to exclusive it to representatives. Above this sovereignty, however, there are two rights, which must not be violated with impunity: the right of nations, and the divine or natural right. Abolitionists sometimes extend this right of sovereignty at the expense of others, and have invented a new name for it, in order to disguise this violation of national consistency, they call it the policy, the fundamental principle, or the interest of the State. All that this majesty (rather contrary to the right of nations or of nature) is no longer a right, but an assumption of power, a right of the sword, which the eternal Nemesis will revenge sooner or later. She avenged the violation of the natural right upon the conquerors of Spanish America, upon the Inquisition, upon the Guillotine of Paris, and she will never tolerate the violation or neglect of this oldest and most holy right. By the side of these rights, oftimes crosses something unpretentious, like an evil conscience, and seeks to crush itself. It is not fresh and ever young like the natural right, but dusty, worm-eaten, and wrinkled. It lies in chests centuries old, covered and besmeared with book mould and sealing wax, and this is called documental or historical right. The prince manifests an air of contemptuous superiority, if this natural right conflicts with his mouldy prerogative, and imagines that with this pale parchment he can efface the ever-green and glorious seal of the rights of creation. The nobility also draw their records out of their pockets to prove their rights as nobles. So the tradesman storms with his paper against the new freedom of labor, and injustice to the right of alone being permitted to follow some certain occupations in the village, in the manner the feudal lord shows that his ancestor has made an agreement with certain villages, by which they were to pay him tithes, which protected them against highwaymen and robbers. Thus the tithing of the present day receives documentary authority. And upon this species of historical right the owners of slaves rely. In spite of obstacles the world has at length made a breach in it, and throws out heaps of records among the rubbish. If the historical right were superior to natural right, the Indians would still be hunting on the banks of the Hudson, the Israelites would be in bondage under the Pharaohs, and Jupiter, King of Heaven. In many countries, historical rights have been annulled either by judicial decrees or by agreement. The State of Kentucky has also the right to abolish slavery, since it wars against natural right and the national policy of the State, and if she keeps justice in view, and makes the measure gradual and as little aggressive as possible to the slaveholder, no one can justly complain. A State has even power to abolish, or otherwise modify the right of property. Kentucky will not do this, but it is her right and duty to declare that beings with life and soul shall no longer be chattels and merchandise, but belong one to another.

Would, in a second article, adduce some further considerations in favor of the stand which it seems to us, the Germans should take in this matter.

From Liberia.

As the Republic of Liberia is now the subject of much discussion, we have thought our readers would be glad to read the following letter from a citizen of that Republic. It is addressed to C. W. Short, M. D., Professor of Botany and Materia Medica in the Louisville University. The character of Dr. Short is sufficient proof that the letter is genuine. There is an air of candor about the letter which shows that the writer is giving an unvarnished statement.

LIBERIA, GRAND BASSA COUNTY,
Dec. 21, 1847.

Dear Doctor: Having a good, and I hope a safe opportunity to write by the Liberia packet, I will be here in a few days. She is to make freights a year to the colony. Ten thousand thanks for British sovereigns—$48½. I received a little bundle of clothes from my dear mother. Your letter dated January 13, 1846, and one from her—they reached me April 28, 1846. All came safe to hand just in time to relieve my embarrassment of a debt—$60—a doctor's medicine bill. In 1844-5 I was brought near the grave by a spell of sickness which grew out of a great cold I caught after I commenced farming again. I left Factory Island when the heat raises, I took a sickness in my back side that lasted eighteen months—very helpless about five months. A friend took me in his family about three months for nursing. In Dec. 29, 1845, I received $80 by Dr. Roberts—came through the hands of Dr. St. Fenney, Agent in Philadelphia—this money came in July 1844. The most of that I spent in my sickness. I lost my corn crop that year. Sometimes I feel the symptoms of the old disease in my system. I have been able, thank God, to work last year and this, notwithstanding I had large sores on my body nearly two years—am a good deal better now—most well again, thank God. I am in debt a hundred dollars and more, but my property is worth about seven hundred dollars. I finished a large frame house last May—cost $300—with my own labor. It is sixteen feet wide and twenty-five long, one story high—built on a lot I bought for six dollars. I have 300 coffee-trees, and a great many very valuable fruit trees growing on the land, and the best lime hedge in the settlement, three or four feet high. This hedge in two years more will turn a man. For fifty years they can't enter it without a great deal of cutting. My house has five rooms in it, and stands on the St. John river, six miles from the sea beach at Bassa Cove. As to my domestic concern, I married last May, and brought my wife home the next day. She is a poor young woman with no parents—born in N. Carolina—raised up in this county in a good family—pious young woman. We both work daily when well. I have to work harder here than I did in your country. There are three articles we partly suffer for—meat, clothing and soap—things I can't then buy with what I raise on the farm. I work by the day—I get two pounds of pork, or two pounds of soap, or two yards of cloth. So you see we will not be able to do much until we can sell from our farm nearly $100 worth a year. We expect to raise a ton of ginger, one of arrow-root, 200 pounds of pepper. There is about ten ton of these articles raised this year in this county. We can make the best arrow-root in the world I am sold. Ginger is fifteen cents per pound, arrow-root, twenty; pepper, ten. I shall borrow fifty dollars and go ahead with my farm. I wish we could send you what we raise of the articles. Can you open any way for me by March 1848, to ship to you all we make? Please try some of the Colonization Agents, and if you succeed, let me know, if you please, sir. May the Lord bless you for all your kindness to me, in sending me to this land of freedom, and for all the supplies of money you have sent to me. The Colonization Herald, published monthly, at Philadelphia, is before me, on the table, and I see in Honor, William Short's name, in the March paper, among twenty-six other gentlemen. This is the first time I ever saw his name in any paper but your letters. Please tell him to have some more for me than I expected. I want to see him before I die. Please to arrange for my passage in March 1848. I will bring to Philadelphia all the arrow-root and ginger I raise; that will be two tons—about $800 worth, if I have health. Please arrange with some of the colony agents to have my freight shipped from Grand Bassa County Harbor. I want to sail about three months. Do let me know all the times in America, in relation to coming home, in your next letter, which I hope to receive by the return of the vessel that brings this to you. Give my best respects to your family. Sir, I remain

