ment, has had its opening with three years of despera-tion, miserable misrule, and military despetism." Again: "It is useless for me to remind you that you have no other than a military government to administer have no other than a military government to administer Again: "It is uscless for mo to remind you that you have no other than a military government to administer the civil laws with which you came into the Union, (and under which you and your ancestors have lived for two centuries.) What other Executive have rou but the com-mander of the troops in New Mexico? Does he not ab-solutely control all the civil establishments of your coun-try? Is there a civil officer but holds his office by commission from the military officer during his will and plea-sure? Has he not indeed assumed to order the courts be called a neutrality? Is it not a virtual abandonment of

the government?' Mr. Clay. Mr. President, with regard to Utah there is no government whatever, unless it is such as uccessity whilst the other party, more the blesing of domes-has prompted the Mormons to institute; and when you provoked and chagrined by tic peace, concord, and recome to New Mexico what government have you? A military government; by a licutenant colonel of the army! nt colonel, a mere subordinate of the United States, holds the governmental power there, in a time of profound peace. Stand up whig who can-stand up. Democrat who can, and defoud the establishment of a military government in this free and glorious republic in a time of profound peace! Sir, we had doubts labout the anthority of the late President to do this in time of here, in a time of profound peace, it is proposed mendation or any provision, to harrass and exasper-by the highest authority, that this government, that ate the courtry. this military government—and by what authority, it has continued since peace ensued I know not— should be continued indefinitely, till New Mexico is

prepared to come as a State into the Union. And when will that be? There are now about ten thousand civilized, uncivilized, half civilized, and barbarous sibility of my position, that if to-morrow, with such a population, and such a constitution as such a population might make, they were to come here for admission as a state, I for one would not vote for it .---It would be ridiculous, it would be farcical, it would bring into contempt the grave matter of forming commonwealths as soverign members of this glorious Union. She has no population in sufficient abers morally capable of self-government; nor will she have for many years to come such a population as will make it proper to admit her as a State. And yet the plan of the President is to leave this military government under this lieutenant colonel in full operation, declaring as he does, in opposition to evidence, that they have a very good government

there now. But what sort of a government does this lieutenand colonel placed over them administer, to his subjects? Why, I suppose one of the greatest and first duties of government is to give protection to the people. to give defense to the first duties of government is to give protection ment might be, we all know it is interfit. to the people, to give defence to the Territory which he governs, and to repel invasion from progress of the Northern portion of this country is the limits of the country. And how does this such that it is impossible for the South to keep pace military commander, acting as it is said under the authority of the Secretary of War, behave upon reversed, and the majority shall be governed by the the first approach of an invasion? While commissigners are sent there as pioneers in the work of bring-because there is not and cannot be, aud in the nature ing all that part of New Mexico on this side of the of things it is impossible that there should be, this Rio del Norte under the authority of Texas as the equilibrium of power between the two sections of this territory of Texas, what does this military governor do, or propose to do, to protect those people and repel invasion, and to protect the domain? He says he means to be neutral, and has instructions from headquarters to be neutral in this contest between the people of Santa Fe or New Mexico and Texas! The governor of this people, who are opposed to the jurisdiction of Texas, says he means to take no part with those whom he governs, but to leave them to fight it out as well as they can with the power of Texas. What American can say that, under the circumstances, this course is justifiable; and what vill become of the sacred obligations of the treaty Hidalgo? Of all the honorable distinctions which characterize man in his social and aggregate, or his individual character, that of good faith, of the honorable fulfillment of obligations, and the observance of contracts in private life, and of treaties in public life, is one which commends itself most to the approbation of enligtened mankind. Here we have a provision in this treaty staring us in the face, requiring us to extend the protection of government to the people of Utah and New Mesico. 'We are told we may safely—it is not said, I admit, in terms, but it We are told we is in effect-we may withdraw from the fulfillment of our obligations, and leave this people to themselves, to work out their own happiness and salvation in such way as they can!

In what circumstances will this country be if New Mexico he cast of the Rio del Norte in their conflict with Texas?travening the existence of her laws, and ready, if greatly in the minority, got a government good enough for them! Mr. Presidert, that is not my conception of my duty as an American legislator. My duty tells me to perform what we have promised to perform: my duty tells me to extend to this people in Utah and Now Mexico the benefits of that supreme authority residing in the city of Mexico which they had when they constituted a part of the republic of Mexico; do it on account of the Wilmot proviso, or if, as the result of any obstacle that may be thrown in the way, I cannot accomplish what I deem my duty, I shall stand acquitted in the sight of God and my own conscience; I shall be irreproachable as to any deliberate neglect, even if I fail in the attempt to perform my duty.

slavery in the District-Ilis plan settles but one They offer the olive

leaving the other four un-brance of peace, harmony, adjusted, to flame and ex-land tranquilty. asperate the public mind, I fear, more than eyer.

