lence of the Pennsylvanian.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

I wish I could write you that Mr. Calhoun is dised for a compromise upon some ground or other. But I cannot mas all I hear concerning him, contirms me in the conclusion, that he desires none. I hear that the excitement of the past week, has debilitated Mr. Calhoun greatly, which was to have been expected from the nature of his ailing. Poor man, there is no telling how much of him, Physically, will be left at the close of the session. The question-when will the session close-is, and has been, in the mouths of every body here, for weeks past. Before Mr. Webster, spoke, few of us fancied that we should see the end of it before the first of September. Now, however, I can see no sound reason for anticipating that it will live over the usual time the 4th of July. The enactment of the three great measures contemplated by the majority, will transpire in all the month of May, leaving ample time for disposing of all the other ordinary public bills. The administration will not seriously press a modification of the tariff. They will achieve the enactment of a huge internal improvement bill, I fear. Such a bill, you will recollect, was pocketed or vetoed, (I forget which,) by Mr. Polk. But as Taylor will gladly sign it, some such act is bound to become a law ere the present session closes, now that the slavery question is in a fair way of settlement. It seems to be understood that Massachusetts is perfeetly quiet upon the subject of increased protection. Walker has long been of opinion, that free trade views are rapidly spreading in that State, and in-deed, throughout all New England; and the passiveness of the extreme North and East, in Congress, this session, upon this subject, embraces strong proof of the correctness of Mr. W.'s view.

To-day, in the Senate, Mr. Foote administered another severe castigation to Governor Seward, whose countenance fell more than I have ever before seen that of a public man fall on a similar occasion. While Foote was speaking his explanation, Seward looked for all the world like a man listening to his collision, to grow out of expected efforts of Northern gentlemen to revolutionize the government, by vonot decide points of order to suit the majority.Foote then pounced on S. about the curry-comb speech, which he ridiculed most unmercifully. I refer you to the report for particulars of this scene, merely remarking, that Clay, Webster, Badger, Cass, and indeed, all on the floor and in the galleries shouted out almost, with side-splitting laughter. Seward did not attract more than half full galleries, though for three or four days it was known that he was to speak to-day.

In the House, to-day, we had a capital speech from Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, who proves to be a very strong-headed man, being full of point and pith. No member has, this winter, made a better first impression. He was followed by the Rev. Orin Fowler, of Massachusetts, who drawled and bellowed his hour, by turns, to the infinite amusement of the wags of the House, and the reporter's desks. He brings the girs of the Congressional pulpit into the Hall, and in endeavoring not to smell of the shop, overshot his mark, roaring like a mad bull, when not

"preaching" his speech.

The "upper ten;" in Washington, are running wild, over a letter from a former, French Minister to gone hopelessly crazy, and is about to resign, pro-claiming Henry V. King of France, and the Count de Paris heir to the throne, in the case of Henry's death without issue. Such a letter has doubtless death without issue. Such a letter has doubtless been received by a diplomatist here. If crazy he is, Porter Clay, died at the city of Camden, in Arkansas is it not probable that some intriguing monarchists have drugged his senses away. Examiner.

WASHIAGTON, March 14. The fear of the Free Soilers that a compromise will be effected, upon some platform like that of Webster, increases rather than diminishes, hourly. It is understood here, that most of the attacks in the Northern Whig press, and all in the Free Soil party press, are concocted if not absolutely written out, word for word, and line for line, here, to come back caring perhaps less for "public" opinion than any other gen-tleman in public life.

The personal feuds among the whigs of the House, between Winthrop and Root, Stanly and Hillard, &c., appear to be going on with unaubated violence the first session within my recollection

The proceedings of the Senate, to-day, were very interesting-Douglass finished his eloquent speech, and Cass his speech, in favor offthe compromise committee of Foote. Both managed to draw forth much conversational reply from Southern Senators; Downs Davis, Butler, Foote, and others. Mr. Calhoun is unable to be present just now. Indeed, he is in worse health than before the reading of his speech. He is suffering to-day, from great debility, brought about by the excitement of his debates of the past week. His friends are again alarmed on his ac-

Mr. Morse gave us a speech, to-day, which may be said to come under the Illinoise preacher's "third head," "under the first head," said the reverend gentleman. "I shall treat of ordinary matters we all understand, my hearers; under the second head, of the mysterious, which I alone understand; and under the third, of the incomprehensible. which neither of us understand." Thus, Mr. Morse's was incomprehensible, as it were; his conclusions being non-sequiture to his premises and arguments. He praised slavery, as I had never heard it praised in the Hall; claimed that the South should demand other guarantees, if those of the Constitution prove ineffectual for her future protection; and then, when pressed with queries by Messrs. Duer and McClernand, he declared his willingness to abide by the Supreme Court's decision of the question, whether the anti-slavery laws of Mexico is of force in the offered to vote for a territorial bill, which shall be silent, wholy silent upon the subject of slavery.--His speech was for Buncombe, his conclusions, which were excellent and sensible, were for the

The following is an extract from the Washington correspondence of the Pittsburg Journal, dated March

