## REMARKS OF GEN. CASS

IN THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 11, 1850. Upon the receiption of a Memorial presented by Ser tor Hale, from chizons of Delaware and Pennsylvania, asking a peaceable dissolution of the Union.

Mr. President, no man who attends the discussions in the Senate can fail to perceive the predisposition which prevails here to push principles to their extremes. If we do not find a massive wall where they must stop, we follow them indefinitely with as much metaphysical zeal as any of the disciples of the ancient schools of logic. The provision respec-ting the right of petition is contained in one of the amended articles of the constitution, which provides that Congress shall pass no law to prevent the peo-ple from assembling peaceally and petitioning for redress of grievances. I do not deny that the right thus secured is an important one, but I do not rate this, I have no thanks to render him for the moder-it by any means as high as the honorable senator ation to which the Senator from South Carolina alfrom Ohio [Mr. Chase] appears to do. Thanks to much more efficient remedy than the right of petition for any abuse of the government, whether apprehended or existing—the right of action; the right to send you home and me home, and all of us home, and to put other and better men in our places, that their wishes may be accomplished. The government is theirs, and the ballot-box is a far better security for its faithful administration than the purity of the purity for its faithful administration than the purity of the purity for its faithful administration than the purity of the purity of the purity for its faithful administration that the purity of the purity of the purity for its faithful administration that the purity of the purity o curity for its faithful administration than this humble right of petition. In England, whence the mea-sure is derived, it is the best means the people have for a redress of grievances; and a poor one it is, too, there, as the experience of every day demonstrates. With a hereditary Executive, a hereditary House of Lords, and a House of Commons originally elected when these are arrayed against each other in an arfor the life of the sovereign, the right to petition is about all that is left to the people. Why sir, if we were utterly to refuse to receive petitions in this country, it would produce no other effect than to ever place any improper limitation upon the exercise of this right. But, sir, the rare limitations which control it necessarily arise out of the nature of things. You would not receive a petition couched in iusolent, or obscehe, or blasphemous language. Would you receive one asking Congress to declare that there was no God, and to pass a law prohibiting the people of the United States from assembling for the purposes of religious worsh p? Would you refer such a petition, as the Senator from New York [Mr. Seward] proposes to refer this, with grave instruc-tions to report the proofs of the existence of a God, and to add their feeble evidence to the testimony up-on that subject, which is found equally in the Book of Nature and in the Book of Revelation, and which is with us and fround us, from the cradle to the grave? Then, it, if there are limitations to the duty of receiving, if bot to the right of presenting petitions, what are they? They should be decent in their language, and the action they ask for should be within the sphere of our constitutional power. This principle the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Davis] in my opinion, laid down the other day with equal truth and force. If I understood his vote, however, it happened to him as to most of us too often in life, hat this doctrine was better than his practice. I think, on a test vote on that occasion, he was among those in favor of the introduction of a petitionasking what we could not grant. The constitutional object of the right of petition is declared to be the redress of grievances. Instead of a valuable right, an application to Congress to do what it cannot do, reduce it to a farce, and is calculated to paper when 3,000 subscribers, at \$10 each, shall have powers to grant the prayer of the petition, why should such a petition be received; and curting the subscribers, at \$10 each, shall have been obtained; that the subscription is headed by should such a petition be received; and curting the should such a petition be received? and our time thus profitlessly spent might be devoted to useful and national purposes. I am not speaking, sir, of a doubt-ful question—of petitions for measures of doubtful validity, and about which reasonable men may differ and do differ. These should be respectfully received and considered. But I speak of applications for the exercise of powers which we have clearly and undeniably no right to assume-like this for the dissolution of the Union, or for the annihilation of a State of this great confederacy.

It has been said, sir-and it has been said in reproach-that if we ought not to receive petitions asking us to do an unconstitutional act, we ought not to receive petitions or remonstrances against such an act.

I do not so understand our own duties or the rights of the people. There is a great difference between a proposition to do what we have no right to do, and a remonstrance against doing it, when there is reason to apprehend it may be done. The one asks us to violate our oaths and the constitution; the other to recollect the obligations of both.

The petition asks us to dissolve the Union. shall vote for rejecting it; and if there were any other mode by which our indignation at such a wicked and foolish proposition could be more nowerfully expressed, I should adopt it with pleasure.

I had occasion some time since, and under much

We talk as flippantly of breaking up this Union as we talk about dividing a township. The great difficulty of our position is, sir, that we do not know how well we are off. The sun never shone on so most contemptuously the blessings of God, and seem child surviving.

The explosion occurred about six o'clock in the elements of public and private prosperity, and to destroy this government, the world's best hope and our own. Instead of this eternal system of complaining, we should bow our knees in gratitude to Him who gave us these blessings, and who, I sometimes fear, will strike us with judicial blindness, as He did His chosen people of old.

