date of March 2d, writes as follows:

By-the bye, all the stories you see concerning the arming of southern or other members, are but the creation of a morbid propensity for wonder, mongering on the part of some of my brethren of the press. I question whether a single member, either from North or South, bas armed, expressly in who are foolish enough to wear concealed weapons; but with these exceptions, no members are armed. To say the least of it, there is no spirit of generosity or fairness manifested in attributing to the southern men alone this idea of arming. It is this habit of misteriesenting the South, in which there exists extreme danger. Hearing the truth concerning the and Davis of Mass., and others. South and her sons, from so few sources, unfounded impressions concerning the South are generated in minds of the northern public, only to be dispelled, I fear, when it may be too late.

If Mr. Webster intends bringing forward a Missouri compromise extension proposition, his immediate friends are not aware of the fact. Of this, you may rest assured. I, therefore, am inclined to return to my original opinion, that he will do no such thing. He is certainly impressed with the belief, that the Union is in inminent danger, and probably believes that nothing short of a firm adherence to the original Missouri compromise bargain, between North and South, will save the Union. But the chances are ten to one that the has not the nerve to

propose to adhere to it. Since writing, as above, I have heard a laughable story, which, if true, affords a satisfactory key to the newspaper rumor, that Mr. W. is to bring in the compromise proposition. He is said, on Friday erous wine warmed in them, become more and more emphatic in their declarations, that he alone, could awe and persuade the North to do that justice in the premises, which they aver must be done if the Union is saved. On Saturday, over another basket of the same brand, the general terms of his proposition are said to have been arranged, and on Sunday it received (the same parties being present,) over still another basket, the third and final licking into shape. In the meantime, full of gratitude for the entire absence of sectional prejudice, which his dotermination to father the resurrection of the Missouri compromise evinced, Messrs, Clemens and Foote praised him to the skies in the Senate, to the infinite horror and alarm of the Massachusetts delegates in the House, which votes with never failing unanimi-ty for every thing broached by Messrs. Giddings, Root, Allen, or Preston King. By arrangement, early in this week, Messrs. Grinnell and Ashmun that distinguished man by the three pleasant parties Massachusetts anti-slavery platform just now, will be to sign his own political death warrant. So Mr. tion under authority of an act of Congress :- Ledg-Webster at once pledged himself to abandon the idea ger. of playing the great pacificator. So much for the operation of sober second thought. I regret, exceedingly, that he has permitted considerations personal to himself, to induce him to forego his former excellent determination. No one, from the South. now appears disposed to venture to broach, formal ly, the only basis of settlement-an extension of the Missouri compromise line-which, from present appearances, seems at all likely to be acceptable to the South. Yet, at no previous moment, has the mind of Congress been apparently in a mood so excellent for the settlement of the difficulty-there having been far less sectional acrimony displayed in either hall of Congress during the past week, than at any previous time during the present session. Again, March 5, the same correspondent says:

We had two speeches on the question of the day, only, in the House—from Mr. Hall, of Mo., an antichivalry-Whig, the first part of whose effort was a talk to Buncomba, to reconcile it to his course against Winthrop, for the Speakership. He is a Every thing "went merry as a marriage bell."

ranks. He made a strong speech, indeed, taking the vagaries of the blind god, when domiciled in a ground entirely with Gen. Cass, and demanding that his Southern brethren shall all come back to that position; and that the North shall carry its requirements out, not to the ear merely, but in fact-by having it stipulated that the settlement of the territory acquired from Mexico, and all future acquisitions shall be left free to the South, without the draw-back of the prevalence of the impression that Congress would or could legislate against slavery

Mr. Foote made an important move in the Senate, fo-day. This was to rise, and on the part of the South, (after consultation with most of the Southern Senators) to disavow as Southern sentiment. two positions taken by Mr. Calhour. The first was his assertion, that there were none in the North that could be relied on to doljustice, willingly, to the South; and the second, that the South required the change in the Constitution, demanded by Mr. Calhoun. Mr. C. came into the Senate Chamber while Foote was speaking, and, in replying to that gentleman, was evidently under great excitement-as excited as I have ever seen him. He reaffirmed, with great emphasis, these questioned views, and essaved rebuke F. sharply for dissenting from them. But the powers of the general government, in strict compliance with the spirit of the slavery compromises of the Constitution; and that she would gracefully bow to such decisions against her as nature-climate, soll, position, &c. might make.

[Correspondece of the Baltimore Sun.] WASHINGTON, March 6, 1850. Important private intelligence has been received from France, which renders probable the speedy oc-

currence of a revolution there. I may have some particulars to give to-morrow. This morning there was a presentation at the President's Ifouse, of a gold medal, to Col. Bliss, inder a resolution of the Assembly of New York.— The medal was presented by Col. Cianton—all the

New Yark delegates present. At the same time, a silver curry-comb was presen. ted by Gov. Seward to the President. It was a private offering from a manufactory of curry-combs in New York. On the same occasion, a New York

member presented to the President, from the Piscatory Association of New York, with suitable remarks, a golden fish-whether a sheep's head, shad, cod, or sturgeon, I did not learn-but its moral was that there's as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it"—a moral of extensive application in politics and Senator Cooper, of Pennsylvania, made a speech

to-day, from a manuscript, which he held in his on the people of the slaveholding States. The why hand, in opposition to the letters of Sir Henry Bulwer. As he read the Speech, and as he also made reference to his constitutents and their interests, it is to be presumed that it is to be considered an act of his State, and intended to aid the Union interest by raising a little muss with England.

