THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1850.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 6 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

☞ V. B. PALMER is Agent for this paper at his several agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for us.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held at Harrisburg, March 13, 1850, it was

RESOLVED, That the Whigs of the several counties of this State be requested to select a number of delegates equal to their respective representatives in the Legislature, the said delegates to meet in Convention at the city of Philadelphia, on the 19th day of June, 1850, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner, to be voted for at the ensuing General Election.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Chairman.
GEORGE H HAWS, Secretary.

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention.

In pursuance of the call of the Chairman, the Whig and Antimasonic County Committee of Correspondence met at the Court House. The following resolution was adopted, to wit—

"Resolved, That the Whig and Antimasonic voters of the several Election Districts of Allegheny County be, and are hereby requested to meet at their usual places for holding elections, on Saturday, the 1st day of June next, then and there to elect two delegates to the County Convention to be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, at 11 o'clock, A.M. Said Convention to make the usual and necessary nominations for the ensuing October Elections, and also to appoint five delegates to represent the County in the State Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 19th day of June."

The primary meetings in the Townships to be held between the hours of two and five o'clock, (except Pitts and those in the Wards and Boroughs between the hours of seven and nine o'clock. P. M.

A HILANDS, Chairman.

JNO. E. PARKE,
ALEX. FRANKLIN, } Secretaries.
THOS. STEELE,
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1850.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS, TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

Opening of a New Route of Communication between Pittsburgh and the interior of Ohio.

Our readers have doubtless observed, in our advertising columns, for a few days past, the advertisement of "*Bidwell's Sandy and Beaver Line*," by which they will have surmised, what is the fact, that the Sandy and Beaver Canal, which has been, for a series of years, with many interruptions, in the course of construction, is at length finished, and opened up for trade and travel—This gives to our city and State another most important avenue of inland navigation—more important than the superficial observer has any idea of, as we shall endeavor to show.

On glancing at a map of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the reader will find that the Sandy and Beaver Canal is a most direct and convenient connecting link between the Ohio river, just where it leaves the State at Glasgow, forty miles below this city, and the great chain of internal improvements in Ohio. It brings Pittsburgh into direct communication with rich and highly productive agricultural sections of Ohio, and opens up to our manufacturers and business men a market from which heretofore, they have, to a considerable extent, been excluded. The general tendency of the products of these regions, has been to New York, by way of the lakes, but a small portion having reached this city. Hereafter we may expect to receive our full share, and, to control almost the entire trade in the early part of the season, before the New York canals open, as they are generally from one to two months behind the canals of this State.

One boat of the line has already loaded and left for Massillon and another for Roscoe, while others are now loading for as far north as Clinton, and many continue to Cleveland, and others as far west as Newark, where they will discharge their cargoes, without transhipment, or may continue to Columbus.

The Canal boats are loaded in Pittsburgh, and discharge their freights here; one great advantage of the line being, that no transhipments are necessary.

This is the last canal which will be opening up in the west in the present generation, if ever. Railroads are the favorite mode of improvement at present. Still our canals must always do a good business in heavy articles, and will prove of great advantage to our city and to the country along their borders. We look for a brisk business on this new candidate for trade, the Sandy and Beaver Canal, and heartily invite the business men of Ohio, with whom we are thus brought into direct intercourse, to avail themselves of the facilities for commercial operations which we can offer them in this city.

We have been at some pains to obtain an accurate table of distances on this new route, as compared with others which we have heretofore enjoyed, to the most prominent points on the Ohio Canal, from which our readers will see the decided advantages which will accrue to us for reaching the heart of Muskingum and Scioto Valleys and all the tributaries flowing into them.

	Miles.
From Beaver to Akron	105
" Akron to Massillon	27
	—
River to Massillon via Cross Cut Canal	132
From Glasgow to Bolivar	73
" Bolivar to Massillon	15
	—
River to Massillon via Sandy & Beav. Can.	88

At this point, nearly the whole of Wayne, and a large portion of Stark and Ashland counties, receive their supplies, and sell their produce.

From Beaver to Akron	105
" Akron to Dover	55
	—
River to Canal Dover via Akron	160
From Glasgow to Bolivar	73
" Bolivar to Dover	13
	—
River to Dover via Sandy & Beaver Canal	86

At this point, the whole of Holmes county, and a large portion of Tuscarawas county, do their shipping.