Under their plan, all Under his plan, one pary, flushed with success in questions being settled in sure? Has he not indeen assumed to order ine cours it, he admission of Califor- in a spirit of mutual con-jurisdiction? And when the Becrotary of War commands ifm not to interfore, or prevent the officers from Toxas to exercise their commissions in your Territory, can that vigor, for the application quiescence, if not satisvigor, for the application quiescence, if not satis-of the Wilmot proviso to faction: and the whole all the remaining territory country will enjoy once

obtaining no concession conciliation. whatever, may be urged

and animated to extremy and greater lengths that

have been vet manifesteil Whilst the President's is confined to a single mensure, leaving the governments of Utah and New Mexico unsettled, another, and one of the most irriwar, and it was cast as a reproach against him. But tating questions, is left by him, without any reccom-

He fails to reccommend any plan for the settlement of the important and vexatious subject of fugitive slaves. He proposes n plan of settlement of the agitating questions which arise out of this subwill that be? There are now about ten thousand ject. I will repeat, let him who can, stand up here people there, composed of Americans, Spaniards, and Mexicans, and about 80,000 or 90,000 Indians, -when the whole country is calling out for peace, peace, peace; when it is imploring its rulers above people, and when will they be ready to come in as a and its rulers below to bring once more to this agi-State? Sir, I say it under a full sense of the respon- | tated and distracted people some broad and comprehensive scheme of healing, and settle all these questions which agitate this afflicted people-let any man who can, not in the public press, but in the Senate of the United States, stand up and show that the plan which is proposed by Executive anthority is such a one as is demanded by the necessities of the Canal Commissioner; GEN. EPHRAIN BANKS, of Mifflin, case and the condition of the country. I should be for Auditor General; and Col. J. P. BRAWLEY, of Crawglad to hear that man. Ay, Mr. President, I wish had the mental-power commensurate with my fervent wishes for the adjustment of these unhappy questions, commensurate to urge upon you and up the country forbearance, conciliation, the surrender of the extreme opinions, the avoidance of attempting impossibilities. Sir, I know there is a floating idea in the South-

ern mind, such as we have heard before, of the neble. We know that the rapid growth and unparalleled with it; and unless the order of all republics shall be minority, the equilibrium is unattainable. But, sir, country, does it therefore follow that the Southern portion is in any danger with respect to the great in-stitution which exists there, and is cherished with so much solicitude? I think not, I believe not. All apprehensions of danger are founded on flagrant abuses of power; and the possibility of such abuses would prevent all investment of power, since no human power is free from the d. nger of abuse.

But what are the securities for the maintenance of Southern rights connected with that peculiar institution. In the first place, there is that sense of truth, that sense of justice which appertains to enlightened man, to christian man. In the next place, there is the constitution of the United States, with the oath which all take to abide by that constitution. forgot to answer part of our querys, he will please re-Next, there is a necessity for the concurrence of both branches of Congress before any act of legislation, inflicting a wrong upon that Southern portion of the country, could take place. Then there is the veto of the President of the United States, applicable to any unconstitutional legislation which might take place in reference to that institution. Last of all, with regard to peaceful and civil remedies, there is the Supreme Court of the United States, ready to pronounce the annulment of any unconstitutional law which might unconstitutionally impair such rights: and there is also a sense of responsibility on the the following paragraph of truth and untruth: part of Senators and Representatives to their con-

