MR. BULWER'S LETTER TO MR. CHATFIELD. to those places with their own teams, and at a saving

A LEVEL DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER, NAME

We find in the Philadelphia Bulletin, the follow-HENRY BULWER, to Mr. CHATFIELD, the British Charge in Central America. The Bulletin, credits the letter to the New York Herald.

It will be seen that Mr. BULWEA's letter bears date the 26th of Febuary, 1850-one month and twenty-nix days after he had entered upon his ofties in Washington. Yet, at that early day, he had discovered that General TAYLOR'S cabinet was weak and inefficient, and without the support of the people. He admits, by inference as strong as a direct assertion, that the present whig cabinet is suppliant enough to British influence, but checked, itants. There is now in the village a resident popoverawed, and controlled by the fear of the democratic party-the popular party, as Mr. BULWER correctly designates it. His words with rest to the administration are these: "It is, however, a weak government, and, being suspected by the popular party, is ever afraid of sceming in favor of any fanv policy that is unpopular. Thus, though its in 'entions may be trusted, its course cannot be relied upon."-The italics are our own; and they are used only to direct attention to those expressions of Mr. BUL-WER which contain the gist of his singular and un-diplomatic epistle to Mr. CHATFIELD, Those expressions are, in substance, that General TAYLOR's cabit is weak; that the popular party is opposed to it; that the intentions of Alesses, CLATTON & Co. are such as a British subject may trust and confide in, but that the fear which Messes, CLATTON & Co. entertain for the aforecaid popular party, is so great that no reliance can be safely placed on their conduct. After M. Poussis's case, what shall we think of Sir H. BULWER's discretion? What of the terms in which he speaks of Mr. CLAYTON, and the cabined of General TAYLOR? We leave it to the British Minister to settle this extraordinary matter with the Secretary of State .- Union.

SIR HENRY BULWER TO MR. CHATFIELD.

Washington, Feb. 26, 1850. Dear Sir-I have received your communications up to the 3d of January inclusive. I was glad to hear of your arrangement with the governor of Honduras; and I trust that you will thus have settled the question of claims before the order for evacuating Tigre Island arrives. I know that it is difficult to deal with such people on matters of justice, if you cannot keep before their eyes the ultimate argument of force; and I feel exceedingly for your position, with such a gentleman as Squier "making capital" at your elbow. But, pray, let me take; the liberty suggesting to you that it is well always to consider not only what you think should be done for the particular interest you have in hand, but what your government, which has so many interests to consider, will back you in doing; since to make a step forwards, if subsequently it is to be mude backwards, only renders matters worse. I would not, also, let Mr. Souire's misdoings hurry you too much out of the line which you would otherwise pursue .---His conduct is generally disapproved of here; and I know that the State Department has formally disap

proved of it. Neither do I think that this government has at the present moment the views you seem inclined to credit it for. It is, however, a weak government; and, being suspected by the popular party, is ever afraid of seeming in favor of any policy that is unpopular. Thus, though its intentions may be trusd, its course cannot be relied upon. Attempts are being made to settle the Mosquito business. I think they may succeed; they ought to do so. We have every wish to hid in constructing a canal-that] is, in protecting its construction, and guarantying its security when constructed. Nor have we any great interest in the Mosquito protectorate, or any selfish object to serve by maintaining it. But we ought not; and I believe will not, abandon it dishonorably, nor permit the Nicaraguans, whom we have expelled therefrom, to be again masters of San Juan. These are my private opinions, but I think you may like to know them. I have defended your conduct here as to Tigre Island, on the ground that it was provoked by Squier; but it was too "go ahead."

II. L. B. P. S.-I just find that you have thrown out to Bquier something about a treaty of protection be-tween us and Costa Rica. Now, Lord P. has not only denied that he has any idea of exercising a protectorate over Costa Rica, but told the United States government he had refused it. My instructions certainly forbid me to encourage any such idea; and moreover, it would be setting an example which it would be highly imprudent to give. I should tell you, indeed, that both the United States and our selves are at present proceeding upon the avowed policy that neither will seek for exclusive influence, in Contral America; and while the conduct of Squier contravenes and embarrasses this policy on one side then the Cherokee, representing about six thousand then the Cherokee, representing about six thousand this West, but it must be neither a six foot, nor a four

of great expense and time over the old fashed roads. ing letter, addressed by the British Minister, Sir Books are also open for subscriptions to the Beloit and Zaycheeda Rail road Company. This road is located through the valley of Ruck river, and will connect this town with the Chicago and Galena Railroad at Beloit, on Rock river, on the boundary line between this State and Illinois.

With all these advantages, added to the finest ag-ricultural region in the world, together with a fine healthy climate, and so enterprising a set of inhab itants, Fond du Lao bids fair to become a place of considerable business and importance. Two year itants. There is now in the village a resident pop-ulation of near two thousand. The whole county, in 1840, contained but one hundred and thirty-nine in 1842, it was two hundred and ninety-three; since then, the increase has been unprecedented.

Extensive mercantile establishments, taverns, churches, mechanics' shops, and handsome dwellings constitute the town. In the vicinity are also grist and saw mills, brewcries, tanneries, &c., &c., &c., size in the State. Money commands a gool interest, rimning from ten to fifty per cent per annum: for, in this State, our wise legislatois have acknowledged the progressive spirit of the age, and hold that money is like any commodity or article of merchandize-it will, according to its scarcity or abundance, command more at one time than at another and have therefore left the interest to be fixed by individuals, who are certainly better judges of what they can afford to pay for money, than others can who know nothing of their wants, business, or circumstances.

