ENGLAND. The British Parliament was opened incipalities of the Danube by Russian troops .-After debate the motion was adopted.

The navigation law is working well, Another expedition in search of Sir John Franklin has been resolved on.

Instant.-Remains as disturbed as ever. Paussia .- All the articles of the proposed Con stitution, except the one making ministers responsible to the King, have been agreed on by the Chainbers, and the King took a solemn oath to the Constitution on the 6th.

Russia, -Accounts from the Dardanelle sinte that the Circassians have gained great advantages over the Russians on the Orsa: the Russians having been

compelled to re-rest with a great loss, TURERY .- The escape of Madame Kossuth, and the fact of her joining her husband are confirmed.-

The extradition question is nearly settled. GREECH.-Advices from Athens to the 16th and 19to Jan., state that a serious rupture had taken of timber, which contain every species of wood known place between the English and Greek governments, and that a total suspension of relations had taken place. It appears that some old claims upon the Greek government remain unsettled; and also, in reference to some Islands held to the Ionian group, which have been usurped by the greek government. SWITZERLAND.—A joint note from Austria and or Blue Earth river. This vast body of wooland Prussia has been addressed to the French Cabinet, is more than one hundred and twenty miles in length calling on that government to unite with them in obliging Switzerland to expel the revolutionary leaders who are there sheltered. Should France refuse, those governments are determined on compelling the Swiss government to accede to their demands, even by an armed intervention.

FROM WASHINGTON. The Herald telegraphic Before I close my despatch, it becomes me to remark time to reflect upon the position of parties and persons with regard to the great issue. There is gloom increasing, and alarm manifest, not with standing the sively upon the Buffalo for sub-i-tanc-, seek the decisdisposition to smile off danger. It seems contain that the North must surrender its points in a great ler fur-bearing animals, among which may contain measure, or separate the States. Consided of this erated the raccoon, the fisher, and the martin. In this beautiful country are to be found all the requities a dange condition. The soil is of disposition to smile off danger. It seems certain ise, as follows: First-Missouri line to the Pacific.

Second-State of California north of that line. Third-Territorial governments for territories;

nothing on Slavery. Fourth- Compensation to Texas for disputed ter Fifth-Provision for three more Slave States from

Texas to maintain the balance of power.
This may seem to be an exigent demand; but as the Snouth are looking into the matter of dissolution with commercial ever, and would like to try a grand | tion of the same causes which have swept their eastexperiment, we must be prepared for the proposition ern brotheren from the earth, unless an entirely dif-

the session, the Southern men have done the talking hope extended to them, that education and a and threatening; and the men of the North remained silent. But now the North is returning the fire Northern men any thing but scorn and defiance. I would be the result. never heard a more eloquent, and, indeed, I may say it would be difficult to frame a harangue more franght and barley afford a sure crop, even at the British Red with satire, sarcasm, invective and denunciation.-Journal of Commerce.

SINGULAR CASE OF INSANITY. The British ship at sec. We could not learn the circumstances under which the wreck was discovered. The unfortunder which the wreck was discovered. The unfortuntate tar seemes afflicted with a strange species of inraising of Stock. There is also such an extent of sanity. No sooner was the ship moored, on Thursday evening, than she ascended "the friddy mast," reason can be perceived why manufacturers should not floured into the friddy mast," reason can be perceived why manufacturers should not floured into the force their crazed on the country justify us in the the postage, which provides that alike defying pursuit and capture. How long helwill thus diseased the mind of the poor opean rover .- . V. O. Delta, 3d inst.

the worst circumstances-after contracting several The manufacture of pine lumber already occupies debts and courting a lady, whom he promised to a very large part of the ind is trial labor of the peo-morry. A borrowed horse he sold at Georgetown. His trunk was found to contain nothing billets of must have exceeded eight million of feet, although wood. It has since been ascertained that under the the amount is but conjectural, as I have no reliable name of Dr. Federick Preston, he married a lady in data upon which to base a calculation. Much of Wisconsin, in October, 1837: left her in May following; subsequently he appeared in Howard counanother lady at Indianapolis, Ia., converted all her sale. This branch of business is in the hands of property into money, and, in March last, deserted hardy, enterprising, and respectable men, who, endu-Philadelphia, as Dr. Bome, and came to Waterford are too often fated to encountre heavy losses from in May last. He is about forty years of age,

EXECUTION AND CRIME AT SANTE FR. - Santa Fe, November 30.—To-day, A. J. Sims, convicted of the murder of Johnson Jackson, was hung. He before his time expired, he drew from his brest a knife, and, in the presence of five hundred persons, endeavored to commit suicide by cutting his throat. A scuffe ensued, during which he got possession of a revolver, on the person of the Sheriff. They finally succeeded in binding him, and then, with one desperate leap, he himself jumped from the scaffold, fore the Sheriff could cut the rope. It has been his determination, since his sentence, to destroy himself, and he succeeded.

During the fore part of this month, an affray took place between a Mr. Henry Wheeler, latterly of St. Louis, and Capt. Alexander Papin, formerly of St. Louis. The particulars run thus: A few days after the arrival of Captain Papin, from Los Vegas, up about the city, which bore upon their face the representation of false statesments as emanating from Panin. On entering the states as changing the states as the state of small tree by the false as the 18th or 20th November, and get back safely to Galena, and to refer the state of small tree by the small t from Papin. On entering the store of one of our merchants, he was followed in by Wheeler. Papin remarked, that any person using his name that way was a rascel: turning round, asked Wheeler if that was his signature. Said it was. Papin raised a yard stick. Simultaneously, Whogler drews revolver, and shot Capt. Papin just above the right temple. He expired two days afterwards, and was buried with military honors. Wheeler is nowin jail, and in irons .- Detroit Abvertiser .

