THE EXAMINER;

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EIX COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS. PAUL SEYMOUR, PERLICHER.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. Mr. Smart's Speech ON THE TITLE OF THE SLAVEHOLDERS TO

THE NEW TERRITORIES. the subject of the claim made by the slave-

holding class to the territories lately acquired from Mexico. I make some extracts which command universal attention, Mr. Smart thus disposes of that distinguished champion of ecution rights, Mr. Yulee:

"Assertious have been constantly made by southern statesmen and presses in favor of extending slavery, that the south have furnished the largest number of men by a great deal .-

"The north may dispute for the proprietor-ship of dirty screes in Mexico, if she pleases, when the south has given five to one of soldiers for fighting the battles that won the territories. The fact is known, that the south contributed more than her quota to the acquisition of

These assertions are entirely incorrect. I shall be able to show, that the free States have intributed their full share of personal service in the late war; that the blood and treasure of all the results of the war as that of the slave miles.

I take the liberty to present some facts obampliance with a resolution introduced into the House by myself on the 20th of December

The regular army in the war with Mexico. ice January 1st, 1846, is as follows:

AN INTOIT MEDICE -	CORNELL ST	The state of the s	
From Free States.		From Slave States.	
Maine, New Hampshi Vermout, Massachusetts Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey.	672 re, 299 391 1499 183 231 8650 440	Delaware, Maryland, Dist. Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama,	1165
Pennsylvania, Obio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan,	4336 2321 1478 1405 293 517 821	Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkausas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina,	1260 229 251 1099 1928 1133 310
Trans.	231,5438	100	

Total, The strength of the army in service January , 1846, was 7,481. Documents from the War epartment show that three-fourths of this number were from the free States. The whole strength of the regular army from the free and slave States was, therefore, as follows:

Enlisted since January 1, 1846, from-Free States. 5,610 Enlisted since January 1, 1846, from-1,871 The strength of the volunteer force I have

obtained from a report made to this House, April 8, 1848, by the Secretary of War. Here Volunteers for the war from 178 companies.

Twelve months' men from 121 Free States. - -299 companies. Volunteers for the war from Twelve months' men from

Free States, - -

rom the slave States 37,910 volunteers, includ-

services the President and Secretary of the contingent fund, at seven dollars and a half Navy have frequently expressed the highest a column. appreciation, and of which Mr. Mason says in one place, that "they were rendered in a most inhospitable climate, and in the but by the silent ravages of disease."

"To what section of the Union did a great

Naval officers from the free States, Naval officers from the slave States, Marines from the free States, Marines from the slave States, 155 The number of seamen who served on the

Gulf and Pacific coasts during the war, amounted to 7,000. Calculating upon data suggested by the Secretary of the Navy, there were of

From the free States, From the slave States,	5,833
Total officers, seamen and marines-	
From the free States, From the slave States,	7,619
This statement must be received	with one

ersons (officers and men) of foreign birth in-I have been informed that they are generally

degular army from the free States,

only intend to say that their brief term of sice rendered it impossible for them to perform a great deal towards the results of the war."

Mr. Smart then dwells a moment upon the character of the war, showing it to have been undertaken to defend and to complete the act of the annexation of Texas. He as one of the acquisitions of the war, and

"By this joint effort of our arres we have secured to the use of the nation 9:23,078 square miles of land, embraced in the territory of Texas, New Mexico, and California. I regard the territories of Texas, New Mexico, and Califor-Our Washington correspondent furnishes mia, as one acquisition—and all equally the results of the war. Texas consented to be annexed to the United States in 1845, by "joint resolutions." in correlations. Maine, in the House of Representatives, on would defend her from an impending and mena-