That we have difficulties sometimes to encoun-

ter is but the common lot of humanity, individual as well as national; but, when these come, let them be adjusted in a proper spirit of compromise, and the future may bring us all that the fondest aspira-

This petition asks us to take measures to dissolve this Union peaceably. It professes to come from the followers of William Penn, the great apostle of peace: from a portion of the most respectable Society of Friends, whose high moral qualities no man appreciates better than I do. But what kind of a proposition is this? To dissolve this Union peace ably! I say it with all proper deference to the petitioners, but I say it emphatically, that he who expects such a result is either already in an insane hospital or ought to be placed there. He who believes that such a government as this, with its traditions, its institutions, its promises of the past, its performance of the present, and its hopes of the future, living in the heart's core of almost every American, can be broken up without bloodshed, has read human nature and human history to little purpose. No sir; the Gordian knot that binds us together will never be severed but by the sword. To talk, then, of dissolution, is to talk of war. Both are inseperably donnected, and the evil day which brings the one will bring the other. And what kind of a war will it be? Such a war, sir, as this, may be, it will be marked by blood and conflagration from one end of it to the other. Far be it from the twenty the injuries that each portion might inflict upon the other, and then strike the balance of coming out and igniting with the bluze. — Inquirer. evil with mathematical precision. It is enough for nce to know that ruinous would be the hopes of both. cied rival interests, or real greivances are to divide stop? Similar causes will exist; they are inseper-

force in this country which would laugh to scorn he efforts of military power. And it was but a day or two since, that the other distinguished Senaor from South Carolina, [Mr. BUTLER.] now in his eat, pronounced a splendid eulogy upon General Scott for the moderation he exhibited when he entered the capitol of Mexico. The Senator, if I recollect right, thought he deserved some distinguished mark of his country's approbation for remaining faithful to her interests and his own duties, and not placing himself at the head of a Mexican kingdom. Few men, sir, have a warmer personal regard for General Scott than I have, and perhaps still fewer place a higher estimate upon his services than I do. He has won a high station among the great cap-tains of the age, and he has also won imperishable honor for himself and for his country. The campaign from Vera Cruz to Mexico is among the proudest feats on military record. But, sir, with all ation to which the Senator from South Carolina alludes. I do not believe that the thought of such

the wisdom of our forefathers, and to the spirit of treachery ever entered his mind; nor do I believe our institutions, the people of this country have a much more efficient sensely that it is the people of the state of the st that, if he had made the attempt, there was one American in the army who would have deserted the standard of his country to follow the standard of a disloyal soldier. The stars and stripes would have girl, greatly esteemed by those who were acquainted still been the pillar of fire by day, and cloud by with her. night, to conduct our gallant countrymen to that home, whose associations neither time nor distance could weaken or sever. All honor, then, to General Scott, and to the army, for what they did and suffered; but there let us stop. I trust it will be long before we find a Rubicon in our country.

But, sir, what will gentlemen say who anticipate such danger from military power to the danger to be apprehended to great sections of our country, mor and an attitude it is easy to foresee but impos-sible to prevent? The border would bristle with bayonets. Every commanding height would be crowned with its fortress. Standing armies would rouse public indignation and to hurl us from our become a part of the permanent organization of cotton mills at that place. The parties came to this places. No Legislature in this broad land will each. And the probability is, judging from the lescity and stopped for some time here with a sister, ever place any improper limitation upon the exer-sons of history, that we shall be brought together who was married, and returned to Lawrence on Wedagain by some powerful leader, and find ourselves nesday, the 28th of November. Her delicate situin a consolidated instead of a confederated country, lation did not admit of her working in the mills, and under the iron rule of a military despot. God save me from witnessing that day!

> ATTEMPT TO CONVERT CAIFORNIA TO FEDERALISM.

That California is democratic, the fact that democratic senators and representatives from that state are now in this city affords ample proof. Nay, we are informed that Gen. Taylor has not even a respectable party in California, the whole administration being looked upon by the people of that Territory with distrust, to use no stronger term expressive of the hearty aversion they feel for it. We have been informed that a most desperate effort is to be made to reverse the present order of things in that flourishing embryo tide. We understand that a whig paper is to be established at San Francisco, which is to be supported by all the means and influence of the alministration, and all the aid which it can raise from the whig party in the Atlantic Stutes. We understand the project has been long in contempla-tion, and is now approaching a practical experiment. We learn that General Taylor and the heads of departments have all subscribed sums of money to promote the success of the scheme, and all the public offices have been required to subscribe for the paper. We understand that a subscription book for the proposed paper has been in circulation among the feder al merchants of Boston, proposing to commence the cept Mr. Clayton, who subscribes \$300; that a distinguished federal merchant of Boston guaranties for one year a salary of \$3,000 to the assitant editor Francisco, and a suitable room in that city for an office, free of rent; and that A. M. Crane, of Richmond, Virginia, has been designated as the principle editor and an individual by the name of F. W. Rice as assistant.

