titution, we pledge ourselves to respect as asored and inviolate; but it is the Constitution, as it shall be interpreted by the high powers of this Government, and not as it shall be construed by their imperial flat, by which we agree to abide

The true ground of the present controversy, is not that slavery is assailed, or even threatened, within its lawful limits, the States where it exists; but that resistance is offered to its extension into the free territories of the nation. This is the true and real ground of the present controversy The slaveholders are alarmed lest the sceptre of political power shall be taken from their hands; and they demand an enlargement of the area of slavery, as a means of increasing the value of slave property, and of securing to their children, the permanent control over the Government of the Union. Slave to the instincts and prejudices of an aristocracy, they threaten a dissolution of the Union, no longer ruled by the slaveholders of the South would not resist such a despotic aristocratic position and dominion in the slave States; and he could not be taken with the fiercest of the North "popular sovereignty" this Government in its Constitutional functions prescribed in the Constitution, we should have no agitation, no strife, connected with the subject of slavery. We claim no right to interfere with, by any act of the prerogatives which it confers in the southern States of the Union. It may stand there for certainty long, if it can so stand, as it has stood for half a century. That have passed, without letter or hindrance, or molestation on the part of the Government But when it attempts to prescribe old State limits and plant it down upon our national territories, and puts forth demands subversive of our institutions of Government, then slavery loses its local and domestic character, and becomes a subject of vital concern to the people of the whole Union.

Mr. Chairman, some gentlemen, apparently with a view to excuse their conduct, and to lull the free States into a fatal sense of security, confidently assume, that slavery can never exist in any part of the territory secured to us in Mexico. This assumption is in very old age, comes exclusively, from northern men, and from that class of northern men who connect it with their desire to dwell in all cases in harmony with the interest and policy of slavery. It is directly and flatly contradicted, by almost every southern man who has spoken up on the subject and is in the face of every fact connected with the history and progress of slavery upon this continent Of all our vast possessions, our own date the date of the organization of the Government, together with those acquired from France and Spain, and by the annexation of Texas, not one inch of each is found to slavery, now from the institution of slavery, that was not secured to it by the positive law of this Government The *existence or extension* of slavery in a country, does not depend upon soil or climate, or proximity It is regulated by pecuniary considerations and the demand for labor The [illegible] that can be profitably [illegible] to the extent of terrain [illegible] and in the climate, in our judgment, the true method of [illegible] slavery, the character and condition of a political party, to cut loose from Land leave its dogma behind it. [illegible] who believe it Besides as the south [illegible] for a party man to withdraw from his party because he is in a minority upon any subject [illegible] The better way is, if the majority is wrong, to agitate until it is brought into the minority.

But we have extended this notice beyond the limits intended when we sat down to submit it. We will therefore close it by saying, that, all things considered, we think this speech the *ablest*, as well as the coolest, Mr Wilmot has ever delivered on the slavery question

Now "Hurra for the Administration."

We learn from Harrisburg that the last appointing a committee to investigate the character and affairs of the defunct Susquehanna County Bank has passed both branches of the Legislature and become a Law. C. R. Buckalew, Esq., of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, and Calvin E. Wilcox, of Doylestown, Bucks county, are chosen commissioners Mr. Buckalew is well known to many of the citizens of this county, having spent several years at Franklin Academy, and as a gentleman amply qualified to discharge the duties of his appointment Of Mr Wilcox we know nothing, but understand he is a very fair man.

Now let them come on and probe the concern to the bottom, and expose the corruptions upon which it was started at first and has been ever since conducted, and we will publish the no, no matter where or whom it hits If it be due to the people of this county, and of the whole country, that the guilty ones connected with the insolvency concern should be dragged from their hiding places and punished, and that all who may be existing, under unjust suspicions, of there should be no longer any, may be exonerated That there has been much wrong, fraud and corruption somewhere nobody can doubt now but those who are the perpetrators of that wrong

THE BUSINESS MEETING.—The proceedings of the late Democratic county meeting in Bradford may be found in this paper, and to them the attention of our Democratic readers is directed We must confess that some of the proceedings of that meeting have taken us by surprise, particularly that resolution which relates to the arrangement of representation and other matters in the Senatorial Conference We submit to any candid person to say whether it is exactly the fair thing for Bradford to claim the right to send *five* committees to confer with the committees appointed by the other counties in this Senatorial district for the purpose of fixing the ratio of representation to which each county shall be entitled in the Senatorial Conference," to Susquehanna *three*. In our view, it looks very much like seeking to get an undue advantage on the field At a preliminary organization, like this one contemplated, every principle of fairness and courtesy would dictate that each county in the district be allowed an equal representation.