TWO LARGE SNAKES CUT FROM THE BODY OF A LIVE WOMAN .- We have to record a most extraor dinary case of disease, and an operation for its relief, attended with the most extraordinary results .--

has for several years suffered greatly from ill health. Her symptoms and complaints were singular. She was afflicted with almost constant pains, so that she could seldom or never rest in the night. She stated that she felt something running up and down in the abdomen, that she frequently experienced the tom of the abdominal cavity; on occasion of the daily dejections.

She had been in the Hospital, and had been treated sccessively for cancer of the womb, worms, contracted hydratics, and other complaints but found no relief. As her uneasiness and pains continued, so were

the attempts to relieve her, but invariably without success. Not long'since, Dr. Wight, whose office and drug store is at the corner of Purchase and Broad streete, being in attendance upon her, introducad tube into the bowels, with a twine loop attached, with a view to satisfy her fancy, and perchance to reach and remove the cause of her trouble. Some worms were brought down, but her uneasiness and pains received but only a very partial alleviation.

About a week ago, she became subject to uncon-trollable uncasiness, and begged Dr. Wight to per-form and operation for her relief. This he was reluctant to do, thinking it would hazard her life, without a sufficiently certain prospect of bringing relief to her to compensate for the hazard. She deshe was and that, speedily; that she was willing to die; death would be a relief; and she might as well die in efforts for relief as in any other way. At last. Dr. Wight vielded to her importunities, and having first been solemnly exonerated from blame by the woman, and her husband, whatever might be the result, he consented to perform the operation. On Friday afternoon last, assisted by T. R. Ow ens and Surgeon J. J. M'Sheeby, he proceeded to perform the operation. He first made an incision about seven inches long along the medical line of the abdomen. He found a tumor projecting largely, about six inches in diameter and of irregular form. He opened it and found therein two snakes," one eighteen, and the other fifteen inches in length. They

were of a bluish green color, striped, the upper part being darker than the lower. The tumor being removed, the woman was instantly relieved, and is now doing well. The Doc-tor calls the snakes colubra viridis. They can be seen prererved in spirits at his office .- Boston Mail.

It Never Bains but it Pours.

[From the New York Evening Post.] There were three arrivals of the first class steam-



Hon. Jas. Thompson, our distinguished representative in Congress, arrived in town on Tuesday morning last. He is on a flying visit to see his family, and will return in a few days-in time, at least, to participate in the debate and excitement which it is anticipated will arise from the discussion of the Compromise scheme of Footo's committee.

- The Apportionment Bill.

The bill for apportioning the State, reported by the comnittee of conference on the part of the Senate and House, after passing the Senate, was defeated in the Honse; and More business is done there than in any place of its justly, too, we think. if one may judge of its character by the fact that its passage was auxiously urged by the whigs, and its defeat whined over with a good deal of feeling by the remaining whig member from this county. By the by, we see by the Gazette its defeat is attributed to road, and that road is the Constitution and its comprothose whigs who have come home, among which class is Mr. Hart, of this county. Wonder if his constituents won't let him remain at home?

P. S. Since the above was written, we learn that the

House reconsidered its vote, and passed the bill, and then adjourned.

Blow up at Washington.

The telegraph announces that there has been a "blow up" in the organ of the Administration at Washingtonthe Republic. Mr. Bullitt, the man that wrote Gen. It has just occurred in this city. A Mrs. Kennedy, a woman of about forty, the wife of an Irish laborer, living at 115 Broad street, Age," having been kicked out by the Cabinet, or Col. Age," having been kicked out by the Cabinet, or Col. Bliss, and a Mr. Hall, formerly an editor in Tennessee, put in. There is a good time coming boys, walt a little longer.

At Home Again.

G. J. Ball, Esq., late State Treasurer, is at home again, his official term having expired. It is hinted by the his official term having expired. It is minted by the commercial that he intends to try his bottom in a race of for the Auditor Generalship. Well, provided Whallon gets the Democratic nomination, we have no objection, but "on the contrary would be glad to see it." We think it ments a think it ments and the till providing Territorial Governments be incorpora-

We have neglected to notice the great improvement ypographically our friend Bowman has been making in his Gazette! It is now one of the best looking papers upon our exchange. We trust the General will meet with success commensurate with his deserts.

Acknowledgement.

We acknowledge the receipt per letter, from the hand of some incognito female friend, a spiendid linen pocket Handkerchief. Whether it was inlended as an insinuation that we had'nt kept our nose clean heretofore, or as a hint to keep it clean hereafter, we, of course are not clared that life was a burden, that she must die as informed. The present, in either case, is equally accepinblo

Let it be Understood.

In a recent number of the Buffulo Commercial, we find n article on the subject of the Buffalo and Stato Line ailroad, in which the writer puts forth the following program of the intentions and hopes of that company:

"It (the Road) will be built on the original survey to the State Line, relying upon the liberality and sense of justice of our Pennsylvania neighbors for the right of way through that State. There can be no reasonable objection to granting it, and we presume no obstacle will be thrown in the way of the company in this respect."