GRAIN FIELDS IN THIS WEST .- James Davis, of Waverly, Russ County, Ohio, cultivated 1800 acres exclusively of Indian corn, and has this winter a corn crib filled, which is three miles long, ten feet of the largest corn fields in the world, owned by a

single individual.
On the Grand Miami Bottom, adjoining Lawrenceburgh, Ia., about 25 miles below Cincinnati, there is one field seven miles long by three miles broad, extending in fact to Aurora, which has been regu-

In the Northern part of Indians, wheat is more generally cultivated, and between Laporte and Michigan City, the road runs for ten miles thro' a magnificent wheat field, without a single division fence. though owned by several individuals .- [Cincinnati

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF MINNESOTA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New-Yoar, Feb. 25 - 2 P. M.

The Steamer America arrived at Hellian on Saturday, and at Boston this morning.

She brings advices from liverpool to the 9th inst.

Cotton remains without change. Bread stuffs were much depressed. Corn had declined.

ENGLAND. The British Parliament was opposed.

satisfactory.
That part of Minnesota which lies east of the Mis-ENGLAND.—The British Patilament was opened on the 33rt ult. The Queen's speech was favorably seedled. On Thursday hight the 7th inst., Lord Dodly Stuart in the House of Common, moved for various papers relating to the demand of Russis for the extradition of the Hongarian refugees from Turkey—the Hungarian war—and the capture of the deg. 30 min. is the theo of dyision between the State of Jowa and Minnesota west to the Missouri. All the country up the latter stream to its junction with the country up the latter stream to its junction with the Whilewater, and along that river to the British possessione, thence eastwardly following the line of the degree of the futerestion of the extreme northwest boundary of Wisconsion, in Lake Superior, appertains to Minnesota Territory. The area embraced within these limits contains between 140,000 and 50,000 square miles; equal in extent to New York,

Virginie, and Pennsylvania combined.
This infinence region is bountifully watered by
the Mississippi, St. Peter's, and Missouri rivers, and the Red river of the north, and their numerous tributary streams, which traverse it in every part.—. There are no inaumrorable bodies of fresh water, which abound in fish of various kinds—tho white fish especialls being found in great numbers in the more northern and larger lukes. The general character of Missicata is that of high, rolling prairie; but the streams and lakes are bordered with heavy bodies along the Mississippi below, except beech and syca-more. At a point about eighty inites above the falls of St. Anthony, west o' the Mississippi, commences a large and remarkable forest, which extends to the south, nearly at a right ungle accross the Minnesota or St. Peter's river, to the branches of the Mokato and from fifteen to forty in bredth. Many beattful lakes of limpid water are found within ats limits, which are the resort of innumerable wild fowl-including swan; geese, and ducks. The dense thickers

along its border afford places of concealment for the deer, which are killed in great numbers by the Indians. The numerous groves of hard maple afford to the latter, at the proper season, the means of making sugar, while the large cutton woods and butternuts are converted into cames by them for the transthat a suspension of public business has given men portation of themselves and their families along the water-course and lakes. At the approach of winter the bands of Sionx, save those who rely exclusites to sustain a dense population. The soil is of great fertility and unknown depth, covered as it is with the mould of a thousand years. The indian is here in his forest home, hitherto secure from the intrusion of the pale faces; but the advancing tide of civilization warns him that ere long he must yield up his title to this domain, and seek another and a strange dwelling place. It is a melancholy reflection, that the large and warlike tribes of Sioux and Chippewas, who now own full pine-tenths of the soil of Minnesots, must soon be subjected to the operaferent line of policy is pursued by the government towards them. If they were brought under the FROM WASHINGTON .- Up to the present stage of influence and restraint of our benign laws and some hereafter, entitle them to be placed upon an equality, with interest. There is not in the late speeches of socially and politically, with the whites, much good

The soil of Minnesota is admirably adopted to the almost terrific assualt upon the South, than that fin cultivation of all the cereal grains. Wheat, oats, the speech of Col. Bissell, a member from Illinois, and barley are already ruised in considerable quantiand a gallant volunteer officer, in the Mexican war. ties, and corn grows to great perfection. Wheat

River colony, which is in latitude 50 deg. What will be the result in the cultivation of fruit rees in our Territory has never been tested: but there is no reason to doubt that the experiment will Time, which arrived here about two days ago, be successful, with all those species which are pro-brought in a man who had been taken from a wreck duced in the same parallel of latitude elsewhere. From | belief that our Territory is rich in copper ores, and mast to mast he passes with squirrel like flestness, more particulinly galena or lead. Whether coal exists is a problem yet to be solved. If it shall be remain in this frantic mood is yet to be seen. Sad, found in any considerable quantities, the discovery indeed, must have been the circumstances which will be of more real advantage to Minnesota than mines of silver or gold.

