[illegible]

[illegible] Washington, Jan. [illegible]

[illegible] Congress will be among the great [illegible] of the present session. The Abolitionists of the North and West, together with the Free-soilers and other pro-slavery agitators, [illegible] political parties, Whig, Democratic, Free-soil, [illegible] Congress the Compromise measures [illegible] in the Senate of Congress, by [illegible] votes.

California will be admitted as a State into the Union, with her present Constitution; but she will be alone amongst her compatriots.

The slave trade and Slave pens will be abolished, as they ought long since to have been, from the District of Columbia;—

Texas will have her western boundary contracted, and Congress will assume her State debt in consideration thereof,—or, perhaps, a *specific* sum may be settled upon.

Territorial governments will be given to New Mexico, Deseret, and probably Jacinto, without the "Wilmot Proviso." It is, however, supposed by some persons that the Wilmot Proviso will be attached to the Compromise. If it should be, the *Compromise* is, of course, destroyed, and General Taylor will have to interpose the Veto, *to save the Union.* A very good reason. But will it be satisfactory to his Northern friends, who supported him because he was pledged not to Veto the "Wilmot Proviso?" That Gen. Taylor will veto a Wilmot Proviso, if it comes to him, is not doubted now; and a great struggle will be made by the Truman Smiths and Tom Corwins, who told the people of the North that they had Gen. Taylor's pledge, in black and white, that he would not veto the Wilmot Proviso, to prevent the passage of the Proviso.

Mr. Calhoun is not yet able to resume his seat in the Senate. What his course will be in regard to the Compromise is not positively known. Judging, however, from the tone and temper exhibited the other day by his peculiar friends, he will strenuously oppose it, and he will be backed by the Hales, the Corwins and the Sewards and perhaps some of the Smiths of the Senate.

The Tariff question is scarcely ever spoken of.—It will hardly be agitated at all this session.

But very few of the President's nominations have been acted on by the Senate yet, nor will they be, I presume, until the President or some one authorized to speak for the administration, acknowledges that the removals have been made for political difference of opinion, or until Mr. Bradbury's resolution calling *on the President for the reasons for removals* has been disposed of and answered. The rule will not apply to appointments made to fill vacancies.

Mr. Buchanan is here and I doubt not *will exert* great influence in settling the agitating question that now threatens the Union. We need more of such men in a crisis like the present one.

DESTRCUTIVE FIRE.

At about four o'clock, yesterday morning, the premises No. 218 Main street, occupied by Mr. COMPTON, as a *dry-good store, were discovered to* be on fire, in the second story. Thence it spread to the Crockery and Glassware establishment of Wightman and Beckworth, No. 216 and to the Drug store occupied by John H. Coleman and the assignees of L. S. Reynolds, No. 220. The dry-goods concern of R. L. Sherman, No. 214 also suffered in its upper stories, but the stock was chiefly damaged by the flood of water poured upon it. The stock was very heavy, about $25,000 in value, and was insured as follows:—$2,000 in the Howard $5,000 in the Union Mutual, $3,500 in the Protection, Hartford, $2,000 in the Ætna, $5,500 in the Hartford, and $5,000 in the Columbia—in all, $25,000.

M. Compton, Dry-Goods, lost about $16,000, about two-thirds of which was insured. Evans' Daguerrian Gallery occupied the second and third stories of this building. Insured in the Genesee Mutal for $1,000, which will fall short of covering the loss.

Wightman & Beckworth, Crockery and Glassware—*lose chiefly by removal. The insurance is* $3,000 in the Lexington Company, which will fully meet the damage. In the second and third stories of this building were the law office of George Colt, Jr., and the paint-shop of——Shadake. The former lost a valuable library and his office furniture, and the latter all his stock, materials, tools, etc.—Neither, we believe, was insured.

On the corner of Swan and Main was the extensive drug store, lately occupied by L. S. Reynolds, and at the time of the fire, by J. H. Coleman. This building is destroyed, the walls having fallen in.—Coleman's stock was insured for $1,800—$800 in the Howard, N. Y. The assignees of L. S. Reynolds, were insured for $8,000—$3000 in the Buffalo Mutual, and $5,000 in the Deleware Mutual. In *the second story was the office of Bro. Wallis and* Wilcox, whose loss is not large.

