Mr. Buchanan and the Com-

The Washington Correspondent of the Ledger attaches uncommon importance to the opinions of Mr. BUCHANAN at the present juncture; and is extremely anxious to know whether he is in favor of the Compromise bill now before the United States' We are by no means authorized to speak for Mr. Buchanan on this or any other subject; and we consult our sense of duty alone, in any opinions we proclaim on the great questions of the day. But we know that there is not a statesman n the Union who is so little disposed to make per. sonal views paramount to the public peace, or who is more willing to sacrifice his own feelings to obtain a satisfactory settlement of the question of slavery. He showed this during his long stay at Washington during the present session; and such are no doubt his feelings at the present moment. We have already taken our stand in favor of the Compromise bill now before the Senate; and we have no doubt that Mr. BUCHANAN will rejoice if it should pass both branches of Congress, and contribute to the adjustment of the present dangerous difference between the two sections of the Union. Whether he will think, with "OBSERVER," that it is necessary for him to appear in the public prints, in its favor, depends precisely upon the fact, whether he looks upon the exigency to be as alarming as that writer does; or whether he has as high an opinion of his influence in the Union. Whatever he may do, however, we think the issue will hardly go far to alter the public belief that the Constitution has no firmer or more vigilant friend than Jas. Buch-ANAM. It is not the way to gather strength for the Compromise, to make those who have been active and prominent in enlisting public sentiment

An Agricultural Bureau.

The following bill, which Senator STURGEON has reported from the Committee on Agriculture, of which he is Chairman, is expected to pass both Houses of Congress:
In the U. S. Senate, April 18, 1850, Mr. Sturgeon, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported the following bill, which was read, and passed to a

A bill to establish an Agricultural Bureau in the

tached to the Department of the Interior, an Agri-cultural Bureau, the head of which shall be called Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall be appoin ted by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive the same salary as the Commissioner of Patents.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of said Commissioner to collect agricultural statistics; to procure and distribute valuable seeds, cuttings, buds and tubers; to procure and put in operation a chemical laboratory, at a cost not exceeding two thousand dollars, and cause to be made all des analysis of minerals and mineral waters, and such as relate to the composition and improvement of ion and preservation of bread stuffs; the manufacture of sugar, and such other manufactures a may be connected with agriculture, and arise im diately out of agricultural products; and to prepare and make, annually, a full report to Congress have been made and such useful information as he may have obtained on all the subjects connected

with the duties of his office.

Sec. 3. That there shall be appointed in said Bureau a chemist, whose salary shall be two thous-and dollars per annum; and a chief clerk, whose be one thousand six hundred dollars . a recording clerk, whose salary shall be one thous nd dollars; and one messenger, whose salary shall a seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 4. That there is hereby appropriated, to pay clerk, and messenger; to purchase the chemical clerk, and messenger; to purchase the cachine.

apparatus, and defray the contingent expenses of make a little political capital for the Whig party said Bureau, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth in this City. Had it been the act of a Whig Mayof June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the sum of

In connexion with the above, we insert the following article, copied from the Washington Union:

Democracy of Science. science, and of useful knowledge generally. You farmer with a knowledge of the character and cafertilizers within his reach, and another thing to deposite that knowledge in ponderous volumes, to be placed upor the shelves of State and college libraries, but littleread, and less understood

under their observation while instruments of sub stantial knowledge are thus scattered to all parts of our Union; 611 schools, and families are very extensively becoming exploring agencies of mineral and other natural resources to be put to the test by specimens brought within their reach. Let this combined operation be extended; and, in addition to a few dozens or hundreds of public and paid gaged to extend and complete the same grand purpose; though each should confine his researches to his immediate vicinity, the fruits of all would besion of knowledge developed by all the rest By such an army of explorers, every foot of cound through the whole country might eventually natural wealth of the country developed, and every for the bargain.

These are out most intimately and directly applicable to his daily

r of the rapidity or extent with which knowledge thus acquired is diffused, becoming public property.

A few such juvenile explorers in Boston, some twenty years since, by distributing through their the Mayor to exercise his own discretion in the State collections made by them, led to the geologic survey of Massachusetts. That gave the first impetus to similar surveys in all the States of the Union, rising up hosts of scientific men, and developing many millions of hidden wealth. Such being the simple facts in the case, I am not aware that I can make a better suggestion to your merous and wide spread readers, than for them to encourage the young spirits under their control to examining and collecting specimens of minerals repealed; but, for conscience-sake, let no one—not

and other natural productions under their immediate and daily observation. The names, properties, and uses of specimens thus collected will not be far d the collections themselves. Some aid for in a way to be distributed in great numbers and through various channels from our national me-

Cuban Expedition.

Speaking of this expedition, about which there ct of an interference by Gen. TATLOR to prevent the revolution from going forward:

We certainly would not lend our aid, or wish the government to lend its countenance, to fomentrebellion in any foreign province. On the honorable neutrality towards all nations. But we cannot believe that neutrality require such efforts as the administration is said to be putting forth to prevent the freedom of Cuba. It is right and proper that all armaments known to be intended for to that all armaments known to be intended for hostile operations in foreign countries should be arrested, if found assembling in our harbors or waters; but that we are called upon to send a fleet out to the coasts of Cuba to protect it from the descent of a hostile force; is a little more than our ideas of mentraling and mentraling. neutrality can understand. aware that any treaty, offensive and defensive, exists between us and Spain, by which we are bound to fight her battles or defend her provinces; but if the administration has despatched a fleet for that pur pose, or given orders to our coursers off that island to such effect, it has done more than it was bound to do, more than it has authority for doing, and more than the teelings of the country will sanction. While we would not aid or knowingly permit our citizens to organize upon our shores for any act of hostility towards Spain, we would not interfere with the citizens of Cuba in any effort which they may see proper to make to shake off the shakes with which they have so long been manaciet. They have an inalienable right to be their with masters and to select their own government; and we, as republicans, should be the last people

interfere in any manner with that right.

