

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Census bill.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Thompson, Wentworth, & A. Vinton, who supported it, and by Messrs. Miller, McLean, Stephens, and Harlan, in opposition.

Mr. Miller moved a substitute for the bill, simply proposing an enumeration of the inhabitants of the country, and his motion was ruled out of order.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned. [A large number of anti-slavery petitions were presented this day, under the rule, by Messrs. Hebard, Corwin, and Crowell.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1850.

The morning hour was chiefly occupied in the consideration of a joint resolution reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, by Mr. Stanton of Tennessee, authorizing the President of the United States to accept and to attach to the Navy two vessels, offered by Henry Grinnell of New York, to be sent to the Arctic sea in search of Sir John Franklin.

Mr. Stanton remarked that the object was to obtain the services of some thirty seamen, and a few officers of the Navy who had volunteered to go. This was all that was required. The bill was read, and Mr. Bayly of Virginia opposed the resolution, and the discussion was cut short by a motion adopted by the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The Census bill coming up, Mr. Root occupied the floor, in an argument to sustain its constitutionality, against the argument of Messrs. Miller and Stephens. He was followed by Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania, on the same side. Mr. Howard of Texas took the opposite ground, and Mr. Jones of Tennessee, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1850.

Another effort was made to-day, by Mr. Thompson, to terminate debate on the Census bill at a given time, but his resolution was laid upon the table.

Mr. Stanton moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had refused to lay upon the table the joint resolution respecting Grinnell's expedition.

Various efforts were made to defeat them.

Mr. Bayly moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Lost—yeas 71, nays 94.

Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania moved to suspend the rules to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and Mr. Jones of Tennessee moved to adjourn.

The House refused to adjourn—and by a yeas and nays voted to adjourn—yeas 71, nays 94.

Mr. Thomas of Tennessee moved to suspend the rules to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. Lost—yeas 69, nays 61.

It was then agreed to reconsider—yeas 59, nays 62. The question recurring on laying the resolution on the table, the motion was not agreed to—yeas 63, nays 91.

Mr. Navajo of Tennessee took the floor, denounced England, ridiculed her exploration, and opposed the resolution.

Mr. Hall of Missouri moved an amendment—that no expense or charge should ever be paid by the Government on account of the expedition.

Mr. Bayly of Virginia said the affair was got up for the special gratification of the gentlemen engaged in it.

Mr. Baker of Illinois defended it upon philanthropic grounds.

Mr. White of New York moved the previous question. A motion to adjourn was rejected. The question having been put on Mr. White's motion, no quorum voted. A motion to adjourn was disagreed to. The motion to adjourn was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1850.

The joint resolution of the House in relation to Sir John Franklin was read, twice, and laid upon the table temporarily.

Mr. Douglas called up bill No. 22, granting the right of way and voting a donation of land to the State of Illinois, to be used for the construction of a Central Railroad. The road is to extend from the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal, to a point near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, a distance of about 400 miles, and the bill proposes to grant a right of way, not exceeding 100 feet on each side the length thereof, and alternate sections of public lands on each side. The total grant would amount to 1,500,000 acres.

A long discussion arose on this bill, during which the principle of such grants was considered, as well as the application of it proposed now to be made.

The Senate adjourned without coming to a conclusion.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The rules were suspended on motion of Mr. Wentworth, by a vote of 145 to 14, to allow him to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the select committee of nine members, to whom the House appointed to investigate the present condition of the public printing, and the causes of the delay; whether adequate prices are paid, and if not, what would be adequate prices; and whether the present prices are the fault of the law, or of those bidding under it; and whether the present printers had, at the time of their taking the contract, or now have, any type or presses of their own; who are their sureties; whether the present printers are not the actual owners of the contract, and use the names of their employees, in order to get the contract, and then keep back the public printing until they extorted from Congress higher prices; and whether the printing, paper, and binding, were equal to that stipulated for in the contract; and also whether there has been a difference in the printing, paper, and binding, of the same document, when laid upon the tables of the members of Congress and when sent to the folding-room; and also whether the present printers have taken more than the prices stipulated for in their contract for any work paid for out of the contingent fund of either House of Congress; whether there exists any combination among any printers in the city of Washington to break up the contract system, and if so, whether the present public printers or their sureties are not the actual owners of the contract, or the sureties, or any one else for them or either of them, urged the present delay of the public printing as a reason why the prices should be increased; and whether the present public printers or their sureties have not applied materials for doing the public printing more expeditiously than they now do; whether they run their presses all the time on Congress printing, and whether they employ all the workmen that they can employ to employ; and also what abuses have existed, or now exist, in the manner of doing the public printing; what profits have been made or losses sustained under the different prices; and the operations in the present law are necessary in order to secure greater expedition in doing the printing and to prevent fraudulent or fictitious bids. And that they also inquire what establishments in this city are prepared to do the printing for the present.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1850.