stituents. But last, though I trust in God the occo-Congress adjourns without a settlement of this boun- sion for its exercise will never arise, there is that dary question, and without establishing Territorial right of resort to arms and to make forcible roois governments for Utah and New Mexico? In what tance when oppression and tyranny become insupnaviable. Nor is this great interest of the South, this insti-Sir. I need not remind you of what every body knows tution of slavery, the only one to be affected by the of the settled dislike, the insuperable antipathy exist- fact that it is a minority. Is it peculiar to that ining on the part of the people of New Mexico towards | terest? No, sir. How is it with the fishing interest? Texas, denouncing and denying her authority, con- How with the navigating interest? They are both they had the power to do it, to resist her claim of jurisdiction to the last extremity. And yet they are to be left to take care of themselves. They have short, without continuing the enumeration, every interest in this country is in the minority, except the great and all-pervading interest of agriculture which extends trong one end of the country to the other. We must be reconciled to the condition which is inevitable. There is all reasonable security against any abuses which may be indicted in the progress of events, which you can no more ar-rest than you can scize and hold the beams which but which, when they came to us, promised to extend are poured from that great luminary of the system the necessity for the extension of their road beyond Buffato them from Washington, on our part. That is of which we compose a part, or than you can stop on on our part. That is my conception of duty, and I its onward course the flowing of the Mississippi rivwill undertake to perform it, if I can. If I cannot er, and compel it to turn back to its sources in the Rocky and Allegheny mountains. It is utterly vain to suppose you can acquire that equilibrium of which we have heard so much, between the slave holding and the non-slaveholding portions of the Union. It is not necessary, I hope; it is not necessary, I be-as the towns east of us are concerned, we say the Mcslieve; but whether it is or not, it is unattainable, by the operation of causes beyond all human or earthly control. And to oppose the immutable and irrevocable laws of population and of Nature is equivolent to a demand for the severence of the Union. I conclude by repeating that here are five wounds which by the committee of compromise are proposed to be closed. Sir, I know what may be said. I know it will be said that sgitators will, even after | change of gauge somewhere from the six foot track of the passage of all these measures, continue to ogitate; that the two extremes will still cry out their respective favorite measures: that the Wilmot proviso, although Territorial Governments, will be established, will be pressed, to be added by a supplementary act, or to be incorporated in the . constitutions with these Territories to be estab ished. I know it may be/urged-indeed. I have heard it stated or this floor, "Pass all your measures and we will cry out for repeal." I know something, I think, of the nature of man. I know something of the nature of my own countrymen. I speak also with the autherity and with the aid of history. At the time mind whether more solicitude and adxiety existed then than now-the whole country was in an ap-roar, on the one side, for the admission of Missouri, and the other for her exclusion. Every legislathem without the protes that Mexico which they live body throughout the country-I believe there were twenty four then-had denounced or approved the measure of the admission of Missouri. The measure was finally carried by a small majority; only six in the House of Representatives where the great struggle, where the long continued exertion was carried on. And what were the con-sequences, the tranquilizing consequences which ensued throughout this distracted country? The act was every where received with joy and exultation and triumph; and the man who would have dared to interrupt the universal and deep feit and all-pervading harmony which prevailed throughout the coun-Grande, and would expose thed a civil war with Tex-the people who inhabit it, as would be averted. voice of his countrymen. And I venture to say if tened, with Texas. He proposes no adjust-ment of the fugitive slave which will make the recov this measure of compromise goes to the country with all the high sanctions which it may carry-sanctions of both Houses of Congress and of the ery of fugitives more ef- Executive, and of the great body of the American fectual, and at the same people-to a country bleeding at every porc, to a time, it is believed, will be generally satisfactory give once more peace and happiness to them. I venture to say that the egitation will he at an end, He proposes no or. They propose to inter-though a few may croak and balloo as they please rangement of the subject dict the slave tradein the There are a few miserable men who live upon agi rangement of the subject dict the slave trade in the District, and to leave slave slave trade in the District, and to leave slave trade in the District, and to leave slave trade in the District, and to leave slave trade in the District of Columbia. They propose to adjust all place themselves at the head of a little clique of sgi-tators, and, fastening them to their tails, go to the disturbance and five of them on a basis Democratic party and say, "take me, I am a good negitarion-to wit, Califor-which it is confidentally which I have, and ensure your success," or go to the place the source of the s

they will be hushed into slience by the indignation they will meet every where, in their vain and futile attempt to prolong that pgitation which has threatened this country with the most dreadful calamity

which in all the dispensations of God could befal it. Sir, I am done. I would say much more, but F cannot longer trespass on your time. I did not exnect to have said so much, and my physical powers will not permit me to say more.

Erie Weekly Ohserver. ERIE, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1850.

## Mr. Clay's Speech.

Mr. Clay's speech, exposing the inadequacy of the resident's plan respecting the territorial question, makes dreadful rattling among the camp followers of the administration. It is an able, patriotic and conclusive demonstration of the imbecility, or hypocrisy, of the national executive and his cabinet. We republish the portion of it which relates to the President's project, and hope our readers will not fail to poke it into the face of every be entitled to receive any pay or compensation for servione of their Zacharite neighbors.

## The Democratic State Convention,

Although it is now over a week since the State Convention met, we are still without any authentic account of the proceedings. We beg leave to suggest that the priate it to charitable purposes," and for no other purnext convention be held at Bloodlown, in Forrest countywe shall then nover expect to get the proceedings or hear the result, and thus will not be subject to disappointment as in the present case. But this aside-the convention | The project, then, ought to receive a helping hand from we believe succeeded in making the following nominations: WM. T. MORRISON, Esq., of Montgomery, for ford, for Surveyor General, Messrs, Morrison and Banks are peculiarly unexceptionable nominations, and will receive a warm and zealous support everywhere.-The other nomince, Col. Brawley, will meet with much opposition in his own ranks at home, as well as in some other of the north-western counties, and hence we must frankly own we look upon it as a most unfortunate selection. We shall, however, support him; though we orly arranged for the disposition of lots. We hope this should have done so much more cheerfully had he been proposition will be generously and promptly met to the nominated for Auditor General, the only office his name extent desired." had been used in connection with before the convention met. We dislike even an appearance of trickery and management. The appearance in this case, however, may be explained-we trust, for Mr. B.'ssuccess, it will.

# That "Extra Pay Again."

The Editor of the Grzette has a queer way of answering questions-much queerer, indeed, is he at answering than at asking them! He acknowledges, however, that some of the whig members of the legislature did vote for the "extra pay" proposition, the passage of which he, last week, laid exclusively at the door of the Democracy. But then, they are not to blams!-oh, no! Whoever heard of a whig that wan't a political saint, no matter whether he could steal like the Galphin cabinet, or vote himself "extra pay" like the whig members of the Liegislature, and then saddle the blame upon the Democracy! But the Editor of the Gazette, having been caught in a very ugly corner, want's to "lot the matter pass." Very probably, but we can't accommodate him! He com-menced the dance, and it is no more than fair we should have a chance at the close! So, as we perceive he has spond categorically whether the whig members from Erio county took their portion of the "extra pay" or not?-Hold up your head now, and speak out like a man, for wo wan't to tell the fiddler what tune to play.