Such is the grand scheme, and such are the means by which California is to be converted to Federalism and to the support of the administration. The hardy democratic pioneers, who have conquered that and thus secure to them beyond a contingency the country and brought it under the jurisdiction of the Union, will laugh at the scheme when it comes to their knowledge. And it will be about as successful cation of this road and the interests of Fredonia, we as the effort of the administration to convert Minnesota to federalism. We doubt if there is a State only question as to our enjoying the benefits of the or Teritory in the Union, or under its jurisdiction, enterprise relating wholly to time, and this at our except Rhode Island, in which the present adminisannals produce no instance in which an administration has been so throughly prostrate in the first year

pletion of this road, and our latest information from Borrien, Dawson, Mangum, Sprurance, Seward and that quarter assures us that all that is requisite for Wales; some dedged the vote, while others came up Northern States. She now sees that the latter are growfita ovistonca na the by General Taylor .- Wash, Union.

AWFUL CALAMITY .- One of the most melancholy and heart rending accidents ocurred at the Summit on Thursday morning last, that we have ever been less imposing circumstances than the present, to called upon to record. The dwelling house of Mr. Igsay we ought to have one unpronounceable word, as natius Adams was totally destroyed by the explosion the Jows had of old, and that word "dissolution." I repeat the sentiment—and with; a stronger conviction, if possible, than ever of its truth and impor-Lucket, Miss - Mahon, a German named Hoover, and a child of Mr. Adams, was burned and mangled in a most shocking manner. Mr. Adams, although present, was but slightly injured. Demetrius A. Lucket and the German have both since died. There

morning. The powder was ignited by the German, sir; look round the world as it is; and where will Hoover, who went into the room where it was deyou find more freedom, more happiness, less oppres posited for the purpose of procuring some of it with quite as much as they could do to keep each other in sion, less misery, than in this country? And yet which to blast stone coal. In extinguishing the we seem from time to time ready to reject all these candle which he carried in his hand, it is supposed that he blew a spark into the powder. As it may be supposed, by the explosion of so large a quantity of powder, the house was a total ruin, and it is said hose who witnessed it, that the scene presented cy-making measure." was one of the most heart rending description. It was with considerable difficulty that the sufferers

wers extricated from the mass of ruins.

The wife of Mr. Adams, Demetrius A, and Miss Martha Lucket were all the children of John Lucket, Esq., of Washington township, who has the sympathies and sincere condolence of his numerous friends in this his severe affliction. The sufferers were all respectable members of society, and in the prime of life, and this sad occurrence which has befallen them has cast a deep gloom over the whole commu-

aity. Mrs. Adams was buried on Friday last, and her funeral was attended by a very large concourse of people. - Ebensburg Sentinel, February 14.

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT A WEDDING .- A most shockng affair occurred at Philadelphia on Monday norning, at the boarding-house of a Mrs. Murphy, in Grey's alley, near Second street. There had been during the evening, a wedding, in which all the parties participating were Irish. As usual much joy and mirth prevailed, which continued until four o'clock in the morning, when the parties began to seperate. A young lady, Miss Bridget Lyuch, acting as bridesmaid, accompanied the bride up stairs, and while in her chamber, was in the act of reaching for something, holding in the other hand a fluid lamp, when, shocking to relate, the lamp exploded, and enveloped her entire, dress in one sheet of flame. In this dreadful plight, screaming loudly, the unfortunate young woman rushed down stairs, when the world has never seen. The nearer we have every effort was made to relieve her from so perilous been as friends, the more deadly will be our feelings a situation. We regret to add, that she was burnt as enemies, It will have all the elements of a civil in such a shocking manner about the face, breast, war-of an intestine war. Wherever the border and indeed the whole body, that her life is despaired

PACIFIC RAIL ROAD .- The Legislature of Missou-And where is all this to end? If jealousies and fan- Pacific Rail Road, the route of which is just defined, us into two confederacies, where is that divison to and thence to some point on the western line of Van rable from human nature; and we shall finally be that the same be continued hereafter, westwardly, to up man," North or South. If he takes either end of the Greek rapublics so vividity the Pacific Ocean." The charter is perpetual, and the see-saw, he goes down; therfore, that is to say, fate in the fate of the Greek republics, so vividly liberal indice provisions, vesting the power in twenty-Why, sir, it is but a year or two since, on the occasion of a war with Mexico, that a distinguished Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Calhoun, sill unhappily detained from his place by sickness, depicted in glowing colors the danger of victorious generals returning from foreign conquest. I believe yet, that he greatly overrated the danger, and that thore was a preservative ing to work.

HORRIBLE MURDERAIN LAWRENCE.

Boston, Feb. 11. The body of a young girl named Caroline Adams was found in the river at Lawrence, sewed up in a sack. She formerly resided in Shawmut street, in this city, and always sustained a high character for virtue and morality—report to the contrary notwith-standing. Her mother left the city to-day to perform the last sad office for the mutilated remains of

her daughter. Miss Adams resided in Lowell previous to going to Lawrence. At the former place she made the ac-quaintance of a livery-stable keeper, to whom it was understood she was engaged to be married. She disappeared some ten days since, and on application to her lover, her friends were informed that she had probably gone to visit some relatives, but no tidings were had of her until her body was found in the river at Lawrence. Her throat had been cut almost from ear to ear and a hankerchief tied over her mouth. The body was in a perfect state of preservation.

The fact of her being enciente, leads to the conclusion that she has been foully murdered to hide another crime. The deceased was a beatiful young

Boston, Feb. 13.