The four stores were owned by George Colt, Esq., and the heirs of the late Hon. Charles Townsend.—they were insured for $6,000—$3,000 in the Northwestern Company, and a like amount in the Hartford.

The Commercial states the probable loss, entire, at about $45,000.

Owing to the intensity of the cold, the mercury standing below *zero*, the scarcity of water and the dilatory ringing of the bells, *the fire was not extinguished* as soon as it would probably have been, under other circumstance. The best Fire-department in the world, and, in point of efficiency, ours need yield the palm to none, must have felt the effect of these exigencies. The little tinkling nuisance, on the Lower Market, has no claim to the title of an alarm bell, for a city the size of ours, yet it was the *only one rung, for nearly half an hour, after the fire* was first discovered. As for water, we presume it will require a few more fires, like this, to awaken our people to the necessity of having a supply, which can be depended upon. Until then we must depend upon the carts.—*Buffalo Courier.*

NEW-YORK & ERIE RAILROAD.—This important work is making rapid progress toward its termination and as link after link is connected with it, the amount of business is correspondingly increasing, by its bringing into connection a large extent of country.—There can be now no doubt of the design of the company to extend it through to the lake, in this county, *according to the requirements of the charter;* and to save the three million lien, amounting, including interest, to some five million dollars, it is necessary that a single track should be *completed through* in six years from the 5th of May, 1845, which will be one year from next May. It would appear as if this was a short time to accomplish so much in, but it is understood that the most difficult part of this is completed, and they will be able to push forward the remaining portion much more rapidly. The *Tribune* says the directors have passed a resolution "to complete the road to *Dunkirk* on the Lake as soon as possible, and ordered the Contract Committee to make a contract to that effect. The route will be partly on the old line and partly a deviation from it.—The estimated cost is $2,100,000 from Hornelsville, or $1,600,000 from Corning. Several parties of contractors have been negotiating for some time past with the Company for the building of the last section of this road, and there will be no difficulty in making the contracts, excepting to decide which company to give them to."

The law of '48, releasing them from the $3,000,000 lien, was on condition of their constructing the road to *Lake Erie in Chautauque County,* but does not specify the point. There is no doubt, however, that Dunkirk is the point designated by the company *to be reached.*

It is not yet officially published what route will be taken, but a corps of engineers have been engaged *in surveying a more northern route,* during the past year, and it is generally supposed that a partial deviation to a northerly route will be made; to what extent is unknown. It is understood that a *better* grade is found, and the distance materially shortened.

A deviation from the original design in the location of the road, will of course disappoint many located on the line at first contemplated; and the petitions have been numerous to the Legislature to compel them to contruct the road on that line. We suppose, however, that this question is entirely subject to the discretion of the company, without a special act of legislation, as they do not design leaving the southern tier of counties, which their charter designates. They will probably avoid coming before the Legislature for any changes of the charter lest will unwillingly push through their work, to accomplish it, if possible, within the time and contingent limit of time.

P. S. It is reported that the Hungarian Kossuth dined upon the Hungarian Slave Mixture which leaves the Mississippi this city of Cheap, passing up Little Washington, the Hungarian Congress of Democratic politicians, [illegible] Washington, [illegible] Washington, [illegible] Washington.

[illegible]

AWFUL EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE!

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—3 P. M.

An awful explosion occurred here this morning, the full particulars of which, at the present writing, it is impossible to give. The accident occurred at about half past 7 o'clock, by the bursting of a new boiler, just laid in the printing-press and machine shop of Mr. A. B. Taylor, No. 3, Hague street, within a character-line of Pearl street. As soon as the explosion took place, the whole building, which was five stories high, was actually lifted from its foundation to a height of six feet, and when it reached that elevation, it tumbled down, crushing amid the ruins a great many people. The exact number we have not been able to ascertain.

So great was the force of the explosion, that fragments of the building were scattered in every direction. The windows in the neighborhood were broken, and a large portion of the front wall of the building was thrown with tremendous force into the houses opposite. As near as can be estimated, there were some 100 or more persons in the building at the time of the catastrophe—scattered throughout the machine shop and the hat factory, as well as a bindery, in both of which a great many men and girls were usually employed.

The number of persons killed is dreadful to contemplate. Various opinions are afloat in regard to the cause of the explosion. But the most generally received one is, that the boiler which burst was imperfect. The proprietors state that it is a new boiler, and that the frost last night caused it to explode when fired up this morning.