Your obedient servant,
C. W. GIST.

EMANCIPATION MOVEMENTS.

Warren County.

BOWLING GREEN, *May* 19, 1849.

Messrs. Editors: From the names appended to the proceedings of an Emancipation meeting in this place, a copy of which I enclose, you will see that many of our most respectable citizens have no sympathy with the institution of slavery. We had a second meeting yesterday, which was numerously attended, and addressed by Hon. J. R. Underwood, in a conciliatory and able speech of two hours' length. He stated in his introductory remarks, that he considered "the citizens of Kentucky as divided into two classes, namely: pro-Slavery men and Emancipationists. I belong to the latter class." He said, that it had been intimated to him that Mr. Clay and himself would be instructed to resign their seats in the U. S. Senate, on account of their views of Emancipation. But, said he, "I will do my duty let consequences be as they may." The moral courage indicated by this remark, excited the admiration of every Emancipationist present. Would it not be laughable for the next Legislature to instruct Messrs. Clay and Underwood to resign? Kentucky has sent Mr. Clay to the Senate three or four times, and voted for him for President three times, knowing all the while his views of Emancipation. To instruct him to resign at this period of his life would absolutely be beneath contempt.

But I am digressing: Mr. Underwood advocated most earnestly the utter prohibition of the introduction of any more slaves into the State. I rather think that many slaveholders present felt that such prohibition would be highly salutary. Some of them, I know, have no objection to this feature of our plan.

Mr. U. also contended that it would be Democratic in the true sense of the word to submit the question of Emancipation to the people. If no plan of Emancipation is provided for in the new Constitution, he insists that a time shall be specified when the people shall be permitted to say whether they are in favor of the continuance or of the gradual abolition of slavery in the State.

I was highly pleased with Mr. U.'s reference to the Bible argument for slavery. He said it would not be expected that he would dwell on the religious branch of the question; but that two passages had always satisfied him that the spirit of the Bible was in opposition to slavery. He quoted as follows: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Perhaps Elwood Fisher and Josiah Priest could show that these Scriptures justify slavery, but they are surely the only men that can do it.

After Judge Underwood had closed his speech, the friends of Emancipation proceeded to the selection of a candidate for the Convention. Col. J. D. Alexander, formerly State Senator from Cumberland County, was nominated. I hope he will accept, and I think we can elect him. I may be too sanguine, but I hope you will hear a good account from Warren in August.

Success to the good cause.

Yours, as ever,
J. M. PENDLETON.

Emancipation Meeting.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Warren, held at the rooms of Thomas Quigley, in the town of Bowling-Green, on Saturday the 12th day of May, 1849, Mr. Samuel Murrell was called to the chair, and Thos. A. Atchison appointed Secretary. James M. Pendleton stated the object of the meeting, and the following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We are apprised that the views and wishes of those who are emancipationists have been grossly misrepresented, and are greatly misunderstood by many of the good citizens of this Commonwealth, who would abhor the thought of doing intentional injury to any man, and desiring to place ourselves and our opinions properly before the community, therefore,

Resolved, That we are not willing to disturb, or to aid others in disturbing, the right of masters to their slaves now in being in Kentucky. But whilst this is our position, we are at the same time wholly averse to any increase of slaves in this State, believing that such increase would be highly detrimental to the best interests of the free people of this Commonwealth, whether they be owners of slaves or not.

Resolved, Therefore, that we desire that a clause shall be inserted in the proposed new Constitution of this State, by which the further introduction of slaves into this Commonwealth shall be utterly prohibited.