### Partly True and Partly not True.

The Westfield Messenger in an article on the efforts heretofore made by various localities to secure the terminous, and rotain it, of the great system of Railroads connecting the Atlantic cities with the great west, has

"First came the "Deserted Village"-mighty Dun-"First came the "Deserved vinage" inight soun-kirk, with her plut-bowl harbor to hold all the great pal-aces which float the Lake". She was not suffered to rest of an important line. But she was not suffered to rest unmolested in her hallucination. The Bantam was pecknd with a long "FREDONIA raised her voice and declared herself as the natural terminus of all the railroads. But also, the iron horse displayed restiveness while hitched to such . Is it peculiar to that in-it with the fishing interest? it with the fishing interest? interest? They are both How is it with the man-the minority. How is it to the set of the iron track, and to lock the terminus in her embraces.' It must be confessed that, so far as the towns first nam ed are concerned, there is undoubtedly more struth than poetry" in the remarks of the Messenger. The picture, however, would be more complete if Buffalo were included in the etching. For years she has been connected with the East by railroad-for years the central New York road has been adding dollar to dollar in capital-but not until a month or so ago did either find out lo creek. The fact-and that alone-of the New York and Erie road extending their track to this place awoke them to a realization of the true state of the case-that unless they reached out their iron, arm toward the west senger is correct; but when it speaks of us it stales what is notoriously not true! Erie has nover expressed a dosire, much less a "determination to place her veto on the further progress of the iron track" or "to lock the terminus in her embraces." So far from it, she is determined to have a railroad connection with the great west as well as the east. All she asks is that, as there must be a the New York and Erie, and the four-foot-eight of the central road, to that of all the Ohio roads, four-foot-ten, it shall take place with her, instead of at Cleveland!-That she will have at all hazzards, and it is time the fact should be understood everywhere!

The Erie Cemetery. The Erie Cometry company, incorporated by act of Assombly on the 29th of January last, have elected the following directors for the balance of the year, viz:--C. M. Reed, G. A. Ellioi, Wm. Himrod, W. Kelley, A. W. Brewster, J. Galbrailb, E. Babbilt. With a view to the permanent organization of the Board, G. A. Elliot

was then chosen President, J. C. Spencer Treasurer, and W. A. Brown Secretary. These gentlemen have entered upon their duties, and are making every effort in their power to carry the objects contemplated by the act of incorporation into effect. It is generally known, we believe, that a lot of ground adjacent to the town has been procured, and the first payment (\$1500) advanced and paid in by the thirty gentlemen named in the act of incorporation. But it is not generally known, we think, that this advance of money, and the necessary responsibility incured by the purchase, has been done by them brough motives of pure public spirit and philanthropy. Not a cont, according to the charter, can they make for their own private benefit. The 5th section of the act of incorporation provides that the "corporators shall derive no personal peruniary advantage or profit thereby-they shall make no dividends of the corporate property among themselves, and shall not receive any pay or compensation for the performance of any duties that shall devolve upon them as such. The board of managers shall not ces as such. The whole proceeds of the sale of lots, and other income, are hereby declared and directed to be deroted and appropriated to cemetery purposes alone, and to such outlays as are incident thereto, unless in case of a surpluss," then the corporators have power to "appropose. Thus it will be seen that this is purely a public measure, and that no pecuniary advantages are sought to be obtained by the gentlemen composing the company. every one interested-and who is not? With our coempory of the Guzette we "think, as there are other exenses to be borne, those of our citizens who have not ssumed any responsibility in the purchase should consent to incur some now. For instance, in the course of preliminary action, it will be necessary to procure an Engineer or Artist to lay out the Cometery. Money must be had for this purpose, and we are authorized to state that persons who may make an advance to this end, will receive credit for the same on the books of the company, to be fully satisfied when the ground is prop-

#### It Won't do, Gentlemen.

Some of the whig papers here struck upon a bright idea,-in the hopes of drawing off' public attention from the settlement of the great question now before congress, and which the best energies of the moderate men of all sections here being bent, they are attempting to get up a "Tariff panic." They want to hide "old Zack," and his cabinet, under an iron foundry, but it won't do, gentlomen! The great Kentuckian has vetoed such a game. The other day he took occasion to "speak right out in meeting." and said that the slavery question must be settled before any attention would be given to "Tariff" or anything elso, "of the same sort." Hence we can assure such two-penny whistles as the Fredonia Censor and Erio Gazette, that they may pipe away from now till doomsday on their "Tariff" key, but it won't do, the people hay'nt an ear for such music any more.

#### The National Treasury.

"X," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes under date of May 31st: "This morning," Cabinet ministers has considerably diminished, though there is so much material to render it so. there are still some largesses practised in the contract system, which I shall notice in my next letter.