William E. Merrill of Hose Company No. 14 was killed. He was dreadfully mangled, his features being scarcely recognisable. C. Jessup, assistant engineer, badly injured.

Amid the confusion which prevailed, the crying of the wounded—the wailings of the relations of those who were known to have been in the building at the time of the explosion—the noise of the engines, and the inquiries of the friends of the workmen, and the dust, smoke and excitement which prevailed, we found it impossible to get any reliable statement of anything connected with the awful catastrophe.

Mr. Cripper, the Chief Engineer in the machine shop has not been heard of since the explosion up to this hour. It is thought that he is among the killed.

At 11 o'clock we visited the Fourth Ward Station *House, and found several persons there in cots, who* had been severely but is is hoped not mortally injured. Among the men there were Charles Dougherty, John Thomas of Engine 19, and "a boy named Flood." Seven persons who were taken out of the ruins were taken to the Hospital.

In the machine shop and hat shop together, there were usually about 130 hands employed. Probably there were from 100 to 120 men and boys present at the time of the explosion.

Up to 12 o'clock, about 30 had been taken out, so that there must be some 60 or 70 there still.

There were at 12 o'clock a number of voices heard under the ruins. Their cries before noon were most piteous. It is feared that a large majority of those under the ruins are either crushed to death or drowned from the immense quantity of water poured in.

At a quarter to 12 o'clock there were three taken out, these poor fellows were dripping wet and shivering fearfully.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—7 P. M.

The shock of the explosion was felt in Broadway ½ of a mile from the scene of the disaster. Great excitement still prevails in the neighborhood.—Great exertions are being made to clear away the rubbish to recover the bodies. Owing to the fire burning, much water has been thrown on the ruins and it is feared some have been drowned. One little boy aged ten, and a German were rescued this afternoon. A portion of Hall & Son's Soap Factory was blown up 60 feet. The boiler was *not* new; it had been on a boat and repurchased for the factory, and was there used for the first time this morning. The building was valued at $15,000—6 stories high, and owned by Messrs Harper & Brothers, publishers; machinery was valuable and all destroyed. The Hatters had not got to work except two and they *escaped. Altogether, 40 bodies have been taken* from the ruins either dead or wounded—some horribly mutilated. The number remaining in the ruins not known—supposed to be about 60.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—7 P. M.

The excitement still increases, in itensity at the scene of the explosion. The crowds collected around, eager to obtain further information as to their friends, seem to require the utmost efforts of the police for their control. Up to 4 P. M. there had been 31 dead bodies recovered. Most of those taken *from the ruins were stiff and frozen.* 150 laborers were at work on the ruins, and the Mayor employs others to replace them when tired. They have nearly reached the basement floor, where at the time of the accident about 25 men were employed.

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS IN CHIHUAHUA.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 18th inst., copies from a Chihuahua paper of the 20th November, particulars of the fate of the Americans who fell into the hands of Apaches in Oct. The Apaches had offered to exchange them for Indians captured by the Mexicans, and the Governor of Chihuahua consented. But it does not appear that the exchange was effected.—The captured *Americans* numbered thirty-one; of whom ten escaped, and six were dead, most likely killed in a fight in attempting to get away; the fate of the remainder was unknown. Whether the party were California emigrants, of guerilleros in the service of Chuhuahua, does not appear.

A letter from Chihuahua, to a gentleman in St. Louis, dated Nov. 6th, says 1,150 persons had died there of cholera in 21 *days. Only three were foreigners.* The epidemic has disappeared.

AN ELOPEMENT.—*We learn that last week* a woman from Franklin, Pa., left that place where she had a husband and three childred living, and arrived at Jamestown, where on the next morning she was joined by a man from the former place, who had left a wife and five childred. Having procured a conveyance they proceeded to Forestville. From there they went to Palmer's, about a mile this side of Forestville. To this place they were pursued by the husband of the renegade wife, in company with an officer, who took his discontented spouse and returned via this *place to her desolate home.* Variety is said to be "the spicie of life," and in such cases as this, it is perhaps the *pepper* likewise.—*Fredonia Censor.*

FRAUD UPON A GIRL.—The Courier de la Louisieanne tells an awful fraud, perpetrated on a young English girl who arrived in New Orleans not long since. Being in want of employment she went to an intelligence office, and was employed by a well dressed person to take of two young children. After obtaining possession of her, the poor creature was seduced into a marriage, and passed a day or two in quiet. Ere long, however, she was informed of the fact, that the marriage was a fraud, and on applying *to the courts for relief discovered* that the person who had deceived her was not only a swindler but a mulatto. To make her case yet harder all her apparel was detained to satisfy claims against the villain who had thus injured her. Unless we mistake the penalty of such an offence in Louisiana is death.

