

The Compromise Plan.

M. CLAY from the Committee of Thirteen, in the U. S. Senate, on the compromise of the slavery question, made report in that body on Wednesday of last week. The report is quite voluminous, occupying more space than we have room for in our columns this week.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN. First.—The committee are unanimously of opinion that new states may be formed out of Texas under the terms of the compact entered into by the United States in the resolutions of annexation, and that when they are so formed they have a clear and undoubted right to be admitted into the Union as equal states; but the committee do not think that any plan for the formation of new states out of Texas should be originated by Congress, but should be left to the people of Texas; also, that such new states should be admitted without any objection on account of the exclusion or permission of slavery.

Second.—In considering the question of the admission of California, a majority of the committee are of opinion that every irregularity in the proceeding antecedent to her application for admission into the Union should, in consideration of the many circumstances of her position, be overlooked, and recommend the passage of the bill reported by Mr. Douglas for her admission into the Union as a state. But the committee also think it quite as necessary, that territorial government should be furnished for the territories of Utah and New Mexico. They had been abandoned, were inhabited by a mixed and unusually varied population, and were equally as deserving of proper governments, and should have them speedily. They were unfit at present for state governments, and the committee recommended that the bill for the admission of California, and the bill providing territorial governments, be incorporated in one measure, and passed together as one measure. They also recommend that the bills be passed without the Wilnot proviso being attached to the territories. They considered the Wilnot proviso as applied to these territories a mere abstraction.

Third.—The committee report as an additional section to the California and territorial bill, a provision determining the boundaries of New Mexico and Texas as follows: The boundaries of Texas shall be the Rio Grande, up to a point 20 miles North El Paso del Norte—thence the line shall run due North along the one hundred parallel of long. till it strikes Red River, and this line of long. shall be the Eastern boundary of New Mexico.—This line includes within New Mexico the town of Santa Fe, and a large portion of the disputed territory, for which the bill proposes to pay—millions of dollars in stocks, at half yearly interest, the principal to be paid at the end of 14 years. It is supposed that the sum agreed upon will be from six to ten millions.

Fourth.—The committee reported a section to be added to Mr. Mason's bill, in relation to fugitive slaves, provides that every master, before he go into another state to recover his slave, shall go before some competent tribunal and establish the fact of the elopement of property, and of the description of slave, and with these facts, attested by a competent record, and upon presenting them to an officer, the slave shall be delivered up to him. Also that if the slave declares his freedom he shall have a trial for his freedom on return to the state from whence he had escaped.

Fifth.—That slavery ought not to be abolished in the District of Columbia. Sixth.—The majority of the committee report a bill for the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, upon the model of the law lately enforced in Maryland. [The report is very voluminous, and occupied more than an hour in the reading.] Mr. CLAY moved to make the bill the special order for to-morrow, Thursday. He objected that bills take regular place on calendar. The report should be printed. Mr. Foote said that if the report be laid on the table till to-morrow, that would obviate the difficulty. Mr. TURNER.—No, it won't obviate the difficulty. Mr. CLEMENS gave notice of an amendment—to come in at the end of the bill for admission of California—that the line of 36 30 shall be the Southern boundary of the state of California. He asked that the California and territorial bills be ordered to be printed. Mr. CLAY moved to print the bill for the suppression of the slave trade. Mr. PHELPS, one of the committee, said he had not agreed with the committee, except on the conclusion to be drawn from the resolutions of annexation of Texas. Mr. MASON, one of the committee, said that he was so unfortunate as to differ from the committee, upon nearly all questions reported upon by it. Mr. COOPER said that he agreed with

the committee, upon several points, but differed on several, particularly with the reasons and argument of the report.

Mr. DOWNS, one of the committee, expressed his dissent from the report on all the grounds, particularly upon admitting California with her present boundary.

Mr. BERRIEN, one of the committee, differed from the report of the committee on nearly all the points. He could not consent to admitting California with her present boundaries, or with two representatives in the House of Representatives.

Mr. MANGUM, one of the committee, said he differed from the result of the committee on the number of inhabitants to be admitted, and that there was an imperative necessity for a state government.