The Herald says that on Monday a coroner's jury vas summoned and a post mortem examination helon Miss Adams. The examination, by several respectable physicians of the place, resulted in finding that no attempt had been made to perform a criminal operation. Marks of violence were found upon her head, which showed that she had been struck on the head with a heavy weapon.

It appeared in evidence that the deceased became acquainted with a young man, Darius Taylor, a stable keeper in Lawrence, about two years since. The acquaintance grew into intimacy, and the girl moved to Lawrence and worked for some time at the she went to visit an aunt of Mr. Taylor's, who is

represented as bearing a doubtful reputation.

Here she remained till the evening of the 21st of December, 1849, when she left the house to take the 8 o'clock train to Lowell, and was not seen or heard of until the time when her remains were found enlosed in a suck, with a towel and some cotton wool bound round her mouth. Her lover, to whom she was engaged to be married, came to this city about four weeks ago, and told her friends here of her ab-

scence. They were greatly surprised to hear it, as they had frequently written to her and received no answer. When asked why he had not been more concerned about her, he answered that he supposed she was playing a trick upon him and had sliped off home.— It i also said that he was questioned to the same effect three or four days after she was missing, and maniested no surprise or concern.

In the trunk of the deceased, letters to and from her lover were found, in which the facts of her situation were avowed and freely spoken about. These letters were taken up to Lawrence by the officers who came for them yesterday, and were read by the Messrs. Chase, Hale and Soward; while first Sonators are in favor of taxing all property and valuables equally. who came for them yesterday, and were read by the coroner's jury. The verdict of the jury we have not et learned. Suspicion in Lawrence rests upon Darius Taylor. In this city there is some talk that a resident of Boston is the guilty party.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD .- On Wednesday last Mr. WALLACE, the engineer, with a competent number of men, commenced staking out the line of this road which has been adopted by the company to commence work upon; and it is expected that the portion of it between Buffalo and Catteraugus Creek at least will be put under contract in a few days; who is also to have a free ticket through to San and if a sufficient amount of stock is taken to warrant it, the whole distance to the State Line will be put under contract at the same time, or at least to Fredonia, and in the latter case, the remainder as soon as practicable. To insure its being put un-der contract to Fredonia, it will require the taking of only a few thousand dollars more stock than has already been taken and we hope our citizens will not fail of having the requisite amount taken up at once, benefits of this important enterprise. The rumors that have been in circulation connected with the loown disposal. The citizens of Buffulo are now fully tration can command a majority of the voters. Our awake to the importance to them of the speedy comrediate prosecution of the worl ected .- Fredonia Censor.

> NORTH CAROLINA AND UNION .- The following inst., shows that the foolish speeches of Mr. Clingman (whig) do not find favor in that State:

"We take this occasion to say, very emphatically, that we have no faith in, nor sympathy with, Mr. contrary, we should regard it, if effected, (which ances from the fanatics would lead to wars, and instead of a prosperous commerce, we should have our trade crippled, and a national debt incurred to support the expenses of our army. Instead of the power which, as a united nation, is now felt and respected over the wide world, we should have two or more weak and feeble nations, which 'would find it check, without any surplus force to awe the other nations of the world. No, let us not talk of disunion as long as there is a hope of avoiding intolera-Southern prople into a belief that it will be a mon-

REVACCINATION .- We take the following informa tion, which may prove useful to all classes of our fellow-citizens, from the Home Journal:

First, every individual is susceptable of vaccination; second, revaccination in not necessary before puberty; third, the system undergoes a charge at onberty, and revaccination is then necessary; fourth, vaccination is a sure preventive of small-pox; fifth revaccination is a sure preventative of varioloid: sixth, the third vaccination is inert; seventh, the system is susceptible of varioloid after puberty, whenever the individual is exposed to small-pox without revaccination; eight, revaccination is not necessary ninth, those who disregarded vaccination are always liable to small-pox whenever exposed to the influence of that dreadful disease; tenth, if every individual were vaccinated before puberty, and revaccinated at that revolution of the system, there would be no such disease existing as the small-pox.

MAKING MONEY IN CALIFORNIA. -- We see it stated n a letter from San Francisco, that while the conflagration was raging in that city, some of the specgoods, unless they were compensated. The only propriety and the policy of a separation. ire engine in the place, too, was securely locked up and was not permitted to be brought into use until a written promise of remumeration was obtained .--According to our customs on this side of the continent, these are novel, and not the most credible, ways of making money. There is some excuse, however, for the owners of the engine, in the presumption that, like almost everything else in San Francisco, it was sent there on speculation.

Just So .- The Herald's Washington correspondent has accomplished what neither Gen. TaxLon or his friends have yet been able to do-lefine the 

out not a living soul can tell what it is to be. Mr. the spot. The plan of old Zack won't do, it is the do nothing plan, and something must be some. Old Zack has done the best he could, and that is to do he prefers to sit in the middle, and let the concern

THE POLITICIANS are looking with some anxioty for the appearance of a work in four volumes, from the pen of Louis Phillippe. It is to be entitled, "Eighteen years of Royalty," and will doubless eration. plo of the doings of their servants.