The Senate was engaged in the consideration of the motion of Mr. Bell of Tennessee, to recommit the Railroad bill of Mr. Douglas.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resolved by a strong vote to terminate debate on the Census bill to-morrow, and proceed to act upon the bill reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Colcock of South Carolina and other Southern members opposed the bill; and it was supported by Mr. Howe of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gorman of Indiana denied its constitutionality.

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 2, 1850.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.—No. 7.

The May number of the Friend of Youth (No. 7) was mailed to subscribers last Monday. It commences the last half of the year with a fine subscription list. Back numbers, so as to complete the volume, may still be had. We perceive that the editor has secured a delightful correspondent in Europe, who furnishes a great many items interesting to young folk.

The following is the table of contents:

ORIGINAL.—Something for a Cold—By T. S. Arthur; Lizzy Grey's First Communion—by Frances D. Gage; Lines to a Schoolmate—a poem; May Day; Jealousy; Kites; The Mysterious Rapping; Invisible Lady; Letter from a Traveller in Paris; To the Wren, a poem—by Mrs. Anne Blanchard; Reminiscences of Childhood—by Clara Child; My Mother.

MR. CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

The speech of Governor Cleveland of Connecticut will amply repay a perusal. He reviews the action of the House with great boldness, and deals plainly with those whom he believes false to Liberty.

MR. CHASE'S SPEECH, SECOND EDITION.

The first edition of Mr. Chase's Speech on the Slavery Question, printed by Messrs. Buell & Blanchard, was immediately exhausted. A second edition has since been printed at the office of the Congressional Globe, to supply additional orders.

In the first, the speech was somewhat abridged, and printed in very small type, to bring it within the compass of sixteen pages. In the second, the speech is given in full, the typographical errors being corrected, as it appeared in the National Intelligencer, Union, and Era, and forms a well-printed pamphlet of twenty-four pages. It is sold at the Congressional Globe office at a dollar and a half per hundred copies; and the Free Democracy, especially of the West and of Ohio, should see that it is placed in the hands of the greatest possible number of voters.

THE CENSUS BILL.

By our Congressional record it will be seen that the Census Bill is encountering a strong sectional opposition in the House of Representatives.

It is contended by slaveholding members that the Constitution authorizes Congress to provide for taking merely an enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and not to ascertain the statistics of the productive resources of the country and its social condition, in any constitutional manner.

Mr. Miller, the Southern member from Ohio, led off in this opposition, and he was followed by Mr. Stephens, a Whig member from Georgia, who seems to have become a sudden convert to the doctrine of Strict Construction, and like all new converts, to be possessed of a zeal not according to knowledge.

Of course, all this talk about the Constitution is a sham. The real motive of the opposition to the bill, is the unwillingness of certain slaveholding members to permit an authentic collection of facts in regard to the resources and progress of their respective States. They want no more comparisons between the results of Free Labor and Slave Labor, and their language to the census-takers is, "Ye be spies; to see the nakedness of the land are ye come."

The bill will be passed, despite this foolish opposition. A pretty specimen of statesmanship, to be sure—this attempt to keep the Government in profound ignorance of the character and condition of the population and the resources of the country for which it has to legislate.

CONGRESSIONAL SPEECHES.

Many speeches, made in Congress, are worthless. Others are valuable as documents for circulation, as well as for effect upon the bodies to which they are addressed. There is a great and natural curiosity to know what particular individuals have said, which induces many to read speeches who would not otherwise investigate at all the subjects discussed.