## Mark the Difference.

Mr. Mason, of Va., the file-leader of the Southern opwitton to the compromise, in his speech in the Senate the other day, supported the President's views as to their most essential feature, to wit; the establishment of sla-

## LETTERS FROM EUROPE. Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

PARIS, May 6, 1850. Dear Frank: - Do not be frightened at seeing my mark again, following in so short a time the last communication, and that, in its turn, treading close upon the heels of its "illustrious predecessor." This thing of letter writing is, with me the affair of certain periods. I have an attack of the scribbling mania at intervals, and while the spirit is upon me, I must gratify it. So much by way of explanation, and now to the matters in hand.

The Fete of the Republic came off on the fourth and was a most brilliant affair. Government appropriated, for this celebration, two hundred thousand Francs, and the city also gave a large sum; and from this you may gather some idea of the display. At ten in the morning there was a "Te Doum" in all the churches-the President and officers of the Government being present at Norte Dame, which is the metropolitan church. This part of the ceremony, however, found less favor in the eyes of the populace than that which followed. I went to Norte Dame with a party of Americans, but we were too late to hear the chaunt. The next performance was the ascension of two baloons from the Place de la Concorde at two o'clock; with scarcely a breath of air they managed to rise almost perpendicular, affording much amusement to the tens of thousands assembled. This is the last part of the show until evening, so we may as well standing. In the Assembly a commission has been amuse ourselves by looking at the preparations for the illumination. You already know something of the Place de la Concordo-that the Oblisk from Luxor stands here -that the Champs Elvsies, with its avenue, terminating at the Arc of Triumph, is on one side, while the Garden of the Tuilleries and the Palace, are on the opposite .-On the North the perspective is closed by the Madeleine, and on the South by the Palace of the National Assembly, which siands on the opposite bank of the Seine .-Pardon this re-oumeration, but it is necessary to have them fresh in your mind ere you can understand a description of the Fete. We will take our point of departure from the Oblisk. The whole pedestal of this, as well as the railing around it, has been covered with an octagonal frame work, painted in imitation of granite. and having two elevations: upon the upper are seated four colossal figures in painted plaster, representing the the Assembly; the other day, Gen. Lamorciere said the Pharoahs of black granite which adorn the Egyptian palaces. Four immense spling were stretched on the platform below, likewise painted to represent black granite. For incriptions there is,' "Bonaparte, general-inchief of the expedition," togethor with the names of the most distinguished members of the Egyption expedition. This decoration is truly very fine, and could the obclisk always have these adjuncts its, appearance would in no way befinjured. The fountains on either side of the obelisk have come in for their share, and we see them hung with globes of ground glass, (each of which will

contain a light) and garlands of evergreens and flowers. At each of the four corners of the "Place" stands an arc of triumph-one dedicated "to Science and Letters," another "to Agriculture," the third "to the Fine Arts' and the fourth "to industry." From the centre of each of these hangs an immense chandalier, and the whole entrance is wound with gas pipes, and hundreds of jets will give light for the million. The street which extends The orchestre is always very fine, and the rooms spato the Madeliene, is lined on each side by large altars, and beneath the portico of the church hangs a mammoth lustre.' A long row of fluted pilasters stands on the west side of the "Place," each bearing the names of illustrious men, and all to be illuminated. From nearly every point stretches a slender chain, from which hangs small amps. Along the avenue of the Champs Elysies extend brilliantly illuminated. Beautiful flowers, charming

four lienes of this chain, one on each side of both sidewalks, giving support to thousands upon thousands of Union contains the official avoval of Mr. Meridoth, of lamps, while each gas post is surmounted by a shade of his blunder in regard to the deficit. There are over nine variegated paper. Directly over the foot walk are sus- light scarcely penetrates, and here the music of the or millions of dollars in the Sub-Treasury subject to draft, pended large lustres, each one some two rods from its and the Mexican indemnity is already paid. What will neighbor. Can you comprehend anything of this des- and unless well guarded you cannot receive the ghote become of the new loan recommended in the Secratary's cription? I fear not, for it is difficult to convey in words report I know not. Since the excitement in regard to an idea of such things. But one thing I think you will flutter beneath your vest. These dark allys are not al the Galphin claim, the deficit making propensity of all the allow-that the illuminiation must be brilliant where

> suppose that evening has come, and with the rest of the Yankee land, and sounds strangely familiar and homeworld we will go to the show.

Let us enter the Garden of the Tullieries by the gate nearest the Palace, and as we roll along with the crowd, up" the frog-eating" Frenchman. Unforunately, has we pass overy few steps a stand supporting a triangutar | ever, for his grutification, the French law says that whoframe covered with lights, which, at a little distance, ap-

scription of the celebration was almost finished. will gather, the great feature was the illumination the decoration of the Place de la Concorde; but the l tel de Ville and several other public, buildings were ab brilliantly illuminated. To provent disaster bodies of a diers were stationed in every convenient place, ab an be ready at a moment's warning; but hapily their am ces were not needed.