It has now been three months since we heard from Pennsylvania and Mr. Meredith, their views and projects in regard to the tariff; but no where at all has the subject been named, except, those letters of the British Minister. The Pennsylvania Sentors and for the notice he has taken of the subject, for it is the only means by which it could be temporally res-

aned from oblivion, as far as Congress is concerned. press the wishes of his government. It may be a papers .- N. Y. Herald.

matter of doubt whether it was expedient for the TREMENDOUS FIRE!-OVER \$100,000 OF Executive to send this correspondence to Congress. The correspondent of the Pennsylvanian, under It was not asked for by Congress. There is nothing fore Congress on the subject, and it is accompanied with ny executive suggestions, or recommen-

dations. There is no treaty on foot in regard to tariff regilations, and none is proposed on either side. The British government took precisely the same course which our government did in regard to the duties on anticipation of a difficulty in the Hall. At all times tobacco. Gen. Cass was instructed to remonstrate there are, probably, one or two from both sections against the existing legislative enactment on this subject; but the French Government took no exception to it. They did not, however, send Mr. Cass's remonstrances to the Chambers.

But the occasion gave rise to very strong remarks complimentary to Sir Henry Bulwer, and in vindication of his course, from Messrs. Clay, King, Cass,

Appliesion of States. In the admission of States to the Union, there seems to have been no specific rule upon the subject. We find in the New Orleans Picayune a particular account of the admission of each new State, which appears to be accurate, and being of interest at this time, we condense it within the limits our columns allow. Vermont the first State admitted, was received into the Union without perminent State constitution, in 1791. Kentucky vas the second State admitted in June, 1792—the State constitution was not framed when Ithis State was admitted, Tennessee, formed out of territory ceded by North Carolina, was admitted in 1736, the people having previously framed a constitution and State Government, "whereby the said State has became one of the United States." Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, and Alabama, were admitted severally in the order named, and in the case, Saloon-Insured \$800. E. A. Darling, third story, of each there was a previous act of Congress Billiard Rooms-Insured \$1000, which will cover authorizing the calling of a convention to organize the loss. In the second story, across the hall from last, over a basket of excellent champaigne, to have pledged the company present, (southern men with few exceptions,) to do so, they having, as the gengress previous to the admission. Missouri the 11th in order, formed out of the Louisana territory applied for leave to form a State Constitution, and it was upon this application that the restrictive that structure was in flames. While the energies clause concerning Slavery was attempted to be applied. This gave rise to the Missouri compromise & upon the adjustment of all conflicting matters the Street Church, (Rev. Mr. Heacock's) situated on State was declared a State of the Union in 1821 by the President's Proclamation. Arkansas and Mich. igan were admitted by one act of Congress in 1836 ken fire from sparks carried by the wind. In less the former without condition, the latter prospectively there being some questions of boundary involved,-The constitutions of both States were made by conventions of the people without any previous action of Congress. The same was the case with Florida, which was admitted along with Iowa in 1815.—There was a condition relative to boundary applied to lows, which she did not comply with in form, but did substantially by presenting a new Constitution. read the great family a lecture—the ardor created in which being accepted by Congress she came into the Union in 1846. The mode of the admission of Tex: above referred to having cooled off. They soon as is familliarly known. Wisconsin, the last of the succeeded in convincing him, that to step off the new States, went through the regular form of Ternew States, went through the regular form of Territorial organization and formed its State Constitu-

DENOURMENT OF A MARRIAGE IN FASHIONABLE LIFR .- The Cincinnati Disputch, of the 28th ult, ways:—Everybody will recollect the high wrought and gorgeous description of the wedding of Mr. T. B. Lawrence, son of Abbott Lawrence, the Boston millionaire, and present Minister of the United States were highwrought; penny-a-liners, were brought from the Eastern cities to note the bridal array, the brilliant trosseau of the bride—the magnificent jew els and the splendid dresses direct from Paris .-Even the "bridal chamber" was thrown open to vulgar gaze, and the nuptial couch and Parian purity of the sheets submitted to gross criticism. The pick and choice of the "Upper Ten" of the whole Union were present. Governors and Ex-Governers were "as thick as hops." Members of Congress were as common as in the federal city in term time, Benton Democrat, and from Mr. Cabell, a Southern the bridal attendants numbered many beautiful rep resentatives of every portion of the Union-the blondes of the North and the hurnettes of the South. dever fellow, and a great favorite with all parties parties went to their homes in Boston. The in the Hall, though, as occasion may require, he can honey moon had scenredy waned, when a flare up occurred, and a separation followed. The following does such things so admirably, that no one seems disgreeful sequel to the brilliant description, we dispused to get mad with him, as with Messrs, have before nuticed, we find in the Louisville papers have before noticed, we find in the Louisville papers nbs or Venable, for pursuing the same course. of Monday. Whatever just cause Mr. Lawrence Mr. Hall's speech was an able offort in favor of may have for his course-and only those know where the propriety of admitting California. It derives the shoo pinches who wear it-we think this sequel additional interest from the fact, that the speaker to the grandiloquent, accounts of his marriage prove was a volunteer in the regiment of Price, going him to be a very small potato indeed. Verily, let through his entire campaign as a private in the those who rejoice in "love in a cottage" ponder upon

Notice .- Whereas, my wife, Sallie W. Lawrence, has wilfully and without cause descrited me this is to caution all persons against-harboring or trusting her on my account, as I hold myself responsible for no debts contracted by her. Boston, Feb. 18, 1850. T. B. LAWRENCE.