But it is impossible for Senators and Representatives to supply all who would like to receive speeches.—The expense would be too great, were there not other insuperable difficulties in the way. It is not generally known, probably, that Members of Congress purchase all the speeches they distribute, whether their own or others; and the amounts paid in this way are large. But were there no obstacle of this nature in the way of universal supply, the impossibility of knowing the names of those who wish speeches, would be an insurmountable obstacle.

It would be quite easy, however, for any active friend of the cause of Freedom to secure a large distribution in his neighborhood, at a very trifling outlay. For example, the speeches of Messrs. Seward and Hale are published at one dollar per hundred; that of Mr. Chase is published in two editions: one, compressed into sixteen pages by omitting some portions, at one dollar, and the other, complete in thirty-two pages, at one dollar and a half. The speeches of Messrs. Giddings, Campbell, Root, Cleveland, and others, in 8-page pamphlets, at fifty cents per hundred. It costs twenty-five cents per hundred to get them ready for mailing. Now, let any active friend of the cause of liberty raise the small sum necessary, and forward it, together with a list of names, in his vicinity, to the Senator or Representative whose speech he desires to have distributed, and the speeches will, doubtless, in every case, be forwarded to persons on the list. We commend this plan of putting documents of the right sort into the hands of readers everywhere, to the consideration of every friend of Freedom. In hardly any other way at this time can so much good be done at so trifling an expense.

THE NICARAGUA DIFFICULTY ADJUSTED.

Last Monday week the President transmitted to the Senate the Treaty concluded between Sir Henry Bulwer and our Government, for the settlement of the difficulties in Central America.

The Treaty secures, it is said, the construction of a ship canal between the two oceans, Great Britain guaranteeing protection jointly with the United States.

It requires all nations who wish to enjoy the advantages of the Canal to pay equal tolls, and unite in the guaranty of protection. It establishes the Independence of Central America, and stipulates that Great Britain shall not colonize, fortify, or exercise jurisdiction over, any part of Central America, or on the Mosquito coast.

Such are said to be its principal features.

There now remains no cause of controversy between this country and England; while their mutual relations are such as should bind them in the bonds of perpetual peace.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

The steamer Belle of the West, with some 400 passengers, among them two companies of adventurers to California, and thirty families of emigrants to the West, took fire Monday night week, when about a mile below Warsaw, on the Ohio. She was immediately run ashore, but the progress of the fire was so rapid as soon to envelop her in flames. From the register it was ascertained that sixty had perished; how many more it was impossible to tell.

SLAVES.—From 1840 to 1848, the English men-of-war captured 621 vessels, containing 38,803 slaves; of whom 4,000 died before an adjudication. The latest arrival from Sierra Leone to the 15th February, represent the slaves trade to be flourishing as ever.

THE COMPROMISE COMMITTEE—CALCULATIONS AND RESULTS.

WASHINGTON, MAY 2, 1850.

The Washington Union makes quotations from two or three Northern journals, predicting great things of the Compromise Committee. That logging concern needs encouragement. Never has the Northern press been more united on any subject than on that of this Committee. It is condemned by Whigs, Democrats, and Free-Soilers; Messrs. Clay, Webster, and Cass, are indubitably rebuked for their attempt to hazard the fate of California in an omnibus bill, while Benton receives the warmest praise, even from those who have hitherto been his opponents.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says, Mr. Webster's course in separating from his own colleagues and nearly all the Northern Senators, and supporting the Compromise Committee, "has given great dissatisfaction to his New England friends here."

The Congressionalist, a large and an influential religious paper, published in Boston, thinks Mr. Webster quite consistent—his speech and vote harmonizing perfectly—and it sarcastically remarks: "We are not sure but Mr. Webster's friends in and about Boston will send him another letter of thanks and condolence for this fresh instance of his devotion to the Union. This, too, would be consistent."

The Vermont Eagle, a leading Whig paper, after noticing the action of Messrs. Clay and Webster to defeat the President's plan of settling the question, says: "We feel that every Whig has a right to protest against a course of action which is sowing dissent in the ranks of our party, and, if persisted in, can end in nothing but ruinous defeat."

The Salem (Mass.) Register (Whig) says: "The point of pressing motion is the reference of the California territorial and fugitive slave questions to a Compromise Committee, and linking them all in one bill—a course which the South demands, but the true men of the North oppose, as in their political danger, it is not fatal, to freedom. Strange to say, Mr. Webster, who only last week expressed a most decided preference for the consideration of California *per se*, is now represented as adopting the Southern tactics."