"All must agree, as free laborers will not settle upon slave territory, that the free States, having contributed their share of men and money towards the acquisition of Texas, New Mexico, and California, are entitled to their ac Mexico, and California, are cutitied to their acquisition, as free territory, according to their population. How, their, Mr. Castraan, does the account now stand? Texas, embraces a suttle operations of these laws, which occurring, there was but little diminution of the perficies of 397,000 square miles, assuming the boundary fixed by the laws of Texas. California and New Mexico amount to 526,078 square relate. Upon this point I ask gentlemen to look at this extraordinary language, lately made use of by a gentleman in the United States Senate, (Mr. Now, the nonnlation of the feature of the several tracts is, as I have already stated, 923,078 square miles. Now, the population of the free States amount to about 12,193,000, and that of the slave States to 8,553,000. Provided the soil of Texas, New Mexico, and California is of equal value, and that the whole people of the South are interested in slavery, a division according to popula tion would require that 554,513 square miles should be free territory. Give Texas the line she has assumed, and extend slavery no further, and the slaveholding population will have much more than their proportion of the whole territory. You give for purposes of entire freedom a the late war; that the blood and treasure of 526,078 square miles, and leave for slavery within the limits of Texas 396,000 square

be left. Mr. Smart refers to the recent an allegation of crime. statement from the land office, relative to the location of soldiers' warrants, which I late this disgraceful transaction, and we greatest clog to its prosperity. All the cannot well omit. Here it is, with his would fain conceal it from the world, did speeches were full of a spirit of hopeful cannot well omit. Here it is, with his would fain conceal it from the world, did comments:

"In corroboration of this statement, I ask attention to the location of land warrants by the soldiers who served in the Mexican war, agreeably to a report of the War Department.

	PREE STA	TES.		
	Warrants for		Total No. of	
	160 acres.	40 acres.	acres.	
Ohio.	201	8	32,480	
Indiana,	808	26	130,329	
Illinois,	2,980	284	408,160	
Michigan,	87	-	13,930	
Wisconsin,	3,534	597	589,310	
Iowa,	1,062	35	257,600	
		-		
	9,212 947	947	1,511,800	
Tot. f. States,	10,159			
	LAVEHOLDING	STATES.		
Missouri,	937	26	150,960	
Alabama,	40	76	9,520	

Mississippi, Louisians, Arkansas, 000 267 000 Tot. sla. States, 1,848 Total acres located,

Here is the whole number of warrants taken gress. Here are nearly 12,000 soldiers, who into the District, might be pursued without the motives of those who regard the removal have practically declared for free soil, six to one! detriment to the present proprietors, and of slavery as a subject whose importance Only about 1,700 soldiers have taken land in slave States. More than 1,700 of these 12,000 men must have belonged to the south. Thousands of southern men must have taken

space. No speech that has been spoken tive to virtue and industry, and shut out from in either House will have a better effect many of the sources of light and knowthan this one. The argument is as plain ledge, has an evident tendency to corrupt and direct as the figures and facts on which the morals of the people, and to damp the they stand, and which are given by the side spirit of enterprise, by accustoming the States. Now, let us suppose the volunteer com- of them. I learn that twenty thousand rising generation to look with contempt panies to average ninety men each: this would copies of it have already been ordered by upon honest labor, and to depend for supgive from the free States 26,910 volunteers, and members for distribution among their con- port too much upon the labor of others .stituents. Such speeches do not need the It prevents a useful and industrious class of patronage of the government to bring them people from settling among us, by render-Mr. Smart then proceeds to analyse the naval forces employed in the war, of whose read as if published at the expense of the rious to the laboring class of whites.

> From the National Era. Mr. Dix, in his excellent remarks in the Sen-

the enemy in the honorable conflict of arms. New York resolutions, thus referred to some and prodigal.

anjority of these men belong, whose services ago, this traffic was presented by the grand jury are thus eloquently spoken of? I ask attention, of the city of Alexandria, as a grievance which the surrounding country, with the prosion, in saswer to my resolution, which em- oke, in 1816, introduced a resolution to inquire traced a call upon him, as well as upon the Sec- whether such traffic existed. He pronounced etary of War. According to that report, the it to be illegal and inhuman, and the object of location, but blessed with a free and indusaval strength from the free and slaveholding his resolution was to adopt the necessary mea- trious population. ections of the Union, which took part in the sures for its suppression. I understand, too, that the inhabitants of this city have presented it as a grievance before their judicial tribunal, and that the court replied that there was no tion of your honorable body, and that a authority to interfere without an act of Con- law of Congress may be enacted, declaring petition here, or a memorial, from the inhabipraying for the gradual abolition of slavery .-This memorial was presented in 1828, and I will read it for the purpose of showing that the resolution of the Legislature of New York, which is pronounced to be insulting, has not for their prison fees or maintenances may gone so far as the resolution of the inhabitants be repealed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America

