SPEECH OF DANIEL WEBSTER,

ON THE SLAYERY QUESTION. WASHINGTON, March 7th, 1850. As soon as the doors were opened this morning the ladies filled every available position on the floor of the Chamber, and every avenue leading thereto was crowded with

anxious aspirants for similar favors.

The Vice President stated the first business batore the Senate to be Mr. Clay's comresolutions, on which Mr. Walker bad the floor.

Mr. Walker briefly stated that the vast assembly which filled the Senate Chamber had come to hear the Senator from Massaits, and stated that he would cheerfully give way to Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster rose and after expressing his obligations to Mr. Walker and to Mr. Sewaid, for having yielded the floor to him, proceeded to address the Senate. He rose, he said, not as a Southern man or a Northern man, but as an American. He hoped to discharge his duty with fidelity, and with the trust, that the storm which was now raging in the land would be fulled. He spoke for the preservatian of the Union-with an anxious heart for the restoration of that quiet and harmony so necessary to the prosperity and happiness of the country. These were his objects, and if he could do ever so little for them, his end would be accomplished. He proceeded to consider the events which ed to the late war with Muxico-ite battles, triumphs and results, the principal one of which was the acquisition of territories. Prior to the negotiations for peace, the people of California, assisted, perhaps, by officers and citizens of the United States, te volted against the Government of Mexico, and ran up an independent flag. The result was that a tide of emigration set towards San Francisco from every country of the world. The rich and inexhaustible gold mines of California were subsequently discovered, and this new wonder had increased to a wonderful degree the emigration to hose distant shores

He referred, next, to the failure of Congress to provide a territorial government for the the people of this territory, and said that under this state of things, those people had taken measures to establish a local govsimment; had selected Senators and Representatives, and sent them here, with their Constitution, to ask an immediate admission into the Union. This constitution, thus adopted, and now presented here, contained a clause prohibiting slavery in the new State, clause prohibiting slavery in the new State, which provision had given rise to the opposition now made to her admission. Whatever was believed to be the object or manner of the commencement of the war with Mexico, it would generally be conceded that it was carried on with a view to the acquisi-tion of Territory. Territory was acquired; but the natural expectation that it would be

slave territory was disappointed by the action of the people of the territory themselves.

M. Webster then went into a historical consideration of the institution of slavery, from the earliest ages to the present time.—
The ancients did not justify slavery upon the ground that the more intelligent, and therefore the stronger, were superior to the weaker. The Roman philosophers and jurists defended the institution of slavery upon the international law-arguing rightly that the the captives of war, whose lives, according to the notion of that day, were at the mercy of the captors, might, in return for their lives, be made slaves for lite—the obligation also resting upon their posterity. He also contended, by the civil law, that there might be slavery,

First, as a result of the voluntary act of an individual who sells himselt into slavery. Second, as a consequence of debt. Third, for crime.

Bringing the matter down to the Christian ers, he alluded, at some length, to the feel-ing in a large portion of the community, the conscientious belief, that slavery is a sin, and incompatible with christian sentiments of brotherly kindness. He expressed his own conviction that there was an honest belief of this character. There were men in the community who, in the too hot pursuit of one duty, forget that there are many other duties which they overlook. Therefore, men who suppose that they can distinguish between right and wrong, with the certainty of an algebraic equation—who regard nothing good that is not perfect—0) if they see a spot upon the sun consider that a good reason for striking the sun from heaven. There were men too impatient to wait for the slow and gradual working of great moral causes. They forget that the miracles of of Christ, in eighteen hundred years, have of Christ, in eighteen hundred years, have converted but a small portion of the world. It was this state of feeling which had done much towards creating the present difficulty.

What was the feeling on the part of the most eminent public men in relation to the institution of slavery? It was formerly denounced throughout the country—not as cruel and inhuman—but as a political evil—injuriously substituting slave for tree labor, and consequently the most eminent public men consequency the most eliminate point her commented with great acceptly upon the conduct of the mother country, who, to favor the navigator, influed the evil upon the colonies. The question in the early days of the Government was not whether slavery was an evil. That was admitted. The question was how the evil should be dealt with. It was thought that its day would be shortened by prohibiting the importation of slaves, and a proposition was introduced to prohibit such importation some twenty years hence. This time was objected to by Mr. Madison, among other prominent Southern men, as being too long. He feared, as he said, that too much of this evil might be in: troduced it so much opportunity was allowed. It would be observed that the worl! 'slavery' was not made use of in the constitution perhaps in consequence of the wish expressed by Mr. Madison, that he did not want to see the institution of slavery recognized in the constitution.

Mr. Webster thought that there were two First-There was an expectation, former ly, that upon the suppression of the importa-

Second-That so far as there was any pow-

er in Congress to prevent the spread of slavery in the United States, it would use it in the most absolute and decided manner. He alluded to the ordinance prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Territory. Calhoun had said that "this was the first of the series of measures calculated to weaker the south." He desired to say, in reply that the ordinance was passed with the unan-imous consent of the South—there being but one vote against it—and that one a representative from the North. Since that time there had been a great change in opinion, both North and South. Slavery was not now regarded by the South as it then was. There had been a continual and growing opinion in the North against slavery, and a growing opinion in the South in its laver. Now it was

value to her prosperity.
This state of things resulted from causes which would always produce like effects.— The interests of men—the change of opinion iff the South—had resulted, in a great measure/itrom/the growth and increase of collon raising in the South. It, was well known that in 1794, the value of cotton exported from the United States did not exceed fifty thousand collage; while now under lawors. ble circumstances, its value was, perhaps one hundred millions of dollars per ann In those days there were more of wax, indi-go, and almost anything else exported from

considered an institution of great interest and

he South than cotton Indeed, he was told, that when Jefferson negotiated the treaty of 1794 with England he did not know that cotton was raised in this country at all, and when the dist ship ment of cotton reached a port in England and was sought to be admitted there, under the provinions of the treaty, it was objected to upon the ground that it could not be said.

