw; yet it is a straw which shows how the wind blows. We are, therefore, induced by its appearance to reiterate the views we expressed in relation to Mr. Fillmore's substitute for a Bank of the United States. The plan is simply this: The State banks are to be permitted by an act of Congress to deposit with the Treasury Department of the United States government stock to any amount, and have their own notes to an equal amount, have their own notes to an equal amount registered and countersigned at the Treasury Department. The notes thus registered and countersigned are to be made receivable in payment for all public dues; and if they are not paid in specie on presentation by the banks issuing them, the Treasury Department may sell the stock deposited, to meet their payment. Mr. Cingman would embrace individual depositors of government stock, and require the Treasury Department, instead of registering and countersigning State bank notes to the amount of stock deposited, to issue "Treasury notes," endorsed by and payable in the first instance by the persons to whom they are delivered. It will be seen at once that money changing the name of the notes to be issued on government stocks deposited from "bank notes" to "Treasury notes" is no real departure from Mr. Fillmore's scheme, inasmuch as the notes to be issued on deposits of government stocks, whether they are called "bank notes" by Mr. Fillmore, or "Treasury notes" by Mr. Cingman, are to be presented for payment in the first instance to the persons or corporations depositing the stock, and having their issue or countersigned—the treasury being liable to meet them from the proceeds of the stocks deposited only when payment in specie has been refused. But it seems that Mr. Cingman intends that the Treasury Department shall be held answerable for the full amount of the notes issued, although the same are deposited to secure the treasury from any depreciation in the market and become sufficient to reimburse the government. If so, he has but added a most unjust and inequitable feature to the dangerous project of Mr. Fillmore.

DEFIANCE DEMOCRAT.



DEFIANCE, OHIO:
Saturday, November 2, 1849.

Advertisements intended for this paper MUST be handed in on Wednesday.

All Communications intended for this paper MUST be accompanied by the TRICK NAME of the Author, otherwise they will be laid under the table.

The Susquehanna County Bank has failed. Large amounts of its trash were recently paid out for wheat at Milan.

The above which we find in the last Toledo Republican, tells the usual story of a broken bank and a swindled public. This concern, located at Monroe, Pa., an out-of-the-way place, has not for many years been in good credit, its issues, in the commercial cities of that State, having stood at a discount of 2 per cent. furnish the very facilities which bankers and produce operators can easily obtain for their business in Ohio. Of late we have seen several of the notes of this bank in circulation here, and doubt not, that as usual our farmers are unfortunate enough to have some of this also on their hands.

Harrison's Panorama
Of Battles and Scenes in Mexico, is to be exhibited in the Court House on Friday and Saturday evenings, 21 and 23 inst. It is well spoken of by Western papers, and from that we think that it will afford an interesting and instructive entertainment.

Vote on the Constitution.
The entire vote in the State upon the Constitution, as taken from the office of Secretary of State, (except the counties of Medina and Warren, is
For a Convention, 141,225.
Against a Convention, 50,847.
Number of votes for Representatives, 229,072.
Majority in favor, 53,160, which will be increased by the returns from the two counties named. This statement we take from the Ohio Statesman.

I. P. E. Whedon, for many years past a citizen of Defiance, has sold his property here, and purchased the Lloyd tavern stand adjoining the town of Centre. Old Pat is right about the heart, and his only fault is in being a little too much attached to Whiggery for so clever a man. We trust that, with renewed health, he may have abundant success in his new enterprise.

Read the article from the Union, "The Minister in a thin Disguise," giving a description of a plan for a new fashioned U. S. Bank, to be brought forward the coming winter, and showing what Whiggery is up to whenever there is any prospect for increasing the privileges of Capital and Wealth.

James Dedro or Doddard was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary 21 years, for the murder of Cornelius Murphy, at Fort Wayne, a short time since.