From Pittsburgh to Beaver	25
" Beaver to Akron	105
" Akron to Roscoe	97
	—
Pittsburgh to Roscoe via Cross Cut Canal	220
From Pittsburgh to Marietta by river	183
" Marietta to Zanesville	75
" Zanesville to Dresden	32
" Dresden to Webbsport	9
" Webbsport to Roscoe	14
	—
	290
" Pittsburgh to Glasgow	40
" Glasgow to Bolivar	73
" Bolivar to Roscoe	55
	—
Pittsburgh to Roscoe via Sandy and Beaver Canal	168
From Pittsburgh to Portsmouth	371
" Portsmouth to Newark	133
	—
Pittsburgh to Newark via Portsmouth and Ohio Canal	507
" Pittsburgh to Webbsport via Marietta and Zanesville	276
" Webbsport to Newark	27
	—
Pittsburgh to Newark via Zanesville	303
From Pittsburgh to Bolivar	113
" Bolivar to Newark	96
Pittsburgh to Newark via Sandy and Beaver Canal	209
From Pittsburgh to Portsmouth	371
" Portsmouth to Columbus	100
	—
Pittsburgh to Columbus via Portsmouth	471
From Pittsburgh to Bolivar	113
" Bolivar to Columbus	152
	—
Pittsburgh to Columbus via Sandy and Beaver Canal	265
From Beaver to Cleveland via Cross Cut Canal	143
" Glasgow to Cleveland via Sandy and Beaver Canal	153

From this great shortening of distances, the price of transportation will be of course materially reduced, and the danger of losses and delays will be nearly obviated.

We learn from Mr. Bidwell, who returned a few days since from a personal examination of the Sandy and Beaver Canal, that the entire line, with some slight exceptions, is in a good condition, and that he anticipates a large business will be done this season. He has made most favorable arrangements with the officers of the Company, in relation to tolls for his transportation line, which the Company can do with perfect safety, as, according to their charter, the tolls on the entire route of the Ohio Canal accrue to the Sandy and Beaver, on all freight which passes a distance of twenty miles on the latter improvement. This arrangement will enable transporters to carry at a rate which must ensure custom.

As Mr. Bidwell has taken the initiative in organizing a regular daily line on this new and important avenue of communication, we hope he will be generously patronized by the business men of Pittsburgh, who have business in that section. We understand that he has a contract with all the merchants, millers, and forwarders on the line from Bolivar to Glasgow, for their exclusive business and influence, and that in this enterprise is also sustained by some of the heaviest forwarding, manufacturing, and mercantile interests of our city.

The Compromise Report.

The great length of the report read to the Senate by Mr. CLAY, of the Compromise Committee of Thirteen, compels us to make a synopsis of it for our columns.

After some preliminary remarks, the question of the division of Texas into four more States is taken up, and the majority of the committee, express the opinion, from the premises laid down:—

"That whenever one or more States, formed out of the territory of Texas, not exceeding four, having sufficient population, with the consent of Texas, may apply to be admitted into the Union, they are entitled to such admission, beyond all doubt, upon the clear, unambiguous, and absolute terms of the solemn compact contained in the resolution of annexation adopted by Congress and assented to by Texas. But, whilst the committee conceive that the right of admission into the Union of any new States carved out of the territory of Texas, not exceeding the number specified, and under the conditions stated, cannot be justly controverted, the committee do not think that the formation of any such new States should now originate with Congress. The initiative, in conformity with the usage which has heretofore prevailed, should be taken by a portion of the people of Texas themselves, desirous of constituting a new State, with the consent of Texas. And in the formation of such new State, it will be for the people composing it to decide for themselves whether they will admit or will exclude slavery. And however they may decide that purely municipal question, Congress is bound to acquiesce, and to fulfil in good faith the stipulations of the compact with Texas."

The report then takes up the subject of the admission of the State of California.—The objection of irregularity in her organization is decided as not of sufficient weight to prevent her admission, and her boundaries are admitted to be, probably, the best that could be devised with our present inadequate geographical and topographical knowledge of the country.

"A majority of the committee think that there are many and urgent concurring considerations in favor of admitting California with the proposed boundaries, and of securing to her at this time the benefits of a State Government. If, hereafter, upon an increase of population, a more thorough exploration of her territory, and an ascertainment of the relations which may arise between the people occupying its various parts, it should be found conducive to their convenience and happiness to form a new State out of California, we have every reason to believe, from past experience, that the question of its admission will be fairly considered and justly decided.

A majority of the committee, therefore, recommend to the Senate the passage of the bill reported by the Committee on Territories for the admission of California as a State into the Union. To prevent misconception, the committee also recommend that the amendment reported by the same committee, to the bill be adopted, so as to leave incontestable the right of the United States to the public domain and other public property in California.