Erie Weekly Ohvervar.

ERIE, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1850.

III We are indebted to Mr. Senator Douglass, and Messrs Walker and Reid, for Congressional and Legislativo favors. AT Invino Institute .- At an election held on Saturday evening last, the following gentlemen were chosen officers

for the ensaing term: President-Isane Moorhead. Vice President-O. H. Irish, Treasurer-L. Warren. Secretary-A. H. Caughey, Librarian-J. B. Gunnison, Ast. Librarians-Geo. C. Bennett, and R. M. King. "THE Two Work ps."-This is the comprehensive.

and very appropriate title of a new quarte of sixteen pares, devoted to American and European Literature. News, &c.; the three first numbers of which are on our table. It is published weekly, at \$2 per year, by L. Lockwood & Co. Now York, and Edited by John J BAILEY and WILLIAM Ross WALLACE, Esq., both gonlomen of decided ability and taste.

GREAT UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA .- The Pennsylvanian of Friday contains a call for a meeting of the Democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, "who sustained the Democratic platform in the last campaign for the Presidency, and who are now opposed to the fanatical efforts of the Free Soil and Abolition agitutors, to sever the Union," to take place on the 22d of February (yesterday) at the Chinese Museum. The call s signed by some 400 names, among whom we notice many of the prominent men of the Democratic party.

A NonLe Morro. - The Legislature of Indiana having taken the necessary measures to forward a block of Indiana marble to Washington, to be placed in the National Monument. Governor Wright has requested that advocate and vote for this principle.

Resolved. That the public lands belong to the people, and that they should be bestowed in limited quantities on "Indiana knows no North, no South: NOTHING BUT THE Union!" That is a noble sentiment, worthy to come from a democratic Governor. It is at this time the watchword of the Democracy-"Normso But The Us.

DISUNIORISTS REBUKED .- The man or men who seriand talk of the Dissolution of the Union, we believe must he either insone, and therefore more fit for a mad-house than any other place, or traitors who deserve the direct spirit of the age requires. execrations of every true friend of humanity. In either body by Mr. Hale, from certain citizens of this State, praying for the peaceable dissolution of the Union, and upon which Gen. Cass delivered the short, but comprehensive and patriotic speech we publish in another column. We are pleased to see this hydra-headed monster, Disunion, receive so emphatic a rebuke, from such a Messrs. Chase, Hale and Soward; while surry Sonators dication of a better state of feeling-of a deep, firm and conciliation and concession—of a disposition to rebuke of humanity—is hailed with joy by the great mans of the people, in whose breast heats, high above all other cherished hopes, a strong and lasting attachment to the Constitution as it is. A prayer like the one under consideration could come only from the most desperate characters or from perfect madmen-asking, as it did, what the Senate had no power to grant, and which if it had, would be the granting of civil war, with all its train of attendant, evils and horrors. Still it came to a body of was received, and the vote upon it, show how every other consideration was disregarded in their desire to mete could dictate such a prayer.

WEBB's REJECTION .- We announced last week the rejection by the Senate, of Jas. Watson Webb, as Minister to Austria, but there is one feature in the affair to which Senators voted for his confirmation, viz; Messrs, Bell. so often caused monarchy to tremble. which neither favors bestowed upon his family or friends with the fox's. but if some of these do not get hurt in the contest, I am | South !!

mistaken." DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN CONVECTICUT.-The democratic state convention assembled at Middletown year, and made a fine run. In convention, Col. Seymour Seymour is strong, and the story from all quarters is that he will be elected."

cordingly, the annexationists, instead of desisting from lovalty, avow their determination to "go ahead" with their projects of dismemberment, "in spite of thunder." bury the slain." as they say. But they say, at the same time, that what they do will be done lawfully and peaceably, but that they disregard the Downing street menaces, and appeal | BENNETT & Co., of this city, was enterered on Wednestators refused to hand buckets of water, or to remove ple, who will perceive in the long run, they think, the siderable amount \$100 to \$200 stolen, consisting of

It is reported that there is a man residing in a respect-able neighborhood, (for the credit of the district we withbold the name) who has never taken a newspaper.—Ex. dollars reward is offered for the recovery of the property.

There is a man in this city who has taken the Ledger the last seven years—from his next door neighbor .- Phil, Ledger. That chap has got lots of cousins, and other blood re

lations, in this section. Many of the readers of the Obgy, or too bigoted! The latter class is much the largest. We have heretofore neglected to notice that our old friend, H. J. WALTERS, of the Lewistown True Democrat, has associated with himself in the publication of Clay's compromise won't do: it was condemned on that paper, WM. R. McCar, Esq., a young gentlemen of tact and ability. The paper, also, is much improved in greater under the tariff of 1846 than in corresponding blow the whole top of his head off. typographical appearance, and gives evidence that the Democracy of that county duly appreciate the industry bis whig Cabinet would have Congress restore the opand talents of its Editors.

> The Gazette does not like the rejection of "Generat" Webb. It thinks Mr. Clay, and the other whigs who and prohibits the sale of two-thirds of bis produce. What of slavery. The whigs, anys the Richmond print, at a voted in the negative, acted very badly. "Straws show," as we have before remarked. . .