American product, as no cotton was raised.

Laughter.)
Mr. Webster replied to Mr. Galhoun's obed. Indeed, much direct legislation was concernsion three years before its adoption, during been adopted expressly for the benefit of the finally adopted as a compromise. He consults In support of this proposition he recurred to the voling of the admission of Lou-lisiana and Alabama, and commented at great length upon the admission of Texas.—

He referred especially to the action of the limit and was willing and present the consults of the limit and present the limit and present the consults of the limit and present the limit and present the consults of the limit and present the consults of the limit and present the limit an

great length upon the admission of Texas.—
He referred especially to the action of the Democracy of the North, in relation to Texas, and incidentally of the course pursued by the same party in the Senate. When at the same party in the Senate. When at the same party in the Senate. commencement of the war with Mexico, Mr. Berrien introduced a proposition in the Sen-ate to the effect that it should not be prose-cuted with a view to the acquisition of terricuted with a view to the acquisition of territory, this Northern Democracy failed entirely to support it, thus indicating clearly their opposition to such sensions. opposition to such sentiments. It spited those gentlemen to bring into the country a world in the valleys and mountains of Cali-

fornia and New Mexico, and to put upon it the saving grace, of the Wilmot provise.— Laughter.)
Returning to the question of admission of Texas, he related his own position thereon. quoting from his speeches and acts, to show that he had always been opposed to it-because he knew that whoever possessed Tex-as, it would be a slave ferritory, and he was unwilling to extend that institution. He had time and again expressed himself as being strongly opposed to the introduction of any new slave States, or the acquisition of slave erritories. Upon that point he knew no

change in his sentiments at the present time. Sensation.) He had, on one occasion, he elieved, expressed himself against the acduisition of any more territory—north, south his position about the causes which produced east, or west. He had expressed his belief the acquisition of Florida and Louisiana, he in the Spartan maxim—"improve, adorn would suggest that it was usual for wise what you have—seek no further." But what statesman, having an object to accomplish was our present condition? Texas had been admitted with all her territory, with the inadmitted with all her territory, with the intestitution of slavery, and an irreparable law, which, if new States were erected out of any portion of her territory, they should be slave States; and he wanted it to be distinctly understood that he considered this governously understood that he considered this governously understood that he considered the solution of the territory as a second not that have been done as effectually by making it less territory as along? (Constitution of the territory as along? (Constitution of the territory as along?) (Constitution of the territory as along). ment solemnly bound by law to create new slave States out of Texas, when she shall contain the necessary population. Slavery was excluded from California and New Mexico by the law of nature, which had erected impassable barriers to its introduction the considered as a fixed fact.—

Constitution of that State, and the expeditions of the state and the expeditions of the state and the expedition of the state and the expeditions of the expeditio there. This he considered as a fixed fact.— Constitution of that State, and the expedientrat that country was to be free, was sattled cy of admitting her, under all the circumstanby the arrangement of Providence, and could ces, into the Union. not be changed. Regarding this as a fixed fact, he would say that he would not vote for the insertion into any bill giving territoria governments to the new territories any pro-vision prohibiting slavery there—any re-en-

ing government to California, he supposed that the same man would feel it necessary assert the same principle for the purpose of saving the snow clad hills of Canada from the foot of the slave, in case she shall be the manner of collecting and disbursing was not desired, and in language equally strong the revenue. He alluded to the difficulty with that which marked a similar rebuke to proper aid in the capture and delivery of Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, submitted a few months ago.

proper aid in the capture and delivery of runaway slaves. In this, he thought the North in the wrong and the South right.—
It was a cause of complaint upon the part of the South; and one-which the North-ought to remove.

The duly was imposed by the constitution, and it was not consisient with merality for Northern men and Legislatures to altempt to evade this provision. Congress ought to pass some law removing the evil. For one, he designed supporting the bill (Mason's) now pending in the Senate, having that observing the provision with this point, which they expressed their regret that and it was not consistent with merality for Northern men and Legislatures to attempt to swade this provision. Congress ought to pass some law removing the evil. For one, the designed supporting the bill (Mason's) now pending in the Senate, having that object in view. In connection with this point, the made some remarks upon the propriety of Legislative instructions, objecting to them, and saying, in effect, that if instructions that the sent to the first design of the sent to the s and saying, in effect, that if instructions should be sent to him in relation to any matter affecting the interests of the country he should pay no more regard to them than he would it appointed an aibiter to decide some matter in dispute between individuals, to the instructions of him who appointed him.—Considering, in the next place, the sejitation in the North, complained of by the South, he said he had no doubt but that during the last twenty years money enough had been subscribed in the North, for abolition presses societies and lecturers to purchase the freocieties and lecturers to purchase the frenately, he believed the sympathies of these with satisfaction, at the same time, ocieties had never been extended in that