Intelligencer & Iournal.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

Lancaster, May 28, 1850.

To our Democratic Friends! We have a proposition to make. It is this: As soon as one hundred new paying subscribers can e obtained in Lancaster county we will enlarge the "INTELLIGENCER" so as to add four columns of reading matter to each number. If one or two active men in each township and borough will make the effort, we have no doubt treble that number can be obtained in a few weeks. What say our Democratic friends to the proposition? Who will be the first to move in the matter?

The valuable properties, in Lancaster county, lvertised in this week's paper by Mr. Christian . HERR, are well worthy the attention of capital-

Virginia Lands.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a large body of land, in Prince William county, is offered for sale. From its advanta ges of location, &c., as well as the facilities afford ed for markets, this is doubtless a desirable proper tv, well worthy the attention of capitalists. An excellent farm in Jefferson county is also of fered for sale, which, located as it is in one of the most fertile regions of Virginia, cannot fail to attract the attention of purchasers.

We are indebted to the kindness of G. WASH-INGTON BAKER, Esq., now at San Francisco, for five against the enemies of the Union, the objects of copies of the "Daily Alta California," being of the unprovoked, gratuitous and unnecessary criticisms issues of April 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. They were received here on Sunday last, the 26th instant-being about five weeks on the route

Anthony E. Roberts, Esq. We are pleased to learn that this gentleman, who, resides at New Holland, in this county, has been confirmed by the U.S. Senate, as Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Mr. R. is a most estimable citizen, whose appointment was creditable in the highest degree to Gen. TAYLOR. If epartment of the Interior.

the administration had appointed all such men to Sec. 1. That there shall be established and at office, no fault could possibly be found with any of the administration had appointed all such men to the present Whig incumbents,

The Crops.

Our country friends tell us that the grain and grass crops never presented a more promising appearance in Lancaster county, at this season of the year, than they do at the present time. The cool weather during the present month seems to have been peculiarly favorable to these crops-particularly to the growing wheat and rve. The season however, so far, has been unfavorable to the growth the prepa- of corn, and, as yet, it has made but little headway The crop of oats promises well

"Stand from Under." Under this caption the last Union & Tribune in dulges in what we conceive to be a most unjustifiable attack upon the City authorities, because, forsooth, the Mayor, as he was in duty bound to do according to the oath of office he had taken, and at the urgent request of many of the citizens, has enforced the law in reference to obstructions on the pavements and public thorough fares of the town. The object of that paper is so apparent, that no person can be mistaken. It is not sympathy for our "merchants" and "tradesmen" that has prompted the attack, so much as an anxious solicitude to or and Whig Constables, we should have heard no complaint from that quarter-not a word;-on the that you not only understand, but appreciate the difference between the diffusion and consolidation of can be created in the ranks of the party, the Union affected by the enforcement of the law. That our neighbor will fail in his effort to create a diversion in favor of the Whig party, we have not a doubt. The Democrats of Lancaster are too firmly rooted college libraries, but little read, and less understood or applied to any practical purposes.

Two measures now in progress for the diffusion of practical science will, I am sure, secure both your approval and your aid. Members of Congress and various government functionaries are taking measures to distribute into their respective districts products of nature and art, especially specimens of the contended for any maintained, to be swerved from the path of duty by such transparent devices; and the crocodile tears of this Whig Editor over their imaginary wrongs will all have been shed in vain.

We too go in for giving the "merchants" and the contended to the principles which they have so long devoted to the principles which they have so long who appended his approval, with the pithy remark that "the signing of this certificate is an administrative act." The money was paid, and after abating the crocodile tears of this Whig Editor over their imaginary wrongs will all have been shed in vain.

We too go in for giving the "merchants" and shis own proper share. The interest amounted to one hundred and ninety-one thousand three hundred their goods and wares to the best advantage; but

we are also in favor of having the comfort and convenience of the citizens generally provided for .-Especially do we like to see the pavements kept as clear as possible of obstructions after night-fall. In the day-time pedestrians can manage to get along in a sort of a way, even if they have to leave the pavements occasionally and trudge through the professors of Science, to develop the resources of the country, several millions will be heartily enmud or dust of the streets; but in a dark night, especially after the stores are closed, it is rather a come public property, and each concerned come in risky and disagreeable business to venture out, inasmuch as there is neither safety, comfort, nor profit in stumbling over, or running against boxes, e placed under the most rigid examination, the and breaking one's shins and tearing his clothes in-

These are our notions of the matter, and therefore we cannot find fault with the action of the City Few are aware of the ardor or the success with authorities. We repeat, that we are in favor of which even young children engage in exploring giving the business men every facility for showing and learning the natural productions around them, off to the best advantage during the day-time-provided they do not infringe upon the rights of other citizens, and provided also that the law will permit ments ought to be kept clear of boxes and all other incumbrances. If there be a law on the subjectand we presume there is-then the Municipial authorities are bound to enforce it. If any of its pro, visions are considered harsh and unnecessary, let even the Editor of the Union, who is by no means fastidious in such matters,-ask the City authori ties to violate the oaths of office they have taken that object will doubtless be rendered by specimens, by neglecting or refusing to enforce the law so long as it stands unrepealed upon the statute book.