Now, as citizens of Pennsylvania, deeply interested in his road, as well as all others traversing our State, and perfectly understanding our position, we deem it time our intentions as woll as that of our State, should be understoad by our Buffalo friends, as well as all others interested. First, then, let it be understood that the Buffalo and State Line Road cannot have "the right of way THROUGH" our State. We have no objections,-but on the contrary will lend the project all the aid in our

power,-to the State Line Road obtaining the "right of way" as far as this place. Farther it cannot, and shall

The Compromise Scheme.

We are in favor of the Compromisescheme submitted y Mr. Clay, chairman of the Committee of Thirteen, in the Senate. We may not agree with all the details, all the arguments, or all the conclusions arrived at by the Chairman, but as a whole, as a measure, or a series of measures for the settlement of the matters in dispute, I meets our most angualified approbation. Pass this series or measures, settle the question of slavery in the Territories at once and for ever so far as Congress is concorned, carry out the provisions of the Constitution in relation to fugitive slaves, settle the boundaries of Texas and New Mexico, and we at ouce take from faction, its occupation, and deprive the Hales of the north and the Clemens of the south, of their capital. When we find the disunionists of both sections of the Union-the hotheads of the south, and the fanatics of the north .- fraterhizing and coalescing for the purpose of keeping up agithtion, it is time that the friends of the Constitution, whether they be Democrats or Whigs, should speak out. He that is not for me is against me. He that arrays his own self agrandizements better than the unity of the States. Under such oircumstances we know of but one

mises. In that road we shall travel. The following is a synopsis of the Committee's report: 1st. The Committee are unanimously of opinion, that

new States may be formed out of Texas, under the terms of the compact entered into by the United States, in the resolutions of aunexation; and that when they are so formed they have a clear and undoubted right to be admited into the Union as equal States: but the commit-ted do not think that any plan for the formation of the new States, out of Texas, should be originated by Congress but should be left to the people of Texas, al so that such new States should be addmitted without any objection on

account of the exclusion or permission of slavery. 2d. In considering the question of the adminission of California, a majority of the committee are of opinion that every irregularity in the proceedings antecedent to her application for admission into the Union, should, it deration of the many circumstances of her position, be overloaked, and reccommend the passage of the bill reported by Mr. Douglass, for her admission in the Union

as a State. 3d, The Committee also think it quite necessary that a Territorial Government should be furnished for the Territories of Utah and New Moxico. They had been abandoned, were inhabited by a mixed and unusually va-

think it would be "diamond cut diamond" as to political ted in one measure. They also recommend that the bill providing territorias. They also recommend that the bill be passed without the Wilmot Provise being attached to the Territories. They consider the Wilmot Provise as applied to these Territories, a mere adstraction. 4th, The committee report an additional section to the

California and Territorial bill, a provision determining the boundaries of New Mexico and Texas as follows:-The boundaries of New Mexico and Texas as follows:----The boundary of Texas shall be the Rio Grande up to a point 20 miles north of El Paso Del Norte---thence the line shall run due north along the one hundredth paral-lel of longitude till it strikes the Red River, and this line of longitude till be the sectors boundary of New York of longitude shall be the costern boundary of New Mexico-this line includes within New Mexico the town of Santa Fe and a large portion of the disputed territory, for which the bill proposes to pay Toxas — millions of dollars in stocks, at half yearly interest—the principal to be paid at end of 14 years. It is supposed that the sum agreed upon will be from six to ten millions. 5th. The Committee report a section to be added to

5th. The Committee report a section to be added to Mason's bill, in relation to fugitive slaves It provides that every master, before he go into another State to re-cover his slave, shall go before some competent tribunal and establish the fact of elopement of property, and of description of slave, and with these facts attested by a competent record, and upon presenting them to an ofcompetent record, and upon presenting them to an of-ficer, the slave shall be rendered up to him. Also, that if a slave declares his freedom, he shall have a trial for

his freedom on return to the state from which he has es caped. Oth. That slavery ought not to be abolished in the District of Columbia. 7th. The majority of the committee report a bill for the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Colum-bia, upon the model of the law lately enforced in Mary-land.

iand.

A Sail Trimmed for every Breeze. It takes a most excellent navigator to trim his sails so to catch every breeze, and not a few who have tried it have been shipwrecked. Especially is this so in politics. Our neighbor of the Gazette may, however, prove an exception-we trust he will; but look at the two following sails set for political wind blowing from opposite directions, and see if there is not a probability that one at least, or both, do not get torn to tatters. In speaking of the compromise of the committee of thirteen, our cotemthese troops not been ordered to Africa, they would still porary makes use of the following unequivocal language: have been safe, therefore you are guilty of their death."

"It will readily be inferred from the sketch of the proon the occasion of the pre-

LETTERS FROM EUROPE. Correspondence of the Brie Observer.