He valued highly the treedom of the ress; yet it was too true, that the press was were such expressions in many speeches made in the houses of Congress. Indeed, he must say that the vernacular of the counry had been greatly vitiated and depraved by he character of such speeches in Congress. (Laughter.) After administering a rebuke to persons for having compared the absolute gnorance of slavery with the independent, educated free labor of the North, he eloquenty considered the question of the dissolution if the Union, scouting the idea of peaceful secession. Could any man be so foolish as Alabama, dated March 7th, says, the steamer to expect such a miracle? Could any one St. John was burnt to the water's edge, near dream of the breaking up of this great counry, without terrible convulsions! As well ters of the mighty deep without disturbing the surface. But what was to be the result sons were burnt to death and drowned. The night we look for the upheaving of the waof disunion? Where and how was the line fire was accidental, and caught from the heat to be drawn? What was to become of the of the boilers. All the ladies on board, num

The spirit of our ancestors-our very children and grand-children-would cry 'shame!' if we allow these ensigns of our nation to trail in the dust. For one, he would rather hear of national blast and mildew, or war pestilence and famine, than to hear men talk of secession. He alluded also to the lieve gentlemen designed assembling there houseless, and causing a loss of about \$300,for the purpose of considering matters for for the purpose of considering matters for the safety, perpetuity and prosperity of the republic. If they had any design of cousidering any projects of secession, he would only say, that they had chosen an inapprepriate place, when they selected Nashville. It was said once, that if King William could have heard of the conclusion of the peace of success was burn, and of Amiens, he would have turned in his coffin. The same expression might again be applied in case the proposition of secession should be talked of over the grave of Andrew Jackson. In conclusion, Mr. Web-ster delivered a most impassioned and eloquent tribute to the value of the Union, and

the spirit of patriotism and philanthropy which would maintain it. Mr. Calhoun rose to reply to the observaon made by Mr. Websier, that the acquisi-lon of Florida and Lonisjana resulted from he ingrease of the coulon growing interests, the increase of the South ito extend, slave territory. The acquisition of Etorida was the result of an Indian war, and Louisiana was purchased with a view to the novigation of the Massispip. He denied that in his connection with the progect of Texan annexation, he was upurated by any desire for the extension of slave dominion.

He had advocated the annexation of Texan as 14 cents on board. (We give the fatter extension of slave dominion as 14 cents on board. (We give the fatter the had advocated the scheme by which as 15 cents on board. (We give the fatter extension of slave dominion of the scheme by which abolitionists sought her connection with Great.

The Susquehama is in good raffing condition.

here. England would hardly say that now. Britian, with a view to the abolition of slavery in the States where it existed. It was upon this ground alone that he had adveca-ted it. The Senator had said that the South Mr. Websier replied to Mr. Calhour so the Govern-jection, that the operation of the Govern-ment lind been against the South, and was acquisaced in the South of 1787, with-calculated to weaken her. He contended out a dissenting voice. Mr. Calhoun con-that the contrary was the lact, so far as the lended that that measure was under distin-

> on the subject would be inoperative unless the people and Legislatures of the Northern States would co-operate. The Senator had expressed himself opposed to the Wilmot proviso, and ready to throw open the territo-

> provise, and ready to throw open the territories to the slave States as well as to the free.
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> Mr. Calhonn hoped that in the same spirit the Senator would be willing to remove the impediments placed in the way of the slaveholding emigrant, by the Mexican laws in lorce in California. He could not agree with Mr. Webster that the Union could be dissolved. Could no insult, broken faith, or aggression, produce that result? The Union could be broken, and could only be preserved by an exercise of justice, good faith, and a rigid adherence to the constitu-

desired to say was, that the breaking up of the Union-by voluntary secession of states was impossible. He did not doubt that course of oppression or aggression might produce resistance upon the party oppressed, but that would be revolution-not secession In rejoinder to Mr. Cathoun's answer to would suggest that it was usual for

Mr. Webster followed in reply. What he

by making it tree territory as slave? (Laugh In conclusion, he said that when the direct question of the admission of California should come before the Senate, he designed saying

WASHINGTON, March 6. REMARKS OF SENATOR COOPER. On motion, by Mr. Cooper, the Senate pro-ceded to the consideration of the President's

vision promiums source and the will of God. He would put a time to five will of God. He would put into it no Wilmot proviso—nothing that was so useless and nugatory. He meant to stand or fall upon the proposition that every foot of the territory in this country has a character, fixed and irrepealable, and which cannot have been done in any way.

Brown the meant to stand or fall upon the proposition that every foot of the feeling of the government and possible of Great Britain, in relation to any proposed in any way. be changed in any way.