Mr. CLAY denied the justice of pointing on a report before its contents were known perfectly.

Mr. BORLAND opposed the whole affair.

Mr. HATE hoped the South would stand firm in its opposition, but he was very much afraid the opposition was a mere feint.

Mr. HOUTEN advocated the motion to print, was in favor of compromise and union, and wanted to read the report before he made up his mind.

Mr. CASS said the report should be examined before it was condemned.—He would support it as a whole measure.

Mr. DICKINSON said that he was in favor of printing the report. As a whole measure the matter had his hearty concurrence. He had assented to the report, though the reasoning was not his own. He had assented to the conclusion of the report to which the committee had arrived, though he would have drawn the reasons differently; he would support the bills reported because of the circumstances, while he was free to admit they were very different from what he would have drawn himself.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS said he was willing the report should be printed, but he was prepared to vote against it.

Mr. BRIGHT said he would support the measure as a whole, but if it could not be carried he would go for the admission of California at the earliest moment.

The bill and report were then ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Further news from California.

Since our last publication there have been three arrivals from California, bringing large consignments of gold dust, estimated in the aggregate at nearly two millions, and intelligence of some what important and stirring character. It seems that the State authorities there have been putting up some extraordinary capers—such as taking possession of the Custom House, seizing the Revenues collected by the Custom officers of the General Government, and other acts of aggression and nullification, that can never be tolerated, and may possibly end in a serious conflict between the General and State authorities. We have no doubt but that the delay of Congress to act upon the application of California for admission into the Union as a State has operated very injuriously upon her people; but we can see no justification in this for such acts of violence and fury as here described. The State authorities should have manifested some little confidence in the eventual justice and magnanimity of the General Government.—Such acts on the part of an individual State, showing so much of violence against all the other members of the Confederacy, can never be tolerated, no matter what may be the circumstances under which they are perpetrated. But whatever course the President may feel called upon to pursue to vindicate the dignity of the General Government in the premises, (and we have no doubt that his conduct will be characterized with great forbearance,) these unpleasant facts constitute another important reason for early and decided action upon all the questions involved in the admission of the State into the Union.

FATHER MEEK.—This rampant representative of Centre county, a sort of local preacher he believe, recently gave another exhibition of his political sanctity, which is thus described in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. "Of course, you have often heard of Father Meek, the representative from Centre. This gentleman takes considerable credit to himself as being the author of a rule which opens the House of Representatives with morning prayer. Mr. Meek is occasionally called upon to officiate in the performance of this salutary practice, and yesterday introduced an appeal to Divine Providence that 'the present session of the Legislature may be brought to a speedy close.'" An hour or two after, a resolution was introduced by a whig member (Mr. Killinger) fixing an early day for adjournment, and Father Meek voted against it! So you see we have lots of precious fun—if it be at the sacrifice of old fashioned consistency."

CONVENTION OF WOMEN.—Some four or five hundred ladies held a convention at Salem, Columbia county, Ohio, on the 19th ult., for the purpose of taking measures to advance their "rights." A series of strong resolutions were adopted, as well as an address to the Constitution Reform Convention, praying the insertion of a provision granting to women the right of suffrage and other political and legal rights guaranteed to men. The subjects were debated with much spirit.

The Whig Members and the Apportionment Bill.

We have received in an extra from the Pennsylvania Telegraph, an address from the Whig members of the House of Representatives to the people of the State, stating the reasons which impelled them to vote for the Apportionment Bill, as it was reported from the committee of conference, containing, as they believe, unjust and unequal provisions, giving as does, certain opposition districts great advantages, while it deprives certain Whig districts of such representation as they are in justice entitled to. They say:—

"The Democratic districts of Berks, York, and Cumberland have a representation greater than in justice they could claim while the Whig counties of Union, Allegheny, Butler, &c., are deprived of three members of the House, which, by a fair and just apportionment, they would have. The Senatorial districts of Chester and Delaware, and of Montgomery are obnoxious to the charge of gross inequality and injustice. The county of Chester alone has more than a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to a Senator. Yet the strong Whig county of Delaware, with a taxable population of over five thousand is attached to her, whilst Montgomery, which also borders on Delaware, without a sufficient number of taxables is, by this bill, given a Senator.