But more especially do we dislike the following resolution, and protest against it in behalf of the Democracy of this county, who unanimously resolved, at their recent convention, to meet upon each county in the district having an equal number of delegates in the conference

Resolved, That the Committee of Conference be instructed to use their influence to secure the adoption of a representation in the district conference, as will recognize the relative population, wealth, of taxables, and democratic votes of the several counties.

What is intended by the "democratic" resolution we cannot guess but that the Bradford Democracy do not believe Susquehanna county has any Democratic votes, or any population, we do not think we understand, unless it be because they gave Taylor some 1100 majority in that county in 1848 For our part, we can conceive no better way to secure the representation in the Conference, than one calculated to give more general satisfaction throughout the district—than to allow each county an equal number of delegates. This would put them all on an equal footing, and often times, perhaps, save the smaller counties in a district from being overreached and tricked out of their rights. Nor can there be any *objection* raised to this arrangement that would not weigh with equal force against allowing every State two Senators in Congress. But the curiosity and the puzzle, to us, is, how, or on what principle, to apportion the district as to "*recognize the relative population, number of taxables and Democratic votes in the several counties.*" The man who can invent a plan to do all this, can easily invent a perpetual motion.

DECIDEDLY RIGHT.—The Senate and House of Representatives of this State has each voted to suspend the operation of the act of a previous Legislature, (which limited the members to *half pay* after the expiration of an hundred days,) so far as the present session is concerned, and also all subsequent sessions when an appropriation bill is to be passed.

☞ It is stated by a correspondent of the Tribune, that the Galphin Committee have agreed to report that the claim was illegal, both principal and interest. The same correspondent also states that the Deerkeeper Committee have agreed to report against Horner, and recommend his dismissal.

—A new paper is about being established at Washington by the ultra slavery interest Elwood Fisher is to be its editor

Report of the Omnibus Committee.

The celebrated Committee of Thirteen, of the Senate, to whom was referred the application of California for admission into the Union, and divers other matters pertaining to the slavery agitation, have at length completed their arduous and troublesome task, and made a report (on Tuesday week) through their chairman, Mr. CLAY. As was to have been expected from a committee constituted by the slave interest, as that was, the report is wholly on the slavery side Were it not for its great length we would publish it entire, but as it is, we must content our readers with a brief synopsis of it It provides—

1. The admission of any new Slave State or States out of Texas that the people thereof may desire, and when they desire it, in accordance with the stipulation of the resolutions of Annexation

2. The admission forthwith of California into the Union with her present Constitution and boundaries; but attached to the bill for her admission must be a clause establishing territorial governments, (without the Wilmot Proviso, or even the recognition of the Mexican law concerning slavery,) of New Mexico and Utah, embracing all the territory recently acquired from Mexico not contained in the limits of California.

3. The establishment of the western and northwestern boundary of Texas, and the exclusion from her jurisdiction of all New Mexico, with the grant to Texas of a pecuniary equivalent to be agreed upon by the parties. And this section, also, to be incorporated into the bill admitting California and establishing territorial governments, &c.

4. More efficient enactments to enable the slave-holders to recover fugitive slaves

5. That slavery ought not to be abolished in the District of Columbia

6. That the slave *trade* in the District of Columbia ought to be suppressed upon the model of the law lately enforced in Maryland.