On the upper portions of the Mississippi and PASS ROUND THE RASCAL .- A pretended dentist, which will continue to preve a source of wealth to the Dr. W. Both, has run away from Virginia under the Territory and future State for a century to come. rapid increase of population, but the larger portion o., as Dr. James L. Dunn; in May, he married is rafted to St. Louis, where it meets with a ready at Fayettee, Missouri. He next appeared in ring every species of privation in their wild homes, the uncontrollable flouds which set at defiance, equally the strength and skill of man.

The climate of Minne sota is not subject to sudden the murder of Johnson Jackson, was hung. He made a full confession of his guilt; and four minutes before this time and confession of his guilt; and four minutes a general rule, we have far less than is the case either in New England or the northern part of the State of New York. The comparative absence of moisture in our country is attributable doubtless to the fact that no very large bodies of water are to be found, although, as I have before stated, small lakes abound. During the coldest weather in winter, the air is perfectly still; consequently the temperature Is much more tolerable, and even pleasant, than could be supposed by those who reside in the same latitude on the stormy Atlantic coast.

The navigation of the Mississippi is not to be relied on after the first week in November; and steamboats arrive in the spring about the 10th or 12th o April; so that the river may be considered as closed about five months in the year. I have know steam turn by 1st of April; but this is not usually the case. St. Paul is the present capital of the Territory .-It is situated on the east book of the Mississippi about six miles below Fort Snelling, and eight miles by land from the falls of St. Anthony. It is now a town of twelve or thirteen hundred inhabiabout eighteen miles from St. Paul by land, and twenty-five from the Mississippi." It is second only to St. Paul in size, and is increasing steadily in wealth and population. There is also quite a village at the falls of St. Anthony, which is one of the most lovely spots in the upper country, and also at Marine Mills, on the St. Croix river, Sank rapids, high, and six feet wide. We presume this is one on the Mississippi, seventy-five miles above the falls, and at Mendota, at the mouth of the St. Peter's river. Point Donglass is at the junction between the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers. It is a charming place, and is destined to be the site of a town of commercial importance.

Pembina is the name of a settlement on our side larly planted down to corn for nearly half a 'contory. It is not cut up by fences, altho' belonging to upwards of a thousand souls, principally persons of about a dozen owners, all of the families of the mixed Indian and white blood. These people are Hayes, Guards and Millers. Although corn is one active and enterprising, hardy and intrepid, excelent the most exhausting crops, no manure is ever lent horsemen, and well skilled in the use of fireused, and the soil is as deep, strong, and fertile as arms. They subsist by agriculture and the chase of the buffalo. They desire to be recognised as The Wabash Vailey, is also remarkable for the citizens of the United States, as do som thousands extent of its corn fields. Between Terre Haute of their kindred, who now reside at Selkirk's chlony and Lafayette, the road may be said to wind thro' a in the British territory, but who are auxidus to continuous corn field; one field being certainly ten emancipate themselves from the fron rule of the Hud-

I might state in this connexions that the Indians generally through our Territory are kindly disposed towards the whites and suxious to a sold a cullision. Things emphatically the case with the Sioux and

Chippewas. I would remark, in conclusion, that the people of our Territory are distinguished for intelligence and high-tened morality. For the twelve months or more prior to the establishment by Congress of a government for Minnesots, although, in the anomaus position in which it was left by the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a State, it was uncertain to what extent, if any, the laws could be enforced, not a single crime of any magnitude was committed. The emigration to Minnesota is com-posed of men who go there with the well-founded assurance, that, in a land where Nature has lavished her choicest gifts-where sickness has no dwelling place—where the dreaded cholers has not claimed a single victim—their toil will be amply rewar-ded, while their persons and property are fally pro-tected by the broad shield of law. The sun shines not upon a fairer region, one more desirable as a home for the mechanic, the farmer, and the laborer, or where their industry will be more sorely requited, than Minnesota Territory.

I have thus glanced, in a cursory and imperfect manner, at the state of things in our country.

Much more might be written on the subject; but a very few years, and to eclipse some of her proud-

est eistera. I am, dear sir, yours, very respectfully, H. H. SIBLEY.

SOMETHING FOR THE CURIOUS .- We learn that on the 15th instant, in the Cascade Mountains, on the eastern border of Marion county, two or three loud reports here heard, resembling distant thunder accompanied by other unsual movements in the elenents. Immediately afterward Silver creek, which is a good sized mill stream, dried up, and no water ran in it for some twenty-four hours. When the water did resume its course, it was so thoroughly impregnated with alkaline substances as to have the appearance of strong lye, and as also to cause the death of the fish in the stream. About the time of he occurence strong winds prevailed from the south, a heavy fall of ashes was noticed in most parts of attniosphere, shutting out the light of the sun for nearly a week.

Whether a volcanic emption has taken place, or whether the phenomenon was produced by some other agency, we have as yet not the means of desermining. One fact, however, is worthy of notice. The whole Cascade range of mountains are on fire and the vast amount of vegitable matter thus consumed would be entirely sufficient to account for the ashes and smoke which have prevailed. And it is probable that the prevalence of fire may account for the

other occurence. The intense heat occasioned by the fires may have extended far enough into the rocky bosom of the mountain to have come into contact with the gases in the cavities of the rocks, and thus produced an explosion. This might have occasioned a land slide, throwing a portion of the mountain into a deep raving, and arresting the water of Silver creek for a ime. And this seems the more probable view of the matter, as the gaseous and alkaline substances by the explosion would be brought to the surface, and coming in contact with the water of the creek, would change its character .- Oregon Spectator, Oct. 16.