Dreadful Accident. We regret to be informed that a married lady, a Mrs. Crosson or Crosby, was killed almost inis so much talk in the newspapers, the "Baltimore Argus" has the following sensible remarks on the to cross the railroad in the neighborhood of Lemon to cross the railroad in the neighborhood of Lemon Place in a carriage with others, as the night line up was approaching. The horse became unmanageable, and the ladies were thrown out of the carriage, the deceased unfortunately falling upon the track, when the cars passed over her body crushing her almost to a jelly. She survived the accident but three or four hours. The others were but very slightly injured. No blame, we believe, ataches to the engineer, as it was already dark, and he locomotive close upon it before the carriage was discovered. The husband of the lady was immediately sent for, and arrived just in time to see her breathe her last. She retained her senses to the last moment. She resided at Penningtonville.

The Reading Gazette expresses the opinion that the Democracy of Berks county are decidedly n favor of Col. WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield, s the next candidate for Governor. The delegates from that county voted for Mr. Longstreth, in 1848. IIF The "Trentonian," formerly a Taylor Whig paper, has renounced its former faith, denounced Gen. Taylor as a political humbug, and a violator of all his pledges. The paper now flies the Demo cratic flag at its mast-head.

Governor Johnston, of Pa., and Gov. Casev, of Illinois, were both in N. York, on Thursday.

The Galphin Claim.

The following is an extract from the very able and conclusive Report of three members of the Comwas not within either of these exceptions—and if attention to it, says: t had been, interest could only be allowed at most ment against the legality of allowing any interest at all, the report goes to say that-

Mr. Crawford was appointed agent and counsel or this claim as far back as the year eighteen hunthirty-three. As such, he asked paymen from the Legislature of Georgia; from the Indian at the treaty of New Echota; and lastly, from the government of the United States. e government of Georgia alone. No one states were under any obligation, either legal or moral, to pay the debt; but, at the treaty of New Echota, the United States Commissioners agreed that the federal government should guaranty its payment, "without expense" to the Indians. The payment, "windur expense" to the Indians. The claim was, however, rejected by the Senate, as is shown in the history of the case; but that event marked the first development of the thought that the United States might be induced to pay it. More than half a century had rolled away from the time hat the war of independence had been brought to a close; but the claim had been kept alive by the inlustry of Galphin's representative dustry of Gaiphin's representatives. It had been urged and argued, again and again, before the Legislature of Georgia; but no intimation had dropped from any quarter, that the government of the Unid States ought to be answerable for the debt. The proceedings at New Echota, however, opened a new quarter from which payment might be ob-tained; but in the first instance the effort failed.— The Senate of the United States rejected the proision, and the untiring claimants renewed their ap plication to the Georgia Legislature, though again without success. Not yet discouraged, in 1844, they again applied to Congress, and finally in 1848, Congress passed the act requiring the Secretary to examine and adjust the claim. Mr. Crawford still retrieved his relations to it. etained his relations to it, and by agreement vir ler the terms of the act, the late Secretary of the der the terms of the act, the late Secretary of the Treasury felt it his duty to pay the principal; but his term of office being about to close, he was unable to devote the time necessary to that examination which alone could enable him to decide the question of interest; and though his impressions were against the allowance, he left the matter open to the design of his supersection. the decision of his successor.

The principal was paid, and Mr. Crawford receiv-dh his share. Such was the position of the matter, when Mr. Crawford entered the Cabinet as Sec-etary of War. Deeming his relations to be fairly ood, he availed himself of an early momen o advise the President of the facts. to advise the President of the facts. He informed him that he was connected with a claim then pending before one of the departments for decision, and demanded his opinion upon the propriety of that position for a member of the cabinet. The President replied that he did not know that he had forfeited any of his administration. This follows that the contract of his administration. of his administration. tion, and Mr. Crawford at once employed to prosecute the claim. He, however, ass o prosecute the claim. Le, however, asevising, and in the preparation of the argund on several occasions spoke to the Seche Treasury, urging him to make an early
ion of the case. He also spoke to the A

General to the same purpose; but he declare that he never apprized either of these gentlemen of his interest in the matter, nor did he authorize any othperson to give them the information.
The general power of attorney in the case, exeted by Milledge Galphin, executor, to Mr. Crawrd, as well as similar power to receive and recomplaint from that quarter—not a word;—on the contrary, it would have been all right in the eyes of the Editor. But as this is a Democratic City, under Democratic rule and is likely to remain so ceipt for the money, were among the papers of for a long time to come, unless some dissatisfaction

Mr. Crawford's interest. The Secretary of the can be created in the ranks of the next, the Union

Treasury admits that, at some time, he heard that makes a feeble and disreputable effort to sour the minds of some of the Democrats who have been affected by the enforcement of the law. That our personal methods are the carmined no paraffected by the enforcement of the law. That our personal methods are the carmined no paraffected by the enforcement of the law. That our personal methods are the carmined no paraffected by the enforcement of the law. The opinion of the Attorney General was given and the Secretary of the Treasury ordered that in we, too, go in for giving the "merchants" and
"tradesmen" every possible facility for showing off
their goods and wares to the best-advantage; but
we are also in favor of having the comfort and convenience of the citizens generally provided for—
venience of the citizens generally provided for inety-eight cents from the principal, and ninety thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollar and forty-four cents from the interest all, one hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred

> The matter involved was not a debt due from the United States. The payment of the principal was a matter of grace on the part of Congress, and the extent to which it carried its bounty was fixed by the act of 148. act of '48. The duty of the Attorney Gene in such cases is limited to the construction of law. What may be liberal or illiberal was not guardian of it, the people have a right to look to it for its protection; but, if the members of the Cabinet are to become feed counsel against the Treasury, it requires but little knowledge of human nature to anticipate what must be the inevitable result. The instinctive notion of every man, and the common judgment of the public, will condemn position of the kind; but it becomes doubly da

Mr. Clay vs. Gen. Taylor. During the discussion of the Compromise Bill, Mr.

settlement he proposed : He also again contrasted the President's plan o attlement with that which the Committee had pre-ented, and called upon the friends of the former preference to the latter to stand up face to face its defence. He challenged the contrast. All agreed that it was necessary to restore peace and harmony to the country by seme measure. What then, were the measures proposed for that purpose Here were five gaping wounds—all and each bleed ing and these principles. ig and threatening destruction? What was the lan of the President? To heal all these wounds? No—but to close up one of them only, and leavell the rest to produce certain death—instead of proposing a plan compromising the whole subject. He had proposed one which was at most a feeble palliative. He (Clay) had seen with surprise and egret the resistance made by the chief magistrate the scheme of the Committee. The President had come here with his plan recommending the admission of California. The Senator agreed to that so far as it went, but thought it necessary to go further, and so proposed. The President ought, then, in the spirit of compromise which should prevail in both ends of the avenue, when the committee proposed delicious constructions. ittee proposed additional enactments to heal a all these wounds, have hailed the measure with and given it his sanction and suppropposing it in any manner whatever.