Resolved further, That we are willing, that, in future emancipation of slaves by their owners, such emancipation shall be required to be accompanied by colonising them in Africa, or some place beyond this Commonwealth.

Resolved further, That it is Democratic, in the true sense of that word, that the people be permitted to vote directly on the important subject of Emancipation whenever they shall chose to do so; and that we desire that a time shall be fixed in the new Constitution when the people may vote upon the question of prospective emancipation, and declare whether they desire to rid our beloved Commonwealth, in a convenient and reasonable time, of the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to have the preamble and resolutions just adopted published in hand-bill; and that all the citizens of this county who are in favor of the principles embraced in said resolutions be, and they are requested to meet in Bowling-Green on Friday the 18th inst., to which time this meeting adjourns.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting sign the proceedings, and that the gentlemen present affix their names to the same, provided they do not object.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a suitable address, setting forth the views of this meeting. Thereupon,

The Chair appointed Jas. R. Skiles, John B. Helm, and J. M. Pendleton that Committee.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet on the 18th inst.

SAML. MURRELL, *Chair'm.*
THO'S. A. ATCHISON, *Secr'y.*

A. W. Graham,	Jona. Hobson,
J. R. Underwood,	John B. Helm,
T. B. Wright,	B. Burnam,
John G. Herdman,	Henry Fox,
P. R. Claypool,	S. K. Vanmeter,
J. M. Pendleton,	S. Y. Garrison,
G. B. Adams,	B. B. Roberts,
W. P. Payne,	J. B. Wood,
Cyrus Helm,	Z. Smith,
Joseph I. Younglove,	James R. Skiles,
Jos. Quigley,	Albert Greer,
J. M. Donaldson,	W. H. Ladd,
Rufus Armstrong,	Thomas Quigley,
Jessee Barbree,	John L. Shower,
Foley Vaughn,	A. C. Dickerson,
John Howorth,	A. G. Hobson,
John D. Courts,	A. M. Jones,
A. A. Herdman,	L. C. Porter,
H. C. Atchison,	John H. Graham,
George M. Howorth,	J. K. McGoodwin.

From the Observer and Reporter.

Emancipation Meeting.

In pursuance of notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the opponents of perpetual slavery in Kentucky, and those in favor of a safe and gradual plan of emancipation, was held at the court house in Lexington, on Saturday, May 12, 1849.

The meeting was organised by calling Abraham Vanmeter, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Thos. Dolan, Secretary.

Dr. R. J. Breckenridge, as the organ of the delegates to the Frankfort convention, offered the following resolutions, which, after an able and eloquent address of two hours, worthy of the cause and its fearless advocate, were unanimously and cordially adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve and ratify the proceedings of the convention which met at Frankfort on the 25th of April, and adopt, as its own, the platform of principles agreed on by it.

Resolved, That we approve of the proceedings of the delegates from this county to Frankfort, adopted at a meeting on the 5th of May.

Resolved, That this meeting are of opinion that Henry Clay ought to allow his name to be used, in this county as a candidate for the convention.

Mr. Clay being present, rose, and in a few brief and pertinent remarks, expressed his approval and devotion to the cause of emancipation in Kentucky, was willing to sacrifice his life for its success; but regarding the duties of United States Senator, and a member of the convention as incompatible, and that they might conflict, and the delicate state of his health, together with other reasons, rendered it necessary for him to decline the nomination.

On motion of G. R. Trotter, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to nominate candidates for the convention, viz: H. Clay, G. R. Trotter, E. A. Dudley, W. H. Brand, John Cund, J. S. Berryman, Eoen Milton, John Lutz, W. P. Vaughn and J. H. Allen.

The committee retired, and in a few moments returned and proposed as our candidates, Dr. R. J. Breckenridge and Col. William Rodes, which nomination was unanimously concurred in.

On motion, Messrs. G. R. Trotter, Saml. Shy and W. H. Brand, were appointed to organise an executive committee for Fayette county.

The meeting then adjourned.

ABRAHAM VANMETER, Ch'm.
THOS. DOLAN, Sec'y.

[From the Paris Citizen.]

Emancipation Meeting.

At a meeting of a respectable portion of the voters of Bourbon county, opposed to the increase and perpetuation of slavery in Kentucky, held at the Court House in Paris, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1849, to consider of the proper course to be pursued by them, to cause their voice to be heard in the Convention soon to be held for the revision of the Constitution of the State, Elias Darnell, Esq., was called to the chair, and A. M. Brown appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of fifteen persons was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and to present the names of suitable candidates for the Convention.

The meeting then adjourned until two o'clock, at which time the committee reported the following resolutions:

1. That we cordially approve and ratify the resolutions passed by the convention of the friends of emancipation, lately held at Frankfort, and that we will use our best endeavors for the attainment of the great objects for which that convention was held.