"The opposition party resisted every attempt to unite Montgomery, and Delaware. The uniting of Indiana, Armstrong and Clarion in one Senatorial district is another feature of the bill, which in its political aspect, is peculiarly obnoxious to us as Whigs, and we made every effort to form a district which would have been less objectionable to the people of the district, but without success."

But, without enumerating further inequalities in the bill, they proceed to state the embarrassments and difficulties with which they were surrounded, one of the principal of which was a desire on the part of some of the more desperate of the opposition—after Governor Johnston had vetoed the first bill passed—that the Legislature should adjourn without passing any apportionment bill, a course which would have been fraught with the most dangerous consequences. In this state of things, and contending for the rights of their constituents against the designs of a powerful and unscrupulous majority, it became necessary, in meeting their obligations to the constitution, to accept the best bill that could, under the circumstances, be obtained. The address thus concludes:—

"Under a full sense of the responsibility we have assumed by voting for a bill which we believe has done great injustice to our party, and has obliged some of us most unwillingly to sacrifice the feelings of our own peculiar districts, to subserve the great interests of the party throughout the State, and to protect our common constituency against the inroad of a torrent of revolutionary disorder, fatal to their peace and security, we throw ourselves upon a constitution-supporting and law-abiding constituency for judgment and support, believing that they will appreciate our motives in voting for a bill, certainly not such a one as we wished, but the result of a compromise—and probably the best under the circumstances that could be obtained."

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. Horrible Outrage.

Yesterday we heard the particulars of one of the most horrible outrages, ever perpetrated in a civilized community.—The facts are briefly these:

Five men, employed in different capacities on the Columbia Railroad, encountered a poor half-bred female, on Monday afternoon, on their train of cars, upon their upward trip to Columbia. It was after dark when they reached the place, and the woman was conducted to the engine house, where she was made the victim of the most brutal treatment. Not content with this proceedings, the poor creature was covered with tar and oil, and then fire communicated to her person. The wretched fiends then left her in this condition, but her screams, which were most appalling, soon brought several boatmen to her assistance, who did everything in their power to relieve her sufferings. Our heart sickens at the recital of such an unheard of outrage, and we shall briefly add that four of the villains were pursued, arrested and securely lodged in the Lancaster jail. The fifth, Barclay Williamson, was pursued to this city, and arrested on Thursday. He was taken to the Spring Garden lock-up, and yesterday removed to Lancaster county. He denies having taken part in the outrage, but informs police officer Keyser that he was an eye witness. One other is still at large.—The name of one of the four arrested is John Rotz, a resident of Spring Garden. We have since learned that the unfortunate woman, who is said to have been a resident of Philadelphia, expired at Columbia on Thursday evening, from the injuries received.

Runaway Apprentice.

RUN away from the subscriber, residing in Walker township, Huntingdon co., about 2 years since, JOHN HANSON, an indentured apprentice to the farming business. Said apprentice was a colored boy, and the public are cautioned against harboring or trusting him on any account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. May 21, 1850.—J. JOHN LEWIS.

SETTLE UP.

All accounts on the old books of J. SAXTON, and also of J. & W. Saxton, standing for six months or more, must be settled up immediately. May 7, 1850.

NEFF & MILLER, SURGEON DENTISTS.

OFFICE hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 6 P. M. S. W. Corner of Hill and Montgomery streets. May 7, 1850.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING AND PAPER HANGING.

SAMUEL G. BAKER, DESPERATELY informs the public that he has commenced the above business in the Borough of Huntingdon. He is located one door east of the Post Office, where he will be pleased to attend to the calls of all who may wish to employ his services in any branch of his business. May 7, 1850.—3m.

CASH SYSTEM!

Goods Reduced to 20 per Cent! The Latest Arrival of the most Fashionable Goods, at the Cheap Store of J. & W. SAXTON.