MORMON COIN.—Captain Reeder, of the steamer Whirlwind, has shown us a specimen of California gold, in the shape of a Mormon coin. Its weight is about fifteen pwts Troy, its current worth among the *Mormons twenty dollars. Its circumference is* that of a Spanish half doubloon. One side bears the inscription "Holiness to the Lord," with the All-seeing *Eye*, surmounted by the prophet's cap, on the reverse appear the letters C. S. L. C. P. C. the grasp of fellowship, with the date (1849) and value of the piece. It is clumsy, and in execution without merit. —*Cin. Dispatch.*

THE VARIOLOID IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati *Nonpareil* of the 17th says:

"It is estimated that 8000 persons, or nearly one-fifteenth of the whole population, have had the small pox or variloid during the last four months. It is spreading to a considerable extent in Covington and Newport. Like the Cholera it bears a milder form now than it did in 1849—3 when it followed in the wake of that dreadful scourge.

SENATOR FOOTE.—Some years since, an old Senator G. was returning to his residence in Germantown, from a fête which had broken out in a neighboring farmer's house, he was assailed, rather unceremoniously, by a embassy of the fair sex, and without a preparatory word, thus "Sir[illegible], how is [illegible] the good citizens of Germantown interested in congratulating the country that in nominating the pure patriotic hero?" With an expression that [illegible] to the end of the [illegible] "Young man, you had better take [illegible]

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1850.

☞ In order to get the "Receipts and Expenditures" of the County into our paper, we have been compelled to leave out many of our advertising friends.

SOME CHEER, TOO.—Gallant little Bedford has a representative in our Legislature, in the person of the gentleman whose name heads this article, that she may well be proud of. His recent speech upon the bill granting extraordinary privileges to the Reading Railroad, is one of great power and eloquence, and a withering exposition of one of the most infamous bills ever offered in our Legislature. *If we mistake not, such talent and fidelity as* Mr. C. displays will not escape the notice of the Democracy of the State. Higher honors are in reserve for him.

LAKE STILL OPEN.—Although we are now well into *February*, the last month of *winter*, the lake has not commenced to freeze over, and our harbor has comparatively little ice in it. On Saturday last the Propeller *Manhattan* came in on her way up. She was well loaded with freight and passengers; since then we have had a violent snow-storm, and two or three days of pretty cold weather —not enough, however, *to form much ice;* and at present *writing, (Thursday P. M.) the sun is out warm;* and under its genial rays, it can be truly said our prospect of sleighing is becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less."

☞ Our correspondent's miscellaneous selections came very opportune. The thrilling tale of "Circumstantial Evidence" shall find a place in our next.

GONE TO CALIFORNIA.—Erie has contributed two more of her citizens to the tide of emigration setting towards the shores of the Pacific in the persons of Messrs. Wm Justice and Albert Hardy. Both of these young gentlemen left for San Francisco on Monday.

VERY MUCH IN CHARACTER.—The *Gazette* can't tell whether it is in favor of Mr. Clay's compromise or not. It cannot "say that it approves or disapproves" of such an adjustment; and *as to the question whether they* (the resolutions) "propose the best method of reaching the end had in view," it says "*perhaps they do—perhaps not* —we do not profess, just now, to be able to determine." That's non-committal at any rate, and withal very much in character. That print never yet whistled until its managers got sight of the political vane to see which way the wind blew.

LEGISLATIVE.—We have looked over the proceedings of our legislature for the past week for something of interest to our readers, but in vain. Nothing of general importance has taken place in either branch, hence we have not deemed it worth while to devote our space in that way.