2. That we recommend to the voters of this county opposed to the pepetuity of slavery in this Commonwealth to support candidates for the constituent convention, avowing the principles of the platform laid down by the Frankfort Convention.

3. That we do hereby nominate as suitable candidates for the Convention, Col. HENRY CLAY and Mr. E. W. HORTON, and commend them to the cordial and hearty support of the people of the county.

4. That the question of emancipation is one to be decided upon by the people of the State alone, and we deprecate any interference with it on the part of the people of any other State, in any manner whatsoever.

5. That a central committee of five persons be appointed, with the power to appoint subcommittees in the different portions of the county, for the purpose of correspondence and organization.

Which resolutions were, upon motion, unanimously adopted.

The President appointed the following gentlemen to compose the central committee, to-wit: Messrs. Daniel P. Bedinger, Charles T. Garrard, David Gass, Wm. M. O. Smith, and A. M. Brown.

On motion of N. P. Rogers, Esq., Messrs. JOHN R. THORNTON, WM. M. O. SMITH, and A. M. BROWN, were requested to deliver addresses upon the subject of emancipation, in different parts of the county, during the approaching canvass.

Addresses were then delivered by Messrs. Brown and Thornton in favor of the policy of emancipation, and by W. W. Alexander, Esq., in opposition to it. Mr. Alexander was replied to by Mr. Smith, when the meeting adjourned at a late hour in the afternoon.

ELIAS DARNELL, *Pres't.*
A. M. BROWN, *Sec'y.*

Logan County.

George D. Blakey and Robert Browder were nominated as candidates for the Convention by the Emancipation meeting of the 12th inst. at Russellville. John W. Wills is a candidate for the Legislature; he advocates Emancipation.—The "Russellville Herald" says:

The canvass for delegates to the convention commenced in this place on Monday last, the first day of the Spring term of the Logan circuit court. Almost the entire day was consumed by Col. James W. Irwin and Dr. William K. Bowling, anti-emancipationists, and Robert Browder, Esq., and Dr. George D. Blakey, Emancipationists, in discussion, and the Courthouse during the time was crowded with persons, who seemed to take deep interest in listening to the debate.

Bourbon County.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Emancipation meeting at Paris, on the 15th, that Col. H. Clay, and E. W. Horton, Esq., have been nominated for the convention. Both gentlemen have accepted the nomination. Col. Clay is a Whig, Mr. Horton a Democrat.—No better men can be found in Bourbon.

Fayette County.

The canvass for the convention in this county has opened with no little spirit. The candidates for delegates have addressed the people in this city every night for nearly a week, each one occupying the attention of the audience for the night successively.—*Lexington Observer, May* 23.

Trimble.

Robert J. King, Esq., is the Emancipation candieate in this county.

JUDGE TOMPKINS is a candidate for the Convention in Barren County. He goes against the further introduction of slaves into Kentucky, and for specific amendments to the Constitution.

For the EXAMINER.

The Heart's Response.

INSCRIBED TO MISS M. E. B.

The poets sing of dreams and tears,
On life's dark streamlet flowing—
Of high-born thoughts and gloomy fears,
Within the bosom glowing;
Of hopes that deck the dewy morn,
Like drops upon the flowers,
When April sheds the fragrance born
Of tears from Eden's bowers.

They say that life is but a dream—
A vision bright and beaming;
But, oh! 'tis false as is the gleam
Of love from dark eyes streaming.
If life is but a vision, then,
Let me still dream in sadness;
I could not bear to taste again,
The joys that end in madness.

For I have felt affection real,
Breathing in my heart of hearts;
The while believing love's ideal
A vision where it joy imparts;
But thus to dream is better far,
Than wake to that deceiving,
Which robs of life the thoughts that mar
The heart that loves—believing.

LOUISVILLE, May 21, 1849. HAL.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—A letter from Fort Scott, dated on the 28th April, gives the following information:

During the last week about forty wagons have passed here from the south-west part of this State, and some eighteen wagons are expected to-morrow from the Cherokee nation, for the Plains. A majority of these wagons will not touch at any of the river towns, but will go through the Old Pottawatomie nation, and strike the Santa Fe road at the Council Grove. There are many emigrants from the south west who will take this route. Large companies from Polk, Cedar, and Dade counties are expected in a few days, to take the above named route. So you may see that there will be many companies passing, of which you will get no eport.