We, the undersigned, citizens of the counties of Washington and Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, beg leave to call gers, or travellers, from bringing and lizens of the north. At all events, they are the attention of your honorable body to an the attention of your honorable body to an entally from the non-slaveholding countries. evil of serious magnitude, which greatly from the non-slaveholding countries. evil of serious magnitude, which greatly fine, sir, to devote one moment to a restulation. The whole force in the war with dice, was as follows:

This, sir, is a petition of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia. It was signed by one thousand and sixty persons. I counted the names and sixty persons. I counted the names and believe that is the correct number. It contains the names of some of the mandatal firesponsible.

This, sir, is a petition of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia. It was signed by one thousand and sixty persons. I counted the names and believe that is the correct number. It contains the names of some of the mandation is not at all responsible.

This, sir, is a petition of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia. It was signed by one thousand and sixty persons. I counted the names and believe that is the correct number. It contains the names of some of the mandation. The white we attach no blame to the slaveholder, as such, and have no sympathy with the fantic feeling manifested by a portion of the one who appeared one thousand and sixty persons. I counted the names, and believe that is the correct number. It contains the names of some of the mandation. The white we attach no blame to the slaveholder, as such, and have no sympathy with the fantic feeling manifested by a portion of the one who appeared to have ourselves one the first of Columbia. It was signed by one thousand and sixty persons. I counted the names and believe that is the carried from our fathers, our interest, and our duty, to deliver ourselves one the first of columbia. It was signed by one thousand and sixty persons. I counted the names are followed.

The existence of which is not all responsible.

This, sir, is a petition of the inhabitants of the carried from our fathers are form our fathers, by any plan which shall be reasonable, constitution Fenerally from the non-slaveholding countries. evil of serious magnitude, which greatly

make free from the free States, Moral factor from the free States, Moral factor from the free States, and the laws of the United States, States, I for the laws of the United States, I for the laws States, I for the laws of the United States, I for the United States, I for the laws of the United States, I for the United States,

are broken forever.

Nor is this traffic confined to those who are legally slaves for life. Some who are entitled to freedom, and many who have a limited time to serve, are sold into unconditional slavery; and, owing to the defecregards, most justly and rationally, Texas tiveness of our laws, they are generally carried out of the District before the necessary steps can be taken for their release.

We behold these scenes continually inability to prevent them. The people of this District have, within themselves, no means of legislative redress; and we therefore appeal to your honorable body, as the only one invested by the American Constitution with the power to relieve us,

Nor is it only from the rapacity of slave traders that the colored race in this Diswhich govern us, sanction and direct in certain cases, a procedure that we believe red during the last summer, we will briefly large collection.

entitled to freedom, was taken up as a runaway slave, and lodged in the jail of Wash. ment of his jail fees, and sold as a slave he was soon after shipped at Alexandria for was made by some benevolent individuals I cannot quote the whole of this truly to freedom could be investigated, but their consideration to the people of the State. take the interty to produce the Secretary of War in great and convincing speech, and in exameter the secretary of the Secretary of War in great and convincing speech, and in exameter the secretary of the Secret ining it, I hardly know what parts of it to human being sold into perpetual bondage, ed the adoption of the present Constitution, extract for the information of your readers, at the capital of the freest Government on and watched the growth of the Commonwithout doing injustice to that which must earth, without even a pretence of trial, or wealth under it for half a century, express-

> We blush for our country while we renot its very enormity inspire us with the hope that it will rouse the philanthropist and the patriot to exertion. We have no code of Maryland, from which, we believe, in this feeling. t has been expunged since this District was ceded to the General Government.