Very strong petitions have been presented in both Houses of Congress, against the Mormons of the Salt Lake, by their brother Mormons of another ilk, One of these presented yesterday in the Senate, by Mr, Underwood, of Kentucky, charges these Salt Whether these representations will prevent the ex-Government to the new territory of Descret, remains to be seen. Certainly, if what is alleged against day of his arrest. them is founded in truth, they must be the most scoundrel-like, rascally pests that can exist on earth. But something must be allowed for the strong prejudices under which these memorials have been pro-

pared. communication to a New York paper, in which it is ment expected to gain the favor and support of cer-stated that the President has ordered the commandants of military stations to be in readiness, in case At Roms, a short time ago, a meeting of the citizens their services should be rendered necessary by the proceedings of the Nashville convention. This When the quertion arose whether they were in favor shows how reckless the newspaper correspondents are as to the probability or absurdity of what they The writer's invention must have communicate. The writer's invention must have terous idea as that.

street. It appears that Mr. Foote made use of an the meeting was convened. expression in the Senate yesterday, which Mr. Borland constructed as an insinuation that he was playsnake such a charge. Mr. Foote disclaimed any sp-plication of the language to Mr. Borland, but added last—"swing the corners."—Low. Dem.

that if he though it applicable to himself, he was welcome to apply it. , Mr. Borland then struck Mr. Foote violently in the face—drawing blood. I do not know whether any further violence took place, nor do I know what the parties purpose of healing their wounded honor. It is not probable that this thing will pass over without atonement bing given for the blow.

P. S. It is rumored that a challenge has passed from Mr. Foote to Mr. Borland, and that it has been and is a serious drawback to the prosecution of accepted. Of course nothing positive will be allowed to transpire, as to time or place of meeting. O.

Correspendence of the Newark Advertiser.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1850. Our population has been somewhat swelled by recent importations from Bottany Bay; one ship alon brought 60 convicts from Hobarttown. In fact Van Dieman's Land is as well represented here as any place I know of. And these gentry who have served the Queen abroad signalize themselves daily by little acts of heroism: the city take cognizance of it and reward them accordingly-with ball and chain .--There are two chain gangs employed daily in digging down the hills to fill the streets.

MORR FOOLERY .- Miss. Mary A. Hicks, formerly of Connecticut, and Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, late of Canada, have made, at St. Louis, a shirt, for Prince Albert, and another for his oldest son.-Stitches in the large shirt, 152,117; in the small one 95,154. All the heinming was done by Miss Hawkins. The garments are of the finest linnen, and ere to be sent through the British Minister at Wash-

ingion. Had these ladies bestowed the some amount of labor in clothing some of the poor and destitute in our own country, we should call the act more worthy of commendation. The day possible may come when Prince Albert and his children will stand in need of shirts; but we doubt much whether in the hour of necessity, he would find so much pains taken in the manufacture of the article .- Albuny Argus,

A Suffering Youth .- "Father, I wants a dollar," said a country boy—a strapping lad of sixteen, who measured two axe-handles in his stockings—to won sentence for sheep stealing, or some such of-fence. Foote's first point (Seward being in the his dad, one Saturday night; "I wants to buy a buzmiddle of an ultra abolition pow-wow,) was to explain his remark made sometime since, relative to the danger to the Union if the slavery question was buzzum pin! Nonsense! You'd better get you a not got into a train of settlement by last Monday, pair of shoes or a new felt, for a dollar.-or suthin which, F. maintained, had been incorrectly reported. o some consekense—but a b-u-z-z-u-m p-i-n!—
He had merely intimated that there was danger of pshaw!" "Humph!" returned the juvenile, "those ere things you spoke on, are all well enough, in the fall, but won't my palm leaf dew for the summer, ting the speaker out of the chair, because he would and can't I go barefoot now? but," sobbed on the stripling.

"I'm really sufferin' for a buzzum pin! WISCONSIN TAKES CARE OF THE WOMEN.-The

Legislature of Wiscosin at its recent session, passed, and the Governor approved an act to provide for the protection of the rights of married women in their own property. Its provisions are as follows: That the real estate, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, of any female now married, shall

be her sole and separate property, as if she were The real and personal property of any female who may hereafter marry, and which she shall own at he time of marriage, and the rents, issues, and pro-

fits thereof, shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts, and shall continue her sole and reparate property. Any married female may receive by inheritance or by gift, grant devise, or bequest, from any person other than husband and hold to her sole and separate

use, and convey and devise, real and personal, property, and any interest or estate therein, and the cents, issues, and profits, in the same manner and the United States, saying that Louis Napoleon had with like effect, as if she were unmarried, and the same shall not be subject to the disposal of her hus-band, nor be liable for his debts.

DEATH OF A BROTHER OF HENRY CLAY .- The last on the 15th ult., in the 71st year of his age. It is said that, like his distinguished brother, he was in all the attainments of education, self-made. Al though his career was less known, he was distinguished and endeared to the circle of his acquaintan ce by his quiet and unobtrusive virtues, by his per fect uprightness of conduct, and by his ferven devotion, in and out of the pulpit, to the Christain reli gion.

WILD PIGEONS are quite numerous in the woods upon the Northern members of the House disposed back of this city. A friend of ours brought down a for a compromise, and of course these assaults are, brace of them with rice in their crops. The nearest intended as such, to deter them as to operate on point which they could have obtained this, is about Webster's future. As for his present, they know 700 miles, which distance they have probably flown in less the nna dav. allowina - Detroit Free Press.