The Hartford (Conn.) Courant (Whig) speaking of the omnibus bill to be reported, says: "Such a bill may pass the Senate, for there are too many aspirants for the Presidency in that body, and too many of the dough-faces here, not to yield that which will gain the South. But in the House, its fate is different."

The Salem (Mass.) Gazette (Whig) says: "Mr. Benton's speech, in favor of acting upon the bill, is a masterpiece of statesmanship, and one of all 'entangling alliances,' is an able and straightforward argument, and worthy of that old and distinguished statesman."

The Boston Post (Democrat) says of the same speaker: "It presents very strongly and clearly the just claims of California to be admitted, by herself, without being connected with any subject that may claim the attention of Congress, either in relation to the organization of the Territories, or the quieting of agitation on the subject of slavery. His argument is, in our opinion, the best and most unanswerable as a matter of right and justice to California, and experience will doubtless prove that the course advocated by him is also the best as a matter of expediency."

The Rochester Journal, a Whig paper, edited by Mr. Anthony Governor of Rhode Island, thus comments on the relative positions of Clay, Webster, and Benton: "We never expected to find ourselves again Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and with Thos. H. Benton. We are not sure that we are now, but if we rightly comprehend the reports from Washington, Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster have agreed to compromise on the admission of California, by connecting it with that of the organization of the Territories, and Mr. Benton contends for the admission of California on its own merits, and the right of a sovereign State. California has a right to admission, and it is unfair to connect that question with any other which will hamper and jeopard it."

The Knowledge (Me) Journal, (Whig) after some strictures on the course of Messrs. Webster and Clay, says: "Mr. Benton's speech on this subject is very strong and able. He is for admitting the State of California at once, without loading the new State down with an onerous load of logging compromises on slavery questions. He stands on impregnable ground, and knows how to defend it."

The fact is, we scarcely open a paper from the North of any party, which does not eulogize the course of Mr. Benton, and blame directly or indirectly the policy of Messrs. Clay and Webster.

It is now doubtful whether the log-rolling Committee itself can agree; and it is rumored that there will be two reports.

It is doubtful whether the Senate will pass an omnibus bill, should the majority report one.

And, should the Senate at last pass the bill through, it is very doubtful whether the House will pass it.

Some time since, the Washington Union confidently predicted a decided majority in the House in favor of compromise. More recently, we are informed, the majority has been put down at two!

Well, let us make the calculation. The Whigs on the admission of California, the organization of Territories without the Proviso, and the purchase of the claim of Texas to New Mexico, pass the Senate. An effort will be made in the House to separate the provision for admitting California, and to take the vote upon that as a distinct measure. This would be a test vote; the result would show who were the true friends of the admission of California, and real opponents of slavery extension, and who were not. How, then, would the vote stand for California, as a separate measure? The whole slaveholding delegation, Whig and Democratic, numbering ninety-one, we shall put down in the negative, although it is not improbable that it will furnish some affirmative votes. The free State delegation, numbering one hundred and forty, if it voted unitedly, would give a majority, then, of forty-nine in favor of the measure. The whole number of Representatives is, two hundred and thirty-one—a majority, one hundred and sixteen. To secure a majority in favor of the slaveholders, it is necessary, not only that the delegation from the slave States be voted to a man, but that they should obtain the votes of twenty-five of the free State Representatives.

Can this number be obtained? The slaveholders say it can. They say the Whigs from the free States, on the question of California as a separate measure, will not, of course, furnish the South with any votes. The twenty-five allies are expected from the Democratic ranks. We give a list of those who are deemed reliable in this sense.

Pennsylvania—Dimmick, Giltmore, Mann, McLaughlin, Robbins, Jr., Ross, Lewis—7.

Ohio—Miller—1.

Indiana—Brown, Gorman—2.

Illinois—Harris, McClelland, Richardson, Young—4.

Suppose all these certain for the South, the slaveholders would still number but one hundred and five votes, out of two hundred and thirty-one. They must obtain eleven more from the free States. Who will give them? The following gentlemen have been named, but the most that can be said of them, is that they are doubtful:

Maine—Fuller—1.