10,120 a measure. But the course pursued by tem was properly sketched as one which 47,000 many of the States of this confederacy, that proposes no injustice by an attack upon 263,720 the bright example which has been set us patriotism, the accomplishment of which period, and to take effect only upon those the slave. who may thereafter be born or removed would greatly redound to the prosperity and bonor of our country.

class of people, who, by their condition as But I will not longer trespass upon your slaves, are deprived of almost every incen-

It diminishes the resources of the community, by throwing the earnings of the poor into the coffers of the rich; thus ren. should be content, dering the former dependent, servile, and improvident, while the latter are tempted to

That these disastrous results flow from That these disastrous results flow from the existence of slavery among us is sufficiently conspicuous, when we contrast the languishing condition of this District and the surrounding country, with the pros-"I understand that, in 1802, forty-six years ciently conspicuous, when we contrast the perity of those parts of the Union which

We would, therefore, respectfully pray that these grievances may claim the attenthat all children of slaves born in the District of Columbia after the 4th day of July, 1828, shall be free at the age of twentyfive years; and that those laws which authorise the selling of supposed runaways olutions:

And, also, that laws may be enacted, to prevent slaves fram being removed into this District, or brought in for sale, hire, or transportation; without, however, preventing members of Congress, resident strantaking away with them their domestic ser-

I mean no disparagement of these troops; I and the most endearing bonds of affection sidering that it has the power to act in the uninciple.

taking place among us, and lament our for the abolition of slavery, but in regard to the

From the Maysville Eagle. The County Meeting.

The meeting on Monday, the proceed ngs of which we publish in another column, was an imposing popular demonstra-tion. It was one of the largest County Meetings, as distinguished from general mass conventions, ever held in the county of Mason. The spacious room of the Court House was filled to overflowing—the aisles were densely crowded, and a great number occupied the gailery. During its long sitting, there was but little diminution of the Clung and E. C. Phister. trict are doomed to suffer. Even the laws Meetings, as distinguished from general s unparalleled in glaring injustice by any. House was filled to overflowing-the aisles ments of Christendom. An instance of occupied the guiltery. During its long sit-

This being one of the first meetings ever A colored man, who stated that he was convened in Kentucky, for the purposes avowed in the call, it was natural that its proceedings should be looked to with interington. He was advertised; but no one est, not only by the people of this county appearing to claim him, he was, according but of the whole Commonwealth. We are tion and they were carried unanimously. a law, put up at public auction, for the pay. happy in being able to state, that everything done, was in consonance with the high pofor life! He was purchased by a slave, sition of those active in their participation trader, who was not required to give secu. in the meeting, and with the noble characrity for his remaining in the District, and ter of the county. A thoughtful, yet earnest feeling, pervaded all its deliberations .one of the Southern States. An attempt Every member of it seemed deeply impress. ed with the sentiment, that they were acting ed himself strongly desirous of removing from it the evil which had operated as the confidence that the day would soon come when, in the progress of opinion, Kentucky would, by the calm and deliberate action hesitation in believing your honorable body of her citizens, gradually relieve herself of never intended that this odious law should the institution of slavery. All the members be enforced; it was adopted with the old of the meeting evidently participated fully

There was nothing of rashness man ed upon the occasion. The resolutions will The fact of its having been so recently speak for themselves. They are bold, yet calm, cautious, and well-considered, and eing investigated by a power which we onfidently hope will be ready to correct it.

They are bold, yet calm, cautious, and well-considered, and are calculated to commend themselves to all who view the subject, uninfluenced by all who view the subject is all who view the subject. Then taking out the valley of that river, in company to view the valley of that river, in company to view the valley of that river, in company to view the valley of that river, in company to view the valley of that river, in company to view the valley of that river, in company to view the valley of that river, in company to view the valley of that river, in company to view the valley of that river, in company to view the valley of that river, in company to view th executed shows the necessity of this subject calm, cautious, and well-considered, and being investigated by a power which we are calculated to commend themselves to confidently hope will be ready to correct it. all who view the subject, uninfluenced by We are aware of the difficulties that the passions and prejudices which so natuwould attend any attempt to relieve us from rally and usually arise from its consideration. these grievances by a sudden emancipation The cause of gradual emancipation and of the slaves in this District, and we would colonisation was placed in its proper light therefore be far from recommending so rash before the people of the county. The syshave happily succeeded in relieving them. vested rights. It was also mently described selves from a similar burden, together with as a scheme at once of philanthropy and by the South American Republics, proves will be the triumph of an enlightened and most conclusively that a course of gradual liberal self-interest on the part of the freeemancipation, to commence at some fixed men of the State and a great blessing to