FROM CHAGRES .- The Steamship Philadelphia from Chagres, March 14th, arrived this morning. The route for the Railroad accross the Isthmus having been surveyed, and the trees cut down for since the days of Harrison's rump Parliament, at which we have had anything of the sort on the Whig side.

the greater part of the way, ground will soon be broken, and the work pushed with all practicable speed towards completion. It is generally healthy on the Isthmus. Chagers river was very low .-[Jaur. Com. 13th. '

> Thirty years ago, a young man, the son of a clergyman in Washington, New Hampshire, was magried, and, after living a few years with his wife, left her with one child, and went to England, where he was arrested, and it was supposed executed for felony. Under this belief his widow married a lawyer of Concord, with whom she now resides. But instead of being hanged, her first husband was transported to a British penal colony for twenty years, rom which he has just returned to Washington to find his father and his son alive.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY .-- A mammoth vein o white ash coal, of superior quality, has been struck on the property of Dr. McCarty, a short distance north of Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, in this State. It is from twenty to fifty feet in thickness, and as it was struck on the "saddle," as it is called and as it was struck on the "saddle," as it is called tons of coal last season. Their road, a great part or where an upheave has thrown the vein near to the of the distance, runs along the foot of Berry's Mounsurface, they drove across it. through nearly solid tain.

coal, a distance of 63 feet. This is regarded as the This combination of iron ore and coal offers the begginning of new discoveries of coal beds in that same advantages that exist at the other extremity vicinity, for which several costly explorations are now in progress.

against this measure is exceedingly strong and repid. In the Senate it is opposed by Clay, Webster, In the Senate it is opposed by Clay, territories or not; disclaimed any disposition to urge Benton, Cass, Houston, and others; and in the an amendment to the Constitution, in any event, and House by Winthrop, Bissell and others—Winthrop being the leading Whig of the House. Truman Smith, of this State, is very hostile to it. President Taylor is opposed to it. The measure cannot be passed by either House of Congress. Among the Whigs in Washington, there seems to be a struggle to decide which shall knock it in the head by the

everest blows .- Hartford Com. Times. ARREST FOR MURDER. - We learn that an individual by the name of Joshua Lewis, was arrested in Crafton, in this country, (says the Troy Post) on Thursday, on suspicion that he participated in the Murder of a Mr. Smith in that town several years ago, who, it will be recollected, was killed by men Lake colonists as totally unfit to be received into disguised as Indians. No clue to his murderer had social and political union with the United States.— been discovered, until certain circumstances transpired fastening suspicion upon the accused. Lewis tension of the protecting and controlling arm of is a professionally pious man, and was to have been ordained a Minister of the Baptist Church the very

FROM THE RIO GRANDE .- A letter dated Browns ville. Feb. 25th, says:-There has been a great excitement here of late, in

regard to the Territory question, but it has some-There is not a word of truth in the Telographic what abated. The party at the head of the movetain Mexicans who live on this side of the Rio Grande. of a Territory or not, all the Mexicans answered "aye." . The question was then put by the Chair:-All those opposed to a Territory say "no?" The greasers, not understanding the question, all shouted

A personal difficulty took place last evening be-tween Mr. Foote and Mr. Borland, in the public and all seemed to be opposed to the object for which

WILLIAMS, the negro violinist, who for years ing toady to a distinguished Senator. Meeting each that Mr. the street afterwards, it is said that Mr. sions," has drawn his last bow. He died yesterday Borland asked Mr. Footo if it was his intention to exhibiting the ruling passions of his life and death

Erom the Pacific News, Jan. 31. MATTERS ON THE PACIFIC SIDE:-We have inteligence from many of the place's to within a few days, which represents the mining operations to be continued with a full average success, notwithstanding the severity of the weather has rendered it impracticable to labor but a portion of the time. The vast quantity of rain and snow that has fallen in the nountains keeps the rivers and favines full of water,

At the commencement of the rainy season in November, the stock of psovisions were very low, large numbers to return to the settlements; but these vid. free soiler. It is a glorious measure, and will rehave gradually gone back again, finding their fears | ceive a glorious majority. groundless, and the expense of living in the mines ess than in the town. At present provisions of all kinds are abundant for several months' consumption.

On the American river and its branches, as well as in the ravines and the gluches in the mountains \$50 per day when the weather will allow operations to be carried on—which is fully equal to the average summer yield. Gold is found in the high banks of the rivers and among the rocks, where no one deigned to look for it in the dry season. There cannot be less than 20,000 persons wintering in the mineral regions of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, and as far as we hear general good health prevails. only diseases are scurvy and fevers; the first occasioned by want of vegetable diet, and the last by exposure to wet and cold. The opinions of some letter-writers to the contrary, we know from entensive personal observation, the tadegree of order and good feeling prevails in the mines unsurpassed by an equal population in the world, and this in the absence of any other government than that formed by the different little communities of miners for themsel-

At Georgetown, situated about ten miles from Coloma, (or Sutter's Mill,) on the dividing ridge between the south and middle forks of the American river, a population of nearly 3,000 persons are comfortably housed in log-cabins or tents, engaged in working in the ravines, where gold is found in extensive deposits for miles around. Other localities, both on the river and in what are called "dry diggings," are also occupied by permanent residents. and profitably worked. It is impossible that all should be fortunate alike, for there is a wide as difference in the capacity and industry of miners as there s inequality in the richness of the deposits; but while any one can make fair wages, large numbers average one to three ounces each working day, under all the disadvantages of the season.