HAVANA-Queen Report .- A vessel that left Havana on the 221 of Febuary, brings the very musing intelligence that a report was current at that place that President TAYLOR was about to abdicate in favor of General Cass, who was to take possession of the White House as his successor in

the Presidency.
We think it not at all unlikely that such a report might circulate at Harana, and be believed to a considerable extent, so grossly ignorant are the common people in all Spanish countries, and in some not Spanish, of our political institutions, and of the maner in which the Presidents, of the Republic are made.

There was a report affeat, too, that another expedition was being organized against Cuba, and that this time, not Round Island, but Chagres, would be Foote defended himself, and his positions, with great good nature and ability—clearly, I think, getting assemble at that place for the purpose of carrying the expeditionary force to their destination. Of the part of those Southern Senators, he maintained that all the South demanded was the administration of nothing to say, only, that Chagres is a strunge place the general government, in strict combeen c'ecied, it must be for security from interruption, as the New Granudian authorities could not Prise the wealthy Spaniards; or if that cannot be stop the expedition if they would, and nobody else obtained, then they wish the adoption of some mode would have a right to stop it, we suppose.—Wash.

Mississippi.—A meeting of members of the Leg-islature, and others, was held at Jackson, on the 19th ult., Governor Quitman presiding, for the purpose f opposing the admission of California with its antislavery constitution. The committee on resolutions reported a series, limiting this opposition to "all nonorable and constitutional means," and discountenancing the idea that her admission is a cause for calling a convention for measures of "redress."— This is a stab at the Nashville Convention, almost as unexpected, and, under the circumstances, as severe, as Mr. Foote's attack on Mr. Calhoun.

Other resolutions expressly recognize the "unlimited right" of citizens of any territory, in forming a constitution, to base it upon any principle that is republican; while, at the same time, they deny the authority of Congress to reject a State applying for admission into the Union, because its constitution either tolerates or rejects slavery. Their objection to the admission of California is because its creation to the admission of California is because its creation their house. The consequence was, an elopement, may, in their estimation, be the result of a "false and and marriage at Detroit, Michigan, where the gen-United States, and an act of fraud and oppression

clearly. A FACT .- A july old fellow, who resides in the Tenth ward, considerable of a politician, feeling very anxious to see the report of the meeting at Tammany Hall last Baturday evening jumped out of bed on Sunday Morning, and without waiting to dress, ran It bespeaks the sympathy of the public, in view of to the door, and stopped a boy who was trudging along crying Sunday Herald. Scencely had he secured the paper, when to his dismay, he heard a couple of ladies who resided up stairs; the forgot the iron mas ters ought to thank Sir Henry Bulwer, that they were to leave early to visit a sick relative.) To get back to his room could not be done without exposing himself, so he holted into the street, and road: "He was at first much opposed to the plank took to the area. Here the jolly captain found the road, and thought it would be a waste of money to But, instead of that, Mr. Cooper assailed the door locked, and the ladies closed the door above.— build it. But he came to Fayetteville with his waterferance on this question he pronounced to be imthird story, and there he stood witnessing a fine he got back to Chatham, our merchant friend asked. ritant and obstructive, and he declared that it ought snow storm in his shirt and drawers. After standto be rebuked by the administration. He even went ing post upon a door mat about thirty minutes, he to far as to censure Sir Henry Rulwer's official conheard some signs of life within, and after rapping duct as minister in Spain—which must be consider—some time, the door was opened by one of the girls of an American Senator, as remarkably pertiment and unobtrusive. The letters of the British captain's lady that her husband had returned home minister are in the name of the girls on a common road?. The letters of the British captain's lady that her husband had returned home majority over the many states are in the name of the girls on a common road?. The letters of the British captain's lady that her husband had returned home majority over the maj

PROPERTY DESTROYED!!!

[From the Burnto Daily Courier.]
It becomes our painful duty to record the most disastrous conflagration, which has ever visited our city. The American Hotel, the Park Church, and numerous stores and dwellings contiguous to both are now in ruins. The flow has been a heavy one, and will awaken our citizens to the necessity of some measures being taken for their better protection from fire. Had there been a supply of water, sufficient to keep the engines in constant play, without the necessity of ceasing in order to change, from one resevoir to another, the fire might have been ex-

tinguished in the building where it took.

The fire broke out, at about half-past two, on yesterday morning, in the building next above the American Hotel, occupied by L. B. Shears, as a restsurent, and for eix hours its course of destruction was unstayed. A heavy gale was blowing from the south-west, and fears were entertained, not alone by the faint-hearted of our citizens, that the devastation would prove much greater. But thanks to the untiring efforts of our firemen, than whom no or ganized body of men ever worked with more assiduity, the ravages of the element have been confined within bounds less extensive than was fenred, and the loss, though great, cau be looked upon as not irreparable.