THE DENOCRATIC SENTIMENT,-The Hartford Times, one the ablest of the democratic journals of New England, says:

"THE PEOPLE of the new territories are as decidelly opposed to Slavery as those of Conneticut or New Hampshire. This settles the question of free Territory, and practically puts an end to the Wilmot Proviso, unless it be used to create disentions in the Democratic, ranks—to excite the south against the north, and array section against section in a common country and Republic, where there should be sentiments of brotherly friendship North, West and South. The House of Representatives, so decideseeing that the question is now settled by the will of the people of the territories, refuses to pass the Wilmot Proviso. The Damocratic State Convention of this state, which assembled at Middletown on the 13th inst., threw it out by a vote of 5 to 1. The people are getting sick of the usless excitement and the bitter hostility which the measure creates, and more especially so in a view of the fact that it

POSTAGE BILL.-Mr. Wm. J. Brown has presented to the House of Congress a bill for regulating

"Newspapers, pumphlets, magazines, periodicals, or other printed matter," shall be charged postage at the rate of one cent for every ounce and a half, or fraction thereof; all newspapers, &c., not sent to regular subscribers must be prepaid; no postage is to be charged on newspapers sent per mail within the county where they are published. Anybody may agree to carry newspapers for hire outside the mail. Handbills and circulars charged two cents if not wafered. Letters sent abroad charged fifteen cents sea postage in the United States mail lines .-The Postmaster General may increase these rates. The franking privilege to be continued, but restricted to ounce letters, and members may not frank for a friend under \$10 penalty.

MURDER IN MACOMB COUNTY .- A father and son, named Spinnings, have been arrested for the murder of a Mr. Jenny, in Macomb Co., Michigan. The details as given in the Macomb Guzette, are of the must revolting nature. The young man in making his confession, said that his father directed him to go to the city of Detroit and to procure some poison, and gave him a twenty-five cent peice to pay for itthat he did so, and purchased "arsenic," and "white mercury."-that one day when Mr. Jenny was absent from home, he and his father went to Jenny's house—his father told him to go in and springle the poison on the food to be found there, while the father would stay "at at the door," or "out doors," and keep watch. He did so, and sprinkled it upon all the food he could find in the house, and then departed. I'his was a few days before Jenny was taken sick, of which sickness he died, after lingering about fourteen dave.

The young man farther stated that his father had another manner, but from the enormity of the prothat a most bitter quarrel had for a long time existed between the elder Spinnings and Mr. Jenny .-

A PETRIFIED BODY .- A subject which had been buried five or six years, was taken up a few days since, says the Houston (Miss.) Republican, of the 26th ult., for the purpose of removing to a different thus far of the entire session. location, and found in a high state of petrifaction. - It required the strength of six or eight men to raise the coffin from the vault-this caused them to open it, to discover the cause of the weight; when, to their surprise, they found it to contain a form of solid stone. This circumstance occurred in this county, seven or eight miles north of this place, and presents a problem for scientific solution.

Mexico.-It is reported that there had been an ittempt to get up an insurrection at Cuidad Victoia, in Tamaulipas. The govenor was attacked by twenty men, and, after a skirmish, in which several men were killed and wounded, he was made prisoser. The next day Lorenzo de Cortina issued a proclamation announcing the deposition of the govenor, and convoking the legislature for a trial.

Another Specimen of Rascality .- A fellow calling Another Species of Hascality.—A fellow calling himself the Rev. Mr. Allen, and purporting to be a Presbyterian Clergyman came to Lowiston some six months since, bringing highly respectable references from Phipadelphia which not alone got for him an immediate appointment but introduced him into the very first circles of society in the country round. He, on Christman Day last delivered an Address on the occasion of a Festival of the Sons of Temperance which might rival Warm's her Gaugas's best affects and in fact wan the good opinion of all, including that of an accumplished and beau-tiful young tady whe, on the 5th of the present month, became his wife. Suspicious circumstances having come of their kindred, who now reside at Selkirk's choory in the British territory, but who are anxious to emancipate themselves from the iron rule of the Hudson Bay Company. These people are only awaiting some action on the part of the government of the United States, to join their brethren at Pendina. They would form an invaluable defence to that exposed frontier, in case of difficulties hereafter, either with the British government (to which they are much disaffected) or with the Indian tribes.

opinion of all, including that of an accemplished and beautiful young last of the present months they are anxious to the flow on the 5th of the present months became the whole loss is estimated at two dwellings adjoining. The whole loss is estimated at two dwellings adjoining. The whole loss is estimated at two dwellings adjoining. The whole loss is estimated at two dwellings adjoining. The whole loss is estimated at two dwellings adjoining. The whole loss is estimated at two dwellings adjoining. The whole loss is estimated at two dwellings adjoining. The whole loss is estimated at two dwellings adjoining. The whole loss is estimated at two dwellings adjoining. The whole loss is estimated at two dwellings adjoining. The whole loss is estimated at two dwellings adjoining. The whole loss is estimated at two dwellings adjoining. The whole loss is estimated at two dwellings adjoining. The whole loss is estimated at two dwellings adjoining. The subject to be the work of incendiaries.

The first is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

We have none of the means of stopping the war mone of the people of the times and "circumstances" the dwellings adjoining. The whole loss is estimated at two dwellings adjoining. The first only in the two dwellings adjoining. The subject of the two dwellings adjoining. The subject of the two dwellings adjoining. The subject on the first only in the committee on territories to repose the western that the western the lot in this city when, she is the western the distinct of the means of stoppin

## Erie Weekly Ohserver.

E.R. 1.E. P.A.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH, 2, 1850.