☞ Wisconsin has an area of 34,511,360 acres, and a population not exceeding 300,000 persons.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A PRISONER "SELLING" HIS KEEPER.—Wm. Phillips, alias Phelps and Porter, was tried in Lowell, in November last, upon three indictments for burglary, and sentenced to hard labor nine years in State Prison. Shortly after he obtained an interview with Mr. Robinson, the Warden, and told him that he had "planted" $50,00 in a locality which he described. After consulting with Mr. Nichols, marshal of Charlestown, it was determined to search for the prize. Phillips was granted a holiday, and the trio proceeded by cab to the station of the Old Colony railroad, and thence by cars to Fall River, near which Phillips pointed out the spot where they must dig. They went to work with a will. Phillips superintended operations, and the city marshal and warden relieved one another at the spade. The marshal was at work with the shovel, and had made a hole six feet deep.—Phillips and the warden were on the bank cheering him to still greater exertions. *Just before* Nichols came to the shiners, Phillips shoved Robinson into the hole, commenced burying them up, and vanished. The warden and the marshal had so much dust in their eyes that they could not pursue him to advantage; and the marshal had a sprained ankle. So they came home. Nichols took to his bed, and Robinson offered a reward for the arrest of Phillips, who was taken to Fall River in irons, which were removed in order to allow him to take his turn at the shovel. He is forty-five years old, five feet ten inches in height, dark complexion, blue eyes, and dark hair.—*Boston Bee.*

☞ From a Census recently taken by order of the Greek Government, it appears that the total population of Greece, including Peloponnesus, Continental Greece, and the Cyclades, is 993,351.

☞ Prince Albert, of Prussia, lately sued to be divorced from his wife, the Princess Mary of the Netherlands, on ground of insuperable aversion; and the divorce was granted by the tribunal of Berlin on the 28th ult.

BRITISH "NATIONAL" DEBT.—The London Standard of Freedom says that the constant course of the Government to style the public debt "national" is an exception to their mode of nomenclature for everything else of a public nature. The Army and Navy are the Queen's. The Church is a State Church. The Courts of Justice are all regal. Down to the very constable, every officer is the Queen's officer; nay, the peace of the nation is the Queen's peace. The debt alone has, ever since its commencement, in the year 1694, been deemed solely the People's concern. The part of the government was to borrow and spend it. It was the People's part to pay it.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Prot. Epis. Convention for the Diocese of Pennsylvania commenced on Tuesday in St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia—Bishop Potter presiding. Fifty-three clergymen and eighty-seven lay deputies answered to their names. The Church of the Crucifixion (colored) petitioned for admission; referred to a Special Committee.

☞ The report of the Lexington board of health, dated on the 23d, states that from the 19th to the 22d, fifteen cases of cholera, four of which proved fatal, had occurred in the lunatic asylum, and that no well authenticated case had occured either in the city or its vicinity.

☞ An awful conflagration took place at Watertown, N. Y., on the 13th inst., by which that once thriving manufacturing town is reduced to ashes.

GAME ON THE CHAGRES.—Col. Weller, of the New Mexican Commission, writing to an Ohio paper, announces his safe arrival at Chagres, the probability of his being obliged to go thence to Mexico without the rest of his party, in order to fulfil the terms of the treaty, and that he has killed an anaconda, and Dr. Chamberlain has killed a tiger coming up the Chagres river. *Balt. Clipper.*

☞ The Mayor of New York has received a letter from Father Matthew, dated at Cork, April 26, in which he says he has taken passage in the packet ship Ashburton, which is to leave Liverpool for New York on the 21st inst.—*Ib.*

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—It is the intention of the board of managers to have, as far as practicable, a specimen of the marble or granite of each State in the Monument, and the name of the State from which it comes engraved upon it.

DEATH FROM VACCINE SCAB.—Dr. Roberts came to his death at Syracuse by touching a pimple on his forehead with matter from a vaccine scab which he had just removed from the arm of a child; in a few hours he was delirious.

☞ A new counterfeit in circulation in Kentucky is thus described:—Bank of the State of North Carolina, 50's; vignette, eagle with expanded wings; right hand margin; goddess of Justice; left hand margin, an Indian. Pay A. Wilmington, Nov. 1, 1849.

FOR LIBERIA.—The barque Huma sailed from Savannah, Ga., on Monday week, with 184 colored emigrants. There were between 50 and 60 other applicants for passage, who will have to wait their turn.

☞ Col. H. C. Pindell is a candidate for the Legislature in Fayette.

☞ Benjamin Gratz, F. K. Hunt, Richard Pindell, and Edward P. Johnson, Esqs., were reelected directors of the Lexington and Frankfort railroad on Monday.

☞ The New York papers bring us the news of the decease of Mrs. Gallatin, the venerable consort of the Hon. Albert Gallatin, whose faithful companion in life she had been for almost, if not quite, sixty years.

☞ Father Mathew was to have embarked on the Ashburton, which was advertised to sail yesterday, the 21st., from Liverpool to New York.—He will be received in the handsomest manner by the people of New York, and by his friends in every portion of this country which he may visit. We understand he is expected to visit Louisville before he returns home.

☞ California lettem to March 17th, have been been received at New York. The steamer Oregon had not then arrived at San Francisco, and even the later accounts, by way of Mexico and New Orleans, leave it in doubt whether she had or not:

Com. Jones said it was no use to put marines on board the steamer California, as they would desert at the first opportunity.