J. & W. SAXTON inform the public that they have just received a splendid assortment of the most fashionable Goods, consisting of every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, and Dry Goods of all kinds. Also a fresh and superior assortment of Groceries, Bonnets, Hats and Caps, Boots & Shoes, Queensware, Glassware, Cedarware, Baskets, and every kind of goods usually kept in the most extensive stores. Having purchased their goods low, they are determined to sell them very cheap, at only 20 per cent. Their old stock of Goods will be sold at cost. May 7, 1850.

China Cape shawls, just received at J. & W. SAXTON'S Store. May 7, 1850.

MORE FIP SUGAR.—A superior article of FIP SUGAR just received at J. & W. SAXTON'S store. May 7, 1850.

An assortment of Pittsburg Glassware just received by J. & W. SAXTON.

COFFEE at 12 1/2 cents.—An excellent article just received and for sale at J. & W. SAXTON'S store. May 7, 1850.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR Groceries & Confectionaries.

JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM, HAS just received a choice stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, &c. He respectfully invites his customers and the public generally to call and examine his assortment. Huntingdon, April 23, 1850.

Dried Beef and Cheese, Confectionary

OF ALL KINDS—a fresh supply now on hand and for sale at CUNNINGHAM'S. ALL kinds of Spices for sale at CUNNINGHAM'S Grocery and Confectionary.

A Variety of Articles,

TOO numerous to mention, for sale at CUNNINGHAM'S Confectionary and Grocery Head Quarters.

Coffee, Teas and Sugars.

A FRESH supply just opened and for sale at CUNNINGHAM'S Grocery and Confectionary.

FIP SUGAR.—Elegant FIP Sugar for sale by J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

Jacob Africa's Estate.

THE undersigned, Administrators of JACOB AFRICA, dec'd., hereby give notice that he has left the books and accounts belonging to the estate in the hands of Daniel Africa, Esq., for settlement. Persons having settlements to make are therefore requested to call upon him on or before the 1st day of July next. W. S. AFRICA. A. J. AFRICA. May 7, 1850.

SHERIFFALTY.

At the request of many friends, I have been induced to announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing fall election; subject, however, to the decision of the County Convention, to be held in August next. I pledge myself, if nominated and elected, to discharge the duties of the office impartially and honestly, to the best of my ability. BENJAMIN F. GLASGOW. Union township, April 30, 1850.

GREAT NEWS!

THE People, both in town and country, will be delighted to learn that DORSEY & MAGUIRE have just received from the Eastern cities, a splendid assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they are offering, as usual, at most astonishing LOW PRICES. Their stock comprises everything that the wants of the People require, and is made up, in part, of the most extensive variety of all the various styles, selected to suit all tastes, of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c.

We neither wish to boast or deceive, in regard to the superior quality or the low prices of our goods, and hence invite the public to large to call and examine for themselves. It will give us pleasure at all times to show our goods. Thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage. DORSEY & MAGUIRE. Huntingdon, April 2, 1850.

DANIEL AFRICA, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

OFFICE IN MARKET STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA. April 30, 1850.

CUTLERY.

A SPLENDID assortment of the finest knives and scissors manufactured by Rodgers and Wostenholm, for sale by NEFF & MILLER. April 2, 1850.

Greatest Variety in Town at the GENERAL DEPOT, LOUIS SCHNEIDER

HAS just laid in a very heavy stock of all kinds of Groceries and Confectionaries, &c., which he invites his old customers and the public generally to examine. His stock of Goods is very large, consisting of every variety to suit the wants of the people. Huntingdon, April 23d, 1850.

All Kinds of Groceries.

COFFEE, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Chocolate, a fresh supply just received at SCHNEIDER'S General Depot.

Confectionary.

A GREAT variety of choice Confectionary for sale at SCHNEIDER'S.

Fresh Bread and Cakes

OF all kinds always on hand at the Bakery of LOUIS SCHNEIDER.

Sperm and Tallow Candles, and Soap on hand and for sale at SCHNEIDER'S General Depot.