PLANK ROADS—WILL THEY PAY?—In conversation with a country friend the other day, he expressed a doubt as to the stock of plank roads ever becoming a profitable investment. Of course we demured from such an idea, and although we could not speak from actual knowledge, yet we assured him that so far as our reading extended, every one yet *constructed had yielded from 12 to 25 per* cent. on the interest. Five miles of this species of road were recently laid down in our neighboring county of Chautauque, from Laona to Dunkirk, and we learn from the *Censor* that this road has paid 25 per cent. Now we assert that *five miles of road could not be built in any* direction from Erie that would not be traveled more than the road spoken of. The principal business of that section of Chautauque county is transacted at Fredonia, and not Dunkirk, consequently but a very small portion of the farmers of that section ever make use of this road.—Such would not be the case with any five or ten miles of *road leading into Erie. In regard to some of the other* New York plank roads, we find the following in one of our exchanges which, we think, fully answers our inquiry, *will they pay:*

The Waterville and Utica road, 19 miles long, cost $41,000, *dividend just declared of 10 per cent.*, payable to stockholders 1st of May. 10 per cent. laid by for repairs, &c.

Utica and Bridgewater road, 20 miles long, cost $40,000, pays 25 per cent. regularly.

The Boonville road pays 22 per cent., and the Whitestown road about 25 per cent.

The Fonda and Johnstown road, four miles long cost $3,000, pays 50 per cent. regularly.

Again, in another we find that—

The New York companies generally divide about ten per cent. per annum; besides laying up a fund annually, supposed to be sufficient for the renewal of the road by the time the plank are worn out. The Rome and Oswego road cost $91,000 and the receipts for the first year were about $17,000 or nearly 16 per cent.

The Syracuse road has paid from twelve to fifteen per cent. during the three years it has been in use, and during that time there has been out of the receipts a new track lain for two miles along side of what was before a single track, and besides there was a surplus of $7,000 in the treasury on the first of February last. The price of the stock was $100 per share, but only $80 per share were paid in. It is now said to be worth $110 per share and hard to get at that.

THE FIRST DISCORDANT NOTE.—The Boston *Post* says the New Bedford *Mercury* is the first and only Taylor paper in Massachusetts that dissents from the doctrine *of the California message.* It says—

"We respect Gen. Taylor, but we should not respect ourselves if we did not protest against his non-intervention, let-alone-scheme." * * * "Let every whig stand firm upon this doctrine (the Wilmot proviso), whatever may be the views of the President and his cabinet."

Massachusetts is *one* ahead of Pennsylvania in this respect. Not "the first discordant note" have we yet heard from the Delaware to the Lake, although there is not a whig paper in the State that has not denounced this "let-alone" doctrine of the President time and again.

HOLD YOUR BREATH!—The London *Standard* calls Gen. Taylor "the ablest man in the United States," and classes "Webster *and* Lawrence as the really great men of the republic."—*Boston Post.*

Yes, "hold your breath"—the *Standard* is right. Webster said the nomination of Taylor "was not fit to be made," and *truth is* always an evidence of *greatness.* Taylor says we are at "peace with *all* the world and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the *rest* of mankind." Who but a great man could have perpetrated *such* a bull without ever having seen Ireland. And as to Lawrence, why he has recently proved his claims to greatness beyond cavil. At a public dinner in London recently, he was *called upon for a speech*, and *in* complying, made use of the following language:

"The Americans were Anglo-Saxons as well as Englishmen. They were older than his fellow-countrymen; but *previous* to the year 1776, *he*, in common with his countrymen, had the same pride and glory in the British name that any British subject could entertain that night".

As *Mr. Lawrence is only* about 50 years old, he could not have been born for at least 20 years after the period he speaks of as having had so much "pride and glory in the British name." Great man, that Lawrence; evidently thinks he's older than his daddy!

A CANDIDATE FOR A MAD HOUSE.—William Lloyd Garrison sent a letter to the Abolition Convention in New York last week, in which he urged that:

"The time has come to preach disunion, on the highest moral and religious grounds. The constitution of the United States is a 'covenant with death and hell.'—In the name of God, of Christ, of humanity, of liberty, it must be denounced and repudiated by all who revere God, love Christ, regard humanity, and cherish liberty. It remains to be seen how the people of the North will meet this issue."