On the high ridges and between the snow varies from one to four feet in depth, decreasing and disappearing as the valleys and plains are reached .-Deer of fine quality are plenty; and a few hours in the hills and ravines are all that is required to keep regular nominees of the whig caucuses, with the excepon hand a full supply of venison. Grisly bears are also comfortably numerous; and many fierce hand to paw encounters have taken place between them and small parties of miners, with variable fortune We have heard of but two persons being killed by these ferocious varmints, while a number have been badly injured before the animals could be finally vanquished and slain. We saw one individual last week at Sacramento City, who had come down from Feather river for a surgical operation, the bones of one arm just above the wrist having been crushed in a fight with Bruin a few days previously.

FROM TAMPICO. By the arrival here yesterday of the schooner Oregon, Capt. Trenis from Tampithe 19th instant, we have received El Defensor of that city of the 16th, and El Monitor of the 10th. An attempt at revolution was made in the city of Victora, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, on the 28th ultimo, which threw the government, for the time, into the hands of the insurgents. President Herrera, however, had given orders for the assembling of troops from the state of San Luis Potosi, and the Interior of Tamaulipas, to march against the malcontents. Et Defensor says that there is little doubt the legal authorities will soon be restored, in consequence of the narrow circle in which the revolutionary movement is confined. The cause of this movement is stated to be the arbitrary character of he government of Tamaulinas.

A feud of extreme virulence has broken out between the State of New Leon and that of Tamaulipas, in consequence of the undefined limits of their respective territories. They have reciprocaly invaded one another's confines, perpetrating acts of violence by means of their armed followers. The central government in the City of Mexico has found it necessary to interfere, with a view to quiet the belligerants.
The small-sox has lately committed terrible rava-

ges in the State of New Leon, having first made its appearance at the town of Sabinas Ilidalgo, thirty eagues from Monteray.

port \$60,786,44, consigned to the different commercial houses here .- . V. O. Picayune.

Discovery of Iron .- A-new and large vein of rich brown hematite iron ore has been found on Berry's Mountain, Dauphin County, Penn. The announcement of this discovry corroborates who have found many specimens of it scattered in various places on its surface. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose there exists many other |veins running through this mountain, as it is well known that all ore and coal-veins, generally, run in the same direction. Situated as this mountain is, in the centre of and distinct from the coal land, and between the land of the Lykens' Valley Coal Company and the Douphin and Susquehanna Land and Coal Company, it connot fail to be of great importance, for it iron is ever to be made cheaply in this country, to compete with that made in England, it must be made where iron ore and coal are in such proximity. The time cannot be far distant when the advantages of such locality will be appreciated.
The Lykens' Valley Coal Company, that has been in operation about a year, transported about 25,000

of the coal basin in Luzerne County, where furnaces are built on the coal bed itself, and the ore procured in great abundance at a short distance, and from THE WILMOT Proviso. - The tide that is setting veins in similar formation as that at Berry's Mountain .- Phila. North American.

> ANOTHER MURDER .- Charles McGalogher, the roprietor of a coffee-house on Cherry street, was killed vesterday afternoon at the house of one Michnel Graham, No 132 Green street, between Fifth and Sixth. McGalagher was stabled in the left brest, the knife penetrating his heart, and he died immediately upon receiving the wound. We learn that McGalagher visited the house of Graham about three clock in the afternoon and at the time was somewhat intoxicated. Graham and his wife, another female, and one Robert Muines were in the room when he came in-Graham also being in a state of intoxication. After talking some time together a quarrel arose between McGalagher and Graham, which finally led to blows. At this period Maines assisted Graham, and the two succeeded in throwing McGalagher to the floor. This being accomplished Maines left Graham and McGalagher struggling upon the floor, and proceeded to another part of the room. While away from them Graham drew his knife and inflicted the fatal wound. Graham then succeded in makig his escape, but was subsequently arrested by officers Williamson and Treadway and lodged in jail. The knife with which he stabbed McGalagher, was found upon him when arrested, still wet with blood. He made stout resistance to the officers were compelled to prostrate him with their clubs in order to secure him. | Graham is represented as a petty thief and desperate character.-He adds another to the eleven now in jail awaiting their trials for murder .- St. Louis Republican, papers.

THE END OF THE CANING AFFAIR .- We learn from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post, "that information has reached the State Department, within a few days, to the effect that the Hon. Henry Sullivan, British Charge des Affairs to We wish it success. one of the South America States, has resigned .-This is the same functionary with whom Mr. Poller, United States Cousul at Lima, had so serious a personal difficulty at Valparaiso, some moths since. understand that a few days after the rencontre between Potter and Sullivan, a British ship, under an admiral's flag, entered the port, and that the commander suggested to Mr. Sullivan the propriety, resigning, in which view he acquisced.