New Hampshire—Hibbard—1.

Pennsylvania—Thompson—1.

Ohio—Disney, Hoagland—2.

Indiana—Albertson, Dunham—2.

Suppose these seven, put down by some as doubtful, should go with the South, it would still be in a minority, numbering only one hundred and twelve out of two hundred and thirty-one.

Where can four more votes be had? Possibly the slaveholders may count upon Potter and Sweeter of Ohio, Letter of Ohio, Bissell of Illinois. All these, together with the eight just named as doubtful, they must secure before they can overcome the majority in favor of California as a separate measure. Can they do it? We have no evidence that they can. The chances are against them. They may feel as if we had done wrong to the gentlemen classed as doubtful in naming them. We feel quite confident that common rumor has wronged some of them; and of the

last-named gentlemen we ask pardon for intimating the possibility of their following the lead of Mr. Clay.

After all, as we have seen, there are but fourteen Representatives from the free States on whom the slaveholders can rely with confidence to sustain the policy of mixing up California with irrelevant questions, thereby putting in jeopardy the admission of a free State, fairly entitled to be admitted. For nothing is more certain than that, should the friends of free territory fail to separate this question from all others, or to insert the Proviso, they will vote to lay the omnibus bill on the table, and this motion, with the votes it might receive from the South, would possibly prevail.

Where, then, would be that wonderful settlement of the whole question which Mr. Clay has set his heart upon? This "augermungering," as Mr. Benton styles it, if persisted in, will probably terminate in a way entirely adverse to the peace and plans of Presidential aspirants.

"Honesty is the best policy." Admit California. The American People demand its admission. Then take up the Territorial Question, fight it out fairly, openly, by the ordinary methods of legislative procedure.

The House in fact contains a Wilmot Proviso majority. The Senate, in all probability, the majority is the other way. If, after a fair and manly struggle, the two Houses cannot agree, let them finish the necessary business and adjourn. By the time another Congress shall meet, it is likely that New Mexico will present herself for admission as a State, and the difficulty may then be settled without much trouble. Do what is clearly practicable and right; admit California. Then try to do what seems possible, establish Territorial Governments, on sound principles. If this attempt fails, there is nothing left but to adjourn, and to try again at the next session.

We close by re-publishing the main portions of an editorial from the New Orleans Daily Crescent, of April 11th, commenting on a late address of Mr. Conrad of the House to his constituents. We have no doubt that it expresses the sentiments of liberal-minded Southerners.

"We were among his friends previous to the nomination, for we admired the moral courage with which he stood up in the Senate of the United States in defence of the dead, against the terrible prestige of that man who conquered every one who ever dared to thwart him.

"We had looked forward to see him assume an equally bold stand on the California question. With our knowledge of his conservative spirit, and his national attachment, we had expected him to resolve with earnest emotion, the new State of California, and to urge that it be admitted as a separate and independent Government, without laws or any regularly established authority—we have seen these Americans, without violence or coercion, forming themselves into a disloyal and unconstitutional Government, and representing of New Orleans? He recognizes the right of these distant Americans to form a Government—he admits that slavery is prohibited by natural law—but he says their action has been illegal. But by what standard will you try the question?—in what scale shall it be weighed? Great emergencies make the rule unto themselves. Does the Constitution say aught of the mode by which territories shall be admitted as States? No! it is left to be determined by future contingencies. Louisiana and Florida were admitted by treaty stipulations. Texas, a Republic with its army and navy, and all the external attributes of a sovereign independent Government, was annexed. Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maine, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, and Iowa, were admitted without any previous act of Congress authorizing them to form a State. It is not the right of a sovereign State, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, and Wisconsin, were admitted with a previous act. Why cavil about the irregularity after these instances? If this is a serious constitutional objection, how can it be? We are at a loss to discover what bargain can be made by which the objection can be met and overcome. If Mr. Conrad is in earnest, he will not insist on the admission of California as a separate State.

"We think he is wrong in his opposition to the admission of California. But, if he is correct, his objections, he would be certainly wrong in voting for its admission as 'one of several conditions.' Either California is entitled to be admitted without regard to any other question, or else California is not entitled to be admitted at all, and consequently no possible bargain can justify its admission.