The fire commenced in Shear's Arcade in the basement kitchen, it is supposed from a cooking Buffalo, where we believe his family now reside. ng, before communicating to any other. The loss in this building is divided as follows: L. B. Shears Refectory, all destroyed: Loss \$1000-Insured 3500. Darling & Kenyon, second story, Bowling the Bowling Saloon, was the Barber shop, of-

The upper story was occupied by several gentle

men for private lodging rooms. The fire then communicated to the north-east cor ner of the American Hotel roof and in a few moments of the firemen were all directed to saving this splendid building, it was discoved that the Layleatte the corner of Layfayette place and Washington street, about forty rods from the original fire, had tathan half an hour, the whole interior of this building Baldwin, all of which were burned. The losses were as follows. Presbyterian Church. Insured \$4,000. G. P. Stevenson's dwelling, furniture mostly saved. Loss #3,500 to \$4,000; no insurance Phonix Hetel stables, owned by Phebe Smith and her heirs; insured to full amount. Geo. Metzger's livery stable. Loss \$200, covered by insurance in Genesee Mutual. Phoenix Hotel, E. T. Cross.— Furniture damaged by removal. Insured in Saratoga Mutual to the full amount. The Hotel itself was saved by tearing down the building between it and the stables. The American Hotel was entirely destroyed. Much of the furniture was removed, but was damaged to a great amount. Mr. Hodges was insured for #8000, which will fall short of covering his loss. The building was owned by Jno. E. Thayer & Brother, of Boston, and we learn was insured in Hartford offices for \$10,000.

J. T. Adams, Confectioner, American Hotel Building. Loss \$500. No Insurance. Bloomer Hall — This establishment embraced the rear and basement of two stories; occupied in front and the upper stories, by Sand's Barber shop; Wm. Mang's Boot and Shoe shop and Francis's Patent medicine Depot. Sand's stock is nearly all destroyed. Loss \$250.-No Insurance. Mang and Francis are heavy sufferers, but their loss we are unable to assertain.-T. T. Bloomer, Refectory, Dancing Hall and Ordinary. Loss \$3,500. Insured \$1,500 in Union Mutual, New York. In the Second story were the suite of rooms occupied by W. Cary, M. D. as a pirvate residence. Considerable of his furniture was saved. Insured \$1,000 in the Union Mutual, New York, which will probably cover his loss.

Next below the store occupied by Francis, was The firemen were about tearing this down, whe the walls of the building pext North, fell upon and completely crushed it. Loss not ascertained. At this point, the fire on the West side of Main street was arrested.

On the Eastern side of Main street was a row of communicated to the Park House, on the corner of Clinton and Main streets, and burned through Washington, destroying all North of Hersee & Timmerman. In the alley running out of Clinton by two or three families. All destroyed.
• On Washington street were two or three dwell-

ing houses, of wood, occupied by negro families.-

present a woful spectacle. Eagle, Clinton and Pearl are filled with furniture, and here and there are seen the females and children of a family, weeping, is they turn over the rescued fragments of what lately composed their household goods. The sight is painful enough, and unaccustomed as we are, in Buffalo, o kindred ones, it strikes us with an appalling disinctness. God forbid it should be often repeated

Mexico .- Mr. Walter M. Gibson, who recently vent to Mexico on official business, and who has nade a pretty extended survey of the country, has returned to New York, and communicated several interesting items of intelligence concerning the social and political condition of the country:

"The aspect of affairs at the capital was very stormy at the time of Mr. G's visit. Troops were States, prevails among the monarchists, who comof colonization from Europe, under the agency of the settlement thereon of a large emigration from Germany, France, and England, in a body large

of them are decidedly in favor of annexation. The desire for the return of Santa Anna was growing broad and deep, and it was felt more and more duily, that he is the only man who can control

the destinies of Mexico. SINGULAR ABDUCTION CASE.—The Boston Herald mentions an elopment and marriage of a Mr. Wm. T. Rico and a Miss Anna Howland. The gentleman was a son of a wealthy and aristocratic family, who opposed the union as derogatory to the honor of tleman became connected with a flourishing mercantile house, and was in a fair way of becoming wealthy. In the course of a year, their residence became known to the family of the bridegroom, who became angry, and, under some pretext, abducted him to parts unknown, since which time he has not been heard of. The lady returned to her mother, who, to silence any improper rumors, wrote to the magistrate who had performed the ceremony, and received his certificate, which the Herald publishes. her speedy appearance on the stage, as her haughty

father-in-law will afford her no assistance. A Horse's Ofinion of a Plank Road.—The North Carolinian tells the following anecdote of an old farmer of that region, who had tried the plank him if he had seen the plank road? "Yes," he said, the had seen it." Well, did you drive on it? 'Yes.' Well, don't you think you can carry four times as minister are in the newspapers. They simply exwithout his clothes. So much for reading Sunday end of the planks and struck the heavy dirt road, press the wishes of his government. It may be a papers.—N. V. Herald.

## Erie Weekly Ohserver.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH, 16, 1850. Mossrs. Ives, McAlmot, Reid and Cosmo, wil ccopt our thanks for legislative favors.