The this connection, hie said that the Provisio, in the case of Oregon, was nugatory and senseless, and observed that if there was any of the Northern Democracy who now design was accredited, when he attempted to make we have the provision in relation to the domestic policy of of the Normern Femocracy who low desire suggestion in relation to the domestic policy of red to put a Wilmot Proviso into an act give suggestion in relation to the domestic policy of that government, justly characterized as obtaining government, and described trusive, importance, and described from the total content of the Normer Federal Provision in the Normer Federal Provision into an act give suggestion in relation to the domestic policy of the Normer Federal Provision into an act give suggestion in the Normer Federal Provision into an act give suggestion in the Normer Federal Provision into an act give suggestion in the Normer Federal Provision into an act give suggestion in the Normer Federal Provision into an act give suggestion in the Normer Federal Provision into an act give suggestion in the Normer Federal Provision into an act give suggestion in the Normer Federal Provision into an act give suggestion in the Normer Federal Provision into an act give suggestion in the Normer Federal Provision into an act give suggestion in the Normer Federal Provision into an act give suggestion in the Normer Federal Provision into act give suggestion in the Normer Federal Provision in the Normer Federa We were competent to, manage our own cono assert the same principle for the purpose of saving the snow-clad hills of Canada from the lost of the slave, in case she shall be annexed. (Laughter.) The provision would of Great Britain was in favor of the government. be quite as necessary and proper in the one natice of a policy calculated to fived her people case as in the other. In the next place Mr. case as in the other. In the next place Mill and starve our own—but they had no right to Webster proceeded to consider the complaint our course with reference thereto. He had no our course with reference thereto. He had no doubt that Henry Lytton Bulwer had already the South, and passing over that in relation been told by the President, that his interference

societies and lecturers to purchase the fre-lom of every slave in the land; but unfortu-sire was to do his duty to his own government, Mr. Cass added his testimony in relation to he motive and seelings which actuated Mr.

Bulwer.
Mr. Cooper had no idea that his remarks requently prostituted, and evil articles were requently found in the papers, having a mischievous and irritating tendency, as there soft his own constituents best by uttering the independent extinctions. heart. He urged nothing indecorous in his re-marks, and would not withdraw a single word of what he had said, if he had to say it over

again.
Alter some further debate, the motion ato refor the matter to the committee on Comm

was agreed to.

Shocking Disaster!

A telegraphic despatch from Montgomery, Alabama, dated March 7th, says, the steamer Bridgeport, Dallas county, on her upward trip to Montgomery, at six o'clock, on Tuesday Where was the flag to remain? Where the eagle to sour-or was it to shrink and fall to of the United States Army, lost some \$250,000 Several Californians also lost their all. The boat was insured for \$20,000-she cost \$40,-

Destructive Fires.

An extensive fire broke out in Buffalo, on the 10th, destroying twenty or thirty buildouthern Convention. He was bound to be- ings, rendering thirty or more poor families

> On the same day St. Louis was visited by a severe fire. Soveral large stores, &c. were burnt. Loss estimated at \$150,000.

In Rossville, Ohio, on the same day, a range of slables was burnt, and twenty-one

NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1850 .- Late advices from Yucalan, report that the govern-ment troops had find a battle with the Indians, near Lebanos, in which the latter were detoated, losing 400 as prisoners, 600 muskets, and a quantity of money and pow muskets, and a quantity of money and powder. The ringleaders alterwards implored pardon of the Governor, and offered an unconditional surrencer of their forces. It is supposed that this will put an end to this long protracted war. Dates from the only of Mexico to the 19th have been received, but have contain nothing of importance.

Accold II Espasitor



Or The Apportionment Bill was up in the House, on Saturday, at Harrisburg, and amended so as to allow Dauphin county but

ne member.

Mr. Webster's speech. This great speech has undoubtedly caused utprise as well as pleasure. As a speech none ted Mr. Webster to say, and they have been deeply disappointed.

The speech has not so far been much disussed by the press. The N. Y. Tribune caresses decided non-concurrence with Mr Vebster's views, and the Philadelphia North Imegican thinks Mr. Webster has not fully net the great question.

The Compromise

ange a compromise of the slavery question, Bell, Cooper, Mangum, Dodge, Mason, Soule, Dickinson and Foote.

It strikes us, since Mr. Webster's speech hat Congress had botter promptly admit Cali fornia, and let the question of a territorial govrament lay over, as recommended by Presi-

An Essential Omission.

The Philadelphia North American expres he opinion that in his great speech Mr. Web although pronounced "uncalled for" by ster has entirely overlooked the main question, Messrs. Clay and Cass. We agree with a he great practical question, which is now the contemporary, that if there be a light Amerreal issue between the people of the two see | ican spirit now in the National Legislaturetions of the Union. The South demands that that is, if the disunion insanity has not utterslaveholders shall be allowed to carry slaves to ly destroyed or deadened it—we shall have California and New Mexico, or to a part of as we certainly ought to have, a bill for 1100. nem: there is an ultimatum of alternatives resented, either that such a right shall be coneded and secured to the South, generally, as egards the entire expanse of these territories or, that the territories shall be divided by some ompromise line, one of the portions to be specially set apart for the use of slavery. This i, in our opinion, the real practical point, the entre and nucleus, the gist and soul, of the controversy; and upon this point, after a most areful perusal of his whole speech, we cannot find that Mr. Webster has delivered his sentiments treely and at large, or that he has de-livered any sentiments at all. The omission is nents "freely and at large," or that he has demost strange and unfortunate one; but it is the House, on Wednesday last, in a strain still an omission; and the controversy remains xactly where it did. The South still demands; and Mr. Webster does not say whether the free reject a State merely because she does not states are right or wrong in refusing to yield tolerate Slavery? If no Southern man but the demand.