We trust that after such a demonstration, transcends that of all questions of party and policy, and who, therefore, desire its earnest The existence among us of a distinct and thoughtful consideration by the people of the State, will be duly appreciated .-There are those who think it such a question as only arises once in a cycle of years, and who, therefore, enlist all their noblest impulses and energies in the cause. Outcry and calumny will not daunt such men. Intolerance cannot crush them. The subject is one of exceeding delicacy. Individuals will differ in relation to it. Our Constitution allows a full and free discussion, and justice demands a fair tolerance of all opinions. If submitted to the arbitrament of justice from the agitation of the contest .-With their decision, when it does come, all

A very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Mason county, convened at the Court House in the city of Maysville on Monday, the midst of suffering and death, not caused by ate, a few days since, on the presentation of the become, in the same proportion, luxurious 12th of February, in pursuance of a call signed by 523 voters of the county, previously published in the papers of the city, in take into consideration

> Wheeler, Jesse Turner, Joseph Howe and Chris are less favored in point of climate and tian Shultz, Esqrs., Vice Presidents.
>
> E. C. Phister and Grandville Young were then

appointed Secretaries.
Upon motion of John A. M'Clung, Esq., the President appointed a committee of ten, composed of the following gentlemen, to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: John A. M'Clung, F. T. Hord, A. J. Smedley, Charles A.

sidering that it has the power to act in the premises. That is a question that I do not propose to touch; but the State of New York, one of the sovereign States of this Union, has ventured, in respectful language—in terms far less significant than those expressed by the people of the District of Columbia—to divest itself of any responsibility in the matter; that is all. If the Legislature of the State of New York, then, in presenting these resolutions, merits any reproach on account of this expression of sentiment, gentlemen surely must perceive a far heavier burden of reproach falls upon the inhabitants of this District, who not only asked for the abolition of slavery, but in regard to the traffic expressed their opinion in very strong and emphatic terms.

In the Legislature of the State of New York, then, in presenting these resolutions, merits any reproach on account of this expression of sentiment, gentlemen surely must perceive a far heavier burden of reproach falls upon the inhabitants of this District, who not only asked for the abolition of slavery, but in regard to the traffic expressed their opinion in very strong and emphatic terms.

How the Harveille Faels

Household and the regro law, and we deem in the 1831, commonly called the regro law, and we deem in the 1832, commonly called the regro law, and we deem in the 1832, commonly called the regro law, and we deem in the 1832, commonly called the regro law, and we deem in the 1832, commonly called the regro law, and we deem in the 1832, commonly called the regro law, and we deem in the 1832, commonly called the regro law, and we deem in the 1832, commonly called the regro law, and we deem in the 1832, commonly called the regro law, and we deem in the 1832, commonly called the regro law, and we deem in the 1832, commonly called the regro law, and we deem in the 1832, commonly called the regro law, and we deem in the 1832, commonly called the regro law, and we deem in the 1832, commonly called the regro law, and we deem in the 1832, commonly called the

briefly.

Resolved, That under all the circumstances at present

Mr. Weller then erased from his amendment the words "upon two successive popular votes." But, upon motion of John A. M'Clung, Esq., the amend-

The question coming up upon the adoption of the resolutions, the committee, at the suggestion of Gov. Chambers, so altered the 3d as to add the

tion and they were carried unanimously.

The President in pursuance of the 10th resolution appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of Correspondence: F. T. Hord, A. Beatty, Dr. John Shackelford, John A. M'Clung, A. J. Smedley, Samuel Donelson, E. C. Phister and John Green, Esqr's. After which it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the papers of the city and that the papers throughout the State be requested to copy the same.

Upon motion the meeting then adjourned. Upon motion the meeting then adjourned.
ADAM BEATTY, Pres't.

E. C. PHINTER, Sec'ys.

From the N. Y. Eve. Post. Aurifodiun, or Adventures to the Gold Regions.

BY CANTELL A. BIGLY.