Whilst a majority of the committee believe it to be necessary and proper, under actual circumstances, to admit California, they think it quite as necessary and proper to establish governments for the residue of the territory derived from Mexico, and to bring it within the pale of the Federal authority. The remoteness of that territory from the seat of the General Government, the desperate state of its population, the variety of races—pure and mixed—of which it consists; the ignorance of some of the races of our laws, language and habits; their exposure to inroads and wars of savage tribes; and the solemn stipulations of the treaty by which we acquired dominion over them, impose upon the United States the imperative obligation of extending to them protection, and of providing for them government and laws suited to their condition. Congress will fail in the performance of a high duty if it does not give, or attempt to give, to them the benefit of such protection, government and laws. They are not now, and for a long time to come may not be, prepared for State government. The territorial form, for the present, is best suited to their condition. A bill has been reported by the Committee on Territories, dividing all the territory acquired from Mexico, not comprehended within the limits of California, into two territories, under the names of New Mexico and Utah, and proposing for each a territorial government.

The committee recommend to the Senate the establishment of those territorial governments, and in order more certainly to secure that desirable object, they also recommend that the bill for their establishment be incorporated in the bill for the admission of California, and that, united together, they both be passed.

The combination of the two measures in the same bill is objected to on various grounds. It is said that they are incongruous, and have no necessary connexion with each other. A majority of the committee thing otherwise. The object of both measures is the establishment of government suited to the conditions, respectively, of the proposed new State and of the new Territories. Prior to their transfer to the United States, they both formed a part of Mexico, where they stood in equal relations to the government of that republic. They were both ceded to the United States by the same treaty. And in the same article of that treaty, the United States solemnly engaged to protect and govern both. Common in their origin, common in their alienation from one foreign government to another, common in their wants of good government, and common in some of their boundaries, and alike in many particulars of physical condition, they have nearly every thing in common in the relations in which they stand to the rest of this Union. There is, then, a general fitness and propriety in extending the paternal care of government to both in common. If California, by a sudden and extraordinary augmentation of population, has advanced so rapidly as to mature her for State government, that furnishes no reason why the less fortunate Territories of New Mexico and Utah should be abandoned and left ungoverned by the United States, or should be disconnected with California, which, although she has organized for herself a State Government, must be legally and constitutionally regarded as a Territory until she is actually admitted as a State in the Union.

It is further objected, that by combining the two measures in the same bill, members who may be willing to vote for one and unwilling to vote for the other would be placed in an embarrassing condition. They would be constrained, it is urged, to take or to reject both. On the other hand, there are other members who would be willing to vote for both united, but would feel themselves constrained to vote against the California bill if it stood alone. Each party finds in the bill which it favors something which commends it to acceptance, and in the other something which it disapproves. The true ground, therefore, of the objection to the union of the measures is not any want of affinity between them; but because of the favor or disfavor with which they are respectively regarded.

In this conflict of opinion, it seems to a majority of the committee that a spirit of mutual concession enjoins that the two measures should be connected together, the effect of which will be, that neither opinion will exclusively triumph, and that both may find in such an amicable arrangement enough of good to reconcile them to the sacrifice of the combined measure. And such a course of legislation is not at all unusual.

Few laws have ever passed in which there were not parts to which exception was taken. It is inexpedient, if not impracticable, to separate these parts, and embody them in distinct bills, so as to accommodate the diversity of opinion which may exist. The Constitution of the United States contained in it a great variety of provisions, to some of which serious objection was made in the convention which formed it by different members of that body, and when it was submitted to the ratification of the States, some of them objected to some parts, and others to other parts of the same instrument.

A majority of the committee have, therefore, been led to the recommendation to the Senate that the two measures be united. The bill for establishing the two Territories, it will be observed, omits the Wilmot proviso, on the one hand, and, on the other, makes no provision for the introduction of slavery into any part of the new Territories. That proviso has been the fruitful source of distraction and agitation. Had it were adopted and applied to any Territory, it would cease to have any obligatory force as soon as such Territory were admitted as a State into the Union.—There was never any occasion for it, to accomplish the professed object with which it was originally offered. This has been clearly demonstrated by the current of events. California, of all the recent territorial acquisitions from Mexico, was that in which, if any where within them, the introduction of slavery was most likely to take place, and the constitution of California, by the unanimous vote of her convention, has expressly interdicted it. There is the highest degree of probability that Utah and New Mexico will, when they come to be admitted as States, follow the example. The proviso is, as to all these regions in common, a mere abstraction. Why should it be any longer insisted on? Totally destitute, as it is, of any practical import, it has, nevertheless, had the pernicious effect to excite serious, if not alarming, consequences. It is high time that the wounds which it has inflicted should be healed up and closed; and that, to avoid, in all future time, the agitations which must be produced by the conflict of opinion on the slavery question, existing as this institution does in some of the States and prohibited as it is in others, the true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming territorial governments for each newly acquired domain is to refrain from all legislation on the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retains the territorial form of government—leaving it to the people of such Territory, when they have attained to a condition which entitles them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery. The committee believe that they express the anxious desire of an immense majority of the people of the United States, when they declare that at a high time that good feelings, harmony, and fraternal sentiments should be again revived, and that the Government should be able once more to proceed in its great operations to promote the happiness and prosperity of the country undisturbed by this distracting cause.