From Europe. The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax the latter boldly replied, "Il the Wilmot Pro, on Friday last, with two weeks later intelli- viso does pass I believe the people of North sence from Europe. The news is of no great Carolina will stand by the Union-Wilmot mportance. Free trade has only twenty-one Proviso or no Proviso !" of a majority in the English Commons, backed as it is, at the present time, by the whole patronage of the Government. The Greek eizure is involving England with the Conticline and coffee which has been much speculated in lately, was dull, with a tendency to decline in price.

Col. Benton at Home.

very question, and the threats of disunion.-They also agreed to make "Bentonism" a test vote on the Democratic candidates at the municipal election.

MICHIGAN ON THE ADMISSION OF CALL-FORMIA.—A resolution has passed both branches of the Legislature, instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Michigan to vote for the admession of California as a State of this confederacy, to be gov. erned by the Constitution which her people have elected to present for that purpose.

The House apportionment bill has sen amended so as to give Philadelphia but one. The proper ratio for a Senator is s a great outrage.

Mr. WEBSTER'S SPEECH is praised vey highly by the Washington Union. It gives nore satisfaction to the South than to Mr. Vebster's immediate constituents. The Bossurprise, and no little dissatisfaction among his friends here. Even the Atlas admits as much ty. s this."

IMPORTANT SLAVE DECISION .- The Supreme Court of Illinois, in a case recently before it, discharged a slave on the ground that the State law under which he was arrested, is a nullity, because it assumes to logislate upon a subject matter over which Congress has exclusive jurisdiction.

DEATH OF A BROTHER OF HENRY CLAY.-Henry Clay, the Rev. Porter Clay, died at the city of Camden, in Arkansas, on the 16th

Sir Henry Bulwer's Let ter.

The letter of the British Minister protesting against any increase of our duties on British fron, on the ground that it would produce a very disagreeable effect in England and which Senator Cooper of Pennsylvania so indignantly and severely denounced, on its presentation to the Senate, is as follows: BRITISH LEGATION, Washington, Jun. 3, 1850. Sir-It having been represented to Her Maj. sty's government that there is some idea on the part of the government of the U. States to increase the duties upon British iron imported into the United States, I have been instructed by Her Majesty's government to express to the United States government the hope that no addition will be mode to the duties imposed by the present tariff of the United States, which already weighs heavily upon British produc-tions, and I cannot but observe, for my own can fail to road it without a thrill of enjoy tent, that an augmentation of the duties on ment, but with thousands Mr. Webster's belief that slavery cannot exist in California, does not furnish a satisfactory equivalent for his acries of measures, been facilitating the commerce between the two constraints. not furnish a satisfactory equivalent for his more between the two countries, would produce the Wilmot Proviso. Slavery shall done a very disagreeable effect upon public onto be extended further, was what these expection in England.

I avail myself, &c., HENRY L. BULWER.

To Hon. J. M. Clayton. We commend this British letter to the attention of our locoloco friends in Cumberland county, and to their organ the Volunteer, which is so loudly denouncing our Representative Mr. Church, for proposing that the dutres on fereign iron should be increased. It is a great pity Mr. Bulwer's letter had not The resolution of Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, appeared sooner, so that Mr. Bonham might roviding for a committee of thirteen to ar- have embodied it in the resolutions of the recent convention! But as it comes too late van expected to pass the U.S. Senate yester- for that we suggest that the Volunteer have lay. It is said the committee, will be composed it printed, in an extra slip, and accompanied f Messrs. Clay, Webster, Berrien, Phelps, Casa, by an affectionate admonitory lecture from the members of the Convention, have it duly forwarded to Mr. Church, so that he may be restrained in his cruel design of doing tha, which would produce a "disagreeable effect"; in England 1

Mr. Bulwer's letter is certainly a curious affair, and notwithstanding our disinclination to say or do anything "disagreeable," we cannot regret Mr. Cooper's denuciation of it. posing additional duties on foreign iron run through both Houses of Congress, and approved and made the law of the land in two weeks. That is the way in which the 20vernment of the United States ought to reply to Sir. H. L. Bulwer's extraordinary commu-

A Noble Southern Whig. The name of Edward Stanley, of North Carolina, one of the noblest of Southern Whigs, has been familiar to ther Whigs of t replace with patriotism. Speaking of the admission of California, he said, ttare we to one votes for her admission I will." In reply to a Southern member who was very restless under the keen thrusts of Mr. Stanley.

The South at Lozgerheads.

On Tuesday last, in the Senate, the day after Mr. Calhoun's speech, Mr. Foote, who has alpental powers of Europe. France continues ways something to say or some explanation to inquiet, and some new change is daily ex- make, took occasion to dissent from the extreme pected. Breadstuffs has experienced a de- southern views entertained by Mr. Calhoun. -He gave it as his opinion that the whole di fficulty between the two sections could be at nicably settled in ten days by adopting his plan of submitting the question to a committee of theireen. No ame ment to the Constitution Sr. Louis, March 9.-A very large meeting said was necessary, as had been contended was held here last night. A series of resolutions were passed, approving of the course of Col. Benton in the United States Senate, and lina Senator! He denied that Mr. Calhoun was Col. Benton in the United States Senate, and his (Foote's) leader. He would brow-beat, repudiating Mr. Calhoun's speech on the sla. menace, threaten, insult or hector no man, and would allow no man to brow beat, mens ice, threaten, insult or hector him! He and the Senator differed, and his (Foote's) constitu ents would not sustain the position assumed by Cal-

Mr. Calhoun replied briefly, denying that he had ever proposed to be the leader of any .man or of any party. He did not profess to be long to any party-he spoke for himself only. Thus it will be seen that the disunionists are quaite as dissattsfied among themselves as they are with the north and the 'rest of mankind.'

