Lancaster, February 26, 1850.

Meeting of the County Committee A meeting of the Democratic County Committe 2d day of March next, at 11 o clock, A. M.

will be held at the public house of Christian SHERTZ, in the city of Lancaster, on Saturday, th The object of the meeting is to appoint a tim for holding a Convention to elect Delegates to rep resent this County in the State Convention for the

nomination of a Canal Commissioner WM. MATHIOT, Chairman. Lancaster, Feb. 26, 1850.

The following gentlemen compose the Com

William Mathiot, City; James Patterson, Little Britain; Samuel J. Masterson, Rapho; George G. Brush, Manor; John J. Libhart, Marietta; Dr. Lem-Winters, Earl; John Echternacht, East Cocalico; Col. John Barr, Columbia; Dr. Henry Carpenter, City; Dr. Levi Hull, Warwick; William Hamilton, Paradise; Jacob B. Amwake, City: David Laird, Martie; Andrew Dunlap, Lancaster twp; Emanuel Shober, Elizabethtown; Jacob Gillman, Maytown; John Kulp, East Donegal; Joseph M. Watts, Columbia; Dr. Amos K. Rohrer, West Hempfield; Mathias Shirk, E. Lampeter; Joseph Potts, Strasburg, Elliott E. Lane, City; John Rockey, Bart; Geo. M. Kline, City; Henry Shaffner, Manheim ton, Strasburg twp.; John W. Jackson, City; Joel L Lightner, Leacock; Jacob L. Garber, West Earl; Dr. George B. Kerfoot, City.

ID Mr. BRAWLEY, of the State Senate, and Messrs. Merk and Rhex, of the House, have our thanks for their kind attention.

GAS .- The gas was let into the pipes on Wednesday last, and on Thursday evening a number of stores, hotels and private dwellings in the central part of the City were lighted up for the first time. The gas burned dimly at first, owing, we presume, to the atmospheric air in the pipes which requires some time to exhaust; but the light has been graddoubt not that in a short time it will fully come up to the expectations of the most sanguine.

Congress--The Union.

Congress has now been in session nearly three months, and no legislation has yet been had for the benefit of the country; nor is there likely to be for three months to come, unless the Slavery question is settled in some way so as to satisfy, as far as possible, the different sections of the Union. How this desirable consummation is to be brought about is hard to divine-and yet we think the cool and dispassionate judgment of a majority in both houses, ought to predominate over the wild and reckless tury of the ultraists on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. This glorious Union is too strong in the affections of the great mass of the people to the ark of their safety-as the life boat upon which is embarked all they hold most dear in this world-and nothing, we think, unless Heaven first deserts us, will ever permit them to see the torch applied to the temple of freedom, without putting forth all their efforts to save it from the hand of the destrover.

Surely, the wisdom of our most eminent statesmen can devise some plan of compromise by which the question will be permanently settled .-Surely there is some one who, Curtius-like, will eap into the breach and save his country from the olating scourge that threatens to engulph it -The Administration, by its suicidal policy, has rendered itself powerless for good in the present crisis-yea, rather, has driven the ship of state upon the rocks by its want of decision, and its inermeddling in the California business. Nothing, therefore, is to be expected from that quarter, even if it were attempted, at this stage of the business the whig parties. We sincerely trust that something will be done speedily--some plan devised, some compromise suggested-which will settle the vexed question forever, and rally in its support the good and the wise of all parties. May kind Heaven effect for us a speedy deliverance from the evils that are now impending over the Republic.

A Glance at Europe.

The Liverpool Albion glances at the past history of Europe, and at the prospect for the year 1850, and gives this brief but comprehensive view :-"What may happen on the Continent of Europe before it also shall go down into the grave of time, he would be a bold prophet who would venture even to guess. France is always uncertain. Germany is unsettled, and in a state of effervescence from one extremity to the other. Italy is groaning to be free. Hungary is only held down, but neither Brandenburg is eager to take advantage of the cured at less than a sum exceeding \$8000 each. dotage of the race of Hapsburg. Russia, too, is only biding her time to pounce upon Turkey. It may be, then, that we have not reached the end of the storm, but only a lull between the gone and coming blast. We walk upon gunpowder. A for about \$1500, after going to the expense of respark is enough to cause an explosion, and we have firebrands flying about in all directions"

England and the United States.

The London Illustrated News, in an article on England and the United States in the following

An empire twenty, thirty, fifty times as extensive and as rich as ours, has already arisen on the other hardy, the persevering of our country, and of all countries of Europe that groan under the weight of debt and difficulty, and a surplus of population, and that cannot say as the New World does, that for funds, but refused to furnish it.

M. Rall alleges that the Canal B manaood to the great feast of nature, where there is enough and to spare for the meanest, are daily him a moment's notice of their intention to draw in case of certain contingencies, that end; when we invited to leave the shores of effete Europe and on him for funds. He knows, however, that it has the invited to the invited to he the invited to he the invited to the invited to he the invited to the settle in America. The growth of the United States been the practice of Col. English, and probably of would be the inevitable consequence of such an act is in fact the downfall of Great Britain. All the appy circumstances that are of prejudice to us are of benefit to them. With us, the mouths that clamor to be ted, are causes of decay. With them itional mouth is an additional pair of hands, and every additional pair of hands is an inver, wealth, and influence. Let us pour out millions into the great valley of the Mississippi, and it will hold and feed them all, were ers quadrupled. While in this old country the pauper vegetates and dies, in that new untry he no longer vegetates but lives and counts thousands his flocks—a Job in the land of plenty. around us on every side. Events are more power ful than we are. We must sooner or later, yield place to the most prudent, the less embarrassed consent to occupy the easy chair of our senility. Nor there anything to regret in this. The civiliza ion that is removed is not destroyed; and the genius of our people can exert itself as well on the ders of the Ohio, as on the banks of the Thames, and role the world with as much propriety ouse as from the palace of St. James. Europe has enjoyed power and has abused it, and the scopers of the world's dominion is pass ing from her grasp Configuration, as of old, is following the course of the sun, and the doctrines of anity will work themselves out in a new field, and on a large acale.