Those who interest themselves in the disco eries lately made in the gold region of California must read this book, which relates to a district where gold is more abundant than in the richest portion of the valley of the Sacramento. The author, Mr. Bigly, relates with great gravity and a certain attractive simplicity of manner, my conduct at the spring must, I now say, a story almost as wonderful as that of Peter have called in question, I bethought me of to visit the valley of that river, in company their gratification, for the weight of them tains, his loss of the principal part of his trea- posed of similar pebbles which had got dissure, and his final entrance into the valley, placed. peopled with a mild and intelligent race of men,

gaged in this occupation by a party of the na. dens. tives. We copy a passage from this part of the

neying homeward to the east. This exci. for a winter's evening. ted their astonishment, which was mightily increased when I led my mule from behind a clump of underbrush. Some of them this State, have reported the following amendreturned when they saw the monster eat N. Y. Eve. Post. grass, and very soon could hardly keep their hands off the ugly creature.

M'Clung, F. T. Hord, A. J. Smedley, Charles A. Marshall, Benedict kirk, Joseph Forman, Samuel Burlet, Benedict kirk, Joseph Forman, Samuel Board Rice Bulleck, Esqrs.

During the retirement of the committee, the President, at the request of the meeting, offered some remarks in explanation and support of the some remarks in explanation and support of the objects of the meeting. At the close of his resolution reported the following resolution and support of the objects of the meeting. At the close of his resolution reported the following resolution reported the following resolution reported the following resolution and support of the other side of the Sierra.

Threw back five or six great irregular lumps, as if he supposed I desired only the perfect to the disposal of such musually.

As to the expense, I cannot be as denunte as a subject to the disposal of such musually.

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As to the expense, I cannot be as denunt as a subject to the disposal of such musually.

I addressed the principal personage, WHEREAR, It has been determined by the people of Kentucky, that a Convention shall be called for the purpose of revising and amending the present Constitution, and, whereas, opinions have been expuessed by a portion of our fellow-citizens in a public meeting, held in the city of Mayaville in January last, adverse to any system of Mayaville in January last, adverse to any system of the present were the merest nothing, he at the present were the merest nothing, he at of Maysville in January last, adverse to any system of Emancipation whatever, present or prospective, with or without Colomzation; and, whereas, we deem it right and proper that a full and free expression of public opinion should be had upon a question so grave and momentous in its bearing upon the future destiny of our country. Therefore,

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the institution of Slavery is a great political and social evil, for the existence of which is Kentucky, however, the present were the merest nothing, he at once motioned his permission. Upon this, I gladly undid my mule pack, and poured out my former collection, to make room for the magnificent gift. My new friends existence of which is Kentucky, however, the present were the merest nothing, he at once motioned his permission. Upon this, I gladly undid my mule pack, and poured out my former collection, to make room for the magnificent gift. My new friends existence of which is Kentucky, however, the present were the merest nothing, he at scrutiny, some of them laughing loudly,

As we reached the base of the last steep declivity, the land spread away in gentle undulations, and the forests gave place to lawns, diversified by irregular groves and picturesque detachments of lordly trees, fit picturesque detachments of lordly trees, fit the chair. scenery for a royal park, such as it actually ornamented grounds, until at length we came into circuitous walks, which wound through thickets, where thrushes and mockng-birds, and others of notes and plumage The resolutions were advocated by John A. M' Clung, E. C. Phister and F. T Hord, Esqra. After which Heory Waller, Esqr., followed in some remarks favoring the resolutions generally, during which he offered the following as a substitute for the 6th resolution, and sustained his amendment another, inviting walks, bordered with tains, emblems of life, dashing their white

sand or clay of which they were composed, city, and, as far as possible, to keep it supplied was so impregnated with gold as to impart with the Scriptures, under the supervision of as to them its lustre. But before I had time to speculate upon this new miracle, our company paused before a great gate of solid ornament than strength.

An ancient porter undid the fastenings of this gate, and led us into an open lawn, shrubbery. Near these basins, I observed extending from the main avenue many narrower walks, paved or gravelled also with the precious metal.

mysel' some credit for discernment, which late."

where gold was the most abundant of metals company to all except the person in authorand the iron the most scarce, we refer our readand one other, whom he called before him, fence, if it is found to answer a good purpose, Some parts of the narrative are written in and addressed in a severe tone, while the I am induced to give a detailed account of Some parts of the narrative are written in other appeared to excuse himself for some that others may profit by my experience.