William Lloyd Garrison is fitter for a mad-house, than the consolation of reasonable people.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.—In these temperance lecturing times, we do not know whether we ought to acknowledge the receipt of a "very mild" bottle of pure Port Wine, from our friend, T. W. Moore, or not; but as the cobbler is of the proper color, and the best in town, so far as our knowledge extends, we may venture to say to those who believe with us that the *end of such things* consists in the *means*, and not in the *end*, that they will find the end of [illegible]

MR. CLAY'S COMPROMISE RESOLUTIONS.

As a matter of general interest, in the present aspect of the slave question, we give below the resolutions offered in the Senate, the other day, as a basis of compromise between the North and the South, by Mr. Clay. It will be seen that he has the sentiment of this question in the Northern Democracy, the propriety of giving territorial governments for very same reasons that Mexico without "quarreling by law either for its introduction into or exclusion from" those extensive territorially the broad platform upon which Gen. Cass, both in his recent speech, and his Nicholson letter, planted himself, and with him the Democratic party of the Union in the last Presidential election. We have no doubt some such compromise will be effected—we trust it will, and believe that every true friend of the country will be satisfied! With us the Union is above all price, and that man who, to carry out a mere abstract question like the Wilmot proviso, would endanger it in the least, is worse than a traitor.

The result in California ought to satisfy the north—indeed it ought to satisfy the most ultra opponent of the extension of slavery that that institution can never be extended over our new possessions—that the people themselves have said "thus far shalt thou go and no farther!" California has proclaimed herself free!—what more do they wish?—what better evidence that nature and public opinion have both conspired to prevent the farther extension of this institution? But set all this aside—admit for the argument sake, that the proposed Territories at New Mexico, Deseret and Jacinto, are calculated by nature for the introduction and profitable employment of slaves —that public opinion has no influence in the premises—is not the general principles of the plan proposed by Gen. Cass, and maintained throughout the contest of 1848 by the national Democracy, and now brought forward and adopted by the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Clay, fair to the north, just to the South, and equitable to the whole country? Is it not republican, and does it not recognize as its main pillar one of the fundamental principles upon which our institutions are founded—*the inherent right of the people to self-government.* The advocates of legislation upon this subject claim for themselves the right to choose, in their primary capacity, the character of their local institutions, but deny to the people who settle our new territories the same privilege. Does the crossing of an imaginary line between a State and a Territory alter or abolish this inherent right of the people? Does it render them any the less capable of self-government? Is the enterprising Yankee, from the Granite Hills of New Hampshire, the sturdy German from Pennsylvania, and the chivalrous decendant of the Huguenots of South Carolina, who meet together in New Mexico as settlers and citizens, any the less capable of exercising the rights of freemen because they have left the states of their nativity, and became citizens of a territory? Common sense teaches us not—and California, the young Hercules of the Pacific, proclaims it by sending to her Eastern sisters a Constitution which, for simplicity, taraness and adaptation to the wants of the people, is not equalled by any similar instrument in our confederation.

But it is hardly necessary to argue the question further —it has already, and will again, receive the attention of much abler pens than ours. We cannot, however, close without calling attention to this additional evidence of the wisdom and truth of the Democratic policy. The very ground which this Ajax of the whig party proposes as a "compromise," was the platform upon which the Democracy fought the contest of 1848. It is the very ground, also, that the whigs then ridiculed and denounced! Was the wisdom of the position of a party ever more clearly vindicated than this is now being vindicated by *its opponents!* First, the President they elected because they declared he would not veto the proviso, when pressed to the wall is compelled to slide upon one corner, and then the "embodyment," bold and manly as he always is, plants himself plump upon the middle, and calls upon the whole Union to endorse it. Truly and beautifully did the poet say—

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

We do not allude to this, however, for the purpose of finding fault with our opponents for their present course —on the contrary we highly approve of it, showing clearly as it does that however much they may abuse and denounce the policy of the Democracy, *they are sure in* the end to acknowledge their error. Besides we wish to see this question taken out of politics, and settled by the united wisdom and action of both parties.