PARIS, April 22, 1850. DEAR FRANK .- April has almost outdone itself this DEAR FRANK, -- April use sinces on the since and mists, for conturies the kings and queens of France have been year, giving a full programme of rains, fogs and mists, with here and there a few rays of bright sun-shine .--These last, however, have been of short duration, just long enough to tempt people out of doors in time for the succeeding shower. The morning may be warm enough for June, and the sight of the green leaves and the flowers, and the sweet songs of the birds, make one's heart . feel glad, and you are ready to believe that summer has really come. But as the day advances the scene changes. True you still have the leaves and the flowers, but he birds have nestled themselves in some quiet nook, and he woather would do credit to November. The rain, however, does not keep the crowd within doors. The slippery streets of Paris are still thronged, and if you can obtain an elevated look-out upon some of, the great thoroughfares, the scone is a curious one, with its immense sea of umbrellas, the waves of which are tossed to and himself with either of the ultras, proclaims that he loves fro according to the notions of the bearers. How many elements are enclosed in the mighty current of men which from early morning until late at night flows along the streets of such a city as Paris. Poverty elbows wealth, and vice brushes the skirts of virtue at every step; and there is perhaps not one of the multitude but is intent upon some object. Each has his cares and anxieties, and each his joys and sorrows. One seeks from the passersby a few sous, with which to satisfy the cravings of hunger. The man who has just passed, and who cast such a look of scorn upon the beggar, is a millionaire, and from his self-satisfied look you may gather that he has succeeded in adding to his wealth. And so you may go through the whole mass, even to the dandy, whose highest thought seems to be of the latest style of coats and false collars. Speaking of this last article of dress reminds me of the anecdote of the Frenchman and Englishman who were boasting of the ingonuity of their respective countrymen. The first introduced the false collar as being of French origin; to which the Englishman

assented, but rejoined that it was an Englishman who first thought of adding the shirt. Whether the story be true or not, (and I do not youch for it,) it conveys a great deal of truth.

The great event which just now agitates the political world is the election which is to come off on the 28th inst. The red-republican-democratic-socialists have nominated as their candidate for the national assembly. Eugene Sue, the man who is better known in our country as the author of the Wandering Jew, and the Mysteries of Paris. He has now a new work in press, called the "Mysteries of the People." in which he is said to paint the advantages accruing from socialism, in more vivid colors than in any of his preceding works. But, the first numbers of it have doubtless already been translated and circulated on the other side of the Atlantic. He will probably be elected, although his opponents are moving Heaven and Earth to compass his defeat. All the

immense influence of the Government is brought to bear in this struggle, for here the Imperialists and Royalists seem to be united and move forward as one man to defeat Socialism. By these last it is said that the government has ordered to Africa, all those troops, who, at the last election, voted the Republican ticket; and the charge is probably true, for many regiments have been sent, some of which had but just returned. A terrible accident befel one of these companies about a week since, at Angers. Some 400 men were upon a suspension bridge, when the wire cable broke in the middle of the bridge, throwing the whole body of men in one vast heap, into the stream below. The scene was a terrible one for the spectators, of whom there were many on the banks. Many of the soldiers were killed or wounded by falling upon the bayonets of their comrades, many more were drowned, and many pressed to death, making in all 219 killed, and many more seriously injured. The President and Minister of War went to Angers to assist at the funeral obsequies. They likewise visited the hospital to console the wounded, and the President bestowed the cross of the Legion of Honor upon several of the citizens who were most active in rescuing the victims of the disaster. The day after the news of the accident reached Paris, an article from the pen of Proudhon appeared in the organ of the Reds, "The Voice of the People," in which the writer accused the Government with being the cause of the disaster; "fer," said he, "had

hat one of the windows of this palace Charles 1X. is to have stood and watched the massacre. The village of St. Denis stands about six miles sort

of Paris, and is another of the interesting places in the neighorhood. Its celebrity consists in the chapel, when interred. A chapel was built here about 250, and u the sixth century occurred the first burial of a member of the royal family. Upon the breaking out of the rers. lution the remains were removed and thrown into the trenches near the church. The tombs, which were rat. uable as works of art, were brought to Paris and a derres passed to destroy the chapel, which, however, was het done. In 1806 Napoleon ordered the church to be repaired, and selected the vault of the Bourbons as a sepul. chre for himself and family. Since then 18,000,000 francs have been expended upon the structure, and now it is every way worthy of being called a Royal Chape! whether you regard the splendid sculpture which adoras it externally, or the magnificent decorations of its inteor. The organ is the largest in France, and is seldom layed. On the left side of the church stands the monaments of Louis XII. and Henry II., with their queens, and opposite these is that of Francis I. and Claude, his wife, which is one of the richest of the collection. Et. figies of the King and Queen, in white marble, rest upon a slab of black, which is supported by a basement, cor. cied with bas reliefs representing the battles of Marignan and Ceriscoles. Above rises an arch supported by siz. teen columns, and this in turn supports an entablaine which is richly sculptured, and upon which rests five statutes, viz; Francis I., Claude and their three children The windows of the chapel are all stained glass, and each represents some interesting event in the history of each monarch in connection with the church. The altar is the same before which Napoleon contracted his mar. inge with Maria Louisa. Beneath are the tombs, and here, at least, one feels that monarchs are on a level with other men. Louis XVIII. was the last King who was buried here and perhaps will close the list.