Navidation .- Navigation is now fairly open from this port westward. For the last few days our docks have Senate and the country. On the other, all this has been country of admitting Called assumed a very animated appearance with steamers denied, and the opinion advanced that he would be found, daily arriving and departing. On Wednesday night the as on all previous similar occasions, firmly and immov-Canada went down as far as Cattaraugus, but could go ably upon the sectorial side of the question. Last week no farther for ice. In a few days the annual blockade of however, all these speculations were ended, by a speech Busialo will be raised, when the regular lines will be from him upon the question, in which we are hoppy to formed, and lake Eric again be covered with smoke and say he takes the broad and national ground of an Amer-

Sorciog .- We learn from letters received in this city from San Francisco, per last steamer, that John Cannick, who absconded from this city last fall, committed suicide a day or so before the steamer left, by cutting his throat and stabbing himself in the abdomen several times. He was not dead at the mailing of the letters containing the information, but the surgeon who was called to atlend him, said he could not recover. He was formerly of

TT The Gazette learns that a boy named WILLIAM Mre, son of Joseph Mee, of Lo Bouff township, hung himself on Sunday morning last in a building attached to his father's dwelling. He was aged about sixteen, and it is supposed the rash act was committed under the influence of mental aberration. Coroner's Inquest in accordence with the above statement.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—As most of our readers are probably aware, the entire work on his road from Hornelsville to Dunkirk, a distance of 125 self: niles, has been put under contract, to be finished ready for the cars by the first of April, 1851. This is sufficient o determine where the ostensible terminus will be-the law first, and the contracts next, making Dunkirk that point-but from the following letter from the President of the company, in reply to a committee of citizens of was destroyed. From the Church the fire extended to the dwelling house of G. P. Stevenson, corner without reference to a terminus at Dunkirk," it will be and decided character. Sir, if we were now making a Washington and Lafayette streets, and to the stables plainly seen that the company look forward at no distant government for New Mexico, and anybody should propose the Wilmot Provise, I should treat it exactly a day to extending their road to this point. The President deoms it a very desirable privilege if the company much energy and intelligence must see that until their gon. And though the Wilmot Provise who there, he read reaches a harber on Lake Erie, it will not be finished. Such that it would be a perfectly nugatory Provise; and since it must be entirely nugatory since it took away no as it well could be, at present: ALBANY, FEB. 26, 1850.

Messrs. R. Owen, G. A. S. Crooker, T. Smith, F. S. Martin, and others.
Gentlemen-I am in receipt of your proposition in relation to the location and continuation of the N. Y. and E. R. Road from Little Valley Creck to Lake Erie, and at Erie, Pensylvania." The company, I think, have in New York, all the surveys and maps necessary to a full understanding of the subject, and I am not willing, with the short time limited for the completion of the Road to Lake Erie, to allow of much time being spent upon that survey: more particularly, as it would require legislative action both in our State and Pennsylvania, before we could avail ourselves of that privilege, if the route were feasible. This subject will receive a careful examination and consideration, and I will add that it would be very desirable privilege, if the company could be allowed by the legislature, to build a branch to Erie. If the route shall prove favorable and the privilege referred to could be had, it would have a very important influence upon the whole question. If this question is satisfactoriy disposed of in the registration that work immediately under contract.

BENJAMIN LODER. disposed of in the legislature, it is our ambition to put

In commenting upon this letter, the Jamestown Citiens says: "Now is the time for the citizens of Jamestown to have the "fever." We have no doubt that, with the N. Y. & E. R.R. Company shall become thoroughwooden buildings, extending from the corner of ly acquainted with the feasibility and importance of a expresses his willingness to recognise the right of Texas government, how much more "improper" most Clinton street to Hersee & Timmerman's brick build. branch Road to Erie, they will not be slow in resolving up to a certain boundary, (we believe 34 degrees,) and "time" have been in 1846 when we had no ter ing, occupied by the proprietors as an extensive Fur- on its construction. Why is not this a proper subject for to make ample compensation to her for the territory north and in order to get the question before the house

An ot. D FAMILIAR FACE .- We were greeted the other day, upon opening our box at the post office, with the old familiar face of "The Western Literary Messenger," street, was a two story wooden dwelling, occupied which for the last six months has been a stranger to our table. We had long since concluded our friend CLEMENT. its Editor, had cut our acquaintance; here, however, was not only the March number, but every number since it so uncerimomously stopped. The "Messenger" has lost nothing in interest-on the contrary, we think the March number a decided improvement upon its predecessors. There is more of the magazine, and less of the newspaper about it, and although it is not, we are persuaded, what it might be in this respect, yet it will pass. It is well worth the price of subscription, \$1 50.

> Surprise Parties.-This is a style of amusement ust now in vogue in Philadelphia. Some twenty or thirty couple make up a party to pounce upon you unneticeed, on some evening ahead. They bring their own fun and refreshments; bolt in, take up your carpets, sling about your furniture without authority of ownership, and whirl yourself and daughter away in the dance with unchecked ezeroego.