The cost second to look upon me in the first place I would promise that descent into the valley, Mr. Bigly had stopped fault. The rest seemed to look upon me fence extends from my house (which is situa-

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate of

tance, or by gift, grant, devise or bequest, fourth wire is six inches below the third, and of I showed the gentlemen, or noblemen, from any person other than her husband, No. 10 wire, and so alternating the two sizes of as they might be from their bearing, the and hold to her sole and separate use, and maining lower wires and are a separate use. rich pebbles I had taken from the spring. convey and devise real and personal prop-They examined them, but with careless erty, and any interest or estate therein, and lower post, are fastened firmly, which I did by eyes, and even while I was dilating upon the rents, issues and profits thereof, in the passing them through a strap of iron, and coil their value, one of them coolly threw the same manner and with like effect, as if she ing the ends. largest into the deepest part of the spring. were unmarried, and the same shall not be of straining the wires intelligibly but I will try. was not in a condition to resent the subject to the disposal of her husband, nor At the upper end of the fence, after the wires offence, being entirely in their power; but be liable for his debts; and any such mar-I supposed my face expressed indignation, ried woman may take real property, or any Each wire is then passed through a roller 150 for the person who had given the insult interest or estate therein, by grant from her inches in diameter, and six inches long, having immediately called one who seemed to be hosband, and the rents, issues and profits one end tenanted for a crank. A board of the an attendant, who waded into the water thereof, and hold the same to her sole and these rollers. After each wire is strained by and brought me, not only the pebble which separate use, and convey and devise the turning the rollers, a pin is passed through the had been thrown in, but twice as many same in the same manner, and with like board and roller into the plank, which fastens more, larger and more beautiful. I ob- effect as if such husband and wife were un- them firmly. The wires will contract some in served that, as he did so, he took up and married; and such property shall not be cold weather, and should not be drawn too tight threw back five or six great irregular lumps, subject to the disposal of such husband,

A University in California.

J. Emery, of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, has addressed a memorial to Congress, asking that a grant of land be made, amounting to two hundred thousand acres, them together and winding them for four inciin the territory of California, to be held in with a small wire. This is the manner of jointrust for the endowment and support of a The wires of this bridge are boiled in lineed oil. university near the town of Buena Vista, on the Bay of San Francisco. For the immediate wants of the university, he asks, ficient to withstand any ordinary pressure. likewise, that the necessary scientific apparatus for astronomical and meteorological purposes be lent to the institution, on con- great objection to this fence, in the minds of made and sent to Washington, under the

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.-The regu-

the chair.
Reports from ward committees were presentwas. Proceeding onwards, it assumed ed, showing a distribution, during the month of more and more the appearance of artificially of the society and the transfers. of the society and the tract missionaries, in ten wards in this city.

dred Bibles and twenty-five Testaments, chiefly among the inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and the Penitentiary.

A report was presented by the Marine Com-

tains, emblems of life, dashing their white mittee showing a distribution of seven hundred spray above the green foilage, and on and sixty-two Bibles and eight handred and spray above the green foliage, and on another, inviting walks, bordered with roses, and leading to vine-covered arbors.

Suddenly we emerged from this enchant-

ed scene, and came upon a high wall, partly scriptures in the 10th ward. The committee overgrown with creeping plants, yet not enough to conceal from the eye that it was of adult yellow color. I approached it, and ascertained that it was built of adobes, or sun-dried bricks, and that the adobes, or sun-dried bricks, and that the city supplies with the word of God should be regarded as a permanent service of the board, and recommended that a suitable person be employed whose business it shall be to explore the city, and, as far as possible, to keep it supplied

appropriate committee.