Erie Weekly Ohserver.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH, 23, 1850. ELECTIVE JUDICIARY .- The bill authorizing the people to vote to amend the constitution so as to elect our Judiciary by the people, has at last passed both branches of and the fear of being unable to obtain supplies caused negative, viz: Porter, domocrat, Cornyn, whig, and Da-

SPAFFORD'S ERIE AND PITTSBURGH EXPRESS -Mr. O. D. Spafford, of this city, has been perfecting his arrange ments, and will commence to run an Express daily between this city and Pittsburgh, as soon as navigation on between them, those who work abtain from \$5 to the canal is resumed. This is a much needed enterprise, and has fallen into good hands. Mr. S. has been in the employ of Livingston, Fargo & Co. for a long time, and understands the Express business perfectly. The Eric and Pittsburgh Express will be run in connection with their lines East and West.

TAVERN LICENSES .- Those of our friends who wish to apply for License at the May term, and wish to advertise with us, will have to hand in their petitions so as to be inserted next week. Blank applications can be had by calling upon us,

Good.-The Gazette does not like Daniel Webster's speech. We are truly rejoiced at this, for there is many parts of the "God-likes" effort that we admire. Where the Senator rises above the partizan, and forgets that he is speaking for Massachusetts and her cottonocracywhere he boldly speaks for the Union and the whole Union, and merges the sectional in the national, we are forced to admire and approve. Hud the Gazette, also, admired it, we would have doubted our first impressions, and been compelled to re-examine it. As it is, we know we are right.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Democrats of New Hampshire achieved, last week, another splendid victory. Not a vestage of whigery or free soilism is left in the whole state. The Democratic candidate for Governor is elected by an overwhelming majority, and the Legislature is ours by at least two to one. All hale the Granite State-she has rebuked again the coalition of the followers of John P. Hale and Zachary Taylor!

Bonovon Election .- Our charter election, last week. resulted very much as usual-in the success of all the tion of one volunteer whig candidate for Justice in the East ward, R. O. Hulbert, Esq., and a volunteer Democrat for Constable, D. Zimmerman, Esq. in the west ward. A strenuous effort was made by many whigs and democrats to defeat the nomince for Burgess, and elect M. Whallon, Esq. but they failed by the insignificant majority of 16. Had the whole Democratic strength been given him he would have been elected by a handsome majority, but as the question was a purely local one upon which he was run, almost every Domocratic vote in the upper part of town-a locality where much of our strongth lays-was given to the regular nominee of the whige. As it was, his opponent, Mr. Vincent, a truly estimable citizen and every way worthy of the confidence of his party, barely escaped defeat by the skin of his teeth-loosing his own ward by four.

The Gazette intimates that had Mr. Whallon beer elected "no little 'noise and confusion' would have ensued." No doubt there would, but it would have been the "noise and confusion" of the "people, and not of a party"-of Democrats and whigs alike! It would not have been claimed as "a glorious Democratic victory," or any other kind of a "Democratic victory," and no one, but with a mind of very small caliber indeed, would imagine it.

LET IT BE STOPPED .- The Harrisburgh Keystone, edited by JESSE MILLER, late Secretary of the Commonwealth, has been engaged for some two or three weeks, in an attact upon Gen. CAMERON. The ostensible reason of this attact is that Gen. Cameron is endeavoring to influence the selection of delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Williamsport in May, and thus secure the nomination of some one of his personal friends as the Democratic candidate. It is well known that when Gen. Cameron was ole d Senator in opposition to th regular nominee, by whig and Democratic votes, we denounced the transaction in no very measured terms.-The schooner Oregon brought as freight to this We thought it then a most unnatural and unhallowed coalition, and although, as events have proved, the whigs got the worst of the bargain, we think so still. It is also well known that upon the Tariff question we differ as far from the General as we do from the whigs, but notwithstanding this difference in sentiment from, as we believe, nine-tenths of the Democracy of the State, Gen . he opinion expressed by several competent persons | Cameron is recognized as a Democrat—has always acted | published at the terminus of all the railroad-(?) Whitewith the Democrats-is acting with them now, and for ought we, or the Editor of the Keystone knows, intends | natural liar-or, what is still more probable, a good deal to act with them forever. The question then is, has he of both in a natural way. As a specimen, listen to the not just as good a right to endeavor to influence the se- following: lection of delegates to to a Democratic convention, as we have, or JESSE MILLER, or any other recognized Democrate in the State? To our mind it is clear that until Gen. Cameron is read out of the Democratic party he has the rights of a Democrat. As to the Editor of the Keystone's authority to so read him out, we beg leave to domur. Let that right be recognized in this instancelet that Editor's ipsi dixet in this particular he once acknowledged, and the heads of all who chose to differ with that important individual, and the little squad of followers in and about Harrisburgh who from his kitchen cabinet, will soon come to the block. The Democratic party "blood-hounds" couldn't run one down between the these attacks upon Canenon, at this particular time, are not dictated by love for the purity and integrity of the party, but from motives of personal enmity. If this is the case-and we have no reason to doubt it-the course of the Keystone is still more undefensible. No Editor has a right to allow his private dislikes, personal griefs, or onmities to get the better of his judgment, and to gratify them, distract and divide the party. But we have said enough upon the ubject. We are confident when the party understand the whole question they will agree with the Washington Examiner that the quarrel is nothing but a personal one, and ought to stand Miller vs. Cameron,

and nothing more. There let it be stopped. IF Sir Henry L. Bulwer's protest against an increase of our tariff places his whig friends in a very awkward predicament. They are in doubt "whether it were nobler" to stick to their old love for the British government. or desert that, in favor of their cherished bantling, protection. A small fraction, led off by Mr. Senator Cooper, of this state, denounce the "impertinence" of the noble John Bull in no measured or chaste terms. A much larger fraction rub their eyes and wonder, what all this gabble from the Pennsylvania fledgling means. Quarrel away, gentlemen, it makes no difference. You have not the power to do anything in particular, either way.