Superior Brand Segars

OF various kinds just received and for sale at LOUIS SCHNEIDER'S.

Spices of all Kinds

FOR sale at SCHNEIDER'S Confectionary and Grocery Depot.

Cheese and Crackers

FOR sale at SCHNEIDER'S Confectionary and Grocery Depot.

Raisins at 12 1/2 cts. per pound.

A GOOD article of Raisins at 12 1/2 cts. per lb. for sale at SCHNEIDER'S.

VINEGAR.

A SUPERIOR article of Vinegar for sale at SCHNEIDER'S.

Fluid, and Fluid Lamps.

SUPERIOR Fluid, and Fluid Lamps received and for sale by LOUIS SCHNEIDER.

BRANDY.—Superior Brandy, in bottles, for sale by LOUIS SCHNEIDER.

WINE.—Port and Madeira Wine, of superior quality, in bottles, for sale by LOUIS SCHNEIDER.

Fruit and Nuts

Of all kinds, for sale at SCHNEIDER'S.

THOMAS READ, JR. DEALER IN Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c.

No. 55 NORTH THIRD STREET, below ARCH, PHILADELPHIA.

Watches and Jewellery of every description neatly repaired and warranted.

His friends and the public generally, visiting Philadelphia, are invited to give him a call, as he feels confident that he can furnish articles in his line of such quality and price as will give universal satisfaction.—The trade will be supplied with Watches, Jewellery, &c., as cheap as they can be procured elsewhere. Philadelphia, April 23, 1850.

SOMETHING NEW!

John Marks in the Field.

The subscriber has opened a very neat GROCERY and CONFECTIONARY in the East end of the Exchange Hotel, Market Square, Huntingdon, in the room formerly occupied by Neff and Miller as a Jewelry Store, where articles in his line can be had cheap for cash or country produce. His stock consists of

Coffee of different qualities, Tea, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black, Sugar, from 64 to 11 cts per lb. Chocolate, Sweet Spiced. Tobacco, Snuff and Segars. Corn brooms and Whitewash Brushes, Best Table and Baking Molasses, Soap, Fancy and Rosin, Candles, Mould and Sperm. Rice and Starch. Twine and Candle Wick, Congress Lemon and Oranges, Fancy and side Combs, Bath Brick.

Table Salt, and a general assortment of CANS, RAISINS, NUTS and CANDIES, all of which I am prepared to sell at a very small profit. JOHN MARKS. April 23d, 1850.—3m.

SILVERWARE.

TABLE, tea and salt spoons, butter and fruit knives, sugar tongs, forks and purse clasps made of coin, for sale by NEFF & MILLER. April 2, 1850.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers upon the estate of PERIN DECKER, of West township deceased. All persons having claims will present them duly authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make payment to NICHOLAS C. DECKER, MARY DECKER, Administrators. April 23d 1850.

Farmers of Huntingdon County.

PENNOCK'S Patent Seed Planters, for Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats, the best machine of the kind now in use, kept constantly for sale at the Red Warehouse, Huntingdon, These Planters will save 15 per cent in labor, and 20 per cent in grain over the old method of Harrowing. Also Self-Sharpening Plows and Corn Shellers of the latest and most improved style. GEORGE HARTLEY. April 23d, 1850.—3m.—pd.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The undersigned, heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Irvine and Marks, was dissolved on March 5th, by mutual consent. JNO. IRVINE. JOHN J. MARKS. Petersburg April 16th, 1850.—3t. pd.

100 CLOCKS

OF every description, from \$1 to \$100, received and for sale by NEFF & MILLER. April 2, 1850.

WALL AND CAP PAPER

Of superior quality, just received and for sale at the Book Store of H. W. SMITH. April 23, 1850.

WATCH, JEWELRY, and VARIETY STORE.