The season for digging had not fully arrived.—Large parties were to leave for the diggings on the 15th. The place was immensely crowded.

A Danish brig had arrived from China, with government stores for the squadron. Goods continue in demand. The gold fever run high. Great speculation in lots and lands was going on.

THE OVERFLOW.—We regret to say that we can yet chronicle no abatement of the waters; on the contrary, they continued to rise all day yesterday. The inundation now extends the entire length of the Second Municipality, and into the First as far as St. Louis street. In the latter street the water has advanced above the Cemeteries, and if it continues to rise as rapidly to-day as yesterday it will reach Rampart street in the course of the next 24 hours. In the Second Municipality, the back part of the Seventh Ward suffers now almost as much as the district above the Canal has for the past few days. In Common street the flood extends as high as Circus street; in Hevia, to St. John, and all the intermediate space is rendered almost impassible. The Workhouse is now completely surrounded, and the Protestant Cemetery is in the same situation. The Gas Works are surrounded, but we are told will not be injured, as a levee of sufficient heights and strength to protect the premises, is built around them. Such is the aspect of affairs now; in a few days it may be worse. Even now we can almost say with Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, "water, water everywhere."

MONDAY EVENING, 10 O'CLOCK.—Affairs are assuming a still more disagreeable aspect. We have just visited the parts of the city that have most experienced the inroads of the Mississippi. The water is constantly on the increase. Since 12 o'clock to-day it has risen 3 1½ inches at the lower part of Marais street, near the canal—lower part of Customhouse, Basin, Treme, Villery, Robertson and Claiborne streets, are more or less overflowed. The inhabitants there are seriously inconvenienced. Many are already making preparations for removal.—*N. O. Crescent, 16th.*

[From the Cairo Delta Extra, 19 h inst.]

The Conflagration at St. Louis.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer De Witt Clinton for a St. Louis Union of yesterday evening, left us this morning.

About ten o'clock last night, the steamer White Cloud, lying near the head of the levee, was discovered to be on fire. At the time, there was a stiff breeze blowing from the northeast, which soon carried the flames across to the Edward Bates, the next boat below, the heat from these set fire to the Eudora, lying above them; the Belle Isle next below the Bates, then caught fire. By this time, one or two boats below were dropped down, leaving a vacancy between those on fire, and the boats below them.

At this time the Edward Bates being about half burnt up, was cut loose, and went floating down the levee, setting fire to those boats still lying at the levee, as she approached them, in the following order:—the Julia—but slightly injured; the Uncle Sam, also but slightly injured. The Bates but barely touched these boats, being those immediately below her.

The following steamboats, with a large number of wood boats, barges, &c., were entirely consumed: The Martha, Sarah, Taglioni, Montauk, St. Peters, Red Wing, Alexander Hamilton, Boreas No. 3, Timour, Mandan, Kit Carson, Mameluke, Prairie State.

We do not presume that this comprises all the boats destroyed, but these are all the names we are able to get hold of.

The following boats were saved: Autocrat, De Witt Clinton, Danube, Embassy, South America, New Uncle Sam, Julia, Old Uncle Sam, Marshal Ney.

So intense was the heat arising from this great conflagration, which extended with short intervals from the head of the levee to the head of Duncans Island, that it set fire to the buildings at various points along the levee, all of which above Vine st. were extinguished, but a row of shanties extending from Locust up towards Vine street was destroyed, and now, while we are writing, 1 o'clock this morning, the entire block, bounded by the levee, Main, Locust, and Olive streets, is wrapped in flames, as are those houses in the square fronting the levee between Pine and Olive sts.

And various houses on the west side of Main st. from Canters & Simons, at the corner of Locust and Main sts. to Olive. Mr. Jno. Mader's large cooper shop at the south west corner of the levee and Elm street, and, also a large two story brick house on the west side of Main, below Elm st., and the flames are rapidly spreading, and where they may be stayed man cannot tell. This is by far, the most awful catastrophe that has ever fallen to the lot of any city west of the Allegheny mountains.

In addition to the property enumerated, there was a vast amount of grain in sacks, hemp, bacon, &c., on the levee, which caught by the heat sent off by the boats, and was destroyed, and unfortunately, on one pile of hemp, which was covered by a tarpaulin, it is said, four persons were sleeping, and all were destroyed. We saw the body of one of them, a boy, which was carried into the Post Office. There were a number of kegs of powder on board the various boats, and as the fire reached them they caught and exploded with a terrible crash, scattering the burning fragments in wild confusion into the upper air.

By one of these explosions one man standing on the levee was killed by being struck with a fragment blown from the burning wreck of the Martha; another was shockingly lacerated in different parts of his body; but how many poor wretches have fallen victims to these devouring flames as they have gone sweeping in wild grandeur from boat to boat, and from house to house, and from street to street, no man can ever tell.