SUPREME COURT REPORTER.-The Governor has appointed George W. Hannis. Esq., of Dauphin county, Reporter of the Supreme Court, vice Mr. Bann, deceased. The appointment is favorably noticed by the whig

TP "The Morning Express" is the title of a very neat and ably Edited penny daily, the first number of which has reached us from Pittsburgh. It is Edited by Han-PUR MICHELL, Esq , and published by George Youngson.

Here is a chance for our "free-soil" President, Zachary Taylor, to increase his stock and show his love for freedom. "The United States Marshall for the Eastern District of Louisiana, has advertised to sell, at public sale, in New Orleans, on the 30th inst., four-hundred and ninety-three slaves, of both sexes and all ages. under the peculiar circumstances of his situation, of from infants to old age. Among the number is one old man called 'Sampson,' aged 111 years."

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

The application of Fornger, the great tragedian, to our

Legislature for a divorce, is attracting, as it ought, a great deal of attention and comment. Some of our brethren of the "grey goose quily have, with a chivalry worthy of them and their protession, espoused the cause of the weaker vessel," and are pouring their hot shot and canister of indignation into this applicant for hymenial 'dissolution', with a "perfect looseness," so to speak in in the language offitie the hoys ! It is truly unfotunate since last I wrote you, all of which it becomes the daty the Legislature. In the House but three voted in the for Mr. Forrest's success that a "dissolution" of every of a faithful correspondent to chronicle. A vast energy kind of a "union, is just now so acid anbounded of each first from the first from the great side of country that two hears since may put a general parent northern Editors. We almost instinctively place him beforo us as the "Calhottu" of this matrimonial "confeder- built, and the second city in Texas, as it is the first in ntion," and his wife, although she thight be inclined to point of commerce, now stands upon the banks of the have a "provise" attached to her marriage tows, or Rio Grand. Steamers go surging up and down the river disposed to favor "free territory" in her affections, as the in a very business like manner. Roads have been made, representative and embodyment of the north. Without hardly knowing why-possibly without caring-we look upon her as right; and he, as we said before, as the 'Calhoun," and wrong. On the other hand there is here and there an Editor, who is fully persuaded that Mr. Forrest is a much injured husband, and his lady, "no the "Placers" of the Sacramento, we have a commerce better than she should be," to say the least. Among the more valuable to the United States than their gold, coa. latter class is our friend Fonney, of the Pennsylvanian. He is morally certain that "the testimony against Mrs. Forrest would establish her infidelity beyond all question or doubt." He is, par excellence, Mr. Forrest's champion -defonder-friend! Say a word against the great tragedian, and you speak against the Editor of the Pennsylranian. He never espoused the cause of his particular political friend, "Pennsylvaniau's favorite son," more warmly, or defended him more manfully, than he has and what is more, I am told yields a handsome profit at "Ned Forrest" on this particular occasion. We are that. somewhat predisposed to look upon what our friend of the Pennsylvanian says as "about right," but before we can acquiesce in the justice or equity of this application for dissolution," we want more light. We want it explained why this application was made to the Legislature, instead that (water communication)the promising town of Roma, of the proper place, a Court of Justice? We want to a place ranking second in importance on the river, and know why Mr. Forrest thought it more proper to make where, I should say from actual observation, a hundred his application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania than to that of New York, where, if we are not misinformed, he and his wife both reside. It looks to us as though he was skulking-attempting to do that behind the barn which he dare not do in the open street. The offences of Mrs. F. are said to have been committed in New York; indeed we are told Mr. F.'s counsel has been there "under a commission from the Legislature of Penn., taking testimony in the case"—in New York, then, the application ought to have been made-in New York the divorce ought to be granted, if granted at all-in N. Y. too, the "injared husband," if injured he has been, and the "faithless-wife," if it be proved sho be "faithless," ought to be brought together face to face, and an impartial Judge and Jury, decide between them. Such a proceeding would have looked more manly on the part of Mr. F., and if successful, less sympathy would be felt for the divorced wife, than there will now be if he succeeds in breaking the once "silken bands" by the aid of a legislative enactment in a state of which he is not a citizen. Had Mr. F. desired to create sympathy for his wife, and in a corresponding degree, contempt for himself, he could not have adopted a surer way of doing it than he has. It will do no good for either the Pennsylvanian, or any other friend of his, to call upon the public to suspend their iudgment until they have the evidence, for they will not do it. Nature is against it The husband is strong-the wife is weak! 'The one is surrounded by powerful friends, and commands money to any amount. The other is a stranger in a strange land, has neither wealth or many friends, and what is worse, is branded by the man who 'swore to protect and cherish" her, as infamous! The public revolts at such a spectacle, and whether the lady s in reality guilty or not, will always hereafter look upon Mr. "Ned Forrest," as a man, with unfeigned contempt. We do not say that this rendering judgment before evidence is heard is right-we only say it is so, and that to prevent such judgment Mr. F. ought to have adopted a very different course.