The reading of the report occupied over half an hour The moment it was concluded a perfect avalanche of denunciation was poured upon it from every part of the Senate, chiefly by the leaders of the slavery propaganda. Mr Clemens gave notice that he should offer an amendment fixing the southern boundary of California at 36 30. Mr. Jefferson Davis did not object to its being printed, but was prepared to vote against it because it conceded too much to the North! Mr. Phelps, one of the Committee, said he did not agree with the report, except in the first article—that which permits the erection of new States out of Texas Mr Mason, one of the committee, said he differed from the report on nearly all the questions it covered Mr Cooper, one of the committee, said he agreed with the report on several points, and on some he differed. Mr Downs, one of the committee, objected to the report on all the grounds, *particularly* upon admitting California Mr. Berrien reiterated the same sentiments as his own, and said he never would consent to the admission of California with her present boundaries, or with two representatives in the House of Representatives. Mr Mangum, also one of the committee, uttered similar sentiments. Mr Borland denounced the report from beginning to end, and said he would never give it the sanction of his vote. Mr. Hale, remarked that he hoped the Southern gentlemen who had uncocked their wrath against the report would set and listen in opposition, but he was very much afraid their opposition was a mere feint. They certainly had nothing to complain of, as the report was entirely on the side of slavery. Messrs Cass, Dickinson, Foote and Houston, however, were disposed to stand by the report as a whole measure, and thought it a tolerable sort of a compromise A compromise! Good heavens! But no matter now

From the above it appears very clear that the hunting cannot pass Nor had it ought to. A scheme more *ex-parte*, and dangerous to the California question, as well as fatal to the cause of freedom in the territories, can scarcely be conceived by any act of men under heaven *Such a "compromise"* as it is, is a caution to fools. In the language of the *Evening Post*,

"After the generous sentiments expressed by Mr Clay in the speech which accompanied his original propositions for a compromise of the slavery question, the country had a right to expect from him something better than a plan which gives up everything to slavery, as this does. The country had a right to expect that if he plan included a form of territorial government for Utah and New Mexico, without the Wilmot Proviso, it would at least be accompanied by a recognition of the Mexican law in favor of freedom, without which the whole question, so far as Congress is anything to do with it, is decided in favor of the slave states.

Instead of any such recognition, the prohibition of slavery is magnanimously declared a mere abstraction, and the slaveholders are sustained in their project of framing the territorial governments in such a manner as to give them time to "get into the country," as Mr. Calhoun said, "with their slaves" With a view of giving this scheme a better chance of being adopted, it is tacked to the bill for the admission of California, a measure which Mr. Clay and his companions know is destined to pass sooner or later, and the popularity of which they employ as an engine for forcing this detestable measure upon the north * * *

The country had a right to expect that Mr. Clay would take no step to prevent the immediate admission of California into the Union, but in framing the first report he has not only brought this measure into unnatural conjunction with his unpopular scheme of territorial governments, but has tied up in the same bundle a project pregnant with delay and delay, for purchasing of Texas the territory in dispute between her and New Mexico; or, perhaps more properly, between Texas and the general government. So *far*, the plan is unjust to California, and an insult to the free states, to which, under the name of a compromise, it denies everything that they have hitherto claimed."

Troubles of Federalism.

The Washington Republic of the 8th instant, the organ of the President, contains a long and elaborate leader, taking strong and decided ground against the cabinet, and indeed obscurely hints something about the propriety of their resigning. It has produced a great sensation, and Messrs. Ewing of the Interior, and Crawford of the War department called upon the President in relation to it, who is said to have disclaimed any knowledge of it, until it appeared in the Republic, and disapproved of it.

Later.—The *Republic* has unhinged hands, *Messrs. Ballott & Sargeant* having retired and given place to *Allen A. Hall*, Esq. formerly editor of the Nashville (Tenn.) Whig. The retiring editors give as a reason for their course, a "difference between them and President Taylor's Cabinet." What beautiful "harmony!"

—The *Boston Argus* is down upon the Senator from that district, Shimer, for his support of the Banks in our Legislature. Shimer is one of those "fishy" Democrats who have unfortunately been sent to Harrisburg to aid the Whigs in their nefarious schemes. If ever a sound Democrat, the temptations at Harrisburg have been too much for him.

The Last Apportionment Bill.