One of the wildest and most heart-rending spectacles ever witnessed in our city was exhibited last night. From Duncan's Island, extending perhaps a half or three-quarters of a mile in a continuous line up the river, the burning wreck of boat met boat, and rolled their united clouds of deep black smoke, and lurid flame in wild confusion into upper air; on the other hand the long lofty range of stores fronting the river, sent up a cloud of sparks and sheets of dazzling flames, which threw a red and glaring light away into the darkness of night which hung upon our western borders. Here and there were seen half frantic men, running in bewilderment from point to point, scarce knowing where, or staggering from their burning homes under a load of their precious property, followed by a weeping wife and her tender babe.

Since writing the above, we have taken another walk through the burning district, which now, at a quarter before 3 o'clock, already extends from the levee west to Second street, and from Locust south of Elm street. This entire space is not burned over, but much of it is, and much more will be, before the flames are extinguished.

We cannot pretend to particularize the buildings burnt, but we will mention the Telegraph office, the United States Hotel, the Reveille Office, the Republican Office, the Organ Office, and the New Era Office. These comprise all the English daily papers in the city, except our own; we being on the north side of Locust above Main street, have fortunately escaped. We can form no estimate of the loss by this fire—it may probably be put down at five millions of dollars.

The fire started on the shore at the corner of Locust st. and the Levee—the corner house and three buildings above it, fronting the levee, were destroyed, the flames then crossed Locust, and swept every house, with one exception, on the blocks fronting the levee and Main street, and extending from Locust street southward to Chestnut street, a distance of three squares. At Chestnut street it turned up and crossed over to the next block south, at the junction of Commercial Alley with this street, and from the Alley to Main, and down to Market, burning all except two buildings at the corner of Market and Com. Alley. At the junction of Market and Main, the flames crossed diagonally to the Market House, and followed both sides of Market up to Second street. Then crossing Main, the flames again swept every building from Locust to Market, except a row of four story fire proof brick buildings, just below Locust.

Passing up Pine, Chesnut and Market, the devouring element consumed every house in the two blocks intervening between the streets mentioned, and Main and Second sts., and those on nearly half of the block North of Olive. Here its ravages were stayed in this part of the city. Before the progress of the flames could be arrested, it was found necessary to blow up one or two houses near the corner of Market and Second sts., and in doing so at least three persons were killed.—The fragments of one of the bodies were found on the opposite side of the street, one near Walnut, on Second street, and the thigh bone and the foot belonging to another, near the foot of Walnut, some two or three squares from where the houses were blown up. These, with the body of a boy burnt on the levee, make four that are now at the police office.

We will now go further South to the foot of Elm street, where the fire made another lodgment, and spreading diagonally through the block, it swept up Main and down to Spruce, a distance north and south of two squares, and crossing Main, it carried nearly evierything before it, up very nearly to Third street, three squares to the west of its starting point.

At Main the flames crossed Elm, and consumed one fourth of the block North of Elm and West of Main. From the foot of Elm, up its southern side to Second street, a distance of two squares, not a house is standing. By this dire calamity, hundreds of families are made homeless, and many who were in affluence are reduced to poverty.

South Market and the town hall were on fire once, but by great exertions of the few persons present, they were saved.

Nearly every pane of glass in the windows for half a square distant from the corner of Market and Second streets, were broken by the concussion at the time of the blowing up of the building at that point.

The police arrested and confined in the jail and calaboose nearly fifty persons for stealing at the fire.

There are various rumors afloat relative to the loss of different persons. Two or three of our old and valued citizens we believe to have lost their lives. And no doubt many are lost who will never be inquired after, or thought of—strangers, of whom there were many on the boats and in our city.

The extent of the conflagration, from its beginning to its termination, takes in almost the whole of two blocks, which would be about one mile in length by two in width. The streets of our city, originally laid out very narrow, are literally choked up with fallen walls of houses, and destroyed property of various kinds. We did not see either N. York or Pittsburgh after the great conflagrations there, but we are informed that our city present an aspect of greater desolation than either of those places. In regard to the loss, comparatively, we know not from any data we have in our possession which is the greatest.

Our recollection, however is, that in neither New York nor Pittsburgh, did the loss exceed $5,000,000. If this be true, then St. Louis has suffered more than either of those cites.

WHEELING BRIDGE.—A Pittsburgh paper, speaking of the Suspension Bridge, now in course of erection over the Ohio, at Wheeling, says.

It will be of vast advantage to Wheeling, but must certainly acquire anything but a good name among steamboat men. The river here risen, I am told, fifty feet, and the tallest steamboat chimneys are 70 feet high; so that, at high water, the bridge will cut off about thirty feet of their chimneys, unless they are lowered. This is a serious matter and will make it necessary for large boats that run above Wheeling, to have joints in their chimneys, and to doff their caps as they pass that place.