The road to St. Dennis is lined on each side with two rows of trees. The ride is a delightful one, for on each side of you stretch the green wheat fields whose beauty is not maired, as with us, by fonces. In no place here do you more feel that you are in an old settled country, than upon the high road. The smooth macadamized floor over which you roll so easily, puts our "corduroys" to to the blash; and then the long arms of the old trees beside you afford such a pleasant shade in a warm day that one cannot but wonder why our people do not imitate the Europeans in this particular at least. Of course, where here are no fences live stock are not allowed to "run," but are raised in enclosures. Cattle are fed during the summer upon millet which is mowed every day, and I must say that no butter can be superior to that sold in Paris. This necessity of raising animals without pas. ture, of course makes them dearer than they otherwise would be.

APRIL 25.

From this morning's papers, I learn that the police is still waging war upon the Republican papers, not allowar them to be sold in the streets as are the government ournals. The proscribed papers are determined that the eople shall read them if they choose, and to carry their letermination into effect, they offer to receive subscribers by the week and deliver the papers to any address, thus adopting themselves to the means of the poorest. Immense preparations are being made to celebrate the anniversary of the Republic, on the 4th of May. Last year there was a review of all the troops in the city-then amounting to more than 100,000 men-but this year there will not be so much military display, because government does not feel certain of the troops and any demonstration would be particularly uppleasant to the powers that be. Fire works and illuminations however, are to abound, and during the day the large fountains at Versailles are to play-for the purpose probably of taking out of the city as many people as possible.

Paris is very much like a watering-place as far as regards the number of strangers who frequent it, and a large portion of the population gain their livelshood by ministering to the wants of these visitors, whose number has sometimes reached the high figure of 200,000. At present, however, there are but few, if any more than 50,000, yet this is no triffing number of mouths to feed, and the Parisians endeavor to make the most out of them. Nearly overy other house is a hotel where one can find rooms to let for almost any price-depending upon the number of slairs you are willing to climb. There is no sociable reading-room as with us, where people may meet and read the journals, and talk politics, but you are confined to your chamber or must go to a cafe. In consequence of this arrangement you may be under the same roof with the best friend you have and at the same time be ignorant of his proximity unless you chance to meet him upon the stairs. This plan, however has its advantages, for you may eat when and where and how you please-accomodating your meals to your pursuits, your appetite and your purse. But with all this freedom there is an absence of that home feeling, which one experiences in Yankee land and for which nothing can compensate. The greatest number of strangers here are, and always have been English-who are right glad to avail themselves of the advantages of Paris, while at the same time they compare everything here unfavorable with England. The 'schools, libraries, and museums, which have been founded and supported at such an immense expense constantly attract thousands of foreigners to this city, and the number of Americans, who come is yearly on the increase. Adieu. DOCTEUR.

any conduct of similar kind, on your part, must do so on the other.

These are merely private hints of mine to you, in order to prevent you finding your position weak ened order to prevent you unding your position was that it is estimated the passengers. by doing or promising what the United States will hands of the passengers. not do, nor approve of being promised. Pray excuse Tur CALIFORNIA NEWS.—It was calculated by my frankness; and wishing you to imitate us, and Mr. Thomas Batter King, in his report upon the rite fully to me upon all matters. I am again, dear sir, yours respectfully. H. L. B.

FON DU LAC WIS.

As many our readers have, friends and relations village, we have thought the following description Herald, might not prove uninteresting:

Fond du Lac, or the "Fountain City," as it is rooms of the hotels or dwellings, is situated at the is deatined to flow from these inexhaustible sour-southern extremity of Lake Winnebago. It was ces. laid out as early as 1835, by the Fond du Lae Com-By the following extracts faom the California pathe site of an old village of the Winnebago Indians. has too much of the rose color. Its location is beautiful, on a prairie gradually rising from the lake, with scattered groves and clumps of theman, thoroughly acquainted with the mining rewhere they run their horses. A high and steep ledge of limestone rocks extends through the coun- Georgetown, Hangtown, (now Placerville,) Keltry, in sight of the town, from the northeast to the sey's southwest, which appears to be the dwelling line between the heavily timbered hand on the east and the prairie and openings on the west.

The town is on the Fou du Lac river, one mile furnished in good style, and in speed will rival the Hudson river boats. She is of light draught of. water, and will carry three hundred tons burthen, her engines being of one hundred horse power -She is intended to run between this place and Fort Winnebago, and will leave here everys other day, touching at Zaycheeda, Mena-h and Neenale, or Lake Winnebago, and Askosh, and Strong's landing and other places on the Fox river. From this place to Fort Winnebago, including Lake Winnebago, it is about one hundred and thirty miles, and to Green Bay about sixty miles.

In about a year from this time the improvements on the Fox river, between this and Green Bay, will be finished, when we shall have a water communication direct with Lake Michigan, and can go to Buffalo, Chicago and other lake porte, by water, and we shall, in fact, be a lake town. Early in May last, the Board, in pursuance of

law, placed under contract to the lowest bidder, the construction of the Portage Canal and the necessary locks to connect the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and also, the improvement of Fox river, and Rapids Depere and rapids Croche. These contracts were all their interests.