Franklin and Marshall College. Mr. Kontomachen has read a hill in the Senate. to unite Franklin College, at Laticasiat, with Marshall College, at Mercersburg-to be located at

Lancaster. Now that an amicable arrangement has been made between the trustees of the two denominations having control of these institutions, we hope that the bill read by Mr. K. will speedily pass both branches of the Legislature and become a law. | ting the Odd Kellows' Hall at Columbia.

Glasses with Double Vision.

A Mr. Gall, of Albany, N. Y., has, after a great leal of labor, succeeded in manufacturing spectacle with two distinct visions in a single lens. The one vision is for ordinary distances—the other for remote The improvement has been examined by gentlemer skilled in such matters, and they pronounce it good The above, which has been going the rounds of the papers, is thus humorously noticed by the St.

Louis Union :-WHIG SPECTACLES.—The double vision specta cles, announced as a late invention, is no new thing after all. The Whig party has long been using the identical article, and at this time scarcely a member of that heterogenious political family has not a pair upon his nose.

It has been but a short time since all northern Whigdom protested against the non-interference doctrines of Gen. Cass in relation to the territories. Horace Greely was horrified at the idea, and could scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express his disapprobation of the views of the Michigan Senator. He said:

"Tootalk, as Gen. Cass does, of the inherent right of the people of the territories to settle this question of slavery for themselves, is quibbling, shuffling, paltering. " It is humbug, it is knavery, to talk of awaiting

the action of the people of the territories on this subject. The thing is not even possible." This was the result of one vision of those spectacles. The figures change, however, when the "Second Washington" steps forth with his famous mes-

sage. The case is now altogether different! What was "humbog," "knavery" in Gen. Cass, is genuine doctrine when pronounced by the "slaughter-house" President. Greely now says :--"What is said with reference to slavery, non-in ervention and State organization, is as unexceptionable as we had reason to expect—indeed, is the

critical position, could take without invoking, needlessly and fruitlessly, a tornado. If he had favored the proviso, the South would have revolted; if he had favored the introduction of slavery into the territories, or the claim of indefeasible right to take slavery there, set up by the propagandists, the North would have denounced him. He has spoken ually increasing in brilliancy since then, and we as wisely as he could, if he must speak on the subject

"As wisely as he could-!" No doubt-without repeating those identical words of Gen. Cass, which the Tribune thought so repugnant to common sense! But this is all by virtue of the double glasses—the same which Horace wore prior to the election of General Taylor.

The Whig party owe much to the President for thus breaking the ice for them, for the great pacifi- the "king in the field," and occupies the "royal cator was ready to give them a still more potent pavilion." dose. But the spectacles will set all right. The light of Mr. Clay's proposition might have proved too strong for even eyes so well used to sudden transitions. The middle shade, therefore, of Gen. Taylor was well-timed. Now, the Whiggies can see as plainly the propriety of Mr. Clay's surrender then in that of craven courtesy? And have the days and therefore have then exclusively the right to of almost every thing to the South, as Polonious of royalty come upon us, with the success of the be broken up for any cause. They cling to it as saw the camel and the whale. "Very like a whale," is it not? Oh, those spectacles!

State Treasurer Ball.

Mr. Ball's letter to the Senate, from which we gave an extract last week, is, as we anticipated, skulk from his civil responsibility? going the rounds of the Whig presses, who would the charges" made against him. Now, we hesitate will be most conclusively shown when the House committee of investigation make their report of pavilion" be spared.

Mr. Ball alleges that "Messrs. Norris & Coment, nor did any person for them, an order of the ces. There is no sovereign in this country but the Canal Commissioners, for the amount of their sovereign people, of whom General Taylor and his claim," &c. Yet Mr. Ball knew when alleging cabinet are the servants—servants already conthis, that the Messrs. Norris had personally and demned by their masters for incompetency, blun-Our hope—the hope of the country, is in the great frequently called on him to know whether he was dering and mismanagement. Let us hear no more ready to pay, in order that if he was ready, the of "kings in the neid" and "royal pavilions" from the Superintendent might procure an order from the organ of a dynasty already condemned, and holding tion of a measure which did so much to procrasti-Board and draw the money; and that, in all these their power and place because their masters cannot nate the war with Mexico, and to embarrass the interviews, he refused to say that he would pay, at present eject them. Surely, in every point of late illustrious administration; and which events Col. English, also, called on him several times for view, they bear a shabby contrast with the "kings" the same purpose, and with the same success. and "pavilions" of chivalry in olden days .- Nash