Goder's Lady's Book .- The March number of this favorite Magazine contains twenty-one attractive Embelishments, and thirty-three original contributions. Among in the deepest distress for money "to collect the reventhe Embellishments, "The Confidente" and "The Young ue".—Collamer may play the special devil with the mails, Angler," two magnificent steel engravings, are especialfy to be admired. The portrait of "Julian Cramer," American Companies. This latter feeling is earness and extensive, and the plan for colonization is of a handsome man. Tuckerman, W. Gilmore Simms, based upon the purchase of large tracts of land in Henry B. Hirst, Mrs. Joseph C. Neal, and Mrs. E. F. the State of Vora Cruz, by American capitalists, and | Ellett, are the principal contributors, and have made Goday's brilliant pages sparkle with the effusions of true enough to secure them from loss by depredations and otherwise. Mr. G. has a memorial from the owners of fifty-two hacioudas in the State of Vera lacks nothing, either in the intrinsic beauty of its Embelgenius. The Lady's Book maintains successfully its Cruz, asking that this plan may be adopted. Many lishments, or the genuine merit of its literary contents, to make it the first among American Monthlies. Godey's mature experience and unbounded enterprise are invincible. Phila.-L. A. Godey. \$3 a year. For \$3,50 we can furnish the Lady's Book and the "Observer" one

> For CALIFORNIA, -We learn from the Crawford Democras, that a company is forming in Meadville to start on the 1st of April, overland, for California. The Demo- IF A child in Cincinnati, kneeling down to pray ran crat save "the company is composed of mostly young men, their fortunes in that distant land."

Americus. - The borough of Norristown, in this State, be incorporated as a city, under the title of "Norris City." Wel don't blome them-nothing sounds so hateful in our cars as the word "borough," when applied to a town. We hope the day is not far distant when Erie will become in name, what she is in reality, a city.

ILF According to some English statistics, as many persous have died before their twentieth year, where the factory system exclusively prevails, as before their forticth year elsewhere. We have no reason for supposing that the same system will produce a different effect in America. 🕝

Torgenies .- Beware of "Fives" of the Westheld

Bank, Chantauque co., which are nothing more than well executed alterations from two's of the same bank DEHOCRATIC VICTORY IN DETROIT .- The "City of the Straits" has covered herself with glory. At the municipal Election, held on Monday last, Jons Lapos, Esq.

ANOTHER WHIG SENATOR DOING JUSTICE TO THE DEMOCRACY.

It is well know to our readers that there has been much peculation in Washington, and elsewhere, since the ceting of Congress in regard to the course Hon DARIEL WEBSTER, would take on the exciting question of slavery n the territories. On the one hand he has been represented an having matured a compromise, embracing all or eighteen months since, to occupy much room in he questions in dispute, which he would take an early and fitting occasion to offer for the consideration of the ican Statesman-the ground so fully occupied by the national Democracy in the campaign of '48, and upon which all our grant Statesmen, of both political parties. are fast planting themselves. In a short review of the speech the Washington Union says: it "was very able. and the last part of it was marked with great intrepidity, frankness, and liberality. We trust in Heaven that he has not spoken ju vain. We cannot but entertain the fervent hope that Mr. Webster will essentially contribute to the adjustment of this distracting controversy. He contended that Congress was bound, with the consent of Texas, to establish four slave States south of the line of 361 degrees. He declared his conviction that Nature persolf had passed irrepealable laws, which would forbid the settlement of slaves in California and New Mexico, and therefore he would not consent to do an ac which was derogatory and insulting to the South, in incornorating the Wilmot Proviso with any governmen which might be organized for these Territories." But upon this point, let the honorable Senator speak for him-"Now, Mr. President, I have established, so far as

propose to go into any observations to establish, the pro-position with which I set out—upon which I mean to stand or to fall; that is, that the whole territory in the States of the United States, or in newly acquired Territories of the United States, has a fixed and settled chatacter now-fixed and settled by law, which cannot be of the company, in reply to a committee of citizens of tepealed, in the case of Texas, without violation of public faith, and which cannot be repealed by any human part of the route with "reference to a terminus at Entr., power in regard to California and New Mexico. Under one or the other of these laws, every foot of territory Polk treated that proposition for excluding slavery from Oregon. Mr. Polk was known to be in opinion decidedcould be allowed, by the legislature, to build a branch to ly adverse to the Wilmot Provise, but he felt the neces-Erie." No doubt, for a company that has shown so sity of a law for the government of the Territory of Ores. —the great and of its construction will not be fully realized! But let the letter speak for itself—it is as explicit

the South, he said he would sign the bill for the sake of enacting a law for the government of the Territory, and let that entirely useless—and in that connexion entirely senseless-Proviso remain. For myself, I will say-w hear of the annexation of Canada-if there he any man, any of the northern democracy, or any of the free-soil party, who suppose it necessary to insert a Wilmot Proviso in the territorial government of New Mexico, that man reply that your proposition is accepted, in behalf of the Board of Directors, with a slight modification relative to surveys and examinations "with reference to a terminus at Eric. Penavlgania." The acceptance of a terminus of the proposition of the control of the same overpowering wing of an act of Congress. the everlasting snows of Canada from the vote of slavery, by the same overpowering wing of an uct of Congress. Now, sir, wherever there is a practical good to be done, wherever there is an inch of land to be stayed back from becoming a slave territory, I am ready to insert the principle of the exclusion of slavery. I am pledged to that from 1837—pledged to it again and again—and I will, perform those pledges. But I will not do a thing unnecessarily that wounds the feelings of others, or that does discrete to my own understanding." disgrace to my own understanding."