The Committee of Conference, appointed by both Houses to consider and arrange an Apportionment Bill, reported, on Thursday, a bill similar in all respects to the one which we mentioned last week as having passed the Senate—a *Whig* concern all over. [As a sample of its obnoxious features we have only to state again that it tacked Sullivan county to the county and Wyoming making one Representative District.] The report, in other respects, was just such as the Whigs desired. Even the *Tribune's* correspondent boasted that if it passed, it would give the Whigs decidedly the advantage, and even give them at least one of the Senators from Philadelphia county. The report was warmly opposed in the Senate by Messrs. Streeter, Guernsey, Fenly, Hughes and Packer, and various attempts to get it recommitted, or otherwise killed, were made, but in vain, as it passed that body by a vote of 20 to 12

On Friday the bill came up in the House, when it met with a relentless and glorious opposition, and was finally defeated by a vote of ayes 12, nays 18. What will be done next as not free shall owed by list of the Legislature cannot pass an apportionment bill that shall be fair and equitable, and avoid injustice to any party or section of the state, it had better adjourn at once, and go home.

The West Ward bill, which was defeated in the House, was reconsidered on Tuesday and amended and passed The amendment limited its capital stock to $100,000 instead of $200,000, as it passed the Senate. The Senate has concurred in the amendment.

The third bill for the divorce of Edwin Forest has been killed in the Senate.

The bill to reorganize the Kensington Bank has passed the House, and is now a law

The Appropriation bill has passed both houses. The appropriation of $500,000 for the abandonment of the Inclined Plane on the Allegheny and Portage Railroad was stricken out. The bill increases the pay of Canal Commissioners from $3 to $4 per day.

A bill to incorporate an Academy at Spangville, in this county, passed the Senate on the 7th inst.

Both branches were engaged, on Saturday and Monday in trying to arrange and pass Apportionment bills In the House, especially, on Monday great excitement prevailed upon the question, and the unpatriotic bill of the Senate, as agreed to by a majority of the conference committee, was only kept from being passed by stratagem and means of parliamentary tactics. The previous question was called on, and on the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" the main body of the Democrats, finding that a few of those who professed to be of their party were about to aid the Whigs in passing the bill, refused to vote, and thus left the House without a quorum On a call of the House, they would answer to their names as being present; but immediately after, when the yeas and nays were called, they would refuse to answer. The whole scene was spent in this way, and no vote taken

The section of the Revenue Bill, authorizing a scheme of Free Banking, was voted down by the House on Tuesday—ayes 60, nays 20.

P. S. The *Tribune* of yesterday has the following special despatch:

HARRISBURG, *Tuesday, May 15*

The apportionment Bill, as published in yesterday's *Tribune*, has passed the House by a vote of 48 to 43.

The Legislature positively adjourns to morrow.

The *Pennsylvanian*, which has broken out all over again with rancor since Mr. Wilmot's speech, attempts to be very severe upon him because he announced his intention to return home and spend a few days with his family. It is only necessary to say in reply that Mr Wilmot parted off with Mr. McLEAN, whig from Kentucky

We take pleasure in inviting attention to the advertisement in another column of Messrs. Peck & Clinton, manufacturers of the *Water Elevator, or Chain Pump* These Pumps have been used in our Village now for several months, and have given the most perfect satisfaction; and a large number of our citizens who have not before had them, have since been having them put in their Wells They are excellent, cheap and convenient, as our own experience can testify.

☞ John W. Bear, the "Buckeye Blacksmith," has been committed to Prison in Schuylkill county for Seduction and Adultery. As Bear is a great Whig, we don't know but we incur the peril of another libel prosecution for chronicling this fact.

☞ A serious accident to a May-day party occurred at St. Louis on the 1st inst. J. H. Furkett's scholars and their parents had assembled for amusement. The first floor gave way, carrying down some 200 persons, breaking through the ground floor, and passing into the cellar, which was half filled with water. Two ladies were killed outright, two were wounded mortally, seven seriously, (but may recover,) and forty slightly.

—Ned S. Brown, of Tenn., has been appointed Minister to Russia.

—Mrs. Frances S. Osgood, widely known as an Author and Poet of fair celebrity, died at her residence in New York on Sunday evening last.

—The election of delegates to a convention to revise the Constitution of Michigan has resulted in the choice of 60 Democrats to 14 Whigs.

