THE DEMOCRAT.

Thursday, February 14, 1850.

To Advertisers.—*The circulation of this paper exceeds 1,100 copies (not for 'Subscription' but actually MORE THAN ONE THIRD OF ALL THE WHOLE number of any other paper in the County. The fact, to any intelligent Advertiser, may be strictly relied on.*

☞ But little editorial this week owing to hindrances that were utterly unavoidable, among which was that of setting the matter out of the County Finances.

☞ We are sorry to learn that our Representative from this county, S. B. Wells Esq. has been quite indisposed for some weeks, at Harrisburg, a part of the time so much so as to confine him to his room. This will account for the absence of his name in the Legislative proceedings during that period. We understand that his health is now improving, and that the probability is he will soon be at his post again.

☞ We cannot perceive that our State Legislature is doing any thing of public importance, although it is quite busy in attending to local matters. There is nothing in the proceedings since our last issue worth noticing.

Mr. Wilmot Certainly a Gone-er.—The coon organ last week came to the aid of Mr Wilmot with a heart bran full of sympathy and condolence, averring that he had been *very* shabbily used by his party, &c. Oh dear! As a friend of Mr. W., however, we most sincerely advise him to buy the booby off from whining about him as soon as possible. His support is rank poison to any Democrat, and will damn him beyond redemption. Then to buy him off won't cost much, particularly if he sets a price *ad valorem*, besides he is proverbially *cheap*.

The Apportionment Bill.—We have seen a synopsis of what purports to be the new apportionment bill, which is shortly to be reported to the House. It yokes Susquehanna with Wyoming as a Representative District, as usual, (giving them two members,) and constitutes the Senatorial District of the counties of Susquehanna, Wyoming and Bradford.

A minority report has been made out by the Whigs which classes Susquehanna county with Wyoming, Luzerne, Columbia and Sullivan, and gives to the district thus formed two Senators.

Mr. Streeter and the Bank.

In the *Wayne County Herald* of last week we find the following, which is there credited to a Philadelphia paper. We had noticed that Mr Streeter had presented quite a number of petitions in relation to the Bank, but had seen no remarks from him until the paper above named came to hand.

In the Senate on the 26th ult., Mr Streeter presented a petition for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the causes of the failure of the Susquehanna County Bank. On presenting the petitions to the Chair Mr. Streeter said:

"The citizens of Susquehanna county allege in these petitions, that this bank was instituted in violation of law. They believe, sir, that but a small portion of the capital stock was actually paid. They understand that the stock notes payable in money or stock of the bank, at the option of the makers, have been used by the directors of this institution, in violation of all law and honesty. By an expose of the bank attorney, they learn that some few years ago the whole capital stock of this bank paid, was unfortunately sunk by the mismanagement of some of its officers; that the bank was resuscitated by the paying in of some $2,000 or 1,000, upon which sum or money they again commenced business, assuming the community that the bank was established upon a safe and sure foundation. Thus they have forced into circulation some $200,000 of its notes, which are now worthless in the hands of the community. Sir, the citizens of Susquehanna believe that there should be some remedy for this wholesale bank swindling, and they ask that laws may be passed, authorizing a commission to investigate the affairs of this rotten institution from its commencement. Sir, they believe that a commission, armed with authority, would possess themselves of the necessary evidence to enable a court of justice to reach the perpetrators of this great public wrong."

Bradford County, Mr. Wilmot, &c.—We perceive by the Bradford *Reporter* of Saturday last that the Democrats of that county met in Convention on Tuesday evening February 5, and organized by choosing Daniel Vanhorn, Chairman, with the requisite number of other officers. Twenty-seven towns were represented by two delegates each. B. Lafoon and Seccury Pierce were with great unanimity chosen Representative Delegates to the next State Convention.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr Pierce. Mr. Canfield moved to lay them on the table—lost 7 yeas, 13 nays. Col. Means then upon moved to strike out all after the 4th resolution—lost 5 yeas, 16 nays. The resolutions were then adopted with but one dissenting voice

Resolved, That we yield to none in our devotion to all those Democratic principles and measures in the support of which we have long and earnestly battled. To the perpetuation of those principles we look for the permanent prosperity of our country, the security of our institutions and the happiness of our people.

Resolved, That we view the whole system of monopolies and special privileges, which characterizes the policy of Federal legislation, as repugnant to the genius of our institutions, and the best interests of our country.