We are under renewed obligations to Hon. James Thompson, M. C., and Mesare. Reid and Cesana, for Congressional and legislative favors. We invite attention to the article in another column, from the pen of Hon. H. H. Sibley, delegate in

Congress, from Minnesota. It is a beautiful description of that new and interesting territory, about which we hear so many inquiries, and of which apparently so littie is generally known.

town and country property.

"Small by degrees and beautifully less" is the strength of this "ne-party" Administration becoming his valley, and a dense cloud of some settled in the daily in Congress. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, says "the seven . test of the strength of the present administration in the Senate." "What a fall was there, my countrymen."

> established at Wilmington, Vt. The prime object of the A similar under-take-in was engaged in not a thousand miles from this place, but with no very great success we as death for a long time in regard to these prime, objects of its creation.

A Good Suggestion-It is suggested in a Texas paper that the Stone removed from the wall of Alamo, to make the breach through which the enemy entered, be given "and and comfort to the enemy" and opposed the sent to Washington as the contribution of the State to war in which he won his laurals. the Washington Monument. The stone still lies at the mouth of the breach, as it did on the day when Travis. Crockett, and their fellow heroes were musacred. It form that, (to use the language of the Gazette waw.) is said to be a beautiful block, susceptible of a polish as as "Slavery, owing to positively probibitory local fine as marble.

PENNSYLVANIA'S TRIBUTE .- The following resolution finally passed in our State Legislature, on Saturday: Resolved .- That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to cause an appropriate block of the native marble of this Commonwealth, to be conveyed to the Coat of Arms, and these words: "Pennsylvania-Founded 1631-By Deeds of Peace."

LEGISLATIVE .- We have waided through column LEGISLATIVE.—We have waided through column shouted, and nothing but the proviso, would "prevent after column of the proceedings of our State Legislature, the moral leprosy of slavery!" Well, by preaching this but find but very little of interest to our readers. We see Mr. Reid has presented a petition from citizens of this county for a change of our road law-that bills have passed the Senate to incorporate the Girard Academy, and extended the limits of the borough of Girard, in this county-also to incorporate the Sagertown Academy in Crawford county. Also, on motion of Mr. Reid, the bill granting to the borough of Erie a reservation called the garrison ground, for a public park. &c., was taken up passed-yeas 71, nays 13-and then passed finally.

Mr. Packer, from the Senate apportionment committee, reported a bill to for m the State into Representative and Senatorial districts. This bill makes Erie and Warren the 19th district, with one Benstor, and gives Erie two representatives. It makes Mercer, Crawford, Clarion, and Venango, the 18th district, with two Senators. Crawford and Mercer forms a representative district, with three members. Warren, M'Kean, and Elk, form a representative district with one member. These are all the items of the bill which interest our readers. It is understoed that this bill received the unanimous concurrence of the committee, and will without doubt, pass we have no hesitation in pronouncing it decidedly more acceptable than either the majority or minority bills of the

In the Senste, Mr. Walker submitted the following resolution, which was twice read and passed:

Resolved. That the Auditor General and State Treasurer respectively, be requested to communicate to the Senate, information as to the real state of the accounts, and all the facts connected therewith) between John B. dictation, and wate to lay the real state of the accounts. Johnson, late chairman of the Joint Library Committee, and the Commonwealth, at and since the commencement of the present session of the Legislature.

houses for the repeal of the \$300 exemption law of last, and says the question had not "assumed an aspect of session, and some against its repeal. Petitions for the pressing, all-absorbing interval," and that "California and passage of a Free Banking law, for the incorporation of New Mexico" are not "threatened with the curse of sianew, and the re-charter of old Banks, were as plenty as very." Well, this is all very good, but how comes it that previously proposed to him to murder Mr. Jonny in usual. Hen pecked husbands praying to be divorced they were so "threatened" before they came into car from unruly wives, and termagant wives asking the possession as to require that this fire-brand, which the Gapased plan he (Charles) had refused. It appears same release from husbands that wont stay in 'o nights, zette now says "may kindle fires of discord very difficult together with a mass of private matters, too numerous to extinguish," should then be applied to them. "Pass to particularize, as the dry good morchants say, and en- it only in case of absolute necessity," says this paper tirely uninteresting to the general reader, make up the now, but there was certainly do "absolute necessity" for balance and sum total of the proceedings of our legisla- its passage when it demounced Judge Thompson for his ture for the week or ten days past-as, in fact, it has vote to concur with the senate in striking it from

There is many a truth told inadvertantly. For instance, the Louisville Courier, in speaking of one dollar counterfeit notes, in circulation, on the State Bank of Ohio, say the only difference between the counterfelt stone. With the exception of the fingers, part of and the genuine is, that the general complexion of the tants, and is rapidly augmenting in population. one of the feet, and a small spot under the position bill is darker—especially the word "one" in the corner Stillwater is a thriving village on lake St. Croix, of one of the hands, which had decayed before petriand "one dollar" in the centre. We have no doubt faction had taken place, the body was apparently a the Courter's statement is literally true—that the only actual difference between the genuine and the counterfeit, is the quality of the paper. They are both frauds upon the people, though one is legal and the other is not. They will both bear watching, however.