BISHOP H. U. ONDERDONK.—In the Episcopal Convention, this morning, a resolution was offered by the Rev. Dr. Coleman, expressive of the satisfaction that would be afforded to the clerical and lay members of the Convention and to the church generally in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, by the removal of the disabilities imposed upon the Rt. Rev. Henry U. Onderdonk by the House of Bishops; inasmuch as thereby, the declining years of this eminent and devoted servant of the church would be consoled, and his many excellent productions justly estimated by posterity, while such an ecclesiastical act would be in accordance with that heavenly charity taught by the Great Apostle of the Gentiles.

The resolution passed almost without a dissenting voice.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

From New Mexico.

LATER FROM CHIHUAHUA, SANTA FE, &c.—We make the following extracts from an article in the St. Louis Republican, of the 17th:

Wm. Curtis Skinner arrived in this city yesterday, from Chihuahua and Santa Fe. We learn from Mr. S., that he left Chihuahua on the 20th of March, at which time there was no news of any interest in that department of Mexico.

The commerce of Chihuahua was in a deplorable condition—sales to any extent being only made at exceedingly reduced rates. Cotton goods were sold at 15 to 16 cents.

Very little was being done at the old mines in the extraction of silver, but some mines have been recently opened which bid fair to produce largely. The Apache Indians continue their depredations upon the inhabitants of the State of Chihuahua with greater impunity than ever.

The Congress would, it was supposed, pass a law restricting foreigners from retailing merchandise within the State.

Mr. Skinner left Santa Fe on the 15th of April. All was quiet in Santa Fe when he left. The powerful tribe of Indians in the northern part of New Mexico, known as the Eutaws, were in open hostility with the citizens of the United States, and several encounters had been had with U. S. troops, detachments of which had been sent out by Col. Washington against them.

Trade was very dull in Santa Fe, and goods could be bought, at the time the party left, cheaper than they can now be possibly transported to that place from the States.

Mr. Skinner kept in company with the train as far as Big Crow Creek, 20 miles west of the Arkansas; up to which time the party had received no molestation from the Indians. At that point he came ahead with several merchants, and reached Independence the night of the 10th inst., making the trip from Santa Fe in 28 days. Mr. S. says the grass is good and water unusually abundant on the route.

The citizens of New Mexico are very indignant at the impudent claim set up by Texas to the jurisdiction over their territory; and are deeply chagrined that the late Congress did not make some provision for the establishment of a civil government over them.

From the file of Santa Fe papers furnished to us by our correspondent at Independence, we cull such items as may be of interest to our readers. The latest date is of the 6th of April.

In consequence of the non arrival of troops designated for the 9th military dept., Col. Washington issued orders for the raising of five companies of volunteers, to be received for six months, unless sooner discharged—three of them to be mounted.

In addition to this volunteer movement, Capt. Judd, 3d Artillery, left Santa Fe on the 21st March, with instructions to report to Major Beale at Taos, for service. He took two pieces of his battery with him, the remainder of the company being equipped as cavalry.

In the early part of the month, Lieut. WHITTELSEY, 1st Dragoons, with a portion of his company, encountered a war party of the Eutaws, near the Rio Colorado, and routed them. Lieut. WHITTELSEY had two of his men killed; that of the enemy, as far as could be ascertained, was ten killed and several wounded.

President Polk's message at the commencement of the last session of Congress, was received and published at Santa Fe on the 27th March. A mail from Fort Leavenworth, by Mr. Newman, was received on the 29th March.

The *Republican* of the 31st, states that Dr. Kearns and "Bill Williams," the well known mountain guide, were recently murdered by a band of Eutaws. Dr. Kearns and Williams left Taos in search of the scientific instruments and other property lost by Col. Fremont. On their return, they encountered a party of Indians supposed to be the same with which Lieut. Whittelsy had the engagement, and they were killed in retaliation.

A large party were to leave Santa Fe in a few days for California.

Maj. R. H. Weightman, Paymaster, arrived at Santa Fe on the 30th March, from Taos, whither he had beeen to pay off the troops.

In the Republican of the 6th of April, there are several spirited articles denouncing the proceedings of the Senate on, and the debate which followed the presentation of the memorial of citizens of New Mexico, asking for the establishment of a civil government in that territory. Our readers will recollect this debate—Mr. Benton and Mr. Clayton having defended the right of the people of New Mexico to present the petition; and Messrs. Foote, Calhoun, and others having spoken of the petition as "insolent," and as emanating from persons who had no authority to make such a request on behalf of the people. Mr. Calhoun and other Senators who resisted the petition of the New Mexicans, are handed without gloves.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

Private information has reached the Department that the preliminary arrangements are in progress for the formation of a Government in California, which will be consummated before the next session of Congress convenes.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

The Hon. DANIEL DUNCAN, of Ohio, died in this city to-day.

The President has determined to d