Resolved, That the sentiments of the Democracy of Bradford in relation to the extension of slavery into the free territories of the Union, have been too frequently expressed, to now need repetition. Those sentiments remain unchanged.

Resolved, That the firmness with which the Hon. D. WILMOT adheres to the principles of the Jeffersonian ordinance, and the unflinching boldness with which he advocates the preservation of Free Territories from the establishment of Slavery therein, justly entitles him to the thanks of the Democracy of this County whose views he reflects.

Resolved, That we view the establishment of another Press in this County, through the *aid of foreign influence* under the *professed* intention of reflecting the sentiments of any considerable portion of the Democracy of the County, as calculated to convey a false impression abroad, and lead to injurious results in our midst. The Democracy of Bradford are fully competent to express all those sentiments of radical republicanism which they have so long cherished and revered.

Resolved, That the labored and systematic attacks of the *Pennsylvanian* upon the Democratic standing of Hon. DAVID WILMOT are disreputable, uncalled-for and false, and show the personal malignity of the defeated candidate for the Clerkship.

Resolved, That the letter published in the same paper, dated at Towanda, is a base libel upon the character of the Democracy of this County, and the author meets our merited contempt.

Resolved, That the re-commencement of the work upon the North Branch Canal, gives assurance that the true interests of the Commonwealth are becoming more apparent throughout the whole State. The character of the present Legislature is such as to give us confidence that its appropriation, adequate to the vigorous prosecution of the work, will be obtained. The interests of the Commonwealth, and the claims of her citizens along the line of the North Branch Canal, both unite in demanding its speedy completion

From the foregoing it is pretty evident what are the sentiments of the Democrats of Bradford in relation to Mr. Wilmot, and also in relation to the course of the *Pennsylvanian*. For our part, we never doubted for a moment that Mr. Wilmot would be sustained by his own county, let him do what he might, if it was only done in the name of free soil. The truth is, the Democrats of Bradford as a general thing, think Mr. W. a little the greatest man within the circle of their acquaintance, at least; and holding him in such high estimation, they are really blinded to his faults.

Our sentiments in relation to Mr. Wilmot's course are already known to our readers, and hence need not be repeated here. Nor shall we quarrel with our Bradford county friends because they do not view it in the same light that we do. If *they* think it comports with true Democracy for Mr. Wilmot to make the isolated question of slavery paramount to all others in the Democratic creed; then, if not *right*, they are at least *consistent* in endorsing his course. We do not think so, however, and hence cannot join the main sounding the applause. We think he has given himself over too much to the fanatics on the day question, rage north and south—in a word, he has forsaken too much his party land-marks and become the adjunct of such Democracy hating, Union dissolving Wing-Abolitionists as Root and Giddings.

Nevertheless, we do not approve such an unceasant warfare upon him as the *Pennsylvanian* keeps up, first, because we do not think it capable of doing any good, but rather much harm; and second, because we think that paper meddling too much with what of right belongs to the people of Mr Wilmot's District, and to nobody else. We can say, therefore, to Mr Forney, in perfect kindness and good feeling, that while we are so far from sanctioning Mr. Wilmot's course during the present session of Congress as he is, we think the least said about it the soonest mended. The people of the District understand the case full as well as Mr. Forney can tell it to them, and they will put every thing of right in relation to the matter next fall if let alone—if not let alone, we cannot answer for the consequences, but fear the *Pennsylvanian* will have quite as much cause to deplore them as now. We entreat that print, therefore, to desist, and to leave Mr. Wilmot in the hands of his constituents. We ask it, not so much out of sympathy for Mr Wilmot, as for the benefit and harmony of the party throughout the District. Does Mr Forney understand us? If not let him read again the proceedings of the Bradford Convention.

Rise at Home.—At a late meeting of the Democrats of Columbia county, in annual convention, the following among other resolutions was adopted:

Resolved, That Valentine Best, the Senator from that district, has, by his conduct and votes in the Senate, proved recreant to every trust reposed in him. He has basely violated every pledge given to his constituents before and after his election, and now in justice to ourselves and the democracy of the State, we disown him as a *Democrat*, and request him to resign his seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

The Scalper.—The February number of this unique Quarterly has been received. In point of ability and interest, it compares favorably with any of its predecessors. It pitches into quackery in the medical profession with a bold hand, and drags many of its deformities before the bar of public abhorrence and execration. No publication comes to our table that we read with greater interest. Eo. H. Dixon, M. D., Editor and Publisher, N. Y. City. Terms only $1 a year.