As for California, far from feeling her sensibility affected by her being associated with other kindred measures—she ought to rejoice and be highly gratified, that, in entering into the Union, she may have contributed to the tranquillity and happiness of the great family of States, of which, it is to be hoped, she may one day be a distinguished member."

The report next considers the boundary between Texas and New Mexico, and recommends that the boundary of Texas "be recognized to the Rio Grande, and up that river to the point commonly called El Passo, and running thence up that river twenty miles, measured thereon by a straight line, and thence eastwardly to a point where the hundredth degree of west longitude crosses Red River, being the southwest angle in the line designated between the United States and Mexico, and the same angle in the line of the territory set apart for the Indians by the United States." It is further recommended that Texas shall be paid the sum of——millions of dollars for the relinquishment of territory north of said line.

"A majority of the committee recommend to the Senate that the section containing these proposals to Texas shall be incorporated into the bill embracing the admission of California as a State, and the establishment of territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico."

The report next proceeds to the consideration of the subject of restoring fugitive slaves. The duty of the free States to surrender fugitive slaves is argued from the Constitution, and as the law at present in existence has been found inoperative, the bill before the Senate is recommended to be passed. The committee objects to giving the slave the right of trial by jury in the State to which he has fled. The report says this "would be a mere mockery of justice, so far as the owner of the fugitive is concerned."

"By the express language of the Constitution, whether the fugitive is held to service, or labor, or not, is to be determined *by the laws of the State from which he fled*; and, consequently, it is most proper that the tribunals of that State should expound and administer its own laws. If there have been any instances of abuse in the erroneous arrest of fugitives from service or labor, the committee have not obtained knowledge of them. They believe that none such have occurred, and that such are not likely to occur.

But, in order to guard against the possibility of their occurrence, the committe have prepared, and herewith report (marked B) a section, to be offered to the fugitive bill now pending before the Senate. According to this section, the owner of a fugitive from service or labor is, when practicable, to carry with him to the State in which the person is found, a record, from a competent tribunal, adjudicating the facts of elopement and slavery, with a special description of the fugitive—This record, properly attested and certified under the official seal of the court, being taken to the State where the person owning service or labor is found, is to be held competent and sufficient evidence of the facts which have been adjudicated, and will leave nothing more to be done than to identify the fugitive."

The report, however, does not object to a slave having a trial by Jury in the State from which he has fled.

"In the slave holding States, full justice is administered, with entire fairness and impartiality, in cases of all actions for freedom."

"In deference to the feelings and prejudices which prevail in the non-slaveholding States, the committee propose such a trial in the State from which the fugitive fled, in all cases where he declares to the officer giving the certificate for his return that he has a right to his freedom; for, accordingly, the committee have prepared, and report herewith, (marced C) two sections, which they recommend should be incorporated in the fugitive bill pending in the Senate. According to these sections, the claimant is placed under bond, and required to return the fugitive to that county in the State from which he fled, and there to take him before a competent tribunal, and allow him to assert and establish his freedom if he can, affording to him, for that purpose, all needful facilities."

The subject of the slave trade in the District is next considered, and the Committee present a bill for the abolition of the trade, and recommend its adoption. The conclusion of the report is as follows:

1. The admission of any new State or States formed out of Texas to be postponed until they shall hereafter present themselves to be received into the Union, when it will be the duty of Congress fairly and faithfully to execute the compact with Texas by admitting such new State or States.

2. The admission of the State of California into the Union, with the boundaries which she has proposed.

3. The establishment of territorial governments, without the Wilmot proviso, for New Mexico and Utah, embracing all the territory recently acquired by the United States from Mexico not contained in the boundaries of California.

4. The combination of these two last mentioned measures in the same bill.

5. The establishment of the western and northern boundary of Texas, and the exclusion from her jurisdiction of all New Mexico, with the grant to Texas of a pecuniary equivalent. And the section for the purpose to be incorporated in the bill admitting California and establishing territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico.

6. More effectual enactments of law to secure the prompt delivery of persons bound to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, who escape into another State.