In regard to the other points in these resolutions we might enlarge, but will only refer to one or two. We agree with Mr. Clay that Congress ought not to "abolish slavery in the district of Columbia so long as it continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State" and the people of the district. But we also believe that an effectual step ought to be put to the traffic in the district. This much the south owe to the *feelings and sentiments of the north, and if* put in proper spirit of compromise, we have no doubt this much they will yield. We also think that Congress ought to pass a practical and efficient law, to carry the provisions of the constitution, in regard to fugitive slaves, into effect in good faith. The want of such a law, we believe to be the most prominent cause of irritation and bad feeling between the two sections of the Union. We regard it as a question of much greater practical importance to the South, than the question of the proviso. If this is "dough-facedness," as some of the ultra impracticables seem to think it is, why then are we a "dough-face," and the constitution is a "dough-faced" instrument.

The following are the resolutions:

It being desirable *for the peace, concord and harmony* of the Union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably all existing questions of controversy between them, *arising out of the institution of slavery*, upon a fair equitable, and just basis; Therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That California with suitable boundaries, ought upon her application to be admitted *as one of* the States of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries.

2d. *Resolved*, That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is expedient for Congress to provide by law either for its introduction into or exclusion from any part of the said territory; and that appropriate Territorial governments ought to be established by Congress in all of the said territory, not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery.

3d. *Resolved*, That the western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the southern line of New Mexico; thence with that line eastwardly, and so continuing in the same direction to the line as established between the United States and Spain, excluding any portion of New Mexico, whether lying on the east or west of that river.

4th *Resolved*, That it be proposed to the State of Texas that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of the legitimate and *bona fide* public debt of that State contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, and for which the duties on foreign imports were pledged by the said State to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of $——, in consideration of the said duties so pledged having been no longer applicable to that object after the said annexation, but having henceforward become payable to the United States; and upon the condition also that the said State of Texas shall, by some solemn and authentic act of her Legislature, or of a convention, relinquish to the United States any claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

5th. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State, without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

6th. *But Resolved*, That it is expedient to prohibit within the District the slave-trade, in slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the District, either to be sold therein as merchandise or to be transported to other markets without the limits of Columbia.

7th. *Resolved*, That more efficient provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirements of the Constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any State, who may escape into any other State or Territory in the Union.

And 8th. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slave-holding States; but that the abolition or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them, depends exclusively upon their own municipal laws.

PLEASANT.—To the very attractive one lady in a neighborhood before day, and observer on day-light discoveries about—Sunset Angus.

[illegible]

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

☞ [illegible] Congress [illegible] Clay [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible]

☞ In Cuba, a slave [illegible] the value of one of the estate endeavored to dispose the [illegible] by [illegible] —did [illegible] quite the [illegible]

☞ The "[illegible]" says there have been a brake "[illegible]" about this office for a week. We infer from this that the Editor has become "[illegible]" or has been absent.

☞ Gideon Wilson, of South Providence, was recently fined $3 and costs, in all $3.34, for refusing to notice a burnt[illegible]. If he had stolen it he would probably have got off cheap.

☞ Invasion Imminent.—The Washington Union says that not a single contingent of the California called upon the Hungarian patriots, nor even Infer and the Gens. Beverly Johnson.

☞ Geographical.—"How many Poles are there?" "Three." "Name them." "The North Pole, the South Pole, and the Pole which knocked down the pensioner!"

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, a Taylor paper, says there can be scarcely a doubt of President Taylor's determination to veto the Wilmot proviso, should it pass congress.

☞ Fancy Kossuth will not "mind" his pay in a slave-holding State, a resolution which strikes the Southerner as singularly out of harmony with her acceptance of $2000 annually from her late husband, who is a slave-holder.

☞ Four persons, charged with passing counterfeit paper were arrested in Pittsburgh, on Monday. Spurious notes to the amount of $1000, purporting to have been issued by banks in Ohio, Pittsburgh, and Indiana, were found in their possession.

☞ The total value of coin, coined in the several mints of the United States, during the year 1849, is according to the report of the board of Directors, $162,182,000.—The amount of gold from California, received at the mints during the year, was $[illegible].

☞ To soften a man's manners there is nothing like love. We care not how brutish a fellow may be, get him inflamed with notion, and in less than four weeks you will see him studying Byron and indulging in ruffle shirts.

☞ A MAN SHOT BY A WOMAN.—In a quarrel, in one of the Five Points localities of Lisbon, known as "Canada," one Davis Letts was shot by a woman named Susan Walker. The wound, if it does not prove mortal, will cripple him for life. Letts had first broken the woman's jaw bone by a blow with a billet of wood.