The Farmer's Cabinet and Water Cure Journal for Feb) are capital numbers and deserve well of the public. They each contain a mass of exceedingly instructive reading—reading that is of a character calculated, if understood and heeded, to better the condition of humanity, physically as well as morally. Fowlers & Wells, publishers, 131 Nassau st., N. Y.

Rejection of Webb.—The Senate, on Monday rejected the nomination of James Watson Webb as Charge to Austria by a vote of 7 to 31. Not a Democrat voted for his confirmation, nor a Whig from a free State but Billy Seward.

—Two boys, sons of Thos. Coe, were drowned in the Hudson river near Cold Spring, on Sunday, while attempting to cross the river on the ice.

—The ship Russia was burned to the water's edge on Thursday, at New Orleans. She had on board a full cargo of provisions, and was on the point of sailing for San Francisco.

—The "Swedish Nightingale" as she is called—Jenny Lind—has consented to visit America in August or September next on a professional tour. She comes under the auspices of P. T. Barnum, Esq., of the American Museum, New York. Being probably the first female artiste in the world, and withal a most amiable and charming woman, she will no doubt create a prodigious sensation

—Twenty more dead bodies have been taken from the ruins in Hague st., making sixty-three in all, of whom fifty-eight have been identified.

—The receipts of the Erie Railroad for the month of January, 1850, were $112,955 98. The receipts for the same month in 1849, were $39,349 98.

Lewis' Office.—The Governor of Pennsylvania wants another office. He is perhaps the most unworthy applicant, in every respect, yet introduced in this capacity before the public. If he were a sober, steady, pennstaking gentleman, endeavoring with the little judgment nature has afforded him, to do his duty faithfully, we could forgive him much. But he is not. On the contrary he is addicted in a fit condition to transact any business prudently. He is a brawling demagogue, constantly neglecting his official duties in order to run hither and thither to interfere with the popular nominations, and with the proceedings of public meetings. He is ignorant, conceited, and perfectly unscrupulous. Heaven forbid that we should be disgraced abroad by his nomination for any foreign post under the Federal Government.

But why does he persist in seeking resign his gubernatorial seat? Simply because he knows that he was elected by accident, and cannot possibly succeed again before a wise people who are disgusted with his conduct and character. He is unfit for the most subordinate public position at home.—Will the U. S. Senate confirm him, if Gen. Taylor be weak enough to nominate him for any relationship in Europe? We hope not. Gov. Johnston has already thrust his imbecile brother upon the Senate for a Consulship in Great Britain, and now to ask one for himself—to ask for a position heretofore held by gentlemen and men of erudition—is a stretch of impudence that demands, and should meet with public reprobation.—*N. Y. Globe.*

☞ For the last year the Chief of Police of New York city reports 2,562 lost children restored to their parents. He reports that not far from 3000 children are daily absolutely *driven forth* to beg and steal for the support of their intemperate or indolent parents.

The Admission of California as a State.

The time for settling the question of admitting California into the Union is at length arrived. Her two representatives, Messrs Wright and Gill, arrived at this port yesterday from Chagres, on their way to Washington. Of the Senators, Mr Gwin went from Chagres in the steamer Falcon, to New Orleans, intending to visit his family in Mississippi and will shortly be at Washington, ready to take his seat the moment his state becomes a member of the confederacy. Mr. Fremont the other Senator, is detained at the Isthmus by the illness of his wife, and will sail for the United States as soon as she is sufficiently recovered.

In both Houses of Congress, the question of the admission of California has been more or less made the subject of incidental, and, in the Senate, of direct discussion.—The Constitution of the new state has been before the people of the United States for a sufficient time to be deliberately and fully examined, and the result of the examination is highly favorable to its main features.

In short public opinion throughout the United States is altogether prepared for the admission of California into the Union. We see no occasion for any delay beyond what is required by a decorous attention to the forms of legislation. This will be simply an act of obedience to the popular will. It would be little honorable to our country, if, after having made such haste to receive Texas, a slave state, into the Union, at the risk of a bloody war, we should interpose idle delays and raise imaginary difficulties to keep California out of the confederacy, for no other reason than that she is a free state

The objections which have been made on the part of the southern politicians to the admission of California is merely childish. That the convention which met to frame her constitution was not called in conformity to any act of Congress is true enough, but if Congress has not yet approved of the proceedings of that Convention, the people of California have, and that is the greatest consideration in the case. If Congress did not give it its previous sanction to the act, it has only to give its subsequent sanction. If it admits California into the Union with her present constitution, it legalizes the proceedings by which that constitution was framed and submitted to the people

To say, as Mr. Foote, in Congress, and the Union newspaper, out of it, have done, that this constitution was imposed upon the people of California by military coercion, would be to repeat a folly of which even the original author seems to be ashamed. One might as well talk of military coercion in the New York elections, and insist that the majorities given for the candidate are obtained through fear of half a dozen men in uniform upon Governor's Island.