A Poor STATE-We hate to acknowledge it, but truth compele us to say that Pennsylvania is the poorest State

CRAWFORD COUNTY. The united Democracy of Crawford held a glorious meeting at the Court House in Meadville, on Monday evening of last week. That III There is an editor out west who has to have his sterling Democrat, Wilmor Barriz, was in the chair, boots tapped weekly—he wears them out so last in kick. assisted by a suitable number of Vice Presidents and ing the leaters out of his office. assisted by a suitable number of vice at M. B. Low- 17 The Hartford Courant says that "General Tarlo ny, Esq., who was mainly instrumental in defeating the regular nominations of our party in that county last year, took an active part in the deliberations, being chairman of the committee on resolutions, and reporting the same to the meeting. From this we infer that Mr. L's. course last fall was forced upon him by a combination of circumstances, useless now to particularize, and not from a LF A Boston medical writer says that it produces chilhostility to the principles he has so long and so ably blains, chapped skin, inflamed eyes, and coids, to go to

upheld The following are the resolutions adopted by the meeting, all of which-with one exception, viz.: that in relation to the Proviso -we can heartily subscribe to.

Resolved. That political equality, opposition to mono principles of Democracy, and the application of these principles of Democracy, and the application of these principles to every section of the Union, will secure to man his natural rights and drive the great moral and political sin of slavery from the land.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the general government to rid itself at once and forever from all connection with a traffic so repugnant to christianity, by abolishing slavery in all territory within their exclusive control, and the highest considerations of duty and patriotism require of Congress to prohibit the extension of Slavery over territory that is free.

Resolved. That we are in flavor of a Homestead Exempton law, and the law passed at the last session of the Legislature exempting three hundred dollars worth of property from sale on execution, should notibe repealed until it gives place to one still more liberal in its character.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the amendment of the Constitution, as passed at the last session of the Leg-islature, which if adopted by the present, will enable the people to elect their own Judges. The election of all of-ficers both state and National, by the qualified electors is strictly democratic, and we will contribute our mite to procure the necessary emendment the State and National onstitutions, by the election of men to office who will

actual settlers who are homeless.

Resolved. That it is the true policy of this government to make such judicious appropriations for the improve-ment of rivers and harbors, as our foreign and domestic commerce demands, provided always that they are not local in their benefits, and not legitimate subjects of State and individual enterprise.

Resolved. That the franking privilege is a monoply odious to republications, and its abolishment is loudly demanded; and that cheap postage is a reform which the

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Crawford case, then the Sanate certainly did right in refusing to county ask at the hands of their Senator and Represented to tailives and honest apportionment bill; that we are opposcation of countries of different interests for political pur-poses; that we again two Representatives in the Legis-lature from this condry, and that we think the large frac-tion cut.tles us to them, and that we are decidedly oppos-to a connection with any other county for the election of

voted against it. At a period like the present, every in-

The meeting also appointed Wm. Porter and Joseph abiding attachment to the Union-of a growing spirit of Patton, Esq., delegates to the State Convention at Williamsport on the 29th of May next, and abolished the fanaticism, and treasen to the Union and the best hopes present mode of making county nominations, and substituted the Delegate system.

THE GAME OF MONARCHY. - The Pennsylvanian very pointedly says. Great Britain understands the weak part of this Union. Sho has been directing her energies to it for many yours. She has made a hypocritical opinion against slavery in Europe, in order so to use it upon our D Gen. Walker, the new governor of Louisiana, utter Northern States that the South may secede, and thus the following sentence in reference to the daty of the secure to England a Commercial superiority of free trade legislature to educate the children of the state -- 1s at nen, a very large proportion of whom believe in the most | with the slave States. Hence it is that the most violent inlimited right of petition; and the manner in which it agitators against the South and the Union, are Englishmen; hence it is that London pours out annually millions of pamphlets against slavery; hence it is that her out a scathing and withering rebuke to the spirit which press groans with anti-slavery articles. We cannot dony band in Albany, on account of illtreatment, and was days that she has made great head way in her favorite ciusade upon this Republic. She would not only secure the exclusive control of the Southern trade, if disunion took place, but succeed in breaking up that Refuge and Asylum for the oppressed which has been the hope for we wish to call attention. It is gaid only seven whig the struggling millions whose revolutionary efforts have