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The improvement of Winnebago Rapids, through the competition of individuals inferested in the different channels, was not only contracted to be made hands the Sonorian lump of gold, weighing twenty without expense to the State, but a gratuity in ad-dution of \$9,000 was given for the location of the brief history and description of this specimen of State works. With such a set of people, is it to be the precious metal. During the month of January wondered at, that the State is in a thriving condi- of the present year, three Sonorian Mexicans were non-and that the rush of emigration to it is so great? following their mining pursuits in the arroya of the Besides this improvement, we have charters for town of Sonora, and discovered this "pile;" but they plank roads, which are actually being made to She- (possessing rather erratic tempers, being flushed bygan, forty miles and, Milwaukie, sixty miles; with their wonderful success, and staut devotees of the medium of correspondence, contribute an increased une commences with July and January, the present is also, one running to Beaver Dam, on the Rock river; the rosy god,) in a few dars had squandered the interest to its pages. We wish the American marked the the time to send in your subscriptions, where it was thus giving a good roud for farmers desirous of going whele amount in "riotous living."

tons of shipping. They brought an aggregate of 277 pass engers, (of whom about two hundred are from California) and about \$2,656,345 in freight.

wealth of our Pacific territories, that the steamer of the 1st April would not bring more than half a million of gold from California. His calculations,

like oll that have over been made about the mineral resources of that territory, but unlike human

calculations upon most other matters, prove to be among the inhabitants of this beautiful Wisc main entirely short of the reality. Notwithstanding the village, we have thought the following description taken from a correspondence of the New York floods, the crowded and ill provided population, and every conceivable obstacle to successful mining,

Believing a few words relative to this section may over two million have been harvested for the Month be interesting to some of your numerous readers, of May and sent on, and there is every probability especially in the West, I have taken the liberty of that every succeeding month till the return of the that every succeeding month till the return of the giving you an account of our town and country .- | rainy season, will yield at least an equal amount. All the reports indicate the most favorable proscalled, in consequence of the abundant supply of pects. The facilities for communication with the pure limpid water, obtained by digging or sinking mines are increasing duily. Science and experience Artesian wells to about sixty i. et, which gushes up to the surface, and can be carried to the, highest wearies in the effort to measure the wealth which

pany, on the Loocheerah, or Fon du Lac river, at pers, our readers can judge whether our account

We have just conversed with an intelligent gentrees, and near it is the race ground of the Indians, gions, who has returned recently from a tour through the various settlements known as Spanish Ba Digginge, Weberville, Auburn and Green wood valley. He found the roads very bad, and traveled on horseback with much difficulty. He

gives the most favorable accounts of the situation The town is on the Fon du Lac river, one mile of affairs in the region spoken of. The population from its month, which is navigable for steamboats. has increased in a surprising manner during the One is nearly completed, called the D. B. Whitacre winter, and little settlements have sprung up every three or four miles.

The utmost content prevails among the miners. who were all perfectly satisfied with the result of their winters labor. The general disposition among them appeared to be to remain in the diggings until the hot weather sets in, and not to come down with their dust until May or June, in order to real the rich harvest expected at the falling of the waters. This has been the opinion of practical men all along, and applies to all the mining regions, munication rendered easy, the wealth of the mines will nour down and business of all kinds will revive We have been informed by a gentleman just from the North Fork, that the bars on that stream were found to be very rich by those who have commenced digging. On the Yuba, those who 'could produce placers unoccupied, were doing very well, and our

advices generally continue favorable.

THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY .- We learn from friend that the travel towards the southern mines is increasing every day, and the prospects in that region and the practice, we are "legally entitled to claim" all we the coming season, are more flattering than last have assumed-no more, no less. let on terms highly favorable to the State. They year. New placers are discovered as explorations amounted to the following :- The Portake Canal and lock, \$36,200; the Rapid Croche, \$11,200; the laidout as the population increases. Stocton is said Rapid at Depere was taken at the nominal sum of 81 to be growing rapidly, and business becoming brisk by individuals, to secure its favorable location to as the roads to the mines become passable .- From the Pacific News. March 30.

THE SONORIAN LUMP OF GOLD-We have seen the eighth wonder of the world. We have held in our

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of the Editors is about to visit Europe, and will, through the Swedish Nightengale-Jenny Lind. As the new vol-

this West, but it must be neither a six foot, nor a four sentation of the Report of the committee of Thirteen, foot six inch guage. It must be of the same width of the given in another column, that the Compromise scheme Ohio roads-that is, a four foot ton inch track. This do-termination is so obviously to the interest of Pennsylvania - not meanly this nast, but to the unless the general sector of the progeni-Ohio roads-that is, a four foot ten inch track. This do--not mercly this part, but to the whole-that an expla-nation in detail is hardly necessary. To be brief, then; sincere wishes. We have always regarded the Adminnation in detail is hardly necessary. To be brief, then; istration plan as the best adapted to the existing crisisthe citizens of Pennsylvania are now spending millions in the construction of the Contral Railroad, connecting Pitts burgh with Philadelphia. That road is a four foot cight inch guage. West of Pittsburgh the citizens of Ohio

No one can mistake this language-it is so plain that and Pennsylvania are expending millions more in the construction of a road counecting Pittsburgh with Cleve- | he who runs may read-but liston, "a change has come land. That is a four foot ten inch guage, like all Ohio o'er the spirit of his dream"-"later intelligence" has rouds. Now, is it very probable, or possible, that Ponn- arrived, and the dove coos another tune! The prospeci sylvania will allow either the New York and Erio, or the is that the "Compromise scheme" may be adopted "af-New York Central roads, to build a six foot or a four foot | ter all," and hence a new sail must be bent to catch the eight inch truck scross their State to Cleveland, and thus popular breeze, and presto change, it is done in this cut the throat, as it were of their Central Railroad? If wise:

"Later intelligence indicates the possible adoption of the Compromise scheme, after all. It is believed that, he Buffalo railroad interest or the New York and Erie ailroad, interest think so, they are either very green, er magine we Pennsylvaniaus are. No, Pennsylvania is and in the House it will receive a warm and energeti e modification, it will go through the Senate willing to give all a fair chance, and by allowing a track apport. Mr. Clay sceme to be bending all his might of the same width of that connecting the Central road at overgies to its success, and spoke in advocsoy of it with of the same width of that connecting the Central road at his usual eloquence and ability, before a crowded audi-tory, for the space of two hours, on Munday.-We have Pittsburgh with Cleveland, they will do so. Thus our Buffalo cotemporary will see that his "presumption" that

some misgivings upon the subject; but we trust, if the proposed measure is adopted, the sequel will prove that 'no obsticles will be thrown in the way" of the State its distinguished authors and supporters have rightly ap-Line Railroad obtaining a 'right of way through' this State, prehended the wants and interests of the country." was mere "presumption," without a particle of knowl-

After the paus sung to the "Administration plan" edge on the subject. We trust now the intentions of in the first extract, equal justice should have induced our Eric, and the State, in regard to this matter is understood. cotemporary to give Mr. Clay's opinion of that plan; Mr. and that Buffalo will take warning and not ask too much. or she may get-----nothing! We have the cards in Clay is reported to have said that. "If the President was better informed he would have recommended a more comour own hands noto, and, if needs bo, can play them prehensive plan." nlone.

Not So Very Doubtful.

A DOUBTFUL MATTER. -Our friend SLOAN, of the Eri

The Editor of Burritt's Christian Citizen, confirme Observer, exultingly onnounces that the next issue of his excellent paper will be No. 1, of Vol. 21, and consequentexcellent paper will be No. 1, of yol. 21, and consequent-ly plumes himself on being of age. We readily concede that both his ability and experience outile him to all the Honors and privileges of a full majority, but we doubt very much whether ho is legally entitled to claim them until he shall print No. 52 of Vol. 21.—Craueford Democrat. water."

Our best bow is due to our friend of the Democrat for he very flattering compliment contained in the above; but he must allow us to differ with him as to the "doubtsonian Democracy, is out against the Wilmot proviso. Why not? In a lotter from France, where he now reproful" character of the "matter." The question is very simple, and decided by the law. The election laws recognize the right of a person to vote-of being "of ago" that he "long since abandoned the Jeffersonian Demo -the day after the expiration of his 20th year. The laws cracy," and has written "a letter from France." It governing the rights of persons to make legal contracts will also be news to most of the readers of the Washingrecognizes the same principle. No person can plead unton Globe that its proprietor "represents the Taylor adder age as a legal bar to a debt contracted after the expiministration" at that republic. The writer probably ration of his 20th year. A boy bound to serve as an apprentice until he is 21 years old is not held in service until he serves out 52 wecks of his 21st year-on the contrary, he is of age, and free, the day the 21st year commences. So you see Mr. Democrat, according to the law of the United States Gazette, made a speech, the other day, against slavery, and at the same time thanked God

have assumed-no more, no less. Ohio Constitutional Covention.

This body met on the 9th inst., at Columbus, and chose Col. WILLIAM MENILL president, WILLIAM H. GILL, principal clerk, and WILLIAN L. B. PREATISS, assistant-all Democrats. Judge Viston was the opposing candidate for President.

New York Literary American.

The proprietorship of this journal, one of the very best

Of course no man capable of reasoning could fail to detect so evident a fallacy as is contained in that sentence, but in the heat of party strife people are prone to believe what their passions dictate, and so it will be in this case. This letter was addressed to the Bourgeois, or wealthy citizens of Paris, and urged them to vote with the Republicans at the ensuing election, for, said he, if you support the government in its course of oppression of the people, there must of necessity be another revolution. for the many will no longer be slaves to the few; and when the storm does come, it is upon your heads that it will burst.

The paper in which this letter appeared was seized in the Post Office by the police and destroyed, and the editor as well as Proudhon, indicted for exciting the hatred of the people against the government. Proudhon has been in prison nearly a year for his political writings, and during the last winter, for the period of a week was allowed to have communication with no one, on account of some articles which he had written. At that time he pledged himself to pass no more censures upon the acts of Government, and now that he has broken his word he has been removed from Paris to the prison at Douleirs, whence his voice will scarcely be heard in the capital for

some time to come. Perhaps one of the most arbitrary acts of government is the siezing of some of the evening journals on the stands of the paper dealers. Many of these have been forbidden to sell any journals excepting three or four in the mountains of Santander, two healthy nurses 10 which are in the interest of government, and when they have been found infringing upon this permission; their papers have been seized and their licenses taken from them. The matter has been referred to the courts of justice to determine whether the police have the power to act thus, or whether the paper dealers have not the right to sell what journals they please. When a governmont cannot bear all that its enemies may say against it, and particularly when it is obliged to go into such small business as waging war upon old women who gain a living by selling newspapers, it shows that there is a weak spot somemwore-that some "screw is loose." Had it Pearl Street, New York:

the power to control the press by the direct intervention of force, as did Napoleon, it would show that at least it possessed strength, without which government is but a shadow.