As to presenting an order from the Canal Board, ville Union. that was unnecessary, without some previous intimation from him that it would be paid. Besides, if the Superintendent had procured such an order from the Board, it would, so long as unpaid by Mr. Ball, have prevented him, to that amount, from procuring other orders from the Board to pay the aborers and others in the State employ-that officer being allowed to have orders but for a limited

sum at one time. As to the price of the new Engines, and the amounts for which the old ones were sold, the appropriation bill of last session is a conclusive answer. Section 16 of that bill appropriates the conquered nor pacified. The blood of her murdered proceeds of the old Engines, and \$40,000, if re the illustrious Jackson. The old Keystone of the patriots and martyrs has yet to be avenged. There quired, to the purchase of five new first class loco Federal arch is in the right place, and the foundais an ill-feeling growing between Prussia and Ausa motive engines—clearly showing that such could tria. The young eagle of the soaring house of not, in the estimation of the Legislature, be pro-Mr. Ball says that the old engines sold, were and Southern fury. Her people regard slavery as worth at least \$5000 each. How much truth is a national curse, and a national disgrace, but they worth at least \$5000 each. How much truth is in this, may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Moorhead who purchased one, subsequently sold it turb slavery in the States where it exists. That

pairing it! Mr. Ball says he never refused to settle the ac counts of the Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. This is no denial that he for delayed settlement. The examination which his and Congress cannot preserve it, twenty millions the signs and prospects of the new year, compares office gives to accounts, is well known to be but hasty and superficial; and yet it is strange that he should, as he did, keep the accounts of the Superintendent laying on his table for weeks, thus preventing that officer from drawing funds to meet side of the Atlantic, to entice into its bosom the the claims of the laborers and other creditors of sest blood which remains to us. The young the the Railroad. He knows that from the 29th of September to the 8th of December, inclusive, he was called upon eight times by the Superintendent,

> Mr. Ball alleges that the Canal Board never gave of the Union, and taking decided measures to effect him a moment's notice of their intention to draw in case of certain contingencies, that end, when we other disbursing officers, to call on him and ask whether he would furnish funds in case they presented orders from the Board. What more could Mr. Ball desire?

As to the Engine furnished by Mesers. Norris to the Central railroad, at less price than those to The correspondence between the Central Road and The correspondence between the Central Road and tion upon the subject of slavery. We shall advo Messrs. Norris, fully explains it, and will show that the kind of engine for which the Central Road | but the best interests of our whole country. Let those who dream of a perpetual Britain contracted with them, and which they agreed to furnish for \$7600, would have been far less expensive in its construction, than those made for the State; know the democratic party in its most comprehen that the reason why they furnished the one they sive sense, and democratic doctrines as they were and the more vigorous offshoots of our race, and did, was that the Central Road might have an opportunity of testing the merits of one like those every other Democratic journal will do likewire used by the State, and thus open the way for the general introduction of their engines upon that tween the North and South, which the whig newspa road; and that they have since refused to furnish their first class engines as they need for long that they have since refused to furnish an impassable abyss. "Bear and forbear" should their first class engines to that road, for less than be our motto. Let us observe it, and we shall yet \$8300 each. Mr. Ball probably knew all this at defeat all the subtle machinations of the enemy t the timed he penned his letter, but he thought he bring about a dissolution of the Union. might make some capital by misrepresenting it.

> The Dauphin County Convention, which met on the 18th inst., appointed Thomas B. McCord and Esq. had been appointed Treasurer. This is not Jeremiah Harner delegates to the State Convention of the 29th of May, and instructed them to support of the lot holders in the Cemetery near the New EDWARD B. HUBLEY, Esq., of Berks County, for Holland Turnpike. Canal Commissioner

West Chester Republican.

MTC. W. CARRIGAN, Esq. has retired from th Sperit of the Times, and is succeeded by Mr. J AIFTROTH.

IF A bill has passed the Legislature incorpora

Insolence and Entreaty.

The Washington Republic, the organ of General Taylor and the cabinet concludes a long article pon Senator Bradbury's resolution, (asking the resident the cause of so many removals, &c.,) with the following paragraph:

We shall have occasion, probably, to recur his topic again. Our present object is merely to suggest that there are matters enough within their suggest th onstitutional jurisdiction to occupy the attention of the Senate, and to furnish matters of agitation without recourse to personal attacks upon President Taylor. We are told that, in the wars of chivalry, t was customary, when there was a king in th field, for the enemy to demand, by a trumpet, in what part of the camp he was posted, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavilion. This was perhaps an excess of politeness; but the spirit of it might be well carried into the political conroversies of an age that lave claim to a higher civ ilization than that of chivalry. In the paper wars of our day, however, the person of the President is the shining mark of all the bullets and pellets, the

of a bitter end opposition. This, says the Washington Union, is the voice of Gen. Taylor and the cabinet. Appearing in the adopted and authorized organ of the nominal President and his conclave, we have a right to assume that it was dictated by them.

If authorized by Gen. Taylor and the cabinet, as we have no doubt it is, (they being responsible for the language of their organ,) in what light do they xhibit themselves before the senate and the country? In the first place, it is an insolent command on he part of the General and his cabinet to the Sen te, to the effect that the latter had better mind its wn business, and not meddle with the matter of ppointments, which General Taylor and the cabinet claim they have the exclusive power to control' notwithstanding the constitution vests in the Senate

a concurrent power on that subject. And, secondly, it contains a craven entreaty, or the part of the nominal President and cabinet, to forbear any opposition or inquiry in relation to their action with reference to appointments, to make no attacks upon the President, and to take particular pains to avoid hitting him, although he is the head of the conclave of proscriptionists who attempt to shelter themselves from responsibility behind his name and position. In the days of chivalry, it seems according to the organ of the cabinet, that particu lar pains were taken not to fire upon the "royal pavilion," when it was known that a king was in the field. Gen. Taylor is to be spared from the responsibility of his acts, and the acts of those whom ne has chosen as his counsellors, and in whom he

has vested his presidential functions, because he is

Is this the language which is to be held out t the Senate and the country by the organ of Gen. Taylor and the cabinet? Is the Senate of the United States to be addressed by the mouth-piece of the Executive first in the language of insolence, and the federal party? is the maxim now to be adopted, that the "king can do no wrong?" And are we to be told that we must not fire at the "royal pavilion," because it is occupied by Gen. Taylor? Is this the way that the vaunted hero of Buena Vista seeks to