It is very likely that the attempt will be made to dismember the new state by cutting off its southern half and making it a territory. It is hardly worth while here to speak at large of the absurdity of such a proceeding, which will deprive the southern portion of California of the benefits of the constitution they have just helped to make, and will admit the northern half under a constitution which was the product of an agreement between the people of two divisions, and which, perhaps, would have been quite different in its provisions, if the inhabitants of the northern division had been allowed to frame a constitution for themselves alone. So monstrous a proposition, offered with no other motive than to secure a part of the territory for the slaveholders, we hope will be voted down at once.

We have heard very much lately of political incendiaries, political firebrands, and the wickedness of agitating a certain delicate subject. Let us see whose hands will throw the firebrands of a proposition to mutilate California, by making the line of the Missouri compromise the southern boundary of the state; let us see whose breath will be expended in the effort to blow it into a flame. If there are any southern members sincerely desirous to prevent any unnecessary agitation of the slavery question, they will vote for the immediate and quiet admission of California into the Union.—*N. Y. Eve Post.*

Annexation in Canada.—The inhabitants of Montreal, friendly to the annexation of Canada to the United States, have issued a protest against Earl Grey's late dispatch to Lord Elgin. They do not conceive the sentiments of Earl Grey to be those of the people of England, and think that even the Parliament of England cannot pronounce until the subject is submitted in regular course by the people of Canada. Free discussion is the right of all men and the safeguard against despotism and rebellion. They ask the people to decide whether the dispatch is in accordance with the constitution, and whether Grey's opinion should affect the right to bring any subject before the legislature of the country. They will not be diverted from a legal course, and are thus defending the greatest bulwark of the country's liberties.

The Printer.—Dow, Jr., in one of his sermons, discourses as follows:

"The printer is in a very disagreeable situation; his money is scattered everywhere, and he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his journeyman's labor, his living must be punctually paid for. You, Mr. ———, and you, Mr. ———, and a hundred others I could name, have taken his paper, and you and your children, and your neighbors have been instructed and amused by it. If you miss one paper, you think hard of the printer—you would rather go without your best meat than to be deprived of your newspaper. Have you complied with the terms of your subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with his money as he has to furnish you with the paper? Have you paid him for his hand-work, his head-work? If you have not, go and pay him off."

A collision occurred on the New York & Erie Railroad, near Middletown, Thursday forenoon, between two freight trains. The cars were badly damaged. One man had both legs broken, and several others were injured. The passenger trains were delayed by the obstruction of the track.

Colonel Benton says the alleged "woolly horse from the Rio Gila, imported by Col. Fremont," is a humbug. He has had the exhibitor arrested for procuring money on false pretenses.

Small Notes.

Mr. Laird, Chairman of the Bank Committee in our Legislature, has proposed a method of preventing the circulating of small notes which provides that it shall be unlawful for any Bank or Savings Institution in this State to receive or pay out after July 1st, 1850, any bank note of any of the Banks of this State, or any other State, or any note of any incorporated company or borough, or city or county, of a less denomination than five dollars, except the notes issued by authority of the act of May, 1841, and its supplement; that it shall be unlawful for any incorporated Company of this or of any other State doing business in this State, or any person holding any office of honor or profit in this State to receive or pay out any bank note, issued by any bank of this or any other State, of a less denomination than five dollars, excepting only relief notes; that a violation of the provisions of this act by any bank or incorporated company shall subject such bank or company to the payment of $1000—one-half to the informer and one-half to the Commonwealth—and that any person violating this act shall, on conviction, pay $200, and suffer imprisonment in the common jail of the proper county for three months.

We do not believe this bill, if passed, would have the desired effect. A similar bill is now on the statute books, and for all the good it ever can accomplish, it might as well have remained unpassed. You can never drive small notes out of our State and consequently out of circulation, by depending upon informers. You must pass a bill that will operate of itself. We make no exclusion to the possession of a very wise head upon this subject, but it seems to us a bill of this kind would answer the purpose.