And 7. Abstaining from abolishing slavery; but, under a heavy penalty, prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

If such of these several measures as require legislation should be carried out by suitable acts of Congress, all controversies to which our late territorial acquisitions have given rise, and all existing questions connected with the institution of slavery, whether resulting from those acquisitions, or from its existence in the States and the District of Columbia, will be amicably settled and adjusted, in a manner, it is confidently believed, to give general satisfaction to an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States. Congress will have fulfilled its whole duty in regard to the vast country which, having been ceded by Mexico to the United States, has fallen under the dominion, and is now entitled to protection, provided for its several parts the inestimable blessing of free and regular government adapted to their various wants, and placed the whole matter under the banner and the flag of the United States. Should they, contrary to all clear and entire duty, Congress will escape the unmerited reproach of having from considerations of doubtful policy, abandoned to an undeserved fate territories of boundless extent, with a space, incognitorum, and alien, if not entirely population, speaking different languages, and accustomed to different laws, whilst that population is making irresistable appeals to the new sovereignty to which they have been transferred for protection, for government, for law, and for order.

The Committee have endeavored to present to the Senate a comprehensive plan of adjustment, which, removing all causes of scalding excitement and agitation, leaves none open to divide the country and disturb the general harmony.—The nation has been greatly convulsed, not by measures of general policy, but by questions of sectional character, and, therefore, more dangerous and more to be deprecated. It wants repose. It loves and cherishes the Union. And it is most cheering and gratifying to witness the outbreaks of deep and abiding attachment to that Union, which have been exhibited in all parts of it, amidst all the trials through which we have passed, and are passing. A people so patriotic as those of the United States, will rejoice in an accommodation of all troubles and difficulties by which the safety of that Union might have been brought into the least danger. And under the blessings of that Providence who, amidst all vicissitudes, has never ceased to extend them his protecting care, and his smiles, and His blessings, they will continue to advance in population, power, and prosperity, and work out triumphantly the glorious problem of man's capacity for self-government.

The bills were then read a first time by their titles.

Mr. Clay moved they be read a second time, and made the special order of the day for to-morrow, and printed.

Mr. Turney said that he thought the bills should take their regular order. The report was a long one, and Senators ought to have an opportunity to examine it. He objected to the second reading of the bills.

Mr. Foote said the report would be printed and laid on the table to-morrow morning; that he supposed would obviate the difficulty.

Mr. Turney said that difficulty would not be obviated by that.

Mr. Clemens gave notice of his intention to move as an amendment to that portion of the bill providing for the admission of California the following; "And the line of 36 deg. 30 min. shall be the southern boundary of said State of California."

Mr. Phelps said that it was his original intention to have submitted his views (he having differed from the committee in many things) in writing in the shape of a minority report, but had afterwards concluded to confine himself to an expression at the proper time of his dissent from the report of the majority. The language of the report in one particular was the expression of the unanimous sentiment of the committee. It was that in the proper construction to be placed on the resolutions of annexation of Texas, he agreed with the committee, but he differed widely from some of the positions and grounds taken in the report.

It was his misfortune to have differed from the committee on most of the leading features of their scheme, and while he now confined himself to disclaiming any responsibility for the report, he would take another occasion to express his views more at large. He thought that this whole Texas subject should have been passed by without any notice of it in this report.

Mr. Clay said that he had omitted to state that the committee, and every member of it, had met with the most perfect and sincere desire to adopt such scheme as would be most advantageous to the restoration of peace and harmony on this distracting question.

Mr. Mason said that he had never seen any gentlemen more disposed than those who composed the committee to come to a happy conclusion on this subject, and there was no man who regretted more than he did that their consultations did not so result. The subject had its difficulties, and he had hoped this committee would have removed them; but those difficulties, in his opinion, had not been removed. The language of the report shows that it was not unanimous. He was not in the majority who made that report, and he regretted that he could not concur in the measure reported by the committee.

Mr. Cooper said that it had been his misfortune not to agree with the majority of the committee on many of the points on which they had reported. He would not at present particularize those points on which he differed. He agreed with the conclusions of the committee concerning the force of the resolutions of annexation of Texas, but desired to reserve until another time an expression of his sentiments on the point. He agreed with the main features of the report, and regretted that he could not agree with them all.

Mr. Downs said that his silence might be construed into an approval of the report of the committee of which he was a member, he thought it no more than his duty to state the points on which he did not agree. His particular objection was one which he had urged in the Senate on several occasions, and it was that he would never consent to the admission of a State with the boundaries of California. Moreover, he thought that the South should have a portion of that State, and had hoped that the Missouri compromise line would have been adopted.