If the General or his cabinet, or the common have it regarded as a "complete refutation of all mouth piece of both, expect any such exemption from accountability for the public and official acis not to assert that this letter is mere quibbling and of the executive, they will find themselves greatly special pleading, and designed by its author to mistaken. Where truth, principle, and justice are make a false impression on the public mind, as concerned, the maxim that the "king can do no wrong" will not be observed, nor will the "royal

General Taylor and his cabinet torget their relations to the people. General Taylor is not a king, never personally presented at the Treasury for pay- nor are the members of the cabinet dukes and prinready to pay, in order that if he was ready, the of "kings in the field" and "royal pavilions" from the

Eloquent and True.

During a discussion of the Slavery question the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Tuesday last, the following among other eloquent est bestowed by God upon man, and in the lanremarks were made by the talented Representative from the Cumberland district.

Mr. McLananan, after a few preliminary re marks as to the Whig party and their disappointments, said that he rose simply and solely to ex press the sentiments of a vast majority of the per ple of Pennsylvania. The storm may howl in this Capitol, but there is no danger in the public mind. The sentiment is as true now that "the Union mu and shall be preserved," as it was when uttered by tion is laid firmly on the breasts of the people of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania regards the Wilmon Proviso as a humbug. She looks on nullification as worse. She regards alike Northern fanaticism remember the constitution of their country, and California is to be admitted as a State is a foregone conclusion, and the rest of the territory being free, will ultimately come in just the same as Cuba would with her institutions existing. This nation has but one heart, and every pulsation f people will. There is an electric chain which

inds them in a common brotherhood. The North and the South.

We copy the following well-timed and sensible emarks from the New York Globe, and we would ask our readers to contrast them with the suicidal course pursued by many journals in the same me ridian:-

When we see, beyond dispute, the whole South

preparing calmly and deliberately for a dissolution would be the inevitable consequence of such an act ity that awaits us; we are astonished that ever whig press, however fanatic in its general cour career, and seek, by tranquilizing language and conciliatory spirit, to avert the impending ruin.

For one, we are resolved not to say a word that can be tortured into material for popular exaspera-tion upon the subject of slavery. We shall advo shall not look for Mason and Dixon's, or any other line of national distinction; we shall keep to the strict line of honest patriotism. We shall taught by Jefferson, Jackson, and other patriarch of pure Republicanism. We are convinced that i

The New Cemetery .-- In our notice las week of the contemplated Cemetery near the Conestoga, we were in error in stating that JAS. B. LANE the fact. Mr L, we understand, is the Treasure

RIGHT.-The Legislature of Tennessee, before its adjournment, passed resolutions against the dissolution of the Union, and declared, as legislators they would take no action for the appointment of delegates to attend the proposed Southern Convention, at Nashville. So says the New York Herald. and "levies" to 10 cents.

Great Union Meeting in Phila-

On Friday evening last, the 22d inst., one of the argest and most enthusiastic meetings ever convened in Philadelphia, was held at the Chinese Museum. The vast room is capable of containing 5,000 persons, and the Pennsylvanian states that it to leave for want of room. The meeting was presided over by Hon. CHABLES BROWN, late member of Congress from the Third District. He was asand County.

FORD, Esq., and DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq. All

and adopted by the meeting. We copy the fol-

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, in the meeting assembled, in common with the almost unanimous people of the State, entertain a passionate affecti They can never forget that the Union, embodying the spirit and principles of the great struggle for American Independence, and its birth in the bosom of this ancient city, the capital f this ancient Commonwealth; and by all the glorious memories of the past, by the best interests the present, and by the proudes; hopes of the future, they are bound in deep, lasting, and devoted attachment to this, the noble and happy work of its wise, virtuous, and ever-to-be-venerated Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, no more appaling misfortune could befall the whole country, both the free and slaveholding States, thar separation from each other by a dissolution of the

perity and wealth, their moral power, or the se curity and perpetuation of their liberties. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, no reater calamity than the downfall of this Republic, ould possibly befall mankind, since, (what is now apparent to all) it the Union of these States shall itinue to exist, and, for the future to increase i trength and influence as heretofore, the pure, nobluct to the enjoyment of its blessings under re ublican systems of government, all those nations at the world fit for freedom.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United ublican systems

nion; whether in regard to their material pro-

States, vests in Congress no power to make laws for the people of the territories, acquired by or annexed to the Union, but only "to dispose of and make needful rules and regulations respecting the erritory or other property belonging to the United Resolved, That, by virtue of a natural and ina-

lienable right of self-government, the people of the separate territories, when politically organized, have the power of making their own laws, and of executing them so far as they do not conflict with prohibit or allow slavery in such territories. d, That the principle of the Wilmot Proviso is not an harmless political speculation of abstraction, excused, if erroneous, by its alleged philanthropic intent, but is the same ancient, arisocratic, pernicious and pestilent political heresy

(ever repudiated and denounced by the Democratic party of the Union.) which seeks, by means of an implication of power of Congress, gradually to un-dermine State sovereignty, destroy legislation in the respective States, consolidate the Union, and establish on the ruins of State Rights, a central sove reignty, easily controlled or managed by the few at the expense of the many.