VERY RIGHT .- Miss Charlotte Caushman, who is now playing in New Orleans, declined to perform on Sunday evening, at the County four Senators and Philadelphia city St. Charles Theatre. It seems that Sunday evening is considerably the bost business might and yet but one Senator is to be given. This making purposes.

Fossil Apes have been found in the principal strata of Western Europe, that is, in all those strata where the bones of mammalia are found. If man had existed when the speech of Mr. Webster has produced much these strata were formed, why have not his fosin irresistible that he is of an inferior av.tiqui.

> THE WOODWORTH PATENT .- The U. S. Senate Committee on, Patents has decided against the renewel of the Woodworth patent for a planing machine. This is a very important decision, in which a large number of persons are interested. .

The United States Supreme Court has adjourned to meet again on the first of April. The last surviving full brother of the Hon. The decision in the Wheeling Bridge case will be given at the next term.

the city of Camden, in Arkansas, on the 16th ultimo, in the 71st year of his age. It is said that, like his distinguished brother, he was, in all the attainments of education, self made.

FASTING DAYS.—Gov. Dana, of Maine, has appointed Thursday, April 4, as, a day of public fasting. The Governor of N. Hampshire has appointed the same day; and the Governor of Massachusetts Thursday, the 11th of April.

Okto.—The Legislature had, at the last dates, elected 15 Associato Judges of the county-courts, of whom 11 arc Whigs, and 4 Locofcook. Three President Judges were also elected, of whom 2 are Whigs and 1 a Loco.

Foot. Thomas Brown, of Florida, condemns the Nashville Convention as revolutioner in the tendency, and against the spirit for the letter, of the Constitution.

The editor, eithe N. O. Bulletin has redoived half a dezen pesches of this winter's growth.

Stiremans to Maine, and the sure and be purged before you use any means of increasing the circulation, or your life may be the forful. Now, go to bed; and which may be the forful. Now, go to bed; and which is made to the county of these warm drinks will answer, and which may be left in the morning let libration and this image.

Oktio.—The Legislature had, at the county-courts, of whom 11 arc Whigs, and 4 Locofcook. Three President Judges were also elected, of whom 2 are Whigs and 1 a Loco.

Foot. Thomas Brown, of Florida, condemns the Nashville Convention as revolutionary in the tendency, and against the spirit. If not the letter, of the Constitution.

The editor, eithe N. O. Bulletin has redoived half a dezen pesches of this winter's growth.

Sold in Carlisia at 25 cents per bar by CHARLES PARNITZ—by 8. Outlertson, shippenshirg; I. Shiremanstown; J. Coyle, Höguestoyn. CTBRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE A SURE

Later from California,

arrived at New York, bringing two weeks later news. About eight hundred thousand dollars in gold, lyla said, come by these arrivals, as feelight and in the hands of passengers. The Jover flow at Sacramento City was subsiding.—
The State Legislature was proceeding in its bushness at San Yose. San Francisco was still prospering. A number of brick buildings are going up; and give to the city a more substanctial a popurance than it before possessed. Some of the se buildings are really very elegant, and complete are really very elegant, and complete are really very elegant, and complete are really startling to those unaccustomed to "California rates."—
Rents. have not depreciated, yet there sacms to be a remarkable unanimity of opinion, that they must "come down." These has been a type great reduction in the price of lumber.—
Perh aps full one-half of the population of San Francisco live in tents. "Happy Valley," and John Huner (19) Perh aps full one-half of the population of San J Fran cisco live in tents. "Happy Valley," and the hills surrounding, are covered with these frail tonements, and as the occupants pay no j rent for the land upon which they locate their tents, they thus contrive to live quite economi-cally. Board and lodging can be obtained at 295 to 255 per week. selly. Board and lodg

The operations at the mines were continued with full average success. On the American River and its branches, as well as in the ravines and gulches in the mountains between them, those who work obtain \$5 to \$50 per day, when the weather will allow operations to be carried on. Gold is found in the high banks of the deigned to look for it in the dry season. It is believed there cannot be less than twenty thousand persons wintering in the mineral regions of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, and it is said general good health prevails.

The Pacific News says: "There is no evi-

dence yet of decrease in the product of gold or signs of its exhaustion, but it is still described as rough work. Large, however, as is the emigration, there is room for a hundred times the standard if the work. i ignation, there is room for a hundred times the number, if they only be of the right material."

Provisions are selling at comparatively low prices at the diggings. Flour by the quantity, is selling at 25 cents per pound. Pork from 37 c to 62c. Potatoes, readily command \$1 50 per pound. No other vegetables are to be obtained. On the Middle angle Starth Forks, the American miners' camps are abundantly supplied with vortigant.

American miners' camps are abundantly supplied with vortigant.

From the 12th day of April, 1849, to Jan.