All questions of King or Emperor is put at rest for the present by both of these parties uniting to stifle the common enemy, Republicanism, which gives strong symptoms of soon reaching a powerful manhood, when it will be capable of acting, as it already is of thinking, for itself. The most moderate of this party say, "let us wait; wo are constantly growing stronger at the expense of our are constantly growing stronger at the expense of our enemies: in two years we will have a majority in the as-sembly, and then a revolution will have been accom-sembly, and then a revolution will have been accom-blad dispersion of the second on it the second of the second on it the second of the second on it the second on it the second on it the second of the plished without bloodshed. Above all things, do not al-lew these petty acts of tyranny, perpetrated by govern-net to term the formation of the bloodshed. Above all things, do not al-lew these petty acts of tyranny, perpetrated by govern-mable to make shipment to incur a certain and increas-ter to term the formation of the bloodshed. ment to tempt us to acts of violence, as they desire; for ing ratio of loss on inferior quality. The result of sales then we shall less all that we have hitherto gained, and in England this year has proven that only one class has ment to tempt us to acts of violence, as they desire; for the soil of France will again be steeped in the blood of a made a small profit, and that inferior has made a great loss; and wo would suggest to careless dairy men and country buyers, that if they do not keep an eye to the ultimate triumph of the people. •

Speaking of Froudmon, no has interest over commercial and prime, it will sink down from 2c. to 3., and be a drug at that. Palace of Justice, and is principally used for the confine-We have been led to make these remarks as to quality. Palace of Justice, and is principally used for the control ment of those whe are undergoing their trials. Within its walls were confined many of the prisoners during the sons are, at the opening of the trade, owing to the reduc-tion of duty in England and wasteful consumption there. revolution, and you can sumsee the gateria, where the guillotine carts received the viclims of the reign of terror. Maria Antionette, and Elizabeth, the wife and sister of Louis XVI., and still later, Robespiere himself, were oc-to of the building, which nessesses so many mournful associations. Another sad reminiscence is, that from the tower of this prison was given the response to the cing the interests of all parties concerned.

"One Month Later from Europe."

This is the imposing head to the fellowing , paragraph in one of our Eastern exchanges. It is certainly imporlant to the American reader:

"The Queen of Spain is about to enter the seventh month of her pregnancy, and two physicians, appointed by the chambers, loft Madrid on the 24th ult., to choose, suckle the royal infant."

The Cheese Trade.

As many of our farmers have already, and more are yearly, turning their attention to the Dairy Business, it has been suggested to us by a gentleman, who has had soveral years experience in the buyieg and selling of the article of Cheese, that the following statement relative to the quality of that article that brings the best prices. would be of interest and value to many of our readers. It is an extract from a circular of Henry Kemp & Co., 35

"The export of cheese to Great Britain will reach this year, 12,000,000 lbs., against 15,386,836 in 1848-49being a decrease of one-fifth. Last year may be considbeing a decrease of one-flith. Last year may be consid-ored a maximum, unless quality improves, which if is does Great Britain could take double the quantity: as a proof of which, the consumption of the foreign cheese, there in 1831 was only 14,000,000 lbs., and in 1848 had

increased to 48,000,000 lbs., being about 250 per cent. The quality this season has shown an improvement, but only to a moderate extent; still there was great diffi-culty in getting a prime article, there being only about N per cent strictly prime, and 20 per cent fit for profitable shipment to England. However, we have great depandance upon American enterprise, and feel confident that Itimate triumph of the people. Speaking of Proudhon, he has hitherto been confined ic. per lb. being the difference in price between inferior

itate not in affirming it is only by inproving the quality that the American cheese trade can last, thereby advan-

signal tor the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Eve. The 500 casks cheese are an the way back from England, signal was given by the bell of the Church St. Germains being until for sale there, which is a strong cantimation of our remarks as in the pecessity of maintaining quality."

is President. Graham's Magazine. GRAHAN's MAGAZINE for June is already before us, and an elegant number it is too. The embellishments are "The Queen of the woods," "The Jolly Ride," "Colored Fashion Plate," &o., &c. Among the contributors to this number will be found Longfellow, Whipple, Read, Prentice, Danforth, Herbert, Cordova, Grace Greenwood. Miss Smith, Sarah Helen Whitman, F. E. F., Miss Duof our Literary exchanges, is now vested in Mr. Cooper, | val, Mrs. Evans and others. The July number will comwho, in connection with the Messre. Quackenbos, is mence the 37th semi-annual volame, and will be a sualso its Editor. We see by the last number also, that one | perb number, embellished with a magnificent portrait of

the account of the wonderful discoveries said to have been made by Mr. Puino, of Worcester, Mass. The Citizen is published at Worcester, and the editor has visited Mr. P's house, and affirms that "it is lighted and heated with More of the Renagades.

Hydro-Eelectric Light.

John C. Rives, who long since abandoned the Jeffer-

conts the Taylor administration, he says, &c.-Buff.Rep

"Thankful for Small Pavors."

that Gon. Taylor (who owns two or three hundred slaves)

Hon. Mr. Chandler, from this State, formerly Editor

neant Wm. C. Rives, of Virgina.

We apprehend it will be news to Mr. "John C. Rives,"