Resolved, That it is contrary to the spirit, i

hich the Constitution of the Union was framed and by which alone it can be perpetuated, to abol sh, by act of Congress, the institution of Slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the people thereof, and the consent of the States which ceded the District for the use of the Governnent of the United States.

Resolved. That in the opinion of this meeting, the bject of negro slavery in its bearing on the Union does admit of adjustment, and should be speedily settled Forever, on a fair, just, and constitutional arrangement between the slaveholding and non-slave holding States. Resolved, That we rejoice at the votes in the Na-

onal House of Representatives, laying the Wilmot have sufficiently proved to be without any practical importance, except for purposes of irritation and insult; and we rejoice also, that Messrs. Gilmore, Mann, Robbins, McLanahan, Ross and Dimmick, six of the eight Democrats from this State in Cor ess, voted to extinguish the fire brand which has een productive of so much disaster and dissension Resolved, That we regard the Union of the State as a blessing of inestimable value, among the richguage of the immortal Jackson, declare, that it must

nd shall be preserved. State Legislature.

HARRISBURG, February 22. SENATE.—The resolutions relative to the integri-ty of the Union of the States, were taken up and

donted, as follows bly of Pennsylvania have seen with deep regret, in veral sections of our happy and glorious Republie, indications of dissatisfaction with our fundamental organization, as embraced in our constitu tion, and an apparent disposition upon the part of me to effect a radical change: And whereas, In these feelings of dissatisfaction

oward that sacred instrument, the people of Pennsylvania do not participate: therefor Resolved, by the Senate and House of Represer tives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Union is identi fied with all the glories of the past, all the blessings of the present, and all the hopes of the future; and that Pennsylvania, true to the Constitution and all principles, will never waver in her fidelity to nat noble charter.

Resolved. That the Governor of this Commor ealth be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing to the Governor of each of the States and Territories, and to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Uni-

PENNSTLVANIA'S TRIBUTE .-- The following reslution finally passed in our State Legislature, on

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby authorized eyed to the National Capital, to take its place in ne Monument to the memory of Washington, and o have inscribed thereon the State Coat of Arms, nd these words: PENNSYLVANIA-Founded 1681

Canal Commissioner.

MR. EDITOR :- As the time is approaching for he assembling of the Democratic State Convention nominate a candidate for Canal Commissione place of Mr. Longstreth, and as the eastern section of the State is entitled to the honor of furnishing the man, permit me to recommend Mr. HEN. RY IMHOFF, of Petersburg, in this county, who as already been widely named for the station.-Mr. Imhoff is a sound and reliable Democrat, an active, intelligent business man who, by dint of his own energy and industry, has risen from a poor boy to occupy the high position he now does in the mmunity. Lancaster county claims to have a ight to the candidate, and in the person of Mr. nhoff presents one who is abundantly qualified to lischarge the onerous duties of the office, and who yould do credit to himself and be a vigilant guarlian of the interests of the State. Give us such a candidate and then good bye to Federal Whiggery. A DEMOCRAT.

Manon, Feb. 22, 1850.

Mone Ruin.—The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, (says the New York Globe,) which does usiness at Salem, Mass., during the year 1849, divided a profit of 8 per cent. on its capital, laid aside \$48,500 for what is called a "reserved fund," and paid \$48,000 for new machinery, &c. This is pretty well, when we consider that the manufac turing business has been "ruined" past redemption ever since the Tariff of 1846 was enacted.

A Bill has been reported in Congress propos ing to change the valuation of "fips" to 5 cents,

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1850. Since my last was written you, a new and very mportant aspect has crept over the face of political affairs at the seat of government; and of course but a short space of time is required to diffuse the change over the almost entire country. The change is was crowded to overflowing, and that hundreds had nothing more, probably, than what all have expected-but not to appear so soon; it is this: the division of the Union into two sectional parties upon the question of slavery in the territories .-sisted by 104 Vice Presidents and 20 Secretaries, This position of things has been fast crowding upon embracing the names of many of the most active, us from the commencement of the present session talented and thorough going Democrats in the City of Congress. Its features were first made visible in the actions of the South during the election of offi-The meeting was ably addressed by Hon. CHAS. | cers for the House. So strong was these to South-BROWN, JOHN CADWALLADER, Esq., Col. James ern propensity, that they could hardly find it in PAGE, ROBERT TYLER, Esq., VINCEST L. BRAD their hearts to vote for Northern men; while some even went so far as, in the case of Mr. Venable, and the speakers took strong ground against the Aboli- others, to vote for a Whig Clerk—because he was tionists and Freesoilers, and their remarks were a Southern man,—and for a resolution continuing XVI. Bradford, Wyoming and Susquehanns, euthusiastically responded to by the vast multitude euthusiastically responded to by the vast multitude in office the old Federal officers of a previous Con gress; this, too, when Northern votes had been lan A series of resolutions were offered by Col. PAGE | ished upon a Southern candidate for Speaker, who was finally elected by Northern votes.