It will be seen by this that the Hon. Senator occupie the identical position of the Democratic party in '48viz: that the Wilmot proviso is unnecessary and inexpedient-that slavery does not and cannot exist in those territories without positive enactment, and that, therefore, | same 'proviso' clause. It was defeated, and that by terits passage is only calculated to exasperate one portion ern whig votes, and the Gazette says it is right-becaus of the Union against the other without any corresponding | the defender and apologists of those whige who release benefit. In another portion of his speech he reprobates | lay it on the table, upon the pitiful plea that it was an "... with great force the course of the abolitionists of the North, whose fanaticism had counteracted their own designs to loosen the bonds of slavory in the South. He clution upon the table, or it was wrong in denotice freely admits that the North had not carried out her those who voted against it before we had territory is proper exertions on the part of the people of this place and constitutional obligations to restore fugitive slaves, and ply it to. Buth cannot be right—one must be wratten other localities on the proposed branch route, and when pledges himself to co-operate in the immediate passage it is an "improper time" now for the introduction of of a new and more efficient law for this purpose. He a resolution when we have territories crying aloud in of that line which she might relia to New Mexico. In a subsequent reply to Mr. Calhoun, forced to tack it upon the tail of a bill for the simple pr he did not commit himself about California, reserving pose of appropriating money? We wish the Game himself, when that question came up, to take such a answer this question plainly! We wish it to be just course about her constitution, boundary, and admission those who preached, and plead, and almost prayed into the Union, as his best judgment might dictate. His the doctrine it now advocates in regard to the temperature of the doctrine it now advocates in regard to the temperature. speech was interspersed with various suggestions, ex- when it was heaping abuse upon their heads. Let a pressed in simple but elequent language, upon the vari- this, and we shall think it honest and sincere!--let a ous topics which are connected with this subject. He this, and tell its readers that those Democrats who we confessed frankly and emphatically the generosity which against what it now calls "an irritating non-essent Virginia had shown in relinquishing her claim to the which "may kindle fires of discord very difficult of Northwestern Territory He declared himself willing, tingnish," did right-acted nobly!-and we shall him if she or the South would desire it, to appropriate the no more to say! Let our cotemporary confest-Coproceeds of these lands, (which he estimates at 80 mil- fession is said to be good for the soul, and indictes lions of dollars,) or, indeed, almost anything else, to as- change for the better. Let our cotemporary gire is sist in ridding the southern States of the free people of sign, then, and make manifest its repentance! color. He pronounced a beautiful eulogium on the value of the Union. He denied that there could be a peacable secession, and spoke in no measured terms of his opposition to the Nashville convention, if it should assemble for the purpose of dissolving the Union.

> TAKING IT EAST .- It is said, remarks the Boston Post, hibited it so plain as in his last speech for "Bancomic." that Gen. Taylor is taking life in the White House very smoothly, in spite of all the troubles that encompass th real regents of national affairs. Clayton may be lost in use his own refined language. the labyrinth of his own puny, plots-Meredith may be to his own chagrin and the people's vexation-it's all the same to the President. He eats, drinks and sleeps without any of that painful solicitude about the nation's advantage and the honor of the administration, which, was wont to disturb the bosoms of the "earlier presidents." Surely, "if ignorance is bliss, (and there is no doubt of it in this case) 'us folly to be wise." With a quiet uncon- New York. corn about the present difficulties which environ the government, he is said to be dreaming-sometimes aloudof the fat loaves and delicate fishes of a "second term"all to be had for scarcely so much as the asking, as the further tribute of a devoted party and an admiring people! The general's "otium sine dignitate" reminds us tracted attack of intermittent fever. When sufficient very forcibly of the Ethiopian minstrel's summun bonum, rested, the party will proceed to Washington. which seems to be exactly that of the "second Washing-,

"O ifI were de President of dese United State, I'd cat 'lasses candy and swing upon de gate!"

large needle its entire length into its knee, which had to full of hope, and health, and energy, who trust to better be cut out. According to the custom, "this should serve as another warning against the practice."

IT MORE KNOCKING.—It appears that they are also troubhas become ambitious, and is seeking to divest itself of led with knockings in California. A letter from the another, "I have done business five years, and spent its Pennsylvania appellation of "Borough," by seeking to land of wealth says: "We are now knocking with both tenth of all my profits in advertising, and have min fists fall of gold for admission at the door of the Union." mere than you have made in ten." Which was The Louisville Courier, says that a colored boy felt from the upper storry of the Journal office alighting on I Mrs. Partington is said, by the Besten Post, w the roof of a building twenty feet below. It was thought he must be killed, but, says the Courier, providentially of health, particularly when you are sick." The tauti striking head foremost, he escaped uninjured.

HEROIC. Some of the members of Congress attender the sessions with revolvers in their pockets. They in-tend to dissolve the Union with a pocket pistol!—Ex Pa-

For "revolvers" read pint flasks and you will probably hit the nail on the head.

Michigan. -The Legislature of Michigan have passes resolutions instructing their Senators and representatives. Ohio, was instantly killed, on the 17th ult, by the falls in Congress, to vote for the admission of California, with limb of a tree, which he was cutting down in occts the constitution her people have made.