SUDDEN WEALTH .- A correspondent of an Eastern exhange, in noticing the rise of coffee which has set the sholo paternity of "Coffee drinkers" every where, in such bad humor, tells of one firm in New York which, in ten days, made a quarter of a million of dollars out of Rio' alone. The same firm only nine months since a keg of Dupont's Best, and this must be burnt before were shinning around semi-daily to keep themselves they return in some way. What it will all end in, from bankruptcy. They sheady sport a \$1500 team, may thank Faustin 1-t, Emperor of St, Domingo, whose follies are making desolate the island, and, causing a and shoot him under the pretence of treason. Since the movement in the coffee markets, the effect of which on the breakfast tables and the pen crop already begins to be appreciated.) Rather a sudden use to affluence. that, and the probability is the fall will be as sudden.

ONE OR THE OTHER, OR PLRHAPS BOTH .- "Three Stars," a correspondent of the Fredonia Censor, a paper ney's included, is evidently a very natural fool, or a very

NAVIGATION OPEN .- Steamborts now enter and depart from Dunkirk without difficulty, but do not succeed in getting as low down as Buffalo. The boats intended to comprise the daily line from Cleveland to Buffalo, will for the present perform their trips from Dunkirk up.— Passengers for Erie can, as heretofore, be lunded at the Pier, and no approhensions for their personal safety need be felt, as we presume the commanders of the boats would not, under any circumstances, undertake to enter the

We know it is uscless to contradict an anonymous falsifier. like the author of the above, but if the Editor of the Censor wishes to back up a cart load of garden seeds ngainst a ton or so of "Erio black diamonds," we'll bet will be soon purged so pure that one of Gen. Taylor's there were more steamboats "entered the harbor" of Erie, and landed their passengers at the dock, in one Delaware and the Lakes. Besides, it is boldly asserted week last season, than there were the harbor of Dunby some of our cotemporaries-papers as sound and as kirk, from the opening of navigation till the close. So radical as the Keystone over was or ever will be-that now, bring out your garden seeds, or acknowledge your correspondent is as we have represented him.

In Awrut. Suspense,-The Minnesota Pioneer savs that a journeyman preacher would make a profitable trip up the Mississippi river, with a supply of blank marriago licences; there being no person north of St. Paul who is authorized by law to tie the nuptial knot. Many couples are represented to be in an awful state of su pense, more properly imagined than described.

IMPROVEMENTS WILL NEVER CEASE .- The Philadelphia Dispatch tells of a "new kink" among the "upper ten" of Quakerdom. It says "morning balls" are quite popular in Walnut and Chesnut streets. The belies and beaux commence the affairs about eleven o'clock, A. M. They close the shutters of their parlors, light the gas, and then trip it on the light fantastic too till the "wee short hours ayout the twal," when they wind up the festivities

with—a supper. The President has issued an order to the Secretary of War, directing that the full uniform now worn in the army, a blue dress coat with white buff linings, bandbox hat, &c. &c., shall be thrown aside, and the undress frock now worn shall be the full uniform, with addition of opauletts, sash, &c. &c., the removal of which makes was put out before any considerable damage was done an undress uniform. The dress coat worn by the privates is substituted by a sack.

VERY PROPER .- A supplement to the act of 1794, intended to protect the Seventh-day Baptists and others and the New York Globe thinks that a pair of such from the penalties of that act, passed the Senate of this State on Monday week last, by a vote of 16 to 14. It provides that any person or persons, who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, shall not be liable to the penalties for worldly employment or business on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, provided they do not disturb the religious worship of others; and a certificate signed by the pastor or any elder, shall be sufficient evidence of, membership in said society, in all prosecutions. The bill has not yet been called up in the House. This is a very proper and iust law.

D Mr. Drum, Chairman of the Judiciary committee Edwin Forrest and Catherine his wife.

FROM THE RIO GRAND

[Correspondence of the Eric Observer

RIO GRAND CITY, Feb. 10, 1850. DEAR OBSERVER .- Lest you should suspect the de. mise of this humble correspondent; I have taken "my pen in hand, hoping these few lines" &c., &c. Tyour intel. ligent readers can supply the balance of this time honor. ed formula of epistolary correspondence. Grent improve. ments have taken place in this valley of the Rie Grand denly become alive with population. Towns have been and even railroads talked of. Counties have been formed organised, and courts established, and the whole machinery of society put in motion with true American spatie California is a fast country, very fast, but Mr. Editor. we rank ourselves second best. Although we have not sisting of an exchange of our fabrics for the coined ballag of Mexico. Scarce a steamer departs from our shore, for New Orleans that does not carry her fifty thousand Mexican dollars, in the shape of remittances. As an evidence of the business operations of the city of Browns. ville, let me tell you that one of the ferries, running between this and the Mexican side, at that place, recently rented at public acution for near five thousand dollars

There are also other places where great quantities of goods are sold on the river, among which I may mention Rio Grand City, or in the vernacular of these parts, "Ranch de Davis," and some twenty-five miles above thousand dollars worth of goods has been sold, every three months for the past nine months, excepting that period when the cholera, which was quite fatal, prevailed in this region. I mention these because in connection with Brownsville they are leading points. There are many others in being and every day springing up to such an extent as entirely to supercede the over land trade from Missouri, and greatly to the detrement of the seaport commerce. Our merchants pierce the very capital. As yet the mineral resources of the country are untouch. ed, and they are known to be extensive, consisting of coal, iron, lead, and copper, as well as the more precious metals.