FIRE AT FREDORIA .- We learn by Telegraph (Speed's Line) that there was a large fire at Fredonia on Wednesday night last, by which property to the amount of \$50,-000 was destroyed. The Fire broke out about twelve But look, what a change -how pliable and easily it adapts o'clock at night in two places, one in the building known litself to "circumstances!" How mealy-mouthed it as the "Wooleben Block," corner of Main and Mechanic speaks about the "action of Northern whigs" "upon this stree ts, in which were three dry goods and a hardware subject" being "medified by" such "circumstances." store, a saddlers shop, the odd fellow's hall, the Frede- How daintily it touches the subject with the tip of its nia Censor office and several other offices, shops, &c .- gloved finger as an virritating non-essential?" We pre-From this it extended to a store house and dwelling ad- sume it was all right and anjazing proper to Yorce joining which were also consumed. On the west side of through Congress" this "irritating non-essential, simply the South, the East or West, to any such thing." the crock, and full 80 rods from the Wooleben block, the because it embraced a good principle," before we had fire broke out in a large two story building occupied as any testitory to apply it to-and it was also very proper to White's or Gough's best efforts, and in fact won the good cabinet shop, window sash and blind manufactory, paint denounce and abuse Democrats for voting as the exigenshop, &c., which was entirely consumed, together with cy of the times and "circumstances" then dictated, but

THE GAZETTE AN THE WILMOT PROVISOI ABOUT FACE!

After we have "smoked" our cotemporary of the Gahis position wore upon the slavery question—and particularly, its opinion of the "thirly-three" northern whige who toted to lay Root's resolution to instruct the committed on territories to report bills for the Government of New Mexico and Descret with a prohibition against slavery, upon the table-he has at last shown his hand; and such a hand—it has "neither acc, face nor trumph." But let us look at it.

Not many moons gone by, when this country was war with a foreign foe, and, all her energies, physical and pecaniary, were required to maintain the honor and glory of our flag, the President of the United States cal- high instep, and used to wear his Mexican blanket with led upon Congress to place in his hands a sum of money Our Plank Roads. -- We are pleased to learn from the to be used, as exigiencies might require, in concluding a Commercial that the prospects for the early commence - peace or in the further prosecution of hostilities. This ment of our plank roads are so flattering. It tells us request was no new thing all our Presidents had been that, in addition to the Charter of the Erie and Water- entrusted with like sums, under like circumstances.ford road which has already been obtained, that for the The bill was reported, but before a vote was taken a Erie and Wattsburgh has been sent for, and that the provise was offered, and by a vote of a majority attached Edenboro road has received subscriptions more than to it, that should the President, in concluding a treaty ample to organize its commencement. We trust that with this money, obtain any new territory, there should shough has been stated to enable you to form a this flattering prospect of deliverance from mud, is not be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the suid tergeneral idea of a Territory which is destined to be alone apparent upon paper, but real. It cannot be deniritory forever. It was well known that this provise could admitted into the Union as a State in the course of ed that heretofore we, the citizens of Erie, have been have no influence upon the future action of the people of ed that heretofore we, the citizens of Eric, have been have no influence upon the future action of the people of will be less identify the less identify the less in the influence of the people are awakened a loud talkers about the blessings and benefits of such improvement, but slow, very slow actors. As long as it asked for, yet was it pressed by the enemies of the war to has only required talk, with a little, a very little, of the last point. It passed the House, went to the Senate, has only required talk, with a little, a very little, of the last point. It passed the House, went to the Senate, you roused the farming, the substantial, the now, that the work must be commenced in earnest, we extremity. In this shape, the question for the House to are preparing to mount this hobby, which they expect trust that those having the management of them, will not the friends of the Admistration to the first them so speedily to the goal of popularity. It was conceeded by all the friends of the Admistration Are you to deduce the opinions of the American people and the country, that it was necessary to place this monbuilt will help complete the balance-every rod added ey in the hands of the President, and that the question will bring more trade and travel to our midst. Push of slavery had not "assumed an aspect of pressing, all forward the roads then-they are bound to pay the stock- absorbing interest"-that "California or New Mexico" holders a large dividend, and add greatly to the value of were not "threstened with the curse of slavery"-and that, therefore, although members might be opposed to the further extension of slavery, that was not the time. nor the occasion, to press their views, but that their ac tion, as "Northern men, should be modified by circum stances." Believing thus, a number of Democratic mem votes given for Webb, may be regarded as a protty fair bers coted to concur with the Senate. Upon this vote the Guzette, and other kindred prints, has never ceased to harp-to use its own polite language, it has been strife." "quite rampant concerning the action of" these Demo-An Exchange says a newspaper called the Green crats, "Dough-faces," "time-serving creatures of the Mountain Eagle and Even Fellows Gazette, has been President," "slaves of the south," have been the con stant epithets made use of in speaking of them. Bu paper seems to be to expose the secrets and denounce the now a wonderful "change has been going on in the pub principles of Odd Fellowship, Freemasonry, the order of he mind," as reflected from this luminary of pure and the Sons of Temperance and all other secret societies .- unadulterated wingery! Let us see how this change has been brought about.