The supplied with vortigant.

New Advertisements.

Found. ON Friday last in South Hanover street, GOLD PENCIL. The owner can have by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this advertisement.

Notice.

FEVILE business at Chesnut Grove Iron Works, will be conducted by Chas. Wharton, Jr. as agent for the subscriber, all notes, drafts and other paperspacessary in conducting the business will be signed Chas. Wharton, Jr. Agent. ess will be signed Chas. Wharton, Jr. Agent. March 13, 1850.* J BUCHANAN BOGGS. Notice.

TOTICE is hereby given that Leonyeard Wise of South Middleton township,
Cumberland county, did by deed dated the 7th
March, A. D. 1850, assign all his property;
real, personal and mixed to the subscriber who
resides in said township. All persons having
claims or domands against the said Leonard
Wise, are requested to make known the same
without delay, and those indebted to make payment to.

JACOB RITNER.

March 13, 1850. Assignee of Leonard Wise

New York Wiley
John W Clover (liq)
Schoch, Sons & Co
Jacob Heffelbougher

(hiq)
J W D Tilleland
John B Perry March 13, 1850. Assigned of Leonard Wise

Estate of Mary Fulton, dec'd.

Estate of Mary Fulton, acc d.

ETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Mary Fulton, late of Newton township.

Cumberland county, deceased, have been granted in due form of law to the subscriber, residing in Hopewell township, in said county. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims, gainst the same will present them for settlement to DAVID'S, RUNSHAW, Exce'r.

March 13, 1850* March 13, 1850*

Important to Millions.

Important to Millions.

Tiffe public are hereby notified that I have in purchased the right of introducing Henry I Flinchbaugh's Patent Soft-tightening Bush for mill spindles—for the counties of Adams, Franklin and Cumberland—and that I am prepared to introduce this improvement into all the mills of said counties, whose owners may desire the same. Any mill owner wishing to have this improvement, will be attended to by directing a laws to the subscriber residing near Chambers mprovement, will be attended to by directing a time to the subscriber, residing near Chambers-jurg, Pa. UPTON R. HENDERSON March 13, 1850—3t

Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereay given that I intend to apply at the next term of the court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a license to keep aftavern or public house in the house at present occupied as such by me in ower Allen township.
March 13, 1850. DAVID BROWN. We the undersigned citizens of the township We the undersigned citizens of the township of Lower Allen, in the country of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named David Brown, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room, and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers.

paccommodate the public and control of the public and travellers.

David Wise, W D Shoop, David Graybill, Jonathan Young Lowis H Wollet, William Willis, Franklin A M Leiderh deckerman, Jefferson Floyd, Isaac Goshart, J PHngram, David Mosley, Jacob Phiman, M. Bitner, David S McGuay, John Shireman, A L Catheart

CUMBERLAND AND PERRY HOTEL-

CUMBERLAND AND PERRY HOTEL.

Cartisle, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the chizens of Cumberland and Perry counties, and the public generally, that he has taken that large, new and commedious Hotel, on North Hanover street, Carlisle, known as the Cumberland and Perry Hotel, and recently kept by H W Orth. The house is a new and elegantly finished establishment, is pleasently situated, and is furnished with good bedding and other furniture, and his accommodations are such as to make it a convenient and desirable stopping place. His TABLE will be furnished with the choicest liquors. He has always on hand a large supply of FEED, suitable for all kinds of Cattle, and good FEEDING LOTS, with other accommodations which came to the control of th not full to render it a desirable stopping place or DROVERS. His STABLING is exten-

is guests, * Feb. 13, 1850.—6m, Furniture Sale.

Furniture Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th of March, 1850, will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, on Morth Linuwer street, in the borough of Carlislo, a general variety of FURNITURE, consisting of Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chaires, Bureaus and Carpeting, a first rate Parlor Stove, a Cooking Stove of the very best kind, two Clocks, a Copper Kettle, and other articles, too numerous to mention, of Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Clover Huller, and other articles. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A M, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

Feb 26.

ABEL KEENEY.

CAUTION

Mason's Challenge Blacking, de mand for the celebrated Mason's Challenge Blacking has induced numerous unprincipled persons to attempt an imitation of his box Label, varying it slightly, with a view to evade the law, but at the same timedesigned for impose upon the universal confidence of consumers, in favor of Mason's Blacking, and as the counter feit beats no resemblance to the original, except in the label, and has none of its good properties, should be careful to ask for 'Mason's Original Country Merchants, when ordering blacking, should be careful to ask for 'Mason's Original Challenge Blacking, which is sold by all respective fields the careful to ask for 'Mason's Original Challenge Blacking, which is sold by all respective fields (and the careful to ask for 'Mason's Original Challenge Blacking, which is sold by all respective fields (and the careful to ask for 'Mason's Original Challenge Blacking, which is sold by all respective fields (and the careful to ask for 'Mason's Original Challenge Blacking, which is sold by all respective fields (and the careful to ask for 'Mason's Original Challenge Blacking, which is sold by all respective fields (and the careful to ask for 'Mason's Original Challenge Blacking, which is sold by all respective fields (and the careful to ask for 'Mason's Original Challenge Blacking, which is sold by all respective fields (and the careful to ask for 'Mason's Original Challenge Blacking, which is sold by all respective fields (and the careful to ask for 'Mason's Original Challenge Blacking, which is sold by all respective fields (and the careful to ask for 'Mason's Original Challenge Blacking, which is sold by all respective fields (and the careful to ask for 'Mason's Original Challenge Blacking, which is sold by all respective fields (and the careful to ask for 'Mason's Original Challenge Blacking, which is sold by all respective fields (and the careful to ask for 'Mason's Original Challenge Blacking, and as the counter of the respective field to make the careful to ask for 'Mas Mason's Challenge Blacking.