The Democratic Convention of Maryland, at heir meeting last week, placed in nomination for the office of Governor, ENOCH LEWIS LOWE, Esq., of Frederick. The vote stood: Lowe, 57; Mason 22; Gittings, 19; Buchanan, 5.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY GLOBE.-This ex ellent Democratic paper appears in an entirely new iress, and is now one of the very neatest, as it is among the ablest republican journals in the Union. American securities continues at firm rates. t is published by Geo, R. Hazewell, at \$2 per an ium, payable in advance.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.—The Agricultural Soc ty of Philadelphia, with a view to founding a State Agricultural Society, has issued a circulrr recom mending a Farmer's Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the third Tuesday of January next. This proposal will, we doubt not, be responded

What Greelev thinks of it!

The enormous haul made by Secretary Crawford from the public treasury, with the sanction of the nittee, raised in the House of Representatives to President, Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney nvestigate the claim of nearly two hundred thous General, is too much of a dose for even Mr. GREEand dollars interest; paid by Secretary Meredith to LEY, of the N. Y. Tribune, unscrupulous Whig pareeretary Crawford under the direction of the At. tisan as he is, to swallow. We specially invite tion of this part of Iowa, and the California en or himself, as appears from the testimony elicited & Tribune, to the following remarks of that gentleluring the investigation. After an elaborate are man in his paper of Tuesday last. We do so the which they give a full history, they then proceed to Horace Greeley is looked upon as Sir Oracle by quote a number of decisions, as well as the opin- Messrs. Darlington and Hamersly, as well as for ons of Attorney Generals Wirt, Butler, Rush, Le the purpose of calling their attention to this Galphin, gare and Crittenden, to show that it never has been or Gulping business, a circumstance which they he practice, nor is it the law, to allow interest on appear to have, as yet, entirely overlooked. Mr. pecified cases. The Committee say that this claim which we give in another column, and, in calling

"Our correspondent J. S. P. says of this claim from 1837, when the first application was made to Congress for payment of the original claim, in stead of for the long period of seventy-three years, stead of the long period of the long period of the long period of the long period of 'Congress passed an act by which it was recognized which has been allowed by the present Secretary tigate the claim and pay whatever should be found of the Treasury. After the most conclusive argurepresentatives thereon, if anything she thus due. We voted for several such bills, and in no case supposed we were affirming the justice of the claim, but simply directing its settlement and payment if just. To assume that such a vote affirms the justice of the claim is unwarrantable, and only to be hazarded upon a desperate necessity We don't agree that even the principal ought

have been paid by the Government.

But suppose it had: How does that prove that interest ought to have been allowed on it? was payment of this claim first demanded of the d States and due proof of its validity offered? We insist that, according to every principle of justice and equity, no interest could be due from our vernment prior to a demand of payment from that Government. Otherwise, a man who now for the first time assert and maintain that his icestor had loaned a thousand pounds to Norma William to fit out his expedition whereby England was conquered, could bankrupt not only the British Government but the British Nation Any Govern enough, if this principle of paying interest on a constructive debt whereof the principal was never

demanded is to be sanctioned. As to the excessive honesty of this payment of nterest, in view of the whole case, we beg our cornt not to mention it again. The public risage is already distorted in a grin that stretfrom ear to ear—further exertion would be danger-ous. Be merciful, and allow some chance for a resumption of composure if not gravity.

The last Union & Tribune has a disingenuous attempt to saddle the unusual length of the last session of the Legislature upon the Democratic members of that body. This is quite in character with the more reckless of the Whig press. They will never tell the whole truth, where any thing is expected to be gained for their party by pursuing an opposite course. Why not inform their readers that the Speaker of the Senate, who is a sort of hybrid politician-half whig and half Democratheld the balance of power in the Senate, and that in the Apportionment bill, and almost every other measure of importance, he baffled legislation for veeks, and eventually voted with the Whigs? They should also let their readers know that the first Apportionment bill passed both branches, and was vetoed by their anti-veto Governor-and that had he not done so, the Legislature, in all probability, would have adjourned some five or six weeks earlier the immense amount of property that will cross the lift the above calculation be well-founded, you see than they did. A course of this kind would be plains this summer. I cannot now make a correct that the "sere and yellow leat" will have fallen beconsidered honest, it not politic-and, as "honesty is the best policy," we opine that in the long run these Whig editors would benefit their own party more, than in attempting, by falsification and duplicity, to divert public attention from the real truth of the case. But they don't do this. They are north side of the Platte, by way of Fort Larimie, therefore, I draw the curtain guilty themselves of the very sin they charge upon South Pass and Salt Lake. This emigration is nearly pect before us.—Correspondence Baltimore Argus. the Democrats, and raise the cry of "stop thief," in all from Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and order to save themselves from the punishment they Michigan. Our company intends starting on the deserve. But it won't do, gentlemen. You cannot 4th, so I must stop writing and commence arrangmake the Democrats a "scape-goat" to bear your ing our wagons. If we stop at Salt Lake Valley I legislation is preserable to Democratic rule. Our neighbor, we confess, has a happy knack of making the bad appear the better cause"-but his present undertaking is one which, with all his ingenuity, to say nothing of his recklessness in making asser-