"The plan carried out by the people of California was favored by both the late and present Administration. It is the best mode of saving the country from one of the dangerous questions. If we may rely at all on the Washington papers, it is evident that Gen. Taylor desires earnestly the admission of California. Mr. Foot, in his recent temperate debate with Mr. Benton admits that the admission of California is certain. We are therefore much surprised to learn that he would be certainly wrong in voting for its admission as an independent measure, and that its admission would be suicidal to the South.

"The President never said, nor intended to say, that he would quit himself to the miserable Abolitionist faction. But we assure Mr. Conrad again, that the large majority of his constituents will be gratified by his vote in favor of the admission of California as she now presents herself. It is the best mode of saving the cities of New Orleans and San Francisco are now in weekly communication, and the sympathies of our citizens are daily becoming more deeply enlisted in her behalf. It is the best mode of saving the country whose rights we here believe are the pawns with which politicians are now playing their own game of selfish aggrandizement.

"Mr. Conrad, if he votes against the admission of California, he will be doing more to injure the people of his district. The address of the California delegation and the report of Mr. King shed so much additional information on the subject, that we hope Mr. Conrad may yet come to a conclusion more in unison with the feelings of the citizens of New Orleans."

JUDGE WOOD ON THE STEMP.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says that Judge Wood, on Friday night before the election, made a stirring address to the people of the State, from the Plaindealer's account of the speech. Our cause is upward and onward. The Whigs will not nominate an out-and-out Non-Interventionist as their candidate. Mark our prediction. But read the following report.

"We were questioned directly by a leading Free-Soiler, if he was in favor of the extending of slavery, or if he believed the Proviso unconstitutional. He answered by saying, that he had never doubted the constitutional power of Congress to abolish or prohibit slavery in the Territories. As a jurist, he had devoted much of his life in examining constitutional law, and the construction of Southern States, and he believed in the true opinion in reference to that matter. The uniform action of Congress strengthened this opinion. But, said he, 'I would not stop at any prohibition of slaves in the new Territories. If necessary, I would shoulder my musket and go all the way there to defend with powder and ball the invasion of that free land from the adverse course of slavery.'

"It is said this declaration, pronounced with such indignant emphasis, sent a thrill of electric excitement through the audience, and satisfied the most querulous that JUDGE WOOD was not the man to be trifled with. He was not a single principle he wished to conceal from the people, and hoped no man would vote for him who had any doubts about his political sentiments."

"We commend this to the managers who are trying to nail together the planks of the broken-down Baltimore platform.

THE NAVYVILLE CONVENTION, if it meet, will probably be a Democratic affair. The Whigs everywhere in the South seem disposed to back out of it. Among all the extracts from papers quoted by the National Intelligencer, as against it, none, says the Richmond (Va.) Examiner, is taken from a Democratic paper! The same Democratic journal remarks: "It is the Democratic press and party that originally suggested the plan and now supports the idea of Southern Convention."

So we have always said. The Whigs were rather green to be caught in such a trap.

For the National Era. ICHABOD.

So fallen, so lost! the light withdrawn Which once he wore! The gleam which from his hair came gleaming down! Revell him none—the Tempter hath A snare for all; And pitying tears, not scorn and wrath, Be fit his fall.

Oh! dumb be passion's stormy rage, Then be who might Have lighted up and led his way, Falls back in night, Seem'd would the angel laugh to mark A bright soul driven, Fled—quailed, down the endless dark, From hope and heaven? Let not the loud one boast of him In vain his name, Nor glow with deeper shame his dim Dishonored brow.

But, let his humbled soul, instead, From sea to lake, A long lament as for the dead In sadness make.

Of all we loved and honored, nought Save power remains— A fallen angel's pride of thought Still strong in chains.

All else is gone; for those great eyes Which once he wore, When faith is lost, when honor dies, The sun is low.

Then, pay the reverence of old days To his dead fame; Walk backward with averted gaze, And bid the angels!

J. G. W.

PREPARING THE WAY FOR COMPROMISE—FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The New York Tribune is as zig-zag as ever—once day striking for freedom, the next, putting out a feeler for compromise. Here is a specimen of its compromising proclivities:

"And now let us, in conclusion, assure Mr. Adams that the cause of