Forbid every Bank or other incorporated company, of every description, including Coal and Iron, Fire and Horse Insurance, Water, Gas, Bridge and Turnpike Companies, and every County, Borough, and Township Treasurer, and every Tax Collector from receiving or paying out any small notes, except our own relief notes.—Let this bill go into effect six months hence, and at the end of a year compel the proper officer of every Bank and chartered company to make oath before an Alderman that during the past year said company had neither received nor paid out said small notes—under forfeiture of charter

Again, by law, every vender in foreign goods and Merchandise is required to take out a license When he comes for his license, let him make the same oath as above stated, under penalty of having his license doubled. A law of this kind would be self-operating and would so effectually destroy the credit of the miserable trash that the Jerseymen and Yankees are pouring in upon us, that in three months time we would be rid of the evil. Forbid three fourths of the community from taking them and the other fourth would not touch them, even if allowed the privilege.—*Easton Argus.*

Arrival of the Europa.

The Steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Friday, and her news was immediately sent over the wires to the city press.

The political news is comparatively unimportant. The Republic (?) of France still continues its hostilities toward the press, having caused two of its leading journals to be suspended—"La Reforme" and "La Presse"

Cotton has still further advanced ¼d. per lb. The Breadstuff market is still languid. Money continues abundant

The Liverpool Times has a letter from Jenny Lind, in which she announces her intention of coming to the United States in August next on a professional visit, under the patronage of Mr. Barnum, of Museum notoriety. She is to sing for him one hundred and fifty nights during an interval of eighteen months.

England.—A large meeting was held in London on the 15th January, relative to the proposed exhibition of the Industry of all nations. The sum of £12,000 was subscribed, and enthusiastic speeches were made by Lord John Russell and others.

It is decided that the Queen will not open Parliament in person

On the 29th, up to the departure of the Europa, the sales of Cotton were over 6,000 bales.

Russia and Turkey.—A complete reconciliation is said to have taken place between Russia and Turkey—the latter having consented that all those Polish subjects of Russia who were concerned in the late Hungarian movement, shall be obliged to leave the Turkish dominions. A similar arrangement is on the point of being entered into between Austria and Turkey.

The Russian list of persons described, contains the name of Gen. Bem and twelve others; that of Austria begins with Kossuth, and contains thirty-two names. It is announced that Madame Kossuth has joined her husband, she having escaped from Hungary in the disguise of a mendicant.

The English Consul at Vienna has discovered a diabolical attempt instigated by the Austrian Government to murder Kossuth.

France.—The weather throughout France, especially in the South, has been more rigorous than for many years.

The Buenos Ayres Expedition is said to be abandoned.

Turkey and Austria.—The Russians have resumed diplomatic relations with the Porte; it is expected that the Austrians will not be slow to follow.

Austria is occupied with the numberless constitutions for her provinces. The provincial diets are to be convoked in October, and that of the Empire will assemble in 1851.

Prussia.—The threatened dissolution of the Cabinet appears to have been avoided by some compromise. The King is disposed to take the oath of the Constitution. The Erfurt Parliament is declared to be an imperious political necessity for Prussia.

In Wurtemburg, there appears to be a change of opinion favorable to Russian influence. The Hanoverian Chambers refuses to recognize the central commission of Austria and Prussia. A constitution is recommended for Germany.

Rome.—It is said the want of money prevents the Pope from returning to his capital, and that France has offered funds to his Holiness. The Archbishop of Bourges is said to be the bearer of his offer, made in the name of the French Episcopacy.

Sardina.—The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies has approved the treaty of peace concluded at Mila, between the Piedemontes and the Austrians. It is expected the Senate will also approve it at Berlin. Negotiations for the treaty of peace at Denmark have been renewed.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

First Session.

Washington, Feb. 6.