And notwithstanding that six months ago, South ern politicians and statesmen, were favorable and even desired California to be admitted into the Union as a State,-settling for herself the question as o whether slavery should or should not exist within XXVI. her territories,-yet, since she has done so, they drown their former opinions, and now resort to every subterfuge as argument to prevent her ad-By some it is now pretended that California had no right, no power to frame a Constitution. Some

aver that she ought not to be admitted because her sea coast is too extensive. And all of the Southern ultras agree that if she is admitted with her present constitution, that the rights of the South will be betrayed, to a sufficient extent to warrant a disso lution of the Union. Now the objection is too absurd that her right to form a constitution is not valid. If it is not so now under the civil government of the country, now established there, how could it ever be, or if ever, at what time? Her population is sufficient, and her population are desirous of assuming the natural power and right of Lancaster self-government. They have taken the initiation of all territories asking admission; have as much right to admission as any State ever admittedthen why keep them out? That her sea coast is York, extensive, is true; but that they are so much so, as to prevent her admission, or operate against it, is denied. Her coast is not far from 900 miles in extent. Supposing it is, Massachusetts, until Maine Northumberland was cut off, had a sea coast of over four hundred miles; yet no objection was made against her application to become a member of this confederacy. When Virginia adopted the Federal Constitution, her territories reached "almost to sunset," yet the other States did not prevent her from signing the compact. Florida not long ago came into the So Union with a shore line of sea coast larger in Cambria, extent than all New England together, on the East, South and West, yet did the North make that a Washington pretext for keeping her out of the Union? By no Allegheny, neans. No; and the only objection to the admis- Armstrong, sion of the golden California is, that she has determined to prohibit that blight upon her soil which most Southern men admit is a curse—the blight and curse of slavery. This is the rock upon which they split. The people of California, true Democrats as they are, foreseeing all the evils of a long discussion of the Wilmot Proviso over a plan of territorial government for them, and the consequent damage to them of waiting so long for some reliable government, possessing a sufficient population stepped magnanimously forward, and upon the Democratic platform and principle that the other States ought not to interfere with their internal affairs, adopted their constitution to suit themselves; which, not pleasing some few who were desired to go there, and never expect to, seem to feel like dissol-

ving the Union to remedy what appears an evil to Not content with making the issue one of sec. tionalism, the gallant leader of the Democratic party in 1848,-Gen. Cass, is now being abused by them in all sorts of shapes. Though his policy of non-intervention, original with himself, so far as applies to the present territories, and sanctioned by the great National Democratic party throughout the Union, yet have they endeavored to read him butions from the party! And he told them in the Senate

yesterday, that they, by their precipitate action had drawn him where he could go back no farther -to the wall. He told them he could not be ans werable for any inauspicious results of their course; farther, he could hear no more. This is the real feeling of many Northern statesmen. Goaded and prow-beaten by the fanatical tew of the South, they are, as they say—" heartily tired of it." On Monday the lines of sectionalism were fully and snugly drawn. It was on a motion of Gov.

Doty, instructing the Committee on Territories to oring in a bill for the immediate admission of Calisornia into the Union, with her boundaries as defined in her Constitution. A motion to lay on the table brought out the strength of both South and North-it was not laid upon the table; the North voting" no," the South "yes"—yeas 98—noes 121. Three votes were taken on that day, all testing the sectional strength of the North and South, and the entire day was spent in one continual recapitulation of voting by yeas and nays, on motion to adjourn, by the South, which were all promptly voted down by the North, until 12 o'clock at night-32 votes by yeas and nays having been taken during the

day's session. Thus is the country at last divided—divided as a "The Natural Laws of Man."—By Dr. Spurzheim house against itself. The right is undoubtedly with Price 25 cents. the North and California, and God speed that right. It is to hoped that the true spirit of conciliation, however, may yet prevail in our councils, though many rash and inconsiderate men be there. But if

brought about this state of things itselt. She has Bowlegs himself will receive about \$10,000, and be supplied with goods cheaper this way than from gone too far for the North to recede much; and if two or three sub-Chiefs about \$5,000 each. They St. Louis and Independence. He confirms the estiby pressing a dissolution of the Union she forces are to be provided with rations for one year after mates of Mr. Coons in relation to the amount of the civil war, bloodshed, and all the accumulated hor- their arrival in Arkansas, and to be guarantied in will be with her, and wo be the day if it shall that the whole cost of the removal will be about the Texas route is much less—their parties seldom come, when the Northern legions shall pour down \$225,000. It is believed that the Indians will all upon them to suppress their treason to the Constile be out of the country by the last of May.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Hon. ALEXANDER accomplished young lady of this city, who was admired by a wide spread circle of friends, died from the rupture of a blood vessel, induced by circle of the Whole made the best speech of the session-so acknowledged by all who heard him. It was upon the subject of our foreign affairs been paying his addresses to her for some r -but more particularly with reference to the course of the present administration in regard to Hungarian Independence. No speech which can be made in Congress will have a more powerful effect in presenting to the American people the imbecility of the Taylor administration, than this spirit-stirring, patriotic, and noble-souled speech of Mr. Burl's. If the martyred spirit of Hungary does not haunt the sacred vow he had made, flashed on his memory. powers that be, for their dereliction in not assisting er by their moral influence, and in not recognizing her independence, after they have heard and read Mr. Burn's speech, they must be impervious to

In reference to the nineteen cases of cholera, nentioned as having occurred during the past week among the immigrants on Ward's Island, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Monday says-