In the political world I know of but little that will a terest you. Perhaps the mosst important movement the last week is the proposed modification of the las the last week is the proposed attact every French time saffrage. The constitution says that every French time who has attained the age of twenty-one shall be ensue to vote., At the same time power is given to the h tional Assemble to declare under what circumstanty, man shall be disfranchised. The object of the goin, ment is to discover some means by which such renta the election of the "10th of March and the 28th of  $\Lambda_{\rm PL}$ gave, may in future be prevented. If a law can be par and declaring that no one can vote anles he possener certain amount of property, or unless he has rended, certain length of time (say two years) in the place whe the election is held-many of the now legal voters . be cut off from that privilege, and the government ; recover its lost ground. The "powers that be"feel, unless they act immediately their day will soon be pan for the last two elections have spoken the sentiment the people in tones too distinct to allow of any miun pointed to enquire into the subject and report how proposed object can be gained This report is most an ionsly looked for, as it ts pretty certain some import modifications of the law of suffrage will be made. this view of the case the question arises, will the people submit to such an infringement upon their rights? another be added to the already numerous revolution and the streets of Paris again be barricaded and echoy the song of the Marseillaise? . These are questions of m trifling import, but the future can alone furnish an answer. Another question-should there be an insurretion, how will the army stand?-with the governments the people? The elections have shown a strong Demy cratic, or Socialist feeling in its ranks, while the histoof the two last Kings gives two examples of the troops and ing with the insurgents. Would they do so again? I matter of slipping a vote into the ballot-box was quite e ferent from deserting one's standard, and it was his op: ion that the army would be found at all times where n duty called. But how was it in '49? Louis Phillipe ha but just finished the usual review in the Court of the Te lerics when the soldiers distributed their muskets among the mob. Will it be so again? that's the question. B France seems to have found no resting place yet-the may be a "good time coming," however.

As you are aware, the French are much given to du. cing. Revolutions, Balls and Theatres, are the great S. tional amusements. The people must dance, and to g commodate them there are rooms in all parts of the en where dances come off three or four times a week. The price varies from tan cents to sixty. The most celebra ted of these are the Valentins, the Saloon de Mars, Sale Cecilla, and the Prado. The latter is upon the Island, and is the great resort of the Students and the Grisette. cious and fitted up with much taste. No refreshments are included, but you can always find them in a room near by if you wish. This is the winter arrangement .-In the summer they dance in the open air at the various gardens arranged for the purpose. The Mabille is one of the finest of these. It is laid out with much taste and walks, rustic seats in every nook and corner, surroust you. Does the glare of the gas prove unpleasant, you can find promenades among shrubbery so dense that the chestre falls upon your ear in notes softened by distance. of beauty's dark eyes without experioncing an onest ways safe, so let us return: but hark! "I would like u have him in 'old Kentuck' for half an hour; would'at l And now that we have seen the preparations, we will give him particular h-II!" Surely that was a voice for

like. It has gone however, but we gather that one of the "sovereigns" has been insulted, and is anxious to "that ever shall strike another shall be implisoned six-months, nd this is sufficient to keep even a Ke

of their Anglo Saxon friends. But while we have bees

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

DOCTLUR.

MARION, O. June 2, 1850.

I will close this part of what I have to say by grouping, comparing, and contrasting the features of the respective plans of the Executive and the Committee, which I shall be glad if the Reporters will publish in parallel columns:

The President's plan The Committee's plan proposes an adjustment of reccommends an amicable only one of the five sub-settlement of all five of jucts which agitate and di-thenr.

vide the country. The President's plan That of the committee proses the admission of also proposes the admis-California as a State. Ision of California as a State.

He proposes non-inter-vention as to slavery. But he proposes further They also propose action and

non-intervention in the intervention by the estabestablishment of Territo-lishment of civil govern Governments; that is toments for the Territories, say, that we shall neglect in conformity with treaty to execute the obligation and constitutional obligaof the United State in the tions. To give the sup treaty of Hidalgo-fail to erintending and control-govern those whom we are ling power of our Generbound to govern-leave al Government, in place of of the civil authority of have lost; and to substitute any General government a civil instead of that mil--leave Utah without any itary government which government at all, but that declares it will assume an which the Mormons may attitude of neutrality in institute-and leave New the boundary contest be-Mexico under the military tween New Mexico and government of a lieutenant Texas.

His plan fails to estab. Theirs proposes a setlish the limits of Newtlement of the boundary Mexico east of the Rioquestion, and, being setto civil war. already threa-

aubject:

to the north.

#### Backing one's Friends.

The Albany Express, whig, says not a single member of the Cabinet has a national reputation with the "exception of Mr. Clayton, and in his case habitual intozication so detracts from his usefulness that the exception is hardly worthy of mention." Call you this backing your friends, Mr. Express?

# The Bank Property Sold.

The Bank property, which was advertised to be sold at public auction on the 5th, has been all disposed of .---The Flemieg Block was sold the day previous at private sale, to C. B. Wright, for \$10,500. Had it been put up at auction, as advertised, there would have been much competition, and it would have brought a much larger sum-say at least \$13,000 or \$14,000! Mr. Wright is certainly fortunate, and we congratulate him. It is truly a fine property! The dwelling was sold as advertised, to 1. Rosenzweig & to. for \$4,025; the aut-lot to T. Fickinger for \$750.

IT Every species of vegetation is literally dried up in this region .- Gazello. With the exception of Galphin Editors-they flour-

ish as usual!