Senate.—After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate resumed the consideration of Mr Clay's resolutions, and Mr. Clay arose and continued his remarks. After a few additional words in support of the proposition to pay the debts of Texas, he proceeded with an argument in support of his resolution, relative to the institution of Slavery in the Federal District, contending that it cannot be abolished there, in good faith, without the conditions named in the resolution. With those conditions, the prohibition of the slave trade in the District, which he proposed, involved concession by neither section of the Union. All admitted the right of the States to prohibit the slave trade within their borders, and the right had been exercised by Southern States—Kentucky among the rest. Surely, then, upon this point, both sections might and ought to make common cause. He held that it might be abolished without offence to any portion of the Union. There surely was a power of abolition somewhere, and the Constitution having invested exclusive jurisdiction over the District in Congress alone, it possessed that power or else it existed nowhere. But although the power to abolish here was thus vested, yet in view of the evident wishes, intention and understanding of the framers of the Constitution, in making this grant, such abolition could not be effected without the assent of the States who ceded their Territory for the purpose of establishing a seat of Government. Virginia had taken back her portion of the District, and Maryland alone, had a claim upon the implied faith of Congress, to which he had alluded upon the introduction of his resolution

The next resolution provides that more effectual measures shall be taken to give effect to the constitutional provision, relative to the re-capture of slaves—On this question he would go with him who goes fartherest; he held that not only every officer in the Government, but every man in the community was bound to assist in the arrest, and delivering, of fugitives from labor, as certainly as fugitives from justice. He felt that the South had great cause of complaint on this subject in view of the difficulties which were intentionally, and violently, thrown in the way of the recovery of their property. These impediments are the result of bad neighborhood, and evidence of unkind feeling on the part of those who instituted them. The laws upon the subject were ineffective, and he considered it the duty of Congress, and he hoped that the free states themselves would ere long, consider it their duty to pass laws regulating this matter as the Constitution provided, and as the spirit of kindness and good neighborhood dictated. After a brief allusion to the principle asserted in his last resolution, Mr. Clay proceeded with an appeal in support of his whole proposition. If gentlemen did not approve his plan, let them bring theirs forward, and if they could suggest any which would commend more unanimity, and secure a better spirit, and more support, he would gladly give way for it When he was considering his plan, prior to its introduction to the Senate, he had thought of the Missouri Compromise; but he did not think that a measure suited to the present exigency. He gave an interesting history of the Missouri Compromise, showing his connexion with that subject, and correcting errors which had arisen relative to his course at that time. He next contrasted his present scheme of Compromise with the Missouri Compromise, with a view to ask Senators which of them was, under the present circumstances, the most reasonable or feasible? The Senator from Miss had said the other day, that he would never be satisfied with anything short of a positive recognition of Slavery, south of the line of 36° 30 min. He put it to gentlemen, whether they could suppose that such a proposition could receive twenty votes in this body, or a proportionate vote in the other House? It was opposed to the principle of non-interference. The true policy was to keep the whole Territory untouched by legislation of Congress, with respect to Slavery. It was said that non-legislation would be equivalent to exclusion of Slavery; that could not be helped. If nature had interdicted the institution, who could be complained of but nature, or nature's God? Mr. C. reviewed the past history of our country, exhibiting its progress and prosperity in most forcible language alluding to the Mexican war, he paid a high compliment to him who had been raised by his countrymen to the highest position in their gift, mainly in consequence of brilliant military achievements. He went on to show, by reference to the action of Congress on various questions of great national interest, that the South had always had the preponderance of the administration of the Government, if they had not the numerical power. It was Southern votes that had carried, or put down, every great measure. In the acquisition of territory, in particular the South had ever been the beneficiary. By far the greatest portion of the territory acquired was Slave territory, and submitted now, to Southern gentlemen, whether upon this first application for the admission of Free territory, if it was fair to present the attitude of opposition which had been assumed, even this morning, by a Senator who presented resolutions relating to the subject. But, suppose the Union were dissolved, what remedy would a state of disunion afford? Could slaveholders better enforce their rights, as owners, to the re-capture of their fugitive? Would the Institutions be more secure in the District of Columbia, than now? Would not in such a case one hundred Slaves escape where one now does? Finally—would the South be more safe in the possession of their property within the States? He contended that they would not. War, and a dissolution of the Union, he contended were identical and inseparable. Dissolution only could be effected by consent, or War.—Consent, no one supposed, would ever be conceded, and even if it were given, War between the Free and Slave States would ensue in less than sixty days. The result would be the establishment of three independent Confederacies, one of the North, one of the South Atlantic States, and the third of the States of the Valley of the Mississippi. For one, he was for staying in the Union, instead of flying out of it. He then proceeded with some general remarks, closing with an invocation of dispassionate forbearance and patriotic consideration of the subject. Such action would speedily and amicably adjust all difficulties, and knit together still more closely the bonds of the Union. He had not deserted from the South—our country was a unit—it knew no fractions, North, South, East, or West—all formed one country—one and indivisible. [Applause] But if the Union was dissolved, he trusted that his veins might be bursted—that its ruins might be the monument of his grave. He desired no epitaph to tell that he had survived the wreck of the Republic. [Applause.]