Letters will be found in our paper this week from Californy, by Col. Weller, Gov. Shannon, and by a Fort Wayne gold soaker, of Col. L. G. Jones' company.

Gen SHRINER was re-elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Illinois on the 20th inst. His eligibility at this session will not be questioned.

ANDREW STEWART, of Pennsylvania, has, it is said, been appointed Minister to Brazil, in place of David Todd, of Ohio, recalled.

Gov. FORD has, by Proclamation, appointed November 29th as a day of Thanksgiving.

Two votes were given against a Convention in Lorain county.

The Elections in New York and Michigan take place next week. The prospects of the Democracy are good in both.

The Court of Common Pleas of Henry County commences on Tuesday next.

H. L. HOESER Esq., has retired from the commercial department of the Toledo Commercial Register.

The Vote for Canal Commissioner in Pennsylvania.—The following statement will give an approximation to the final vote for canal commissioner in this State:

Gambrie,	12,911	18,407
Franklin,	12,513	18,927
Shannon's majority,	18,548	

At Milan, I telegraphed yesterday, Oct. 29th, to report that a fire broke out in Milan, yesterday morning, consuming H. Chase's warehouse and other contents. A fire, the large warehouse of Stevens & Bryant, together with their books and papers, making a dreadful sweep along the railway tracks to the office, consuming that. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The directors of the Marine Bank, New Jersey, do not believe in the brokers.

Lengthy. We publish only such portions of it as we consider most interesting.—Jf.

I sent part of my freight up to Sacramento city with the men, yesterday. We all expect to leave in a day or two. We go high up on the job.

The American river and all its branches are much eroded. My location of healthy, and the prospect to do well, I think, is good. I feel confident that we can make from 1 to 2 ounces [each] per day, and we hope to do much better.

I went from this to Feather river, and was taken over by Capt. Sutton's team to the Feather river. We pitched our tent, and although the place where we were left had no reputation, we commenced hunting for gold. Like all new beginners our efforts were not very flattering the first few days, and a New Yorker who went out with me from that city left in disgust, the first 5 hours having satisfied him there was no gold in California. That was the first and last of his mining. We were not discouraged. I left to explore; the Dr. and Bennet bought a machine and informed themselves as to the localities where gold was found generally, and all about the business. They commenced work and did well, so much so that my company had the reputation of being the most lucky in the digging. The largest amount got out any one day with a machine and Shands was Nine ounces, and they were doing about that well when I left them, but the place was small and would soon run out. I have selected a place 20 miles above for the company. It requires 3 or 4 men to work a machine, and many days they could get no one to hire and consequently made little or nothing.

I have traced about 1500 miles since I left here, and explored a large portion of the mining country. During six weeks I slept on the ground, near the best grass I could get for my horse, with the saddle for my pillow, and a blanket for my covering. In these lone mountain solitudes, how often has thoughts rested for whole sleepless nights on family, friends and home, sweet home.— Still I have been blest with good health.— The mere business of mining is pleasant; you have regular meals, a good tent to sleep in; and washing out the gold is exciting. But I must say, the business of exploring is the hardest labor man can endure. To appreciate this, you must see the mountains to be passed and deep ravines to be entered.

As to California, there is but one thing to be said in its favor, that is the gold mines, and they are all and more than what has been represented, but it requires labor to get gold, and one half of those that have arrived cannot and will not endure the privations of mining. To expose themselves, they will give an unfavorable account of the mines; but you may rely upon it, they are all that they have been represented, being the richest gold mines the world has ever produced. But it is to be obtained by patient toil and industry, and the man who can and will labor and put up with the privations of a miner's life, cannot fail in two years to get enough to give him at least a handsome start in any business in the States.