The majority of the deceased were persons lately The physicians do not consider it a mat ter justly calculated to excite apprehension; though till continues to exist, as heretofore, a peculiar state of the atmosphere, that inclines to the at-tacks of diseases of a choleric stamp, those persons who are already obnoxious to disease, from habits of extreme filth, or the hardships incident to a long The Senate Apportionment Bill. On Thursday last, Mr. PACKER, from the select

mmittee to whom was referred the apportion ent of the State into senatorial and representati

listricts, made the following report: SENATE Senatorial Districts . Philadelphia City, I. Philadelphia County, . Chester and Delaware, Berks, Bucks,

 Lancaster,
 Dauphin and Lebanor K. Northampton and Lehigh,
Franklin and Adams, York, I. Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, KIII. Northumberland, Union and Mifflin, KIV. Clinton, Centre, Lycoming & Sullivan, Luzerne and Columbia,

XVIII. Mercer, Crawford, Clarion and Ve-XIX. Erie and Warren. XX. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence

. Allegheny, Washington and Greene Indiana, Armstrong and Clearfield, Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria Schuylkill,

I. Carbon, Monroe, Wayne and Pike,

XXVII. Favette and W.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Districts.

Philadelphia City, Philadelphia Co Delaware, Chester, Montgomery 3ucks, ehigh and Carbon, Schuvlkill, Susquehanna and Wyoming Dauphin Union, Bedford. Mifflin, Columbia and Sullivan Lycoming, Clinton and Potter Tioga, Warren, McKean and Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson Westmoreland and Fayette Beaver. Lawrence and Butler Indiana.

Crawford and Merc

AGE OF WONDERS .- In this age of wonderful in ovements and travelling facilities, merchants think othing of travelling a thousand miles to make their chases, when such a purchase is made profitable to them. There are many clothing dealers throughout the Union who go to Boston for the sake of trading at the famous OAK HALL.

BOOK NOTICES.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE.—The March no. is deck ed in all the beauty and taste of its predecessors. The principal illustrations are "Christ blessing little Children," "Hungarian detachment crossing the Waag by moonlight," and the "Ale House Politicians." In addition to these there are ten other fine wood engravings illustrating several of the contri-

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK .- This spendid periodical, for March, is on our table. It is illustrated with fourteen fine engravings, the principal of which are The Confidante," "The Young Anglers," and a capital likeness of Julian Cramer, the musical editor of nia, having made the whole trip on the same anithe Magazine. The contributions are excellent.

Dangerous Student," "Portrait of Gen. Greene," "Resaca de la Palma," "Come rest in this Bosom,"

Mr. Gish has kindly placed upon our table, the following new and useful publications, viz: "Gregory's Guide for California Travellers, via the Isthmus of Panama."—In addition to a great lantic and the Pacific. Mr. Aubrey makes mention amount of useful information to persons taking the Panama route, this little publication contains the

Constitution of California as lately adopted by the people of that Territory. Price 25 cents. "Intancy, or the proper management of Children by Andrew Combe, M. D. An excellent work o ver 300 pages. Price 50 cents.

NEWS ITEMS.

REMOVAL OF THE FLORIDA INDIANS .- General the question of slavery is destined to shake our Twiggs, has, it appears, finally prevailed on the they continued their usual speed in travelling, the Union asunder, better now, than ever; if it is to be Florida Indians to consent to emigrate. The fol. whole distance from Santa Fe to this place would and requested to cause an appropriate block of the now settled forever, better now than ever hereafter, also would be the train in 45 days. Mr. A.

From market to the same and the train in 45 days. Mr. A.

From market to the same and the train in 45 days. Mr. A. The South, as I have said, has courted, aye the boat) \$500, each woman \$100, each child \$100. for the Santa Fe mail, and that New Mexico can ors of them upon the country, the responsibility the possession of their negroes. It is estimated

A DISTRESSING CASE .- A day or two since, an almost indescribably puinful. pears that a young gentleman (a widower) had and finally the day was set apart when the nuptial ceremony was to take place. It appears, however, that the widower had promised his her death bed, that he never would get married asequent upon so painful a bereavement, he forgot his vow. fell in love with the young lady, and went o far as to agree upon a final engagement with her. On reflection, the death of his wife and the Accordingly, with feelings best known to him he wrote a letter setting forth the facts, and expressed his determination not to comply with the engagement he had made with the young lady in question. She receive the missive, carefully perused it, read it over and over again; horror chilled sed it, read it over and over again; her frame, she suddenly became raving crazy, and after living a maniac for only three hours from the receipt of the letter, she burst a main blood vessel,

and fell a corpse. Thus perished a fine, talented and accomplished young lady of Philadelphia, one who was beloved by all who knew her.—Sun. FREIGHTS.—The Mobile Advertiser remarks that few persons, probably, are aware of the heavy amount paid annually for shipping our cotton crop Dr. S. Humes, o Europe. Estimating the quantity of cotton at 1,600,000 bales, and the freight at \$5 a bale, which s about a fair average, and it amounts to eight milis about a fair average, and it amounts of dollars—a sum which would buy half the Reporting Mer C. Gillespie. cotton crop of Alabama.

THE BLIND .- The Harrisburg Union says :-We have had a most interesting exhibition in our borough for the last few days, by about twenty-five pupils, from the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind in Philadelphia. The progress which these unfortunate children have made in reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, geography, as. tronomy, and philosophy, astonished every one who witnessed their examination. It fully established the claim of this class of our citizens to the sympathy and bounty of the Legislature, and we are happy to announce that the bill granting an appropriation of \$15,000 to extend the buildings for their accommodation, passed both Houses, and became a law, before they left.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING .- The aggregate cost, according to the revelations of the Blue Book, is about \$400,000—divided among the Departments as follows: State, \$11,500; Treasury, \$18,250; Interior, \$38,500; Navy, \$53,400; War, \$14,500;

Post Office, \$77,800; Congress, \$182,300. A PREDICTION FULFILLED.—Among the items of foreign news, current in the newspapers, is one which we cannot trace to any authentic source, that the Hungarian chief Bem, now Murad Bey, has died suddenly in Turkey. We are reminded by the Boston Transcript that a paragraph had a large circulation, last year, in which Bem was said to have often declared his conviction that he should die in 1850-that he had seen his own tomb, in a vision, with the date 1850 engraved upon it.