Mr. Berrien said that he agreed with the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Phelps) in respect to that portion of the report concerning the admission of new States to be formed out of Texas. He could not agree to the plan reported by the committee, admitting California with her present boundaries. He found it impossible for him to vote for the admission of any State with the extent of sea-coast now held by California: he could not consent to place that under the control of any one State. He would have been glad if the State had been divided into two States by the line of 36 to 30'. An insuperable objection to the admission of California was, that she claimed two Representatives in the House of Representatives. He found that the Constitution placed representation upon population, and that, under the present apportionment law, California, to be entitled to two Representatives, must have a population of one hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred and sixty inhabitants—not persons in the country, but settled inhabitants. He did not believe she had this population. He did not agree with the committee in their notice of the Wilmot proviso. It was treated as if Congress had the power to pass it. He would rather have not alluded to it at all.

Mr. Mangum said that he had supported the raising of the committee, in the hopes of settling the difficulties which had so disturbed the country. He had gone for the committee to bring about some practical plan of adjustment. He believed that no plan could be submitted that would not be open to criticism, and with which faults might not be found. But if every man was to oppose a plan because it did not suit him exactly—if they were to indulge in criticism and hypercriticism, then there could never be any plan adopted. If every man were to stand dogmatically and obstinately on his own private opinions, then nothing ever could be done. There were a few things in this plan which did not exactly square with his private views and opinions, but what was the committee raised for if it were not to obviate these private difficulties? He took the report as a whole, and he would support it cordially and with pleasure. He was for settling in any honorable way; indeed, he was disposed to liberal.

Mr. Clemens said that he would vote against all the measures reported by the committee. He had voted for the committee because his friends had done so, but he had never expected any good to result from it, and he was not disappointed. It was nothing more than the plan submitted long since by the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, and which the Senator from North Carolina had then opposed in the strongest terms. He thought the Senator from North Carolina a little inconsistent in supporting that now which he had denounced some time back. The Senator spoke of being liberal—He (Mr. C) could not be liberal when it was proposed to do that which was unconstitutional. He could not agree with the report, because it assumed three things as facts which were not facts. The first of these was, that there was an imperative necessity for the formation of a State Government in California. If so, why did it not exist in Utah, New Mexico, and in Oregon? The next was, that there was the requisite number of inhabitants (in the constitutional sense of the term) in California to entitle her to admission. He denied the truth of this. The third assumed fact, and to which he had to refuse the bills he would have made them different, but he had long since known that even on unimportant measures every one cannot have his portion of views. He thought the plan was very different from the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi said that he would vote for the printing, but he would vote against the bills reported by them. He was prepared to vote against the bills before the committee went out, and no union would not change his vote.

Mr. Bright said, that he had, against his own personal interests, against the instructions of his State, and against the popular will of his constituents, gone to the length in favor of the measure a compromise. He thought the man who, in this case, would consider his own interests, did an injury to his country, and was unworthy a seat on the floor. He would vote for the plan reported, with no reservation, but go for it strongly and broadly. If this failed, he would go for such measure as would admit California at the earliest moment.

The report and the bills were then ordered to be printed, and

The Senate adjourned.

☞ On Tuesday and Wednesday last, New York was disgraced by another abolition riot, breaking up entirely the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society—the Sheriff being obliged to disperse the mob, and take possession of the building before order could be restored. We cannot see why those who do not wish to hear the speeches of such men as Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Pillsbury, and others, cannot stay away. The best way always to treat the blasphemy and fanaticism of such men is to let them speak to empty seats. They will then hurt nobody but themselves, and will soon take their leave.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Dictionary of Mechanics, Engine Work, and Engineering.

The 9th number of this magnificent work has been received. The work comes up, in every respect, as it progresses, to the specimen number, and will be a most valuable work when finished. No machinist should be without it.

The N. O. Delta of the 27th ult., states that the great enterprise of completing the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, at the favorable point—the indentation in the Cordilleras—over the isthmus of Tehuantepec, is in a fair way of consummation. The route will be placed under the control of the citizens of New Orleans, who are to advance the requisite capital.

SECRET LIQUOR SOCIETIES.—In speaking of the prevalence of secret societies generally, the Utica Herald notices the establishment of a secret order among the liquor dealers in Wisconsin, called the "Liquor Dealers' Protective Union," to operate against the influence of the Sons of Temperance. They have also started a secret society, known by the name of the "Secret Order of Bacchus," the object of which is declared to be, "to preserve some vestige of mirth, hilarity, and happiness in this world, in spite of the chilling effects of cold water and canting hypocrisy."