—The bill creating Montour county out of Columbia has passed both houses and been signed by the Governor

—The Universalist Church at Bridgeport, Conn., was entirely destroyed by fire on the 5th inst—the work of an incendiary. It cost $15,500, and was insured for $3,000.

—Hon Robt. J. Walker has just paid a visit to our State. He spent a few days at Harrisburg, where he was invited to partake of a public dinner by the Democrats (and a few Whig) members of the Legislature and citizens of that town; but his engagements were such as to compel him to decline the proffered honor. Mr. Walker was a pillar in Mr. Polk's Cabinet, as he is, indeed, one of the ablest and purest men in the nation.

—Gen. Bickel, the new State Treasurer, entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 7th inst. Col. Asa Dunock has been chosen his chief clerk or cashier.

—The Committee appointed by the H. R. of this State to investigate the conduct of Gideon J. Ball, in relation to complaints of certain creditors of the commonwealth, have made a report fully exonerating that officer.

—The *Tribune's* correspondent says there is an increasing coolness between the Whig members of Congress and the Cabinet. They must be near the *freezing point* by this time.

—The bank A. H. Taft, a Boston packet, was wrecked on Chatham Bar on the 5th inst.—Captain and crew saved—cargo lost.

—The Governor has approved the bill providing for the election of Prosecuting Attorneys.

James M. Power, late Canal Commissioner of this State, died on Sunday evening.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for June, has already been received. We think it a very superior number every way, whether in papers or embellishments Of the latter we have The Queen of the Woods, The Jolly Ride, Fashion Plate, &c. Longfellow, Prentice, Herbert, Hosmer, Hirst, Grace Greenwood, Emma Duval, Mrs Eames, Anne Drinker, ("Edith May," of our Village,) &c, are among its contributors. Accompanying this number also is a proof-sheet engraving of the renowned Jenny Lind, which is to adorn the July number of "Graham."

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE, for June, has likewise made its appearance on our table, and is every way a very superior number. It contains an embellishment, Affection of the Indians for Lo Cassus, an elegant mezzotinto, The Mother's Blessing, Portrait of Jenny Lind, Coast of the Red Sea, &c. Harriet Martineau, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs Sarah T. Bolton, Frederika Bremer, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Sigourney, Grace Greenwood, and Maria O'Brien, Emma, Read and Prof. Hart, are among its contributors

A correspondent of a New York paper, from Washington, says: "Little has been talked of or thought of since yesterday, but the unanimously unexpected defeat of the Omnibus bill It was pierced with a thousand shafts on its entrance into the Senate. The surcharged Southern friends have upon its devoted head and struck it dead with their lightning, while it was in its swaddling clothes Never was such a worthless and fatal attack made upon any little monster before. In undertaking to run the gauntlet of its destiny it did not make the first step. The cruel spears transfixed it at the start It has perished in its infancy; it has been strangled before it was fairly out of the nurse's arms. It has been mutilated, cut up, totally destroyed So complete is the destruction, that the wags say it a chance of taking the life were bought against the guilty murderers in the Senate, that it would be impossible to prove the *corpus delicti*. That its remains could not be identified.

I felt for Mr. CLAY. He appeared like a man upon some high and lone eminence resisting the storms of Fate that beat fiercely about his head. Amid the arrows that came pouring thick and relentless from all quarters upon his hunting, his presence and his voice rose towering and fearful He hurled back the shafts of his adversaries. Fearless and intrepid, he dared them to an equal combat He frowned defiance, and her tones rolled in thunders over all their heads Rolls like, he seemed to seize his ellipsing and hobling it with his good right arm, leigh above his head, and to say, Who seeks this child's life, dies upon the spot"

In the midst of the grand tumult, which had been confined to those who had voted for the creation of the Compromise Committee, for the purpose, as was alleged at the time, of "harmonizing" the jarring elements in this contest, Mr Hunter, (I set up here as a warning to enjoy the spectacle,) turned his head to a friend in the neighborhood and profanely exclaimed, "This is a h—l of a *harmony*" It is also stated that he and the colonists in mischief had several days speaking and consulting how much was claimed for the Committee, confidently it has been asserted that its labors would accomplish the miracle of pleasing every body, how its recommendations would prove to be a law in Congress, how its measures would go through the Senate, two to one; how all who received these measures and recommendations would be overwhelms by public opinion and so cutted from public life as fanatics and traitors—in view of all this, and of the prompt and fatal discomfiture that has met its pretensions and its labors at the outset, we can only liken the whole proceedings to a game of brag, in which the player has imposed nicely, loudly, and deportatively stalked every thing upon a broken hand, and in lead of drawing his adversary from the field, has exposed, stripped and ruined himself"

From Washington.