IP We are requested to say that the friends of Rev. Mr. Topp have appointed Theaday next, between the hours of 2 and 8 o'clock, to poy him a donation visit-His residence is on 8th sugar, west of Sassafras.

#### How True.

1

The Pennsylcanian very truthfully says . What a torrent of ridicule is heaped upon the Cusan expedition! How Lorzz is laughed at! How his troops are underrated and denounced! Such is the estimate placed upon

in New Mexico. Mr. Mason strongly resisted the Texas proposition, as it would involve the loss of slaveholding territory, equal in extent to the area of two large views because they precent the loss of slareholding territory. The Galphin whig paper here support the Presidont's views because they are to secure freedom to this territory-and-because, they wish for executice furors!

Yes, "Stand by Him."

The Gazette is calling upon the faithful to "stand by" Gen. Taylor because "the Observer is heartily co-operating with the Washington Union and Pennsylvanian in their attempts to decry and put him down." Yes, "stand insted from top to bottom; the Altars towards the Madeby him," ye faithful! Walk up to the "rack fodder or liene have each a brilliant flame; the church itself shines no fodder;" swallow the Galphin swindle, the Ewing forth in all its glory; the fountains are in full play, and Louis, you will be gratified to learn that the director swindle, and the whole batch of cabinet peculations!- | the water falls over the glass shades without touching the | of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad have just let Don't stop to think, but like Paddy with the egg, down lights within; all is in a blaze, and Light sceme to be the out, to responsible contractore, 55 miles of their road, and with it, and look out for feathers afterwards! What mat- presiding deity. And then as you look up the long aveter it if Crawford, with the help of Johnson and Mori- nue of the Champs Elysies what a scene meets your eye. it can be prepared. This road, as you are aware, is a deth, two willing accomplices, did flitch from the Treas- Four cords of fire stretch before you for a mile, and beury one hundred and forty thousand dollars! What mat- tween them hangs, at short intervals, large lustres. Inter it if the other members of the cabinet, or their rela- deen the scene is very like enchantment. But let us fices, have been equally fortunate in "placking the pub- pass along for the fire-works will soon commence and lic goose !" What matter it if Gon. Taylor has surren. we had botter get as near the Arc of Triumph as pessible. dered the high functions of President into the hands of There goes the first rocket, followed in quick succession his cabinet! What matter if he has broke every pledge by hundreds of others, the most beautiful ones I ever made to the people before his election, and instead of be- saw. After these came other works, and for a close wo ing the President of the "whole people," is in fact Pres- | have something resembling the Aurora Borealis; exceptident but in name! Aye, what matter it! Is not "the ing the rays are red instead of white, but they seem to Observer heartily co-operating with the Washington Un- | reach the very clouds. ion and Pennsylcanian in" exposing the whole cata-There! in writing the above I have imagined you were logue? Then "stand by him!"-+"it will never do to my companion, and that we actually looked together upgive it up so," or "thrift will not follow fawning!" on the things I have mentioned. It was no difficult mat

Rumor upon Rumor.

The Washington Union says that it understands that despatches have been received by Government from our Consulat Havana, stating that he had demanded the 105 persons taken by a Spanish ship of war on the island of Contoy, as a neutral territory, and the men taken had not ongaged in open hostilities, and worp considering the propriety of abandoning the enterprize and returning to the United States. The Government has made no reply to our Consul, who had transmitted despatches to Washington stating the facts. Despatches have been sent to such portions of our squadron as could be immediately collected at Havana, to assist in pressing the demand. Should the Spanish Government refuse, the Consul is instructed to inform our Government, and meantime, our vessels of war are to obstruct the communication of all vessels with that port. It is reported that two vessels, with reinforcement for Gen. Lopez, which were commissioned to land at different points of the 1sland, are still at sea, their fate and destination unknown. It is said that in the event of these vessels being captured by the Spanish, our own squadron is instruted to domand them of the Sponish Commander, and if not given up

to seize them by force. IF The Gazette says that we, "following in the wako of larger echoes, are characteristically boisterous in de- between the two countries in this respect? and that there nonneing the Galphin business." Listen to that, hig is an immense difference is evident to the most superfiwhigs and little whige: The New York Tribune, and cial observer. Temperance societies are unknown, save Express, and Messre. Brooks and Conger, whig mera- by report. Every man, woman, and child drinks wine

bers from New Yok, the "larger cchoca" of the Obser- at meals, and yet a drankard is comparatively rare. In ver! "Who'd a thunk it!" IF The Boston Post mays the Galphin Whigs are all each patient has his wine. In the public Seminaries all in tears to think that Henry Clay should refuse to allow the scholars drink while, and it is so with all classes .-Gen. Taylor's claim to statesmanship? The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier actually sebs sloud. DT The Gazette sustains the Galphia swindle of the Cabinet. Of course-"birds of a feather always flock France? Is it awing to the character of the people? Is