After the presentation of several petitions, adjourned to Monday.

House.—The resolution making an extra appropriation for the collection of the revenue was taken up. Mr. Thompson, of Miss., opposed it, and Messrs. Holmes and Brooks supported it. Mr. Bayley also opposed it, and denounced the revenue Department as wastefully extravagant. He said the expenses of collecting the revenue of England was but little over half the sum already appropriated by Congress. Without coming to any definite conclusion, the House adjourned till Monday.

Wreck of the Steamer Rhode Island.

Boston, Feb 12, 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Providence Journals state that the steamer Rhode Island, formerly of the Stonington line, was lost at sea, on the voyage from New York to San Francisco. Nine of the crew and three passengers escaped in a boat, and were taken on board of Schooner Mary Wise of Thomaston, Captain Crockett, from New York for St. Johns, P. R., from which they are transferred to the whaling bark Richmond, which arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The remaining passengers and crew, thirty-two in number, were left on board the boat, which was in a sinking condition, and it is to be feared that they were lost, altho' they had one boat, and were cutting away the upper deck to make a raft when last seen

Three men were drowned in attempting to reach the boat, one of them was supposed to be Mr. Schewster, who had placed his wife in the boat, and failed to secure his own safety in it.

When the men arrived on board the schooner, there was a brig in sight, four miles to leeward. It is possible that they may have seen the wreck, or that the crew of the steamer may have reached her in the raft which they were making.

There is also a hope, in the fact, that the spot is in the track of vessels from the West Indies and the Gulf Mexico.

Upon which the Evening Post remarks:

The Rhode Island was a worn out and infirm vessel, and we are told utterly unfitted for the voyage on which she was sent. She had been a long while employed in running to Providence, and was commonly regarded as too old for any service.

The second night the Rhode Island was at sea, she was obliged to throw about one hundred tons of coal overboard, to enable her to get along When three days out, rough weather springing up, and the sea becoming boisterous, it was discovered that she had sprung a leak, and that she was likely to break In a little while, her decks had cracked in three places.

Mazatlan.—Bayard Taylor, writing to the *Tribune*, from Mazatlan, under date of January 9, says: "The Oregon reached here this morning a teight o'clock, in eight days from San Francisco, touching at Monterey, Santa Barbara and San Diego. We are again in the climate of palms and bananas, and the heat is growing oppressive, even at this Winter season. Mazatlan appears to be free from cholera at present, and I believe the epidemic has appeared at no other Mexican port. The town is well built, in the old Spanish style, and under this sky of oriental brilliancy reminds me of descriptions of Smyrna There are about fifty emigrants here, who have come by the overland rout, and are waiting for passage to San Francisco."

The States that Are to Be.—Some curious person at the North has been calculating the area of the territory of the United States not yet organized into States, and finds that we have domain enough for forty-six and a half States as large as Pennsylvania. Of these, thirty-five will lie north 36 deg. 30 min., and will be free States, if that line of compromise were adopted.

☞ No circumstances, says a recent traveller, can diminish the beauty of the Circassian. The fair complexion and luxurious form illumine every bowl on the route. In an expedition among the mountain ranges of the Caucasus there is hardship, poverty, a mean mode of living, but there is always beauty.

☞ The N. Y. Herald thinks the object of the administration is to stimulate the north and the south to some daring act, which shall call for the executive interference of General Taylor, and then by some prompt action to present him as the saviour of the Union. This would make him a candidate for a re-election, and stifle all political questions.

Intense Sympathy.—The Washington Union says that not a single secretary of the Taylor cabinet called upon the Hungarian patriots, nor even left a card for them, except the Hon Reverdy Johnson.

☞ A sage being asked how he had derived his knowledge, replied "From the blind, who never place their feet till they have tried the firmness of the soil; I observed before I reasoned, and I reasoned before I wrote."

In relation to "printers' errors," the best joke of the kind, perhaps, is that of a dancing master's card of respect, where, as in former cases, only one letter was changed, making him offer "his most respectful *shanks* to all who had honored him with their patronage."

☞ Since the election of Louis Bonaparte, there have been in France 104 seizures of the newspaper press.