tions, he will utterly fail in accomplishing. Instead of attempting to throw dust in the eyes of its readers in reference to the proceedings of the State Legislature, it would be better if the Union & Tribune would give them a little light on the Galphin business, which is at this time attracting a land and Pennsylvania iron works have already It would be well enough to let them know that the present Secretary of War, by trumping up an old claim which had been over and over again rejected as unfounded and unjust, has managed to pocket, from Uncle Sam's coffers, the neat little sum of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN THOUS. AND, FIVE HUNDRED & SEVENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS, AND FORTY TWO CENTS, as his share alone of the spoils! We hope our neighbor will advise his readers of this little circumstance

in the history of the Taylor administration. "All the Decency."

From time immemorial, says the Baltimore Ar gus, the whig or federal party have claimed all the decency and every thing else worth having in the in one family, and says that many in different seccivilized world. If anything repulsive to good taste tions of the country have suffered from the same presents itself to the vision of some fastidious whigthe law. What may be liberal or illiberal was not within his province to determine. He is not the almoner of the public bounty, nor has he a right to superadd to his duty of determining the obligations of the law, the kinder office of dispensing the liberal of the government. The administration is ling, or in opposition to the laws of propriety, it is York Tribune, whose editor is ever the first to cry out against democracy, alias "locofocoism," and its a continued violation of all the rules of decency." When they began to apprehend their danger they The correspondence to which we have reference is that of a lady!-Mrs Swisshelm. She attacks Mr. Webster in a manner that would make any other she entered the door her mother told her to go to fort may be successful, and that the ranks of the woman, having the least modesty, blush to the eyes.

We give an extract from this choice epistle. The

Mr. Ivy's and say they were all poisoned, &c.—

When Mr. and Mrs. Ivy came, Mr. Allen was dychaste Mrs. Swisshelm says:

"I do not think it is prejudice makes me think fr. Webster's face disagreeable: but to me it has n the Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. CLAY thus ex- an expression of coarseness, as though his animal pressed himself of Gen. TAYLOR and the plan of propensities were rather stronger than his intellecual powers. His face speaks the sensualist by nature—a natural, innate vulgarity, that would require a large amount of strict training to elevate into voluptuousness, such as is condemned by our neonle when described by Sue or Bulwer. I know western friends. I have never seen any such expressed of him; but nearly every body knows that say that he requires to be excited by wine to make as a grizly bear. His mistresses are genrally, if not always, colored women—some of them big, black wenches, as ugly and vulgar as himself." What will our whig friends, who claim for their party all the decency, say to this?

Foreign News.

The Steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on the 20th inst., and the Philadelphia papers of the 22nd have the news by Telegraph. The Europa brings seven days' later intelligence

commercial advices are highly important. The late advance in cotton was not only firmly main tained and accompanied with heavy sales, but the tained and accompanied with heavy sales, but the accounts from the manufacturing districts were of that in substituting a new one in the place of it. P. Metzgar, J. W. Jackson, J. W. Jac able to look for even higher prices. The market ions which it contains prescribing the mode in for breadstuffs as well as for nearly every description of American produce, show adecided improvement. The London money market is without any France is at this time exceedingly critical, and marked change. Consols have slightly improved there is reason to believe from apparent and palpa--closing at 96g for account. The demand for

The political news is not of an important character. It is quiet in France, and no apprehension of an immediate outbreak is entertained

GOOD BUSINESS.—The OAK HALL establishment in Boston sells annually half a million doll-ar's worth of clothing. This is probably more than is sold by any other establishment in the country. is the motto of that establish

FROM THE "FAR WEST."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR, DATED COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA,)

Mr. Editor :- Thinking that perhaps some your readers may be interested in a brief descriporney General, and with the sanction of Gen. Tay our neighbors of the Examiner & Herald, and Union gration which is pouring through these narrow ravines and over the plains to the Pacific coast, I as a native of your county, shall feel happy in gument against the validity of the claim itself, of more readily, because we happen to know that giving them all the information I can. Well, on from your beautiful city for Pittsburgh, and from thence by way of Cincinnati for Iowa. I landed at Bloomington, (now Muscatine,) after a pleasant journey of thirteen days-from thence to Iowa claims against the Government, except in certain G. publishes the entire Report, an extract from with timber on the streams, distance 30 miles.— This town is pleasantly situated on the Iowa river, it the head of steamboat navigation, and contains a handsome marble State House, five Churches, an Academy, Court House, ten Stores, &c., with o the city, and even they not at all seasons. nearing such flattering accounts of the Pacific coast, and there being a company of such fine, intelligent, jovial fellows starting from here, I was induced to join them in their tour over the plains. So our the Eastern section than his own. Iowa city, April 10th. Up to that day there had can be sent from Western Virginia, as Senator, who already over 1200 teams crossed the Iowa at this point, and they were not half done coming. Well, ginia. rom this point we passed over the much talked of rie, with here and there a pleasant stream, and well timbered. Perhaps some of your readers his vote for a measure of compromise would have never seen a prairie; if not I will endeavor to give you a description of one. You must imagine yourself to be standing on a vast open meadow sometimes stretching for 20 miles all around you, with not a shrub to be seen near you, but generally a grove to be seen in the horizon. In summer it is a splendid view to stand in the midst of such a praire; ment might be broken by a claim that was old and behold the long, green grass waving like the