Wales; some dodged the vote, while others came up Northern States. She now sees that the latter are grow. Our yankee journalists are tickled to death over to the work boldly, and voted against him. Among the Ling rich upon the Southern trade; while she is utterly latter, was Mr. Clay, who, it is said, not only voted but dependent upon Southern cotton. Disunion would sep. sage maker to Queen Victors." Now that is a ver spoke against him. Mr. Clay's whole course, since he arate the North and the South; and England would no easily digested fact, and nothing to be compared with the paragraph from the Fayettville Observer of the 5th has been in Washington, has indicated that between him longer fear the rivalry of the former. "A child may see and the Administrations, there was an "impassible gulf," | it." The lion's skin is too short, and so she ekes it out

can narrow. The Washington correspondent of the Phil- England has then two vast stakes in this terrible land on Sanday were poisoned by prepared horse radial, Clingman's veiws of the immense prosperity which adelphia Ledger—an able and cautiously discriminative game. Disunion would destray the bright beacon to which the landlord bought from a countryman. It is is to result to the Union from disunion. On the writer says, "the Administration now look upon him which the masses of the old world turn their eyes when supposed some poisonous vegetable was accidental as one of their most daugerous enemics. He has de- sceking for encouragement against oppression; thus pro-God forbid!) as the parent of wees unnumbered and nounced their "let alone" policy, and is in their opinion longing their servitude by the perpetuation of her own innumerable. A hundredfold increase of the annoy- a competitor for the Presidency in 1852, or is ready to powers. Distuiton would therefore remove a rival out of a competitor for the Presidency in 1852, or is ready to powers. Distunion would therefore remove a rival out of support Scott for that office. You will presently see all her path, in the Northern States, and an obstacle to her the real and pretended friends of Gen. Taylor worrying ambition in the taxes which are laid upon her producthe great Kentuckian, as certain animals worry a lion; tions, thus making her the ally and the champion of the

> We repeat-the iron hand of Monarchy is playing for two vast interests in the game of Disunion.

The Fredonia Censor is pretty sharp, but not quite on Wednesday and nominated Col. Sernous for Goy - sharp enough. Eric harbor has neither dredge nor scow ernor; CHARLES H. POND for Lieutenant Governor; "at work in it," and as to steamers stopping at the outer ble oppression; and especially let us not delude the | Hinam Weed for Secretary; Henny D. Smith for Trea- | pier, we beg leave to say they are never guilty of such a surer, and Rurus G. Pinner for Comptroller. The same thing until they have run long enough in the spring to ticket (says the Springfield Post) was in the field last get pretty deeply in dobt for coal, when, of course, the water becomes so low that they can't come in any more. had 162 out of 200 votes. A despatch to the Hartford Again, their New York creditors, unable to collect debts Times says "a grand feeling is aroused. The voice for under their own laws, sometimes send them here-in has a writ in his pocket, than the water in our harbor becomes very shallow, and forthwith they are missing.-CANADIAN ANEXATION.—Earl GREY'S letter to Lord Our cotemporary will see from this, therefore, that even ELGIN, the Governor General of the Canadas, denoun- should his suggestion "to procure some of the Mississipcing annoxation and annexationists, regarding the one pi low water stoamboats, whose draft is so light that they as but little better than treason, and the others as but will run where it is 'a little moist' ' be adopted, they little botter than traitors, has not produced any mollify- would have to be put under other than New York maning effect, but, on the contrary, has greatly exasperated agement to run any where but away from their debts .if the first operation was performed since puberty; the dispatents, and added much fuel to the flame. Ac- As to the Censor's "hit" at the "Eric Bank," and the "United States Bank," why, we must decline any intertheir purpose and returning to their allegiance and their forence—they are both eminently "whig," and as the Censor is also "whig," we are disposed to let the "claim

> BURGLARY .- The Gun-Smith Shop of Messrs. G. A. from the two earls, Grey and Elgin, to the English peo- day night, through a back window, and goods to a con-Rifles, Revolvers, Shot-guns, Pistols, Powder and Flasks, &c. Among the articles stolen was that beaftiful Rifle exhibited at the Fare in this city last fall. Twenty-five

The Gazette has not yet held up to public indignation the "thirty-three" northern whigs-"dough-faces" He was committed by Justice Montford for further hear--who voted with the south to lay Root's resolution, Wilmot proviso and all, upon the table. Has a "great change IF A Munich periodical relates, that a man name been going on in the public mind," that our cotemporaserver are not subscribers. They are too poor, too stin- ry, once so ready to denounce northern members for the least symptom of subserviency to the South, is so silent mow? We pause for a reply!

> FARMERS LOOK AT THIS .- The Nashville Union says tabular statements of the trade with Europe show that from which a spark flew out and struck the tuft of the the exports of Farm Produce have been 350 per cent. gun-cotton, which exploded with such violence that years under the tariff of 142. And yet Gen. Taylor and IIP In the Richmond Whig of Monday is an article com. pressive "protective" tariff which makes the farmer pay. from 10 to 30 per ceut, more for all he buys from stores, a beautiful system of moneyed and manufacturing monopoly our whig administration would build up, if the state, and the whig party is largely in the majority they had power!

in the Union -she is too poor to pay for publishing her ter to Prussia, arrived in the steamer Europa, and is at paper, acousily, who traduce the whigs by calling them ed prominently on the political stage in the last gen- laws in the newspapers, and thereby informing the peo-Control of the second 

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS

porsesses uncommon simplicity of character." The Times thinks there is no room for dispute, on that point.

IP in Belgium every acre of ground supports three per. sons. What a population the United States could main thin at that rate-not less than 7,500,000,000 souls. the fire suddenly when we are very cold Accuston yourself to the warmth by degrees.