The war is over-our armies victorious everywhere imagine; as the publication referred to, has been as silent | New Mexico and Colifornia ours by purchase-and, notwithstanding the Corwins and Collamars, wished the Maxicans would "welcome" Gon, Taylor "with bloody hands to a hospitable grave." he returned to his hom safe, and became the candidate of the very men who had

In that contest for President, the Democratic party, both North and South, good upon the broad platcauses, could not exist in any of the territories of the United States? the adoption of the Proviso could "sub-United States" the adoption of the Proviso could "sub-estimated cost of the pig iron on the bank of the Ohio is serve no good purpose," and might kindle "fires of dis-less than 310 per ton. After making these statements. cord very difficult to extinguish." They contended that "the intelligent North care not a great about" such van empty prohibition." This plain common seas doctrine. National Capital, to take its place in the Monument to which was fully set forth in Gen. Cass' Nicholson, letter period the Eastern manufacturers of sugar mile and Washington, and to have inscribed thereon the State they and more recently in his great space in the San centure presses never dreamed that Cincinnati would erer then, and more recontly in his great speech in the Senate, was hooted at by this same Gazette as absurd, and to which the North would never submit. The Province it doctrine at the North and holding up G.h. Taylor as a "simon-puro" proviso man, altogether the well known owner of three-hundred pegrhes, and at the South point. ing at these same three-hundred "hu nan cattle" as proof positive of his hostility to the proviso, the wings succeed. ed, and he became President. But the slavery question. upon the back of which they had so successfully rade into power, was not settled. California was to be adopted a correct and striking definition of that bone of contented as a State, and territorial covernments provided for New Mexico and Deserct. Congress meets-the question is introduced—the northern whigs are "quite rampant" to pass the proviso, and show. "Locofocoism" that "old Zack" would not execise the "kingly prerogative of the veto." But lo! a change comes over the spirit of their dream-the President sends in a message which singularly enough steals the very platform laid down by Gen. Cass in his Nicholson letter, with the single exception that, instead of boldly meeting the question, and organizing territorial governments without any such unnecessary prohibition, the "second Washington" proposes that the territories shall go without a government, except such as is furnished by the military. It the Senate. What its fate in the House may be, we are that Mr. Root, a free-soil whige from Ohio, thought he was Gen. Cass' plan without its boldness. Then it was would see what kind of stuff northern Taylorism was made of, and offered his resolution to instruct the territorial committee to reportabilis for the government of New Mexico and Descret, with the provise attached. It is conceeded by all that these territories ought to be organized—that the people require a civil government—yet dictation, and vote to lay the resolution on the table; and instead of the Gazette depounding them, as it did those and the Commonwealth, at and since the commonce instead of the Gazette deponicing them, es it did those ment of the pression of the Logislature.

Largo numbers of petitions were presented in both any territory to apply it to. it becomes their appologist. Largo numbers of the \$300 exemption law of last and says the question had not "assumed an aspect of sainfield that they ought to possess and exercise it. Now the sainfield that they ought to possess and exercise it. Now the sainfield that they ought to possess and exercise it. Now the sainfield that they ought to possess and exercise it. Now the sainfield that they ought to possess and exercise it. Now the sainfield that they ought to possess and exercise it. Now the latter know for the interior what is good for me governed has those provise, before use had any territory to apply it to. it becomes their appologist.

I do not believe in this doctrine at all. It does not be the sain this opinion of the possess and exercise it. Now the latter know for the latter k the three million bill! The fact is this paper which is eternally prating about its "spirit of decision and boldness," and does not fail to ahuse the Democracy at all times and seasons. has completely changed its course upon this question since Gen. [ avlor's California mesange. To use its own language, it has bowed to southern dictation-saccumbed to the elicis of the Executive, and to forch but twenty cents. The mint is required to con became the pliant tool of the office-holding, office-seek- double dimes or twenty cent pieces, equal to the fifth of ing friends of Gon. Taylor. There was a time when it had no doubts about the "absolute necessity" of the passage of this measure! No. let the consequences be as they might, the Guzette scouted the idea first broached by Gen. Cass, and Secretary Walker, that slavery could not exist in our new territories-it would have nothing to do with that "odious doctrine" of non-intervention! Not it-nothing short of the otter prohibition by positive enactment, would satisfy it and the whigs of the north.

position than San Houston, of Texas. His recent speed is an admirable document, worthy of a pure patriot, and Alter we have "minaded of the him into defining a clear headed statesman. The Washington correspond dent of the Boston Courier, a whig paper, in speaking of this speech, and its author, says: "The General is generous, kindly man-frank, manly, and out-spokes He inribors no evil designs, has no covert purposes while he has vanity, a love of personal display, and a ambition for high honors, he is patriotic and honorship in all his instincts and all his impulses. The Grand has an admirable physique. He is over six feet, broadchested, possesses a stately presence, and an open coun. tonance. His gait is measured, and his tread composed and firm. He toes out well, shows a small foot and great grace. He is never nervous, fidgety, or irritable. The springs of his nature are well imbricated and play without grating. There is nothing small, suspicious, or ill-tompored about him. His heart is large and is the right place. His intellect is good and his judgmentcher, Ho is a pliable, moderate, genial man. We like & Houston." And so do we; -if for nothing else-if is nover had intered a soutiment, or did an act before could approve, we should like Sam Houston for the & lowing, which we find at the conclusion of his speech; "Sir the Union is not dissolved; and I apprehend then prehension reached the homes of the people? have to a large portion of the people are at home unexcited and unagitated on the subject. Do you think that if there be real danger of a disunion, they will not be awakened from their lethargy? Do you think that they will not feel themselves called upon to act by the apprehenries of such danger? Then, sir, you will have a sincere expre-sion, when you carry it to the hearths of the farmer, the me hanc, who has every comfort of life around, him. try, under the broad aegie of the Union, and tell him yes have now to encounter the hazard of civil broils—of a war of desolution—the worst of all wars; a war not of