We arrived here on the 23rd, 250 miles from Iowa City. It will be remembered that this is the point the Mormons struck for in 1846, after being banished from Nauvoo, and from this point the reater number started for Salt Lake valley, (which was then thought by many in the east to be a very dangerous undertaking,) and part of them remained are starting for the valley as fast as they can raise he means—and new supplies from the Eastern miles back from the river on every little stream, and it might be added, if it were not too much of healthy here among the bluffs and ravines. The

The New Tariff Panic. The Cincinnati Enquirer, in speaking of the attempt now being made by the Galphin Whigs to get up a Tariff panic, says: "In this movement manufacturing establishments are to act their part. Wages are to be cut down-mills are to be stopped-furnaces are to be allowed to go out-and all to be laid to the operations of the present tarmade a commencement, and are endeavoring to start the panic. This is to be followed by meetings and the circulation of petitions, according to cues from head-quarters where panics and crises are manufactured " to order." So the country, we suppose, will have to run the gauntlet, that Senator COOPER and other protectionists in Congress, can have some excuse for remounting an old nag which, by pretty almost universal consent, had been turned out on the common, as altogether useless for further services."

The Toronto (Canada) Christian Guardian mentions the following melancholy case of poisoning Gen. Taylor, but discharged again immediately for error. The narative is told by a minister of the Wednesday night last. The fire was discovered by

in soup. Joseph Allen, his wife, one young man 18 years old, a boy 12, and a girl 5 years old, were immediately took portions of emetic, having the medicine in the house. A daughter 13 years old ing; suffice it to say, there were four of them dead in less than 4 hours; a medical gentleman was called in less than an hour, and every effort made, but to no purpose. The little girl survived till Monday evening and died. The whole five were interred on Tuesday, near the village of Jarvis, township of Walpole. Mr. Allen and wife were time of his death; was well known in the town ship of E:obicoke, where he lived for several years

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.—The election of EUGENE Sue to the French Legislative Assembly, while it indicates the triumph of the Socialist party in Paris, gives notice of another symptom equally unfavorable to the Government. We refer to the large vote given by the soldiery for the Socialist candiling. See advertisement. date. This is the more remarkable from the fact that the troops in Paris were selected in view of their supposed conservative tendencies.

The signs of trouble and of approaching com motions are clearly visible in France. A removal Rev. Mr. McCarter, of the seat of Government from Paris has been from England and all parts of the Continent. Her in the Assembly. There are intimations, too, in suggested, but it seems to have met with no favor Jo some of the journals in the interest of Louis Na-POLEON, that the existing constitution of the Rewhich it may be changed.

We are persuaded that the political condition of ble indications that important events are at hand in that most interesting country. France has been A. H. Hood, Es long struggling for a definite existence-for some permanent system of government in harmony with her interests, her expanding developments, her so C. Keiffer, cial, industrial and political wants. That she will finally succeed we cannot doubt-but in all probability a long and painful process will be necessary This argues well for the low-price system, which to a full consummation of the work she has to do

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1850. Downs—Uncertainty as to the Compromise Ques-tion—Question upon the Admission of the Delegate from New Mexico—Protracted Session and endless eeches yet to be Endured, &c., &c.

Mr. Soule gave us another specimen of his French oquence to-day, in a little speech in reply to a indication of Vermont, against the charge of for tering a species of Peon slavery, by Mr. Upham There was a quiet humor about it, so irresistible that even Webster himself could not resist a move the 23rd of April, 1849, I took passage in the cars ment of his visible muscles. You may readily im agine how such a feeble man (intellehands of the eloquent Louisianian. Mr. Soule is certainly an extraordinary man. His s terday is the theme of universal adm His speech yes ity on the mail route, over beautiful rolling prairie the part of the opponents as well as the advocate of the views he set forth therein Mr. Downs has put an end to all speculation, as

to the course he will pursue with respect to the quivocal assent to the report of the an Academy, Court House, ten Stores, &c., with
Thirteen, as a compromise. On this subject, there
is a good deal of speculation as to the course like ly to be pursued by the Senators from Virginia. emained in the town till this Spring, when after It is thought that Mr. Hunter is more likely to come into the measure than Mr. Mason. may seem singular, until it is understood that Mr. Mason, although coming from the Western section of the State, holds his seat more by the assent of company, consisting of some 40 wagons, started from state of jealousy between the two sections, no man One thing that gave Mr. Mason strength among the Lowlanders, in the Legislature, was the Atlantic and Pacific railroad route, by way of this latter fact, it is reasonable to infer an additional Fort Des Moines. It is principally beautiful praireason for a disposition, on his part, to take ultra While his early prejudices run that way much more liable to misrepresentation than that of Mr. Hunter. The presses in Mr. Mason's dis trict are divided upon the question of compromise; and this fact, again, will tend to render his course the more uncertain. Upon the chances of the compromise report

Upon the chances of the compromise report isself, I am sorry to say that I am not prepared to give an opinion, All seems still uncertainty.—
There is a great disposition to wrangle still manifested, and every additional speech only tends to throw the matter into greater confusion. If they continue to talk, confusion will assuredly become worse confounded, and the result may realize the saying of all talk and no cider will observe that the House has had the question of the admissibility of Mr. Smith, the delegate from New Mexico, before it, in Committee of the Whole. It did not make much progress.-The speech of Mr. Strong was decided in its oppohere among the Indians. And at this time there sition to admission. Seeing how this question was are about 6000 Mormons in this county; but they

Mexico and Texas, it was thought best to postpone the matter until such period as would be likely to find the whole territorial subject disposed of, if it States and Europe coming here, stop a year or two is to be at all. It was accordingly postponed to and then go on, sacrificing their land claims to get the first Tuesday in July.