CORN.—The Louisville Courier of the 3d instant says:

This article has very materially advanced.—Some 1,000 sacks were shipped to New Orleans, from here, yesterday, on the Bostons, which cost 50 cents per bushel. In New Orleans at the latest dates the ruling price was 56 cents. At St. Louis yesterday it was selling at 55@60 cents. Some 5,000 bushels sold on the Wabash the other day at 40@45 cents.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Compromise—Bad Reception from the South—Probable Consequence of its rejection.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

This has been a day rich in incidents. In the Senate, the day was nearly occupied in the presentation of the long expected report of the Select Committee on the Slavery question, and the proceedings thereon. In the House, a bill for taking the census, and a measure of very great importance, was passed in a form which will no doubt excite a powerful opposition in the Senate, and may have a tendency to endanger its ultimate success. Mr. Winthrop also delivered an admirable and impressive speech upon the California message.

Mr. Clay presented and read the report and bills from the Compromise Committee. Its provisions are almost identical with the sketch of them which I forwarded to you a day or two since. The recommendations with which the report closes are embraced in three bills, the first proposing the admission of California, in the shape in which she has applied for admission, the erection of territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, and the settlement of the boundary dispute between Texas and New Mexico, by the payment to the former of a sum of money not specified—The other two bills are designed to regulate the mode of reclaiming fugitive slaves, and to abolish slavery in this district. A most vindictive assault was made upon the plan, and the sentiments of the report by Senators from the South. It was in vain that Mr. Clay appealed to Senators on both sides to postpone the announcement of their objections until the report and bills were printed. But moderate as this was, it was not complied with. Turney even objected to entertaining the motion to print, and Downes, Yulee, Jefferson Davis, Borland, of Ark., Clemens, and others, declared that they were unwilling to forego the opportunity for a single day, of expressing their insurmountable hostility to any plan whatever, for admitting California, with her present boundaries, as an anti-slavery State. They cared nothing for conditions, nor compromises; their objection went to the thing proposed to be done, not to the manner of doing it. Mr. Berrien spoke nearly to the same purport. Mr. Mangum heartily defended the report. He included all who opposed it in the same category as disunionists, and abolitionists, and fanatics. Foote also defended the report with zeal, though he said nothing to indicate what his course would be when the question came up on the passage of the bills.

Messrs. Cooper and Phelps said they must not be understood as concurring in the report, nor in the bills which accompanied it, but wherein their opposition lay, they did not intimate. Mr. Phelps said that had his health permitted, he would have made a counter report, but he shot ill content himself with expressing his hostility in debate.

Now, I believe that the opposition of so many Southern Senators must be fatal to the scheme reported by the Committee. Some, however, well versed in the politics of the South, and thoroughly acquainted with the position of Southern men, are of opinion that every one of those who today received the results of the labors of the committee with so much disapprobation, will be compelled to vote for it in the end, as the last appearance of an equivalent for the admission of the free State of California, which can possibly obtain. But a step forward has been made whether this plan be adopted or rejected. If this attempt to compromise matters fail, we have the best reason to suppose that the admission of California will come up as a separate measure, and that it will pass by a very large majority. JENNY.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

HARRISBURGH, May 8th, 1850.

No report yet from the Committee of Conference appointed on the Apportionment Bill, but still faint hopes of an agreement.

The Senate has been occupied the entire day in reconsidering the amendments made by the Senate, and now concurred in by the House, to the General Appropriation Bill. The House had not concurred in several important amendments, the chief of which was, that in relation to the avoidance of the Inclined Planes on the Allegheny Portage Rail Road. Mr. Darsie said that he had received information on this subject since the bill had been acted upon in the Senate, which satisfied him that not more than two of the planes on the Western side of the mountain could be avoided. These were other considerations, which, upon reflection, had led him to doubt the propriety of making any appropriation for the avoidance of these planes, at least during the present season. He thought it might be the better policy to make an appropriation for the repair of all the planes on both sides of the mountains and abandon the idea of avoiding them altogether. The Central Rail Road, in the meantime, would push on its work to that end, he had been informed, with all possible despatch. His present impression was, that the Senate had better recede, but with the view of getting the matter before a Committee of Conference, where the subject could be more satisfactorily and thoroughly investigated, he would move that the Senate insist, which was agreed to

Upon the amendment increasing the compensation of the Canal Commissioners from $3 to $4 per day,

Mr. Crabb moved that the Senate insist, which was agreed to—yeas 17, nays 15.

Upon the amendment reducing the appropriation for the repairs of farm bridges on the canal, from $20,000 to $10,000,

Mr Darsie moved to insist, which was agreed to—yeas 17, nays 15.

On motion of Mr Frick, the Senate took up and concurred in the amendment made by the House of Representatives to the bill to extend the charter of the West Branch Bank.