GEN. SAM HOUSTON .-- No Senator

onth at the present moment occupies a more

"I wish, if this Union must be dissolved, that its min may be the monument of my grave, and the graves only family. I wish no epitaph to be written to tell that survived the ruin of this glorious Union."

race—a war, not of language, or of tongue, or religios, but a war of brothers—the most sanguinary of moral

A Fact for Pig Iros Panic Makers.-We find the following in the Cincinnati Gazette. Both the Gazette and Louisville Journal, from which it copies, an chig papers. They talk about pig iron being manufactured at less that \$10 per ton with one breath, and complain with the next because the government does not gire the manufacturer more protection. Was over humberry so transparent?

Inon or the Lowen Onto. - In Crittenden county Ken. tucky, and the part of Illinois opposite, it is known there is an extensive iron district, which is just now becoming prominently into notice. An intelligent iron maner who is now erecting a large from furnace in this district (on the K-ntucky side of the Ohio,) represents the ore in some localities as very rich and convenient. He recently informed the editors of the Louisville Journal, that the estimated yield is over 39 per cent, and the estimated cost of the ore per time at the furnace, about 371 cents. His location is about three miles from the river, and the the Journal savs:

"We remember the time when the establishment of the first nul factory in Pittsburgh was regarded by prudent men us a most hazardous experiment. At a much cotton presses never dreamed that Cincinnati would erer drive them from our Southern market. But a few years ago hardware merchants would not look at a Western hnt-hings or wood-screw, and now their customers in-during first for these same articles, made by Greenwood, of Cincinnati. Cheap materials, cheap subsistence, and cheap coal are natural advantages that break down as artificial combinations by which they are opposed.

ELOQUEST AND TRUE.-The following extract from some remarks of Gen. Case in the Senate, the other day, in reply to an attack of Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, is sa Elequent and Truthful exposition of the rights of the people of the territories to self government, as well as ion, the Witmet provises:

"I am a great believer, Mr. President, in the rights of nan, whatever may be the nature of the society where he lives, and I am not going to sacrifice this long there isted omnion to any abstraction, metaphysical or political. I be keye the people of the Territories have just the same right to govern themselves as the provide of the States have. Nor do I believe that a man's inowledge decreases as he recedes from the shores d knowledge decreases us he recedes from the shares of the Auguste, of that a wise man at the East becomes a fool by going to the West. I am speaking here, sin u I spoke in my Nicholson letter, of organized commun-ties, existing governments. But I maintain, as I duly my speech a low days ago, that all communities have a right to organize themselves and provide for social order, when such order cannot otherwise be obtained. I do not undertake to say how many there must be to do the I leave that to be determined when the cases area. Like many other questions, indeed like most other questions not purely mathematical, the principle is correct and

sale, though its applicants i in it sometimes be difficult.
This Wilmot proviso is new in its name, but old in its protention-as old as the institution of governments: and it will probably test as long as government exists. It is funded deeply in human nature, which is prone to feel power and forget right — Every age of the world has had in Wilmot provise. Sometimes it is a tax on test some imes it is a constitution like that which the Emperor of Austria, in his wisdom and mercy, granted to the flor-garians: sometimes it is a division of Poland; but at all times it is the result of a conviction that the governors know much better what is good for the governed than he long to my age of progress. State or Territory, at a the people who ought to govern, so far as is consistent with their relations to the United States."

HIT HIM Again!-The Washington correspondent of the Washington (Pa.) Commonwealth, a whig print in speaking of the appointment of Niel S. Brown as Minister to Russia, and Mr. Hilliard to Prussia, waxes wroth in this wise -- I say that at such times as these, such s man ought not to be appointed to any place whatever !!" \* \* " "I wish to be plain, and therefore say that such funaticism as this is disgraceful to any administration that practice it." 1 -

WE SECOND THAT MOTION .- A bill has been introduced into Congress by Mr. Schenck: "It reduces the legal value of a Spanish shilling to that of a dime, and the 61 cent piece to five cents. Foreign quarters are a dollar."

A RARA Avis. - Some of our exchanges tell of a manufacturing company in Massachusetts, which emploies upwards of one hundred mechanics and laborers, each of whom is privileged to subscribe for any two dollar paper or periodical, or any two at one dollar a year, at the expense of the company. This manufacturing company is certainly a rara axis in liberality, and presents an example that others would do well to follow.

TRUE AND SENSIBLE.-The Louisiana Gazette, edited by Mr. J. F. Chiborne, formerly a Democratic member of Congress from Mississippi, insists that no member Congress has a right to speak in behalf of the Southern people in favor of a dissolution of the Union. "Not on of them," says the Gazette, "can pledge the North

A BLACK RAINBOW .- The Boston Transcript learn that a black rainbow was discovered on Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock, by the good people of New Bedford. It direction was from the north-west to the south east, and it lasted about twenty minutes. It was very perfect and of great size.

ET St. Louis is said, by the papers, to be a great gain er by the fire that destroyed six millions of properly. The new improvements in streets and buildings having enhanced the value of the estate far more than enough to cover all the lesses.