Congress has done next to nothing of any interest since our last report. Tuesday the Senate was occupied throughout the session in discussing and arranging the Patent Laws, but without any further action upon it The House had the census bill on the carpet, which also occupied its attention until the adjournment.

On Wednesday the Senate was occupied in the reception of the report of the Compromise committee, and by the attacks upon it and vindication of it elsewhere noticed. In the House the census bill was taken up again, and an amendment offered by Mr. Vinton continuing the law in force for subsequent censuses, unless repealed, and another by Mr. Thompson, of Pa, limiting the number of Congressmen to 233, was concurred in. Mr. Winthrop then obtained the floor and delivered a speech in favor of the President's plan for settling the slavery question.

On Thursday Mr. Smith offered a resolution in the Senate inquiring into the expediency of a branch mint in California, &c. which was adopted. Mr. Clay's compromise report was taken up and passed second reading, after which a bill to establish a board of accounts was taken up and passed finally. In the House nothing was done worth naming.

On Friday the Senate was not session. In the House the deficiency bill occupied the entire session. An amendment appropriating $129,250 contingent expenses for the House, and $213,000 for the Senate, was adopted An amendment was also read and discussed authorizing 22 additional Clerks in the P. O Department.

Neither House was in Session on Saturday.

On Monday, in Senate, a bill to authorize the coinage of a cent-piece, and of three-cent pieces, composed of copper and silver, and also for the recoinage of old Spanish coin, was read by Mr Dickinson. Mr Clay then took the floor and made a lengthy speech in favor of his compromise report and against the Wilmot Proviso In the House Mr. Briggs introduced a resolution relative to the establishment of a mint at N. York. Mr. Clark of N. Y. made a speech in favor of freedom in the territories and the admission of California. Mr. Savage, of Tenn. made a savage rejoinder, and Mr. Stanly of N. C. gave notice of his intention to offer a motion the next day to stop the debate on the California bill. It is high time.

The Buffalo Express, a leading whig paper in Western New York, has the following:

The annals of our party contests furnish no instances of *changes so great* and, *reverses so disastrous* in the same period of time, as the whigs have experienced since Gen. Taylor's accession to the presidency. From our overthrew in Connecticut, on the first Monday of April, 1849, up to the present hour, *we have experienced an almost unbroken series of defeat.*

MIND YOUR DOTS.—A Kentucky member of Congress wrote to his wife on his arrival at Washington city, that he had "formed a connection with a very agreeable *Miss*, and expected to spend the Winter very pleasantly." Unfortunately, to the surprise and mortification of the good lady to whom he was writing, he inadvertently dotted the *i* in the word *Miss*.

Later from Europe.

The Niagara has arrived, bringing one week later news from Europe—generally quite unimportant. Cotton has still an upward tendency, and breadstuffs have also improved in price.

Ireland—We learn that the recent appeal of O'Connell, in behalf of the repeal movement, had the effect to raise the rent last week, to 33 pounds.

England—The organization of the Parliamentary Select Committee, for the reduction of official salaries, met with the warm approbation of the reformers. The names of Cobden and Bright, appear in the list.

Lord John Russel refused to extend the commission to Ireland

The Chancellor has twice postponed the reduction, before Parliament, of the new stamp duties bill, in which, on its first introduction, the ministry were so signally defeated. The weakness of the present government appears to be daily growing more apparent.

Sir Robert Peel is said to have waited upon the Queen, and immediately after, upon the Duke of Wellington.

The Times attaches no particular importance to the event.