WE take this method of informing our friends and the public generally, that owing to an increase of business we have removed our Watch, Jewelry, and Variety Store, to the large room on the corner of Hill and streets, formerly occupied by Col. D. Buoy as a Watch and Jewelry Store. We have just returned from the eastern cities with a very large and handsome assortment of

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware, Cutlery, Fire arms, Musical Instruments, Stationery, Perfumery, Candelabras, and Fancy Articles. Notwithstanding these articles now demand a higher price in the eastern market than formerly, we have purchased our goods remarkably low, and are determined to sell Cheap. NEFF & MILLER. N. B.—The highest prices paid in Cash for old gold and silver. April 2, 1850.

To Farmers and Men of Business.

THE subscriber offers, at the lowest rates, in any quantity to suit purchasers. GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO. A variety of SPEARM, WHALE, LARD, AND TANNER'S OILS. Manufacturers, Tanners, Farmers, Dealers and Consumers, are invited to call. GEO. W. RIDGWAY. No. 87 North Wharves, the first OIL STORE, below Race street, Philadelphia. April 9, 1850.—2m.

CENTRAL CLOTHING DEPOT.

JACOB SNYDER. Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his establishment to the room recently occupied by T. K. Stoughton, opposite the store of T. Read & Son, where, in addition to his former stock, he has just received the most elegant assortment of

Clothing for Men and Boys ever brought to the borough of Huntingdon! His stock consists in part of Dress and Frock COATS, a variety of PAJAMA, and VESTS, of every quality and price; Shirts, flannel shirts and drawers, cravats, &c., &c. Having considerable knowledge of the wants of the People, and being experienced in the quality and make of Clothing, he can confidently assure the public that the material is not only good but that his stock of clothing is well made up, in the most fashionable style. Having purchased low, he is determined to sell at such prices as will cause the people generally to hail his store as a

Cheap Clothing Depot! Every body, in town and country, are invited to call and examine his truly SUPERIOR GOODS. N. B.—Clothing will be made up for customers as heretofore, in the best style and shortest notice. Huntingdon, April 9, 1850.

MILWOOD ACADEMY.

A Boarding School for Young Men. SHADE GAP, HUNTINGDON CO. PA.

Rev. J. Y. McGinnes, A. M., and J. H. W. McGinnes, A. M. Principals.

The Summer session will commence on the 23d of April, and continue five months. The course of instruction embraces all the branches necessary to prepare young men, either for the higher classes in College, or for the studies of a profession and the active business of life. The Academy building is new, commodious, and in every way adapted to the accommodation of a large number of boarders. The location is distinguished for its healthfulness and the moral and religious character of the surrounding community. It is easy of access, being on the stage route connecting Chambersburg with the Central Rail Road at Drake's Ferry.

TERMS FOR SESSION:—For Orthography, Reading and Writing, \$5; Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Physiology, Chemistry, &c., \$8; Mathematics, Greek and Latin languages, \$12; French and German each \$5. Boarding, exclusive of fuel and light, \$1.25 per week. For reference or further particulars address JAMES Y. M'GINNES. Shade Gap, April 16, 1850.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY AND TIN SHOP.

HAVING purchased the stock of said Foundry, I am prepared to do all kinds of work, such as Machine, Forge and Mill Castings; STOVES—Air-Tight, Coal and Wood Parlor Stoves, Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves of superior pattern; Wood and Coal Stoves of all kinds; Wagon Boxes; Hollow Ware, &c. too numerous to mention; and all kinds of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron work, made to order, and kept on hand. Spouting at 12 cents per foot, Copper Pumps, &c. Old metal taken in exchange—also all kinds of produce. Alexandria, April 23d, 1850.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

FOR the Intellectual and Moral training of young persons and children of both sexes, kept by J. A. HALL, in the new Academy building, Huntingdon, Pa. The spring session will commence on MONDAY, the 22d DAY OF APRIL INST. For particulars apply to the Teacher. J. A. HALL.

Rev. J. Moore, A. P. Wilson, J. S. Stewart, R. M. Allister, Esq.; Messrs. D. M. Murtice, W. B. Zeigler and J. N. Frowley; Judge Gwinn, Hon. George Taylor, Col. James Clark and Dr. M. A. Henderson. April 2d, 1850.