But when you do justice to the mines, you have said all that can be said of this country. Instead of being the best, it is the worst climate in the world. I have seen the thermometer stand 120 degrees in the shade. It was so hot that no human being could labor.— The whole valley of the Sacramento is unhealthy, and with the most oppressive and disagreeable climate. I suffered more, a few nights ago, on this bay as I was coming down, from cold, than I did all last winter; the fact is I was almost chilled to death. The country never can be cut up into small farms, as in the States. Of all the emigrants here, I never met one but intends to leave as soon as he can make his "pile." Many of the old settlers get their pile, and have gone back. All are preparing to go, and no one thinks of remaining over one or two years, hoping in that time to make enough here.— All the Oregon men, as soon as they get 10 or \$20,000 go back.

Letter from Col. Weller.
We find the following letters from Col. Weller to M. C. Ryan, Esq., of Hamilton, in the Telegraph of that place. It will be seen that up to Sept. 2, Col. Weller had not received official notice of his deputation, by the cabinet who do the work of butchering in the name of Gen. Taylor.—Statesman.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
August 26, 1849.

My dear Michael—I was compelled to come up here on the last steamer, to attend to some public business, and consequently had no opportunity of overhauling the mail. I have no information from home, but presume there are letters for me at San Diego, which I will get on my return. I go to-morrow to Monterey, and after remaining there some 4 or 5 days, will go down to San Diego. The rumor is quite current here that I have been suspended. So far as my own personal interest is concerned, I have no tears to shed if this be true. This commission, however, will be broken up, and the boundary survey suspended for an indefinite period. I can readily find professional employment here, if I deem it much more profitable than this boundary service. It is true a great many lawyers are here, yet the business will prove very extensive.

This place is a very remarkable one. It has sprung up in a day. All nations are here represented. All orders of architecture known and unknown to the books, are here found. At least two thousand people lie in tents. Everybody is actively engaged in business, and moving with the velocity of a locomotive—and yet hundreds are returning from the mines, sick, broken down and dissatisfied. They are bound for home. A very small number of those who have come here will be gainers in the end. The climate of San Francisco is about as bad as I have ever seen. Since I have been here (a week) one requires woollen clothing, and an overcoat every day. At night three blankets at least are indispensable to one's comfort. The wind blows a gale every day from the north, and the 3rd is extremely annoying.

I go to-morrow to Monterey, and will there await the arrival of the steamer. If suspended, I may possibly remain in this country until next spring.

When I will return I cannot tell; it depends on luck and on me. But in a year from fall at least I will have here I think.

Letter from Gov. Shannon.
Below we give some extracts from a letter written by Gov. Shannon, now in California, to a friend in St. Clairsville, which we find in the Gazette of that place. The Governor has a very high opinion of the candidate and party of California, yet he expects that he and his company will be able to raise a "pile of the dust" before they had time to walk back to Ohio. His letter was written from San Francisco, dated Aug. 12th, and is a correct

lengthy. We publish only such portions of it as we consider most interesting.—Jf.
I sent part of my freight up to Sacramento city with the men, yesterday. We all expect to leave in a day or two. We go high up on the job.

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PROCLAMATION BY THE GOV. FOR A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

It was resolved by the General Assembly, on the 21st of March, A. D. 1849, that the Governor be requested to appoint a day of general thanksgiving throughout the state, and to confer with the Executives of other states in order to secure, as nearly as possible, the observance of the same day throughout the Union.

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of this resolution, I SEABURY FORD, Governor of the State of Ohio, do set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, throughout the State of Ohio.

The Divine goodness, our dependence, precious and increasing usage, and its own useful adaptations, recommend the observance of such a day. Then let grateful acknowledgments go up to Heaven from every heart, from domestic altars, and all our places of public worship.

Let God be praised for the blessings of His Providence and of His grace; for civil, social and religious privileges continued through another year.

With thanksgiving let us associate confession of unworthiness, and deplore the prevalence of vice and irreligion. Let us supplicate forgiveness and needed grace, that the goodness of God may lead us to repentance; that from His judgments we may learn righteousness, and that we may be exalted and prospered by Him.