Advices from Australia states that the Government had put Smith O'Brien under petty restraint for his refusing to adopt a ticket of leave. The matter has been bro't before Parliament, an and inquiry is to be instituted.

The Court of Queen's Bench unanimously refused to grant the Bishop of Exeter the rule praying against the decision of the Ecclesiastical Court in the Gorham case

Emigration is less general than heretofore. The crops throughout the United Kingdom promise well

France—The Government bill for giving the transportation law a retrospective effect, has been defeated in the Assembly by a large majority. The presumed object of the Government was to obtain authority, whereby Barder, Blanquin, Raspail, and other dangerous characters might be sent out of the country. The defeat of the measure caused the Minister of the Interior to throw up his portfolio, with reproaches upon the Assembly for refusing to support him in what he called his arduous and thankless attempts to maintain public order. He was subsequently prevailed upon to retain his office

In reference to the approaching election for Paris, a correspondent of the London Chronicle says, the only subject of interest to the people of France at the present moment are decidedly in favor of Eugene Sue. The city appears to be five sixths on the Democratic candidates The Moderators appeared to be very sanguine in the belief that Leclerc will be elected by a large majority.

On Monday and Tuesday the opposition journals were seized, and all the newsvendors' stalls destroyed and the newsmen arrested by the police.

On Wednesday copies of the proscribed journals were read aloud on the Boulevards; the great bodies of people, in defiance of the police.

Six companies of the National Guard have been suspended for electing a socialist captain

A te deum was performed on the 20th, for the Pope's return to Rome, to which Count. M. Raymond has been appointed Plenipotentiary

Austria—The difficulty between Austria and the Porte has been settled. The Porte has sent autograph letters to the Queen of England and President of France, in acknowledgement of their friendly aid in the extradition question.

Russian troops are said to have commenced to evacuate the Danubian Provinces

Greece—The mission of Baron Gros from the French Government has, it is said, proved a failure.

Admiral Parker still retains possession of the Greek vessels.

The difficulty with England appears as far from a settlement as ever.

Rome—Great precautions are said to be taken to preserve the Pope from being assassinated. No person is allowed to approach him, except by permission of Cardinal Antinelli

Letters state that the Pope, since his return, has drawn up several decrees, which have been suppressed by the Cardinals.

One account states that His Holiness is little less than an Austrian prisoner.

Spain—The President of France is reported to have demanded the hand of the Infanta's sister.

Germany.—It is said that Prussia is seeking an alliance with Denmark, and that she has, with this object in view, availed herself of an opportunity to withdraw from the Schleswig dispute, the Duchess having entered an independent negotiation for peace.

Prussia has left them to their own resources

The Erfurt Parliament having completed the revision of the constitution, it was expected to be produced at the end of the month.

Denmark.—Letters from Copenhagen of the 18th, state that the Danish Government, acting under the advice of Russia, have refused to accede to any of the demands of Schleswig Holstein—that Denmark will consent to no terms but unconditional submission.

EFFECTS OF CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION ON BUSINESS.—The emigration to California appears to be causing a sensible diminution of business in the Atlantic cities, where manufactured and imported goods are supplied to the west. The money which formerly came East for goods, to be consumed in the West, now is expended on the Western frontier in purchasing mules, provisions, wagons, &c., for persons on their way to California, and thus it comes back only after a long while, and by a circuitous route. All accounts concur in stating that at least 100,000 persons will leave the Western States for California during the coming season. No one can go without an outfit worth at least $250, and this gives an aggregate of $25,000,000 to be expended in this way.

"Seventy-five cents per gal.," exclaimed Mrs. Partington, on looking over the price current. "Why, bless me, *what* is the world coming to, when the girls are valued at only seventy-five cents."

The Late News from California.

Arrival of three Steamers.

There was three arrivals from Chagres, (viz: the Empire City, the Georgia and the Cherokee,) at New York, on Tuesday week. They together brought about three millions of gold dust, and California advices to the 1st of April.

The steamship Sarah Sands and propeller Caroline had left Panama, filled with passengers.

The rainy season had set in, and Panama and Chagres remained healthy.

Passengers report that gold is more plenty than ever, and that property has fallen somewhat in price Provisions, and even luxuries, are very abundant in San Francisco.