NOTICE TO RETAL LERA.

California news comes, like the waters of the Sacramonto, in a perfect flood. The steam ships Georgia and the Empire City have both Worthington, Eaq. Mercantile Apr. Toiser, ione-cordinate of the several acts of A ssembly assistance with the several acts of A ssembly assistance.

S C'IA 10 000 Charles Ogilby
Charles Barnitz (liq.)
Ceorge W Hitner
A & W Bentz
Daniel Eckles (liq.) 7 00 -20 00 10 00 12 50 S W Haverstick (lig.) 10 00 10 00 George Foland (liq) C Inhoff Agt. (liq) S M Hoover T II Skiles John Keency Arnold & Levi N W Woods Agt Samuel Goldman Haller & Conner

7 00 7 00 7 00 Shippensburg John Tish James Gilliard S Kunkle

From the 12th day of Will, 1649, to Jan. 29 th, 1850, inclusive, 39,888 passengers arrived at San Francisco by sea; 1421 were females.— Ichn Fulwiler Agt they arrived in 805 vessels, 487 American, and Jacob Stayley (liq) Andrew G Miller

10 50 10 00 10 00 7 00 ,10 00 7 00 W M Watts D L Beelman Isaac D Cossell W A Weakle, (liq) Hopewell. Robert Elliott (lig) Wherry & Rhoads (lig) Frankford.

15 00 15 00 B Lackey & Co (liq) J B Lackey & J Sterner Agt

West Pennsborough 10 50 7 00 Christian Leas (liq) Josiah Hood, & Son 15 00 10 (x) Donaldson & Greet 7 00 7 00 James Greason & Co C Renninger 14 14

14 7 00 10 50 10 50

Charles Barnitz (liq) J W D Gilleland John B Perry Henry Snyder 10 00

13 13 14 13 7 00 15 00 10 00 7 00

lliams & Brothe J Mellison & Co (liq) Simond Arnold (liq) Ephraim Zug J L Reigle Henry Lons

7 00 10 00 7 00 10 50 wiler & Fells George Webber Miller & Myers!(liq) East Pennsborough Jacob Reninger (liq) Adam Eslinger

homns C Rheem (liq) G W Singisor Strock & Brandt 10 00 M&S Morrelt 7 00 · North Middleton Elios Light 7 00 New Cumberland. J K Boak (liq)
W S Prowell (liq)
John G Miller (liq) 10 50 7 00

15 13 Allen. A L Cathcart Mathias Bitner (ha)

Silver Spring. II W Mateer & Brother 10 00 John Reed Coyle & Sponsler Distillers. 12 50 Edward Showers, Carlisle Edward Showers, Carlisle
William Harkness, Allen
John Bowman
Robert Linn, Dickinson
Wm M Henderson, N Middleton
Robert Given, South Middleton
John M Good, Agt
M Beltzhoover, Monroe
GW & P A Ahl
M Coccer South mynton

7 00 10 00

12 50

10 50 15 00

8 00 10 00 5 60

Mr Coover, Southampton Robert Quigley, Hopewell for DROVERS. THE STABLING IS exceeding a few capable of accommodating about 76 head of horses. He has also about 200 acres of good pasture land for Cittle, which can be had or reasonable terms. In short no pains will be spared to render the utmost satisfaction to all his guests,

HENRY GLASS.

Henry Barniz, Carlisle William Alexander, "Andrew Harr

8 00 8 5 00 5 00 Beer, Oyster and Eating Houses George L Righter Carlisle Jacob Low
Samuel Spece Shippensburg 8
James Muloy Mechanicaburg 8
Relaiters of Patent Medicines. A L Cathcart Allen William Bratton Newville G W Singisor Monroe

A C Norton Cartisle Joseph O Banks E Ponnsboro Elijah Switzer, Daniel Rife Levi Snell CUMBERLAND COUNTY, SS.

Cumberland County, SS,

I do horeby certify that the foregoing is a correct list of the dealers in Merchandise, Patent Medicines, &c., in Cumberland county as returned to me by Josephson Worthington, Esq., Mercantile Appraiser. All persons returned and classified under the Act of 1849 relating to Distilleries, Breweries, Patent Hedicines, Enting Houses, &c., are notified to call and take out their respective Licenses on or before the first of April, and all Merchants and others returned and classified as above, will call and take out their License on or before the first of April, and all Merchants and others returned and classified as above, will call and take out their License on or before the first day of May, 1850.

WM. PORTER.

Tames s. mason & co.

Philadelphia

Oddar Ware.

UST received at the cheen Hardware store of the subscriber in East High Street, a complete assortiment of Tubes, Buckets, Churns, & c. Also Duponts Rife, and Blasting Powder, which will be sold very cheap by

Jan. 33d 1850.

HENRY SAXTON

Carlisle, Feb. 24, 1850.