The disposition of the New Mexican question come here this spring with four or five hundred clearly points to a protracted session. It is now dollars, can clear \$1000 and have a first-rate pretty certain that Congress will not adjourn until farm besides in a year. This Missouri bottom land is the richest land I ever saw. Corn is selling now for \$2,00 per bushel; Flour \$6,00 per cwt. This is destined to become color of the corn of the c is destined to become a place of importance, as it ance of their caloric. Mr. Carter, in his waggish is the first and last place emigrants arrive at and leave way, assured the House, to-day, that there had only in their trips across the plains. It is estimated that there will be 70.000 persons start on the trip this ry question." Some were inclined to treat his asin their trips across the plains. It is estimated that there will be 70,000 persons start on the trip this Spring from here and St. Joseph's; they are going principally with horses and mules, averaging about 3; horses to a wagon; ox teams about five oxen to on this subject—and these not including the "innuwagon, or about a horse and a half or two oxen merable number" of popgun-speeches, that will unto each man. So you can make an estimate of doubtedly be be made, under the five minutes' rule,

estimate of the number; they are encamped for ten fore the hammer of the Speaker for the last time waiting for the grass and resting their teams. There and it must be very will have yielded up their store of fatness, long before the pumpkins in the Congress of this great na-tion shall have been all delivered of their leanness. But I do not want to give you the blues; and, therefore, I draw the curtain on the gloomy pros-

LANDING OF GENERAL LOPEZ! The steamship Ohio, direct from Havana to New Cardenas, a seaport situated east of Matanzas and about one hundred miles from Havana, on the 17th inst. After a short skirmish he captured the town, and the garrison of 600 men capitulated. The invading force was about 1500 strong.

A small body of the invading troops, 105 in all -mostly French and Germans-were captured at Normail's Island, and brought to Havana. Great consternation prevails in the latter city-martial law has been proclaimed, and the militia enrolled

en masse to assist the invaders. It was rumored that the force under Gen. Lopez had increased to 2000 men, and that he was already half way on his march to Matanzas. There is a garrison of about 1500 men in that city. The Ohio was detained more than 15 hours after she was ready for sea, waiting for a permit from the Government to transfer her passengers. All

P. S. By the mail of yesterday we learn that Gen. Lopez is now at Savannah, Geo., he having left Cardenas in a hurry with a portion of his men, under a hot pursuit by a Spanish steamer. Upon landing at Savannah he was arrested by order of want of evidence to justify his retention.

Americans are looked upon with a jealous eye by

the Cuban Authorities.

FIRE.—The old "Bird in Hand" Tavern at En a person who had been indulging in a social glass and by whom the alarm was given. The building was occupied by five families, who barely succeedowned by Henry Groff, Esq. We did not learn

City Items.

ID A meeting was held last evening at Coopen's, for the purpose of adopting measures to organize a "Fencibles" may be filled up without delay.

FIRE.- The Museum Building, in this City, caught fire on Wednesday morning last, in the room on the second story in which the "Wild Woman" had been exhibiting, from coals on the hearth. Fortunately it was discovered in time, and through the exertions of the Firemen and citizens was arrested, though not until the floor was burned through, and some articles in Mr. Gable's and Mr. Pinkerton's stores, underneath, were destroyed.

We advise our city and country readers t call at CHAS, M. ERBEN & BROTHER'S elegant store if they want to look at a splendid assortment o new goods. See advertisement.

men who want to suit themselves in summer cloth-

GORMLEY holds out great inducements to gentle

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

Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Nourse, Miss Thompson H. Rotharmel, J. Weaver, Joseph Ehrenfried, Miss Dure Miss Miller. Male Depar' East Reporting Memb Mr. McCarter. Miss S. Smith, E. C. Darlington Miss C. Eberman, Mrs. C. Reinstine, Reporting Member, E. C. Darlington. P. G. Eberman Miss Mayer, Miss Samson

Female High School,

Rules and Regulations of the Sun At a meeting of the Directors of the Sun Engine

Hose Co., the following Rules and Regulations ere adopted for the preservation of good order: RULE 1. Any member or members aiding in a trial of speed on returning from a fire, or false alarm, shall be fined 25 cents for the first offence, and be expelled for the second. RULE 2. For sleeping in, or loitering in or about ie Hose house 25 c

RULE 3. Any member running the house horn ined 25 cts.

RULE 4. After the return of the carriage from a re or false alarm, the directors shall have the doors losed, and the crowd dispersed, for the neglect of which each one shall be fined 75 cts. RULE 5. Members or others neglecting to comply with the foregoing Rules & Regulations, shall be fined or expelled at the option of the company.

By order of THE DIRECTORS. The Rev. HENRY B. BASCOM, of Kentucky

as been elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopa Church, south.

The Markets.

Lancaster Markets.

LANCASTER, May 25 The Flour market is firm-\$4,75 is offered for iperfine, and \$5,00 for extra. AIN—Corn is in good request at 50a56c—Rye : th 56c; Oats 33c.

WHISKEY—22c per gallon.
BUTTER sells readily from 17 to 20c. Eccs sold at 9 a 10c CHICKENS are scarce at 31 a 37c-dressed 37 a Jc per pair. POTATOES are 62 a 70c for Mercer.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25. Condition of the Markets.

The stock market is steady, and government se Surities tending upwards.

Flour is firm and prices in favor of sellers—sales of 1,000 barrels at \$5 18 a \$5 25 for common brands. Corn meal and rye flour \$2 81 a \$2 87. Wheat is in good request, and prices improving —sales of white 1 21 a \$1 22; red 1 16 a \$1 17. orn is firm, with sales of whit yellow 62 a 63 cents. Oats 40 a 42 cents. Rye 61

Provisions remain steady, and prices unchanged,

Groceries are in a moderate request. Sugars somewhat firmer. Molasses unchanged. Coffee The cotton market is firm, with small sales at

revious prices—supply moderate.
Whiskey 24 a 24; cents per gallon.
GATTLE MARKET, May 25. At market 1,200 nead of beef cattle, 200 cows and calves, and

ogs.
Prices.—Beeves.—The bulk of the sales were at 6 00 a \$7 50 per 100 lbs.