IF Mobile papers of a later date than the 25th ult., make no mention of the death of the Rey. Mr. Maf. may be that all have some influence in producing it:

pear like pyramids of fire. These are placed through-That is a fine law for the Frenchman, for they are proout the garden-upon the bridges in the neighborhoodand wherever other means of illumination are not agail. verbialy deficient in the science of Fistiana; hence, were states. Mark this: Mr. Mason supports the President's able. As we approach the Place de la Concorde various they not protected by the law, their unruly tongate wold colored fires burst from the base of the Oblisk-now red. get them many a black-eye as a souvenir of the respect then blue, and anon white. The whole "Place" is one blaze of light, and the effect of the various colors is very listening and chatting by ourselves, the ball has finished fine. The Palace of the National Assemby sceme to and we are at the bottom of our sheet, so good night. have a line of fire extending from the eves to the ridge.

ter for me, because the exhibition was of too recent a

date and of too remarkable a character not to be impres

sed vividly upon my mind. With you, however, I fear

the case will be different; the illumination and the fire-

works will kindle no heat in your imagination. But no

matter, you have the news and that is the great item

Nature, also, lent her aid to the celebration, and fur-

of the "rest of mankind," appeared to be upon the ground.

estimate of the number of spectators, but it was immense,

was crowded, the Place de la Concorde was a sea of hu

manity, and a denser crowd than that which cheaked up

the avenue of the Champs Elysies for more than a mile

it has never been my lot to see. A party of six of us cl-

bowed our way to a good position, paying no attention to

the sacres showered upon us, for we all came from a

country where every body is bound to see the "Fourth of

July," if he chooses. One thing I noticed which con-

not see a drunken man! Whence comes the difference

all the hospitals, when not contra-indicated by disease,

it due in any measure to the climate? These are some

trasted very favorably with a gala day in America .--- I did

with you latter-day editors.

while the steps and pillars are blazing with thousands of burners. On the Palace of the Legion of Honor is a represontation of their decoration composed of various color-Ms. Eprron. - As you have exhibited a lively feeling in all matters affecting the interests of the great line of ed lights. The Hotel of the Minister of Marine is illum-

railway passing through Erio, extending eastward to New Yok and Boston, and westward to Chicago and St. expect to place the remainder under contract as soon as direct continuation from Cleveland to St. Louis. It is also a direct continuation of the "back bors line" from Pittsburgh. The Lake shore and the Pittsburgh reads are rivals for the business that must pass over the Bellefontaine and Indiana road. We must do double daiy and carry trade and travel enough for both-

The following is the allotment of work: Sec. No. 1 to 8 inclusive, Nichols, Brothers & Co., Ohio-

- 9. 10 and 11, John Robertson, Columbus, 12 to 22, inclusive, Wilson, Smith&Co. Marion-
- 63 to 84, inclusive, Carey & De Groff, Ohio. 85 and 86, Gon. Wm. Clark & Son, Penn. 87, 88 and 89, Peter Collins & Sons, Penn.
- 90 and 91, Marshall, Couloy & Co., Ohio.
- 92, Humphrey & Larrimore, Ohio. 93 and 94, Wm. Patton & Sons, formerly Va-

You will recognize some old acquaintances in these names. Yours, truly,

Lofty, firm and serene, he (Gen. Taylor) has slood high above the warring elements of narrow souls. - Ga

From the same paper we learn that one HENRY CLAY, in the Senate, the other day, "alluded to the policy of the Administration on the Territorial and Slavery quesnished the first really pleasant day we have had for six tions in terms of mingled scorn, contempt, derision, hat weeks, and consequently the whole workl, and a portion and inflexible opposition. He denounced the plan in whole and in detail. He dared any Senator to rise in I mean the Parisian world, of course; and yet with all his place and defend it. He derided and spit upon the the elements of disturbance so abundant in Paris, the President's scheme." Is nt that good, now-Gen. Tarwhole affair passed off in perfect quiet. I have heard no lor "lofty, firm and serene," standing "high above the warring elements of narrow souls," like HENBY CLAY's! Every avenue of the extensive garden of the Talleries | The Gazette can take our hat?

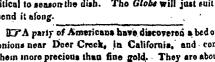
> IF We forgot to acknowledge the receipt, last week, trom our friend, T. W. Moore, of the Keystone Grocery, of a fine fresh Mackinaw Trout and White Fish, which we had duly served up in magnificent siyle. By the by, we see that the "Keystone" has come out with a new stock of goods in the Grocery line, to which we cannot do less than invite the attention of our friends.

> IF If there is any efficacy at all in prayer, we should think it would rain soon, for every body is praying for it now-the righteous and the unrighteous, the godly and the ungodly; saint and sinner, Jew and Gentile. Never within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" has there been so dry a time. When will it end? that's the question.

OF Will the New York Globs favor us with an "Ex!" We have, at present, no exchange from the great metropolis except literary papers. They are very good-in country, yet how tempily do figures tell against us in this fact, excellent in their way, but we want something pomatter. Now, I should like to know the cause, for there litical to season the dish. The Globs will just suit us.-

ITA party of Americana have discovered a bed of wild onions near Deer Creck, in California, and consider of the conjectures I have hazarded on the subject, and it them more precious than fine gold. They are about the size of a cherry, and in flavor similar to the best Weth-

The people would be called "habitual drunkards" in our must be a cause. Is it because pure wines are cheap in send it along.



This is rather a digression from our subject, but the de- | ersfield product.