The total receipts for the mouth were \$1,82

SUNDAY SCHOOLS AT THE WEST .- To a Sungold, twice as high as our heads, and day School of the city of New York which had wrought, not in leaf or fanciful work, but furnished him with forty dollars worth of books with huge round bars and bands, less for for distribution among needy schools at the west, an agent of the American Sunday School Union writes as follows:

"I have divided your gift among six different in the middle of which, extending from the schools, and they have all done something for gateway, was a broad walk, flagged with themselves. It is a rule with us to require every gateway, was a broad walk, flagged with slabs of pure gold, laid in lozenges, and leading, three or four hundred paces to the entrance of a splendid Summer Palace whose mof blazed like fire in the now declining sunlight. On either side of this clining sunlight. On either side of this have been raised, and not one of them organised, had it not been for the aid professed them. Thus walk was a magnificent fountain playing had it not been for the aid proffered them. Thus into a great golden basin, surrounded by forty-three teachers have been called into the service, and two hundred and forty-five children

Overwhelmed by this display of inex-by the teachers and children, but probably by twice or three times that number of persons who live in the families where they circu-

CATROLIC CLERICAL STUDENTS .- The followa story almost as wonderful as that of Peter Wilkins. It seems, that finding himself in the territory of Oregon, a few years since, he was induced by some reports which he heard from the golden pebbles in their hands, lay them on the walk before meaning to the United States: Baltimore, 56; New Orleans, 10; Louisville, 5; Philadelphia, 24; New York, 30; Charleston, 3; Richmond, 10; Cincinnation of the golden pebbles in their hands, lay the walk before meaning to the United States: Baltimore, 56; New York, 30; Charleston, 3; Richmond, 10; Cincinnation of the golden pebbles in their hands, lay the walk before meaning to the United States: Baltimore, 56; New York, 30; Charleston, 3; Richmond, 10; Cincinnation of the golden pebbles in their hands, lay the walk before meaning to the United States: Baltimore, 56; New York, 30; Charleston, 3; Richmond, 10; Cincinnation of the golden pebbles in their hands, lay the walk before meaning to the United States: Baltimore, 56; New York, 30; Charleston, 3; Richmond, 10; Cincinnation of the golden pebbles in their hands, lay the walk before meaning to the United States: Baltimore, 56; New York, 30; Charleston, 3; Richmond, 10; Cincinnation of the golden pebbles in their hands, lay the walk before meaning to the United States: Baltimore, 56; New York, 30; Charleston, 3; Richmond, 10; Cincinnation of the golden pebbles in their hands, lay the walk before meaning to the united States and the United States and the United States and the United States are the united States and the United States and the United States are the United States and the United States and the United States are the United States and the United States and the United States are the United States and the United States are the United States and the United States and the United States are the United States and the United States and the United States are the United States and the United States and the United States are the United States and the United States are the United States and the United States are the United

AGRICULTURAL.

to refresh himself at a spring, the bottom of as an odd sort of prophet, who had been ted on a considerable elevation) to the highway. which glittered with pebbles of gold, the finest sent down from the sky to expose the and is, therefore, more expensive than ordinary of which he gathered, when he was found en- neglect of the superintendent of the gar- fences upon the farm. At each end of the fence I set a large cedar post three feet in the ground, For the samples which the book contains of The brace is about eight feet long, and extends the language of the inhabitants of the Golden from the top of the post to a large stone placed The company then gathered around me Valley, for its view of their political and social firmly in the ground. Two other cedar posts and gave their attention-not, however, institutions, the hospitable and friendly manner are placed at unequal distances between the without some contemptuous glances at my wretched figure from some of the young into the family of the chief magistrate, and the band iron 1 in inch thick, and ladies, while I strove by signs to make them understand where I came from, and theirs or his, the was exiled from this happy lifth wire, and made of half-inch band iron. All how I came there. I am accustomed to community, in which he had hoped always to of these posts are punched with holes for the this kind of language, and soon made them remain, we must again refer the reader to his wires to pass through. The long posts pass know that I had come across the moun- narrative. It is a clever jeu d'sprit, and its through large flat stones, and are clinched on tains, from a distant land, and was jourperusal will furnish an agreeable entertainment in the under side. These stones are firmly bedded in the ground. The posts should be fastened in

were not a little frightened; but the young ment to the bill passed at the last session for the running the upper wire through first, which is women, who at first ran away, quickly protection of the property of married women. four feet from the ground. The second wire is ten inches below the upper, both of which are of No. 10 wire. The third wire is eight inches Any married female may take by inheri- below the second, and of No. 12 wire. The

As to the expense, I cannot be as definite as I

Since the fence was completed, I have had it broken through once by an ox racing with a horseman. I have found that the wires brook which forms an impervious coating, and proba-

are each strained to a tension of 1,500 lbs. The