The Cincinnati papers say that a jour printer in that back of the head, breaking his skull. His thigh also all city, had his pockets picked of \$180. We congratulate broken. him for having had that much money in his pocket at II If a man who has a pretty wife, two pigs, at rebuked the present weak and contemptible administra- one time-but the types are so treacherous, it is more cow, a cat, dog, and fat baby, is not satisfied be utive than probable they meant to say \$1 80.

THE GAZETTE AND THE PROVISO, ONC

We have but a few words of reply to make to the C zell's long-drawn-out defence of its windings apon Proviso question. The subject needs but few comme -the course of our cotemporary is too plainly income tent, too glaringly incompatible with what it was a re discussion. In doing so, therefore, we shall adden the question under discussion. We shall not travel as a State-that, to our mind, admits of no argument we have nothing to say as to our new territories belt "acquired for the purpose of extending slavery is not the fact, neither is it pertinent to the question issue-peither shall be drawn from our purpose, to da cuss the "obluseness" of our or our cotemporaries in loct. We have neither of us, we apprehend, 2 grand to brag about in this respect, and if we had, the read of our respective papers care very little whether the E tor of the Gazette's intellect is brighter than ours, or a more brilliant than his, so long as we make our party plain, and fortify them with facts. We leave all childish play to those who cannot sour above them. our cotemporary takes delight in them-if such Edica rattle-boxes are more congenial to his tastes, or more ting his capacity, than calm and dispassionals eader to place his present and former positions in their true! before his readers, why we certainly cannot object ourself, however, we beg to be understood as har, other duties to perform-higher sims in view-that regail our readers with such boyish twattle. 80 man for the personale of this discussion—too much, we keen but under the circumstances unavoidable -- and try to facts:

The Gazette has not touched the true question and

which we arrayed it before the public. On the contrat steadily and designedly, we think, avoids it. This ar be very good tactice, but it strike us far otherwise. ..... face the music." let the consequences be what they me we have always found the cheapest and shortest way in of a dilemma. But what were the charges we may against our neighbor's consistency? Simply this: The since the Wilmot proviso was defeated in the House, a ter having been struck from the three million bill in a Sonate, in 1846, the Gazette has been unremitting in 2 denunciations of those northern Democrats who voted. concur with the Senate in thus striking it off. No e that has been too severe-no word too strong-no e pression too denunciatory-for its use in regard to the act. It was urged by the friends of the gentlemen si thus voted, that such "negative" vote did not plan them necessarily in opposition to "free territory"-in they were still in favor of it, but did not think it post to "pass it" except "in case of absolute necessity," at that their "great object was to prevent the spread of dimoral leprosy of slavery-not to force through Congress an irretating non-essential, simply because it embraces good principle." They also contended, as Mr. Chi Mr. Webster and other whig Statesmen new contraded, and as the Grzette now acknowledges, "that shreet w ing to positively prohibitory local causes, could not exact in any of the territories of the United States," therefore they said, "let the proviso alone!" The Gazette won's hear nothing of this kind-it scouted it-called it doje to the North and succumbing to the South, and worth only of such "dough-faces" as Lewis Case and Jana Thompson! But lo! a change has come over the spir. of its dream! California, as the Democracy predicted she would, has adopted a constitution prohibiting staren and is knocking at the door of Congress for admissionthe new territories are anxious to have the protecung ar of the general government extended over them; and furtherance of this wish, Mr. Root, of Ohio, a whighten soiler; offered a resolution to instruct the committee; territories to bring in bills for their government with the proper time for its intraduction." The Gazette, thes, certainly wrong now in defending the laying of this :-

SLANDER .- Our 'free-soil' friend of the Jameston Citizen is guilty of a grievious slander—he more than is timates that we sail in the same boat with himself, and the \_\_\_\_ Hon. Thaddeus Stevens! Thaddeus is polenous for having, in reality, a cloven foot, but he never et--a speech made to counterbalance his support of a soutern President, with three-hundred "human-cattle," "

The Hon. Lewis C. Levin is out in an address it the Philadelphia Sun in favor of the doctrine of nor interference; he thinks that the right of self-government is but partially enjoyed if Congress can exercise the right of moulding domestic institutions.

E. Z. C. Judson, alias Ned Buntline, sentenced one year to Blackwell's Island, for participation in the Astor Place riot, has been pardoned by the Governor

COL. FREMUNT, United States Senator from California, arrived in the steamship Georgia, from Chaguet accompanied by his lady and daughter. Mrs. E. has it covered from her late severe illness. Not so Col. Fremont; he is just able to walk about, having had a pro

The Editor of the Gazette prides himself what he terms his "healthful and contented appearan the resust he thinks of his "bachelorism." A wa friend of ours, of the feminine gender, says she has set great many "healthful and contented" looking sains in her day that made shocking bad pork.

EF SAID ONE MERCHAST, "I have done besin years, and not spent five dollars in advertising." S most intelligent of the two?

expressed an opinion that "there is no blessing like the was occasioned by what the good lady called a phistail gy in her leg.

The first locomotives, it is said, did not average miles an hour. In 1825, a European writer placed maximum velocity at six, and ridiculed "auch nons as that we shall see locomotive engines travelling at rates of 12, 16, 18, and 20 miles an hour.

I James Smith, a young man reading in Bothe catch a flying squirrel. The limb struck him on

will be until he TAKES A REWSPAPER!