The day previous to the sailing of the California, the Collector of the Customs of San Francisco was notified that the monies collected for duties must be paid over to the state of California, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislature, and steps were being taken to form an independent government.

Commodore Jones, it is said, is about to take active measures to prevent such a step.

A law has been passed imposing a tax of $25 a month on every foreigner who resides in the State.

The Georgia has had a very quick passage. She sailed from Chagres on the 27th, and run to Havana in three days and a half—left Havana on the 3d inst., and run to New York in three days and twenty hours; whole running from Chagres, seven days eight hours.

The Alta Californian says that the emigration of foreigners to the shores of California has continued throughout the winter, and the opening spring finds the influx at this port none the less.

They come from South America, and from the English colonies of the South Pacific, from China, Hawaiian Islands, and are the same heterogeneous mass of gold diggers, composed of persons of every rank and station in life, of all characters and complexions.

From Feb. 28th, to March 27th inclusive, there have arrived in seventy-four American vessels (19,228 tons shipping) 1,552 male and 162 female passengers.—Total—vessels 180; tonnage 25,042; male passengers 2,028; female passengers 215.

The Pacific news has the following:—

Since our last issue for the steamer, many changes have occurred, showing the rapid onward course of California. The rains have ceased and everything betokens a revival of the accustomed activity in business circles. The emigration from the States is beginning to pour in on our shores in one unbroken current, and the steamers plying upon our rivers are crowded to their utmost in the conveyance of passengers and freight to the various cities and towns in the interior valleys and to the different mines Our accounts from the mines are reliable, and all concur in stating the inexhaustible quantity of the precious metal: in fact, it is the opinion of the oldest miners, those who have spent the past winter in the mountains, that the same ground worked over last year will be found far more productive this year; while at the same time additional and extensive districts which will give profitable employment to hundreds of thousands for a generation to come.

The public had been cautioned against the circulation of spurious gold metal, said to be introduced from Mexican ports.

The Alta Californian also says:—"The condition of San Francisco is as progressive as a locomotive engine under a full head of steam We have now two theatres nightly open for the amusement of the public, concerts, balls, dinner parties, and splendid military suppers. The shop windows exhibit all the elegancies that civilization and art have produced in all quarters of the globe, for the comfort and decoration of mankind; all the products of the earth, capable of tempting the palate, may also be had in our market in cans hermetically sealed—for cash. Ladies, gaily attired, and dashing horsewomen astonish us by their grace and knowledge of the equestrian art. We have marriages too, and our divorces, separations and unions, alimony and pinmony.

CHINESE INTELLIGENCE.

The N. Y. Evening Post says: "It was calculated by Mr. Thomas Butler King, in his report upon the wealth of our Pacific territory, that the steamer of the 1st of April would not bring more than a half a million of gold from California. His calculations, like all that ever have been made about the mineral resources of that territory, but unlike human calculations upon most other matters, prove to be entirely short of the reality. Notwithstanding the long and unusually severe winter, the unprecedented floods, the crowded and ill provided population, and every conceivable obstacle to successful mining, over two millions have been harvested for the month of May and sent on, and there is every probability that every succeeding month till the return of the rainy season, will yield at least an equal amount.

All the reports indicate the most favorable prospects. The facilities for communication with the mines are increasing daily. Science and experience are becoming more abundant, and the imagination wearies in the effort to measure the wealth which is destined to flow from these inexhaustible sources.

By the following extracts from the California papers, our readers can judge whether our account has too much of the rose color.

"The information from the southern mines generally is quiet and encouraging.

Those who worked faithfully, during the winter in the gulches around the Mokelumne and between the Stanislaus and the Tuolumne, have done well; better perhaps, than those on the Mariposa and further south. The impression which so generally prevails among new comers, that nothing to be learned by experience in gold digging, is quite erroneous. Those who remain a length of time in the mines, (a few months say,) exercising judgment in selecting places to work, and who choose at the same time to be industrious and economical, leave the mines discouraged, are men of no nerve, perseverence or energy.—If they do not succeed in striking a rich place, on the first attempt at digging, they abandon the business in disgust, and retire