Let us implore His choicest gifts upon the other States of our Union—and pray that he will extend to our citizens and to the inhabitants of the world, the blessings of freedom, intelligence, virtue and religion, and impart to all "the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free."

IT TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State of Ohio, to be affixed at Columbus, this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, in the seventy-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.
By the Governor,
SEABURY FORD.
SAMUEL GALLOWAY, Secretary of State.

A NEW CURRENCY FOR THE WEST.—We learn, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, that Messrs. E. W. Dancer & Co., of New York, are preparing to furnish the West with a currency in the shape of drafts, payable at sight. These drafts are regularly engraved, with engraved denominations in the corners, 5's, 10's and 20's, and although drawn like other drafts, yet having the general semblance of bank notes, they require an attentive examination to distinguish them from bank bills. These drafts are expressly intended to be used in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio and Tennessee, in the purchase of produce, and will circulate from hand to hand precisely like bank notes.

One of the Wonders of Modern Times is the foundation and growth of the new State of Deseret, the great interior basin of California.—Four years ago not a solitary white man had fixed his abode in this State. Now more than sixty thousand people, with a city and towns, manufactures, and all the needful elements of comfort and happiness are collected and organized into a sovereign State, with a well-ordered constitution, a regular system of judicial tribunals, and an efficient executive authority. Other circumstances that the usual natural flow of emigration, it is true, have contributed to the peopling of the country; but the fact that a mere desert, in so short a time, should be made exhibit all the thriving indications of civilization which attend old and well-ordered communities, is another wonderful mark of the peculiar genius and energy which distinguish the people of this country from all others, and which makes prosperity an attendant wherever they wander and choose to set their feet.—Phil Ledger.

Gallantry.—Formerly, when a lady was bled in Spain, her lover purchased of the surgeon, at an enormous price, bandages or any cloth on which the blood had fallen.

Peter Pence.—The amount of money collected among the Roman Catholics of the N. W. Diocese, for the relief of the Pope as officially announced, was \$62,267 50.

Rev. D. S. ANDERSON, (Presbyterian) will preach in the Court House Sunday 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. A.

Matrimonial.

MARRIED.—In this place on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Foly, at the Catholic Church, Mr. WENDEN BAUMANN, to Miss ELIZABETH RATH, all of Defiance.

On the morning of October 23d, by the Rev. J. Blaupied, ISAAC PEPPER of Kenton, and Miss JANE WINTERS, of the vicinity.

By the above announcement, it will be seen that the editor of the Herald came in not only for a share of the cake, but for the bride herself, and he thinks that the two felicities present and prospective, connected with the interesting event, are quite bracing, and will go very far by way of balancing the effects of the recent whig victory in Hardin county.—Kenton Herald.

Buffalo Market.

Buffalo, Oct. 31—4 P. M.
Last season the Canal closed on the 9th December. The quantity of wheat in store at this point will vary but little from 600,000 bushels. The month ensuing is the season when eastern millers purchase extensively for their winter supplies and it is possible that present rates may be sustained. On this point there is a difference of opinion among holders, and some are disposed to give way to the views of buyers, whilst others are firm in the conviction that the present, if not better rates will be obtained. The market is very dull to-day—some 750 bush good Mich. sold at 4 3/4 and 300 do choice Ohio 4 1/4. In wheat we heard of the sale 2766 bush. Southport spring at 62 1/2 and 1600 better quality 65. Corn in moderate request with sales 3600 bush. high mixed Mich 49c. Highwines firm at 24 with sales of 120 cks. No change in other articles worthy of note. Canal freight 66 1/2 on flour to Albany; 12c on wheat and 11 on corn.

DEFIANCE PRICE CURRENT.

Flour, per bush,	25
Wheat, per bush,	37
Corn,	25
Do,	25
Do,	40
Do,	25
Butter, (good) per lb.,	12 1/2
Do, (poor) do,	11
Salt, per bush,	1 50