There are at this time a company of American gentlemen re-opening a silver mine, some seventy miler from this place (on the Mexican side), which promues well. The mine was worked some thirty years sitte by the Mexicans, but revolutionary movements, combined with the bursting forth in one of the shafts of a vein of water which their skill was not able to evercome induced the abandonment of the work.

The present company have scarcely got their machinery at work, but have already extracted fine specimens of the mineral.

Speaking of revolutions, just reminds me that there is one on the tapis at this time in the neighboring State of Tamaulipas.

A short time since, the Governor of the State, whose very christian-like, christian name is Jesus - Jesus Cw: dinas-was forcibly ousted from his seat by a chap with another funny name, and who was formerly Governor. The exact nature of the quarrel I am not acquainted with; I hear however that the "usurper" has been Gov. ernor "from time whereof the memory of man runeth not to the contrary," and therefore felt that he had a preemption right to it, which together with the fact of his being fond of the "Buffalo Hunt," may account for his locking Jesus up in the Calaboose.

Troops were raised in Comargo, Mier, and other neighboring towns, and have marched for the capital. (Victoria.) These troops were under the command of Col. Carabajal, a gentleman educated in the United States, and a man of liberal principals, quick inteligence and very affable monners. Of the party that left Comargo, (some five miles from this) every eighth man carried whether smoke, or fire, or both, this deponbut that there is something in the wind is quite certain. As like as not, they will drag some unfortunate devilout notable hubbub in Tampico, immediately after our troops left it. I have but little confidence in their revolutions. They are gotten up on a stereotyped plan and managed entirely by three or four men. At first whisperings low and deep may be heard among the "board of managers" -some military gentleman is out of funds, or the monepolies have not been bestowed to their liking; of course the government is badly administered, and so some quiet morning, when the good people are enjoying their "frejoles and tortillias," the capital is thrown into great consternation by three or four dirty riotous, soldiers dashing down the street with drawn swords, shouting "down with the President," or "death to the traitor."

Everybody becomes terribly frightened, and barricade themselves in their houses. Meantime the subject of this revolution, Mr. Governor or President, has mounted his mule, and is sliding through some bye street, fully bent on finding his ranch. On goes the Lieutenant with his party; clash, bang go the pallace doors, a breach is effected, and all palpitating with fear and begging for life, before them stands a servant-but the day is not cousidered gained until the gallant Licutenant runs this poor devil through, when rushing into the street with his gory weapon, victory is proclaimed, the bells rung, cannon fired, and the Lieutenant is commissioned a Colonel on his long and thrilling account of the battle. Then follows a pronuncemente, combining the whole, congratulating the good people, (one-sixteenth of whom never see it, and one-fourth of whom cannot read it,) upon their happy escape from positive slavery, and winding up with "God and Liberty." An eye witness describes the aforesaid Tampico struggle as the most ludicrous thing in life. He says they fought with scarce a moments intermission for eight days and nights, (hide your heads Marengo, and Austarletz, Jena and Waterloo) on paper. The citizens held a building in the most elevated part of the city, upon the top of which the dignitaries would retire and looking over at the leaders of the government party, about two squares distant, would most savagely grind their teeth, whereupon various mustaches would bristle in a very ferocious manner on the part of the enemy.

However, the thing was managed so cleverly that not a drop of blood was spilled. According to Byron, it is just as fair winning your laurels by ink as by blood, and so they thought. Yours.

INCENDRIAISM IN BUYFALO .- On Friday evening last Dart's Elevator, corner of the Ship Canal and the Creek. was set on fire by some person or persons yet undiscovered. The fire communicated in the platform and steps leading to the building, but being discovered early, it

A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION .- A jury in Louisiana have decided that \$1,000 is the amount of damage done to a lady by breaking her heart over a "breach of promise."

"breaches" would set up a lady for life. Buffalo .- The charter election in this city, a few days ago, terminated in a most brilliant victory for the Whiga Hon. H. K. Smith was chosen Moyor by about jority.—Philadelphia North American.

"A most brilliant victory" achieved by the whigs in the election of "Hon. H. K. Smith," is decidedly the latest news we have seen. It is ahead of the "fast train," and not much behind the immortal "Jones" and the telegraph. But "wonders will never coase," as "every day there's something new."

Expensive Kissing .- An indignant husband, in Dearborn County, Indiana, a few days since, brought suit in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, reported, on the 14th against a chap for kissing his wife. The matter was instant, favorably a bill to sunul the marriage contract of compromised by the chap agreeing to pay the injured husband \$16.