☞ A lower east ender, in describing his intimate says:—Her eyes were green, her lips strawberries, while her fingers were limbs, sausages, and her bosom "pound sweetings," or "some pumpkins," he don't know which. Quite a vegetable diet her husband will have. He will, *mutin.*

☞ We have measure of a long living under a stack of hay, without any thing to eat except straw, for 74 days—of a human living a fortnight in the woods, attached to a wagon and the wagon fastened to trees, without any food—and of a doctor in prison living forty days upon nothing.

☞ The North Carolinian tells a story of a slave who has gradually become white. The change is supposed to have been caused by the bite of a rattle-snake, which occurred some ten or a dozen years since. He was formerly as black as an African, and now shows no signs of the negro except the kinks in his hair.

☞ THE Aurora Borealis tells a good one of a certain noted burglar, who having just been sentenced, on various convictions, to sixty-seven years' imprisonment, rose to the dock, and addressed the astonished "Judge, I do feel cut o' pleased and grateful; you've took a great load of my mind; for, by jinks, I thought you was going to be particular severe on me this time, and send me for life!"

☞ The N. Y. Herald thinks the object of the administration is to stimulate the south and the north to some decisive act, which shall call the immediate interference of General Taylor, and then by some prompt action to present him as the saviour of the Union. This would make him a candidate for a reelection, and stifle all other political questions.

☞ Gen. Jessup Lane has been nominated for the presidency by an enthusiastic democratic meeting at Indianapolis. The people of the west deeply resent the treatment he has received at the hands of M. Taylor. It was, perhaps, that of his popularity that caused the insertion in the N. Y. Tribune of the slanderous letters from Oregon.

☞ Wm. Hayman, a chief and a counterfeiter, has been sentenced at Baltimore to the penitentiary for seventeen years. He entered at New York in August last from Germany, where he had just been pardoned under the condition, having been sentenced to be hung for counterfeiting. He was pardoned on condition that he should emigrate.

☞ They say that Neal S. Brown, the defeated Taylor candidate for governor in Tennessee, is to be sent as minister to Russia, and is to pronounced to be "a most excellent appointment." If he stops only at St. Petersburg now, to make a speech and open the Russ! Nothing cuts away too like a dense fog.

☞ A very extraordinary death occurred in New York. Mrs Amelia Waugh was found by her husband, upon going to his dinner, sitting in her chair, with her face resting in a pan of dry peas on the table. Peas were found in her mouth, nose, and under her eyelids; and it was found that the first of suffocation of the lungs, from suffocation.

☞ The Baltimore Patriot says the Washington Union publishes the advertisement of paperists for carrying the mails, which is worth $[illegible], "through the clemency of the president and the postmaster general"! Just as the Intelligencer used to publish similar advertisements through the clemency of democratic president and postmaster generals. If all we hear of old Hickory be true, he is much more merciful with the public money than with his own.

☞ Decisions in Pennsylvania.—Judge Gordon, of the supreme court, has delivered a decision which is that establishes that dissents by the legislature, for causes within the jurisdiction of the courts in dissent cases, are unconstitutional and null. The effect of this decision will be to invalidate some eighteen of the dissents granted by the legislature since 1845. Judge Gordon said the decision would create considerable injury, and he dissented from it emphatically.

☞ A late Missouri paper contains a graphic description of a female bath fight, that lately took place in that interesting neighborhood. The third round was as follows:—

"The women then drew a skinny bath,
Into which the mauling men,
Had to be plunged to the chin,
When all the gory min."

Missouri will be "[illegible]" on gouging yet.

☞ A correspondent of the Cincinnati Central Herald says that in a certain village in the State of Indiana, in the Ohio river, there is a flourishing institution of taking and converting to their uses runaway slaves. It is said that they have agents in Kentucky, who induce the slaves to visit other, and when gone there with the slaves to their owners, after receiving the slaves, we will certainly hear to their being apprehended.

☞ The Boston Courier, alluding to Mr. Clay's great speech, says that it "raises considerable and very serious question." And probably opposed to Mr. Clay's with all its blemishes, and its humility, yet it is the spirit of "compromise." Humility, Mr. Clay, compared to patriotism! Still humility is a very pleasant quality in a very pleasant person; it is a very pleasant quality in a very pleasant person; it is a very pleasant quality in a very pleasant person; it