Interesting from New-Mexico.

The Riches of the Gila Region-The large deposit f gold-The trade of Chihuahua.-The "New Oreans Picayune, of the 6th inst, says: We learn from the San Antonio Western Texan of the 17th ult., that B. F. Coons, who, for some years, has been engaged in the overland trade from Independence to Santa Fe and Chihuahya, arrived at San Antonio on the 4th ult., from El Paso, having found a good road the entire distance. His train of twenty wagons and some three hundred mules were a few days behind. The Western Texan says: Mr. Coons informs us, that after a careful examination into the resources of this section of country as regards means for fitting out the trains of traders, he is convinced that goods can be taken from New York to El Paso or Chihuahua via Lavaca, for at least 20 per cent less than by the old route, over the plains. On the Missouri route, traders cannot travel before the middle of May, nor after the middle of September. The trip from Independence to El Paso occupies about eight days more, making ogether ninety-five days. Mr. Coons is of the impression that the trip from here to Chihuahua should never occupy more than fifty days. The road is good and well supplied with wood, grass, and water-even at this season of the year he found grazing better than it is on the Missouri

route in the months of May and June. We shall at another time allude to the subject again, and give the trader further statements how and why it is to his advantage to adopt the route from this point to the States of Chihuahua, and Durango, and even to Santa Fe itself. Mr. Coons estimates the trade that has passed through El Paso for Chihuahua and the adjoining country, at a yearly average of two hundred and fifty wagons, carrying five thousand pounds each, and valued at \$2,500 per load; in the aggregate, 625 tuns of reight, worth \$265,000. Mr. Coons saw at El Paso several gentlemen who had been in the interior of the State of Sonora, and report the Mexicans to be busily engaged in gathering gold from the Gila, and its vicinity. He was shown large lumps of gold, such as taken from the "dry dig. gins" of California. He thinks that if our Govern. ment will only extend its protection over the Gila country, a large population will very soon be found upon its banks and tributaries. At present, the Apaches are continually molesting small parties and have at last openly declared themselves hostile to the Americans. A mining party is now engaged n working the celebrated copper and gold mines. near the head of the Gila, about 180 miles from El Paso. Several large and very promising silver mines have been discovered, and were creating great excitement on the American side of the Rio

Grande, near El Paso. It is said that the Mexicans know of many mines in this vicinity, but refuse to give any information to the Americans until the government of the United States, or that of Texas, will give them some guarantee that their rights and titles will be respected, and be protected by the laws of the country. Persons recently returned to Socorro, one hundred and seventy-five miles above El Paso, from Califormal in from twenty-nine to thirty days, speak of the route north of the Gila as a good one for wag-GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The March no. is splen- ons, and presenting no difficulties of moment. From didly embellished. The illustrations are, "The Idle | information gathered by Mr. Aubrey, from various School Boy," "The Brigand and his Wife," "The persons familiar with that section of country, he thinks a very favorable route for a railroad will be found entirely through the territory of the United a Plate of Fashions and Music. The contributions, States north of the Gila. The face of the country, as usual, are not to be surpassed. For sale at Gish's. the mildness of the climate, the advantages, for the use of government, of a route running along the southern frontier of the Union, all indicate the bays of Matagorda and San Diego as the termination of . the great railway to connect the waters of the Atalso, of persons who have accounts of its riches in gold. He says the depredations of the Indians, in

New Mexico, continue without abatement. Mr. Aubrey arrived at San Antonio on the 12th ult., having left Santa Fe on the 1st Dec. The Western Texan says: He had with him 20 large wagons and 250 mules; out of this large number of animals he lost only four. He found good living grass throughout the route, and he says his animals are in better strength and condition now than when he started. He left his teams near the Leona, with directions that they should come on leisurely. Had Each warrior is to receive (before he goes on board is of the opinion that this is the legitimate route Chihuahua trade, and his opinion that it will hereafter take his route. The danger from Indians on numbering over twenty, while on the Missouri route they are met in bands of several hundreds.

> THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS .- The following exhibits the arrangements for visiting the public schools during the present month:

Mr. P. McConomy, High School, Wm. Mathiot, Esq., Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Nourse, Mr. G. A. Miller. Miss Thompson Rev. Mr. McCarter Mr. H. Rotharmel Mr. Jacob Weave Dr. J. L. Atlee. Reporting Member, 1 Mr. J. W. Jackson Mr. P. G. Eberman. Mr. Peter Gerber eporting Member J. W. Jackson.

G. M. Kline, Esq.

VISITING MEMBERS.

Miss Middleton Male Departmen Miss S. Smith, Mrs. Magee, Miss Hoffmeier Miss C. Eberman, Mrs. C. Reinstine Female Departmen East. Miss Mayer Miss Samson, Mrs. Sullivan Wes

Male Departmen Female High School. Miss A. E. Eberman, Miss A. Smith, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Russel, Mrs. Moore, Female Department