Mr. Packer afterwards moved a Committee of Conference to meet a similar Committee of the other House on the subject of their differences upon this bill, and the Speaker appointed Messrs King, Packer, Crabb, Darsie, and McCaslin, said Committee.

In the House, the bill to recharter the Kensington Bank was taken up on reconsideration, and after a long discussion between Messrs Finletter and Molloy, of the Kensington District, passed through third and final reading COBDEN.

(From the Republic)

Mr. Winthrop's Speech.

Mr. Winthrop, who was entitled to the floor, in the course of his remarks, (of an hour's duration) said that he yielded to no man in the sincerity, earnestness and intensity of his desire to see every bone of contention broken; to see every root of bitterness removed from this hall, and to see the American Congress restored to its capacity to discharge its legitimate functions—providing for the wants of the Government and the happiness of the people. Desirous as he was for the production of this result, there was one sentiment which he would never take, even for all the glory which might result from the successful services of exalted station. He meant his honest and cherished principles. These he must avow here and every where. He must follow his own and not the conviction of others. He assumed no attitude of pacification; he had no new plan of adjustment; still less had he sought the door to enter into a fresh controversy with those who had assailed his motives.

He desired to explain his relation to a certain non-slavery proviso, and which was the immediate occasion of discussion. He was no stranger to it. A gentleman from Virginia had said that he (Mr. W.) had offered it to the Oregon bill, before Mr. Wilmot introduced it. He would not expunge this fact from the records if he could.—And he then proceeded to speak of the circumstances under which he proposed the proviso, in February, 1845. The documents showed that Indian slavery already existed in Oregon. Lest the organization of the territory at that time should defeat a treaty with Great Britain, (he was understood to say,) he proposed, by uniting the southern Democracy with the conservative Whigs of the North, to defeat the bill; but the southern Democracy did not sustain him; and all but four of them voted for the bill—anti-slavery restriction and all. This bill subsequently received the sanction of a southern Democratic President. If the original offering of the proviso be a crime, he was the man to commit it, and was ready to abide by the consequences. If his motion resulted in excluding domestic slavery from Oregon, he had not been associated with this counsile of the country in vain. He then justified his course in voting for a similar proviso, offered by Mr. Wilmot, on the twenty second of February, 1837. Whatever hope there was of reconciling conflicting claims, there was no possibility of reconciling conflicting opinions. Heated appeals, angry menaces, or threats, had produced no change in his mind. He held that it is constitutional to apply the principle of the proviso, and that Southern men have no right to complain of the course. He held that the reproaches for voting for the proviso ought to be showered upon the southern men and their allies who insisted upon bringing territory into the Union, with a distinct foreknowledge that it would produce agitation on the slavery question. He thought that the engrafting of the proviso would extinguish the lust for territory, and secure permanent peace with foreign countries.

He then spoke of California, and answered the objections made to her admission. A few days ago, but yesterday, she was a colony; now she is an established Commonwealth, knocking at our doors. Shall she be remanded to a territorial condition; shall we attempt to crowd back the full grown man into the cradle of infancy? California presents herself, self-dedicated to freedom, a self-constituted sentinel to guard against the introduction of slavery in that transalpine region. He was in favor of the admission of California as an independent measure. He was opposed to mixing up this with other questions. He had seen nothing to cause him to change his view of the President's recommendation. He had heard it called a dog nothing, a contemptible plan; but, whether it succeed or fail, it will entitle the President to respect, for it gives no occasion hereafter for the formation of geographical parties. The Mexicans said that General Taylor changed his plans when he went from Fort Brown to Point Isabel. We know the reason of the movement; and so it may be in this case. He repeated, the plan was becoming in a southern President to offer, and worthy of the acquiescence of the northern and the southern people. He would stand by it under all circumstances.—Let us, said he, proceed in the spirit of conciliation; let us invoke the blessing of the Almighty Being, who is the author of peace and the lover of concord, and then we will find order springing out of confusion, harmony growing out of discord, and peace once more will prevail.

CURIOUS EFFECTS OF FEAR.—The passion of fear, says the Earl of Shaftsbury, determines the muscles of the knees, which are instantly ready to perform their motion, by taking up the legs with incomparable celerity, in order to remove the body out of harm's way.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

OFFICE OHIO & PENN'A R. R. CO., Third st. } PITTSBURGH, April 15, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, are hereby notified to pay the fifth instalment of Five Dollars per share, at the office of the Company, as heretofore, on or before the 20th day of May next; and the remaining instalments of Five Dollars per share each, on or before the 20th day of each succeeding month, until the whole are paid.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

may3-3td

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh,

C. G. HUSSEY, President.—A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.
H. GRANT.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandise in store, and in transitu verbale, &c.

An ample guaranty for the stability and integrity