The Virginia resolutions adopted on the 4th inst do not treat the convention at Nashville, in June next, as body authorized to act for the whote south, but as a cog. vention which can only consult and advise. DEATH OF BEM .- A later advice from Turkey reports

the sudden death of Bem, the Hungarian patriot. He has for many years assigned the year 1850 as the ten of his existence. The Mirror states that a large chest of plate, got a by order of Col. Webb, and packed in a very careful

manner, was despatched to him from New York hat week. mint up to the 1st inst. is \$6,500,000, and since then br the three last steamers \$1,500,000, making a total

Senator Houston says that if this Union is ever to be dissolved, he wants the ruins of the Republic to be the monument of his grave! It is such patriotism as his. that will save it.

\$8,000,000.

The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer, notices the atrival of a flat boat load of cotton at that place from the Creek country. The cotton was raised by the Creek la. dians; many of whom are said to be industrious farmen THERE are three kinds of poor people, says the N Y. Evening Mirror-the Lord's poor; the devil's poor;

and the poor devils. The first are unfortunate and sec. ond vicious; and the third, perhaps, a little of both. About seven hundred French Canadians, living at Troy, Lansingburg and Cohoes, have addressed their countrymen in Canada on the subject of annexation urg.

them to obtain it by all peaceful means. The Washington Globe has been positively assured by one of the Mormon delegates that the charge of polygamy and bigamy, brought against the citizens of Deseret,

utterly unfounded. As the pearl which is the object of universal admir tion is produced by the disease of the oyster, so do many of the most illustrious actions originate in that mental disease-an overweening ambition.

UT Unfortunate.—The Boston Post says a young man by accident, applied cod liver oil to his chin, instead of bear's grease, and his face was soon covered with man where the beautiful moustache was desired.

The Cincinnati Herald has published a leader.on "Love," in the course of which it argues that marriages increase or diminish, according to the rise and fall of wheat, and it gives statistics in proof. & TP A Nothity.-The Boston Courier says "a Fresh

Cod was served up at a hotel in Cincinnati last week, and made a most comfortable and delicious repast."-Few of the Cincinnatians ever saw such a luxury before.

VIEW. THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT MISSION VOU BAVE TO Eliza Williamson, aged 32 years, committed suicide in Philadelphia by taking arsenic. She had left her hus-

en to suicide in consequence of being deserted by a married man with whom she had been living criminally According to the new N. Y. Tfibuno writer. "It is positively stated in certain quarters that Mr Joseph B Ingersoll, of Pennsylvana, has been decided upon as Mia. ister to Prussia. Also, that a foreign appointment wi

be tondered to Mr. T. Butler King." worthy Lendon tradesman, who advertised himself "Wooden Leg Maker to Her Majesty!"

Those who dined at the American hotel in Clere mixed with the horse radish. After two or three hou sickness, the "boarders" were partially restored.

Mr. Burke, in his last report from the Patent fice, estimates fifty eggs for the consumption of each individual in the United States, and that each egg i worth half a cent. This will make cloven hundred m tions of eggs consumed, and five and a half millions of dollars paid out for them.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH .- Ellon Bright, a young girl of 17 years, attached to Wombwell's menagerie, known as the Lion Queen, was recently torn to pieces by a tiger, into whose care she had been accustomed to enter for the purpose of exhibiting her daring and intrepidity. The accident occured at Chatham, England.

II A Yankee is never upset by the astenishing. walks upon the Alps with his hands in his pockets, and the smeke of his cigar is seen among the mists of Niagara. One of this class sauntered into the office of the lightning telegraph, and asked how long it would take to transmit a message to Washington. "Ten minutes." was the reply. "I can't wait," was the rejoinder. A singular and awful death happened at Lafayette

Indiana, where an abandoned woman, known as Lize who had been living in a hollow tree on the river bottom north of the town, was found frozen to death in her par-Tow tenement on the morning of Feb. 4. A warning to all wicked females either to cease to do evil, or else to coside in warmer houses in cold weather.

OHIO LEGISLATURE. The law dividing Hamilton county has been repealed. It was an outrageous law and was passed by the whigs for the purpose of getting one whig Senator and two whig Representatives from a county invariable democrat. All the disorganization in the Ohio legislature grew out of the law.

IF ARREST OF J. H. GREEN .- Officer Smith, of New York, proceeded to Albany last week, and arrested J. H Green, the Reformed Gambler, on a charge preferred S. W. Spanlding, of New York, for obtaining dry goods and money to the amount of \$458 in 1848. Some bad bills were found upon Green at the time of his arresting.

Matthias Mangelbacher, being attacked by a severe fi of the tooth-ache, stopped up his cars with gun cotton not knowing but what it was the common cotton he was accustomed to use in such cases. In retiring to his room for the night, he seated himself before a wood fire.

plaining bitterly of the democratic politicians of the state for taking the wind out of the sails of the whig slave holders, by pretending a rampant zeal for the extension moderate calculation, own two-thirds of the negroes, a east of the mountains, where the black population is The Hon. Edward A. Hannegun, our late Minis. principally found, "The demagogues," says the same Pennsylvanian states that he is in fine health and spirits. in nine cases out of ten, own a negroe's tee noil!