Cows and Calves sold at 16 a \$38.

Hogs sold at 5 00 a \$5 50 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and lambs.—The former sold at

latter 1 to \$2, according to quality. Baltimore Markets

BALTIMORE, May 26.
BEEF CATTLE—There was a limited supply of Beef Cattle offered at the Scales this week, and prices further advanced. The number offered for ale was 254 head, of which 250 were sold to city BALTIMORE, May 26. butchers, at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$7.00 a \$9.75 net, and averaging \$4.25 gross—a considerable advance. HGSS—We quote Live Hogs at \$5.00 a \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Stock fair and demand dull. FLOUR.—There has been an advance in the price of flour. On Saturday 200 blts.

rice of flour. On Saturday 800 bbls. Howard Stold at \$5, and on Monday 1000 bbls. at \$5 121. the steamer's news received on Tuesday further dvanced prices, and 400 bbls. were taken at \$5 25. advanced prices, and 400 bbls. were taken at \$5 25. On Wednesday there were sales of 500 bbls. at \$5 25. Yesterday the market was exceedingly active, and about \$2,800 bbls. were sold at \$5 25. Sales to day of 500 bbls. at \$5 25, and the market firm. GRAIN.—Some small parcels of Maryland red wheat have been offered this weck. On Monday it sold at 1 15 a 116c, but under the steamer's news it has since been bringing 1 18 at 120. Penn. red which sold on Monday at 15 a 116, is now selling at 1 20c, and white has advanced from 1 20 to 1 25c. There is a good demand, and prices still ling at 1 20c, and white has advanced from 1 1 25c. There is a good demand, and prices

tending up.

Supply of Corn good, and prices advanced. On Monday, white brought 53 a 55c, and yellow 57c, but it is now in request at 57 a 58c, for white and 59 a 60c for yellow. Sales of Md. Oats at 38 a 40c, and Pa. do. at 42c.

SPIRITS.—Whiskey has been dull this week SPIRITS.—Whiskey has been dull this week, with small sales of bbis. at 24 a 24½c, and of hhds. at 23 a 23½c, the market closing somewhat firmer.

MARRIAGES. On the 16th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Strine, Abra. On the 21st inst., by the same, John Myers, of

Rapho, to Maria Spicer, of the borough of On the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Graeff, V. D. M., Jonas Sharp, of Ephrata, to Susanna Conrad, West Cocalico, Lancaster co.

On the 14th inst, by J. W. Fisher, Esq., V. Herbert, Jr., to Ellen, daughter of James McMahan, Esq., all of the borough of Columbia.

DEATHS.

On Monday, May 20th 1850, after a short but painful illness, Clara Josephine, daughter of Will iam and Jane Nauman, aged 5 years, 9 months and

outh not for her, whose soul
eleased from mortal wae and mortal care,
wafted upwards to its final goal;
Behold her there!

A wreath of fadeless flowers Divinely twined around her angel brow, Her harp tuned to the strain in Heavn's high bow-Of endless victory now!

In McConnellsburg, on Wednesday evening the 2d inst., Maggie Sample, daughter of Dr. S. E. and I. Elizabeth Duffield, and grand daughter of Dr. W. Sample, aged 2 years and 20 days. On Wednesday, 13th inst., near Penningtonville, Chester county, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Reuben Pass more, aged 56 years, 6 months and 4 days.

Watches, Jewelry, & Silver Ware. CONSTANTLY receiving the above goods in every variety and style; also, a superior article of Double Plated Table and Teaspoons, Forks, Ladles, Castors, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail, at 216 MARKET STREET, south side, above Sixth, near Decatur street, Philadelphia.

May 98, 1850 delphia. May 28, 1850.

Flecken Seif. MARHOFFE'S FLECKEN SEIF, (Freckle Soap) for the eradication of Freckles, Tan, Morphew, Blotches, Pimples, &c., &c. For sale by GEO. A. MILLER, West King Street. Husband's Magnesia.

FURTHER SUPPLY of this article, proverbial for its freedom from taste, smell, grit or rough-GEO. A. MILLER,
West King Street.

Valuable Lunds in Prince William County, Virginia, for Sale. HE subscribers are authorized to sell a tract of land, lying in Prince William County, Virginia,

TWO THOUSAND ACRES. It is bounded in part by the Potomac and Chopa-wamsie creek, upon which it presents a water front of about one and three quarter miles, and the upper part of the tract is but a short distance from Quantico creek. About six hundred acres are CLEARED LAND,

well adapted to agriculture, and the residue is in wood, of which it is estimated there are from 65 to 70,000 cords, mostly of oak and pine, to which the facilities of water carriage add great value. The buildings consist of seven or eight LOG HOUSES.

such as are common to that part of the country. The land is abundantly watered with fine springs, and it is supposed to be especially adapted to the raising of early fruits and vegetables; and as two steam

ing or early ruits and vegetables; and as two steam boats pass the place daily, and sailing vessels constantly, these productions may be profitably and speedily sent to market.

There are strong indications of an abundance of hematile IRON ORE, samples of which have been analysed and found to yield 48 per cent. of metal. Indications of other metals have been found in the neighborhood, and may be present also here. neighborhood, and may be present also here.
On that part of the tract bounding on the river here exists a most
VALUABLE FISHERY,

equal to any in that neighborhood, and during the ack ducks, and other wild fowl, for which the otomac is so justly celebrated.

This tract of land presents a rare opportunity for provide homes at a small cost, and at the same ine the opportunity of becoming surely prosperous.

Persons desirous to purchase will address us at Baltimore.

DOBBIN & TALBOTT.