THE DEMOCRAT.

Thursday, July 4, 1850.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM T. MORISON,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
OF MIFFLIN COUNTY

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY

Election Tuesday, October 8, 1850.

☞ We anticipate our publication day a little, to give our workmen an opportunity to celebrate our National Anniversary.

☞ Hon D Wilmot will please accept our thanks for a bound volume of California Documents, and other favors.

☞ We Desire to call attention to the Ordinance of the Town Council, published in another column. It is an excellent one, and one that has been long needed. Those in relation to flying kites, and firing squibs, fire-crackers, &c., in particular, are really a desideratum, and should be strictly enforced. These practices are become so common that they are downright nuisances, and essentially endanger property, personal safety, and even human life. It was only a few days ago, we are told, that a kite came down just forward of a spirited team standing at the door of one of our Hotels, in this Village, and frightened it almost to ungovernable desperation—as much, at least, that a half dozen men had all they could do to prevent it from running and dashing every thing attached to it to pieces. Accidents from this kind of sport are frequently noted in our exchanges. We do not object to boys enjoying that kind of sport; but they should go out of the public streets, where they put in peril property and life, to do it.

It was only yesterday, likewise, that we read an account in one of our exchanges of a girl about fourteen years of age being burned to death in a neighboring village, by means of a fire cracker—She was walking the street just at twilight in the evening, when a roguish, dare-devil of a boy, for sheer mischief, threw one of those things directly at her feet, and as it exploded, it set fire to her clothes, causing her death in a very short time. We hope not to have to chronicle a casualty of the kind in our village. Boys must enjoy that kind of sport on "The Fourth," and let that suffice for the year.

We need scarcely remark upon the second ordinance, relative to cutting public buildings, shade trees, or hitching horses to the latter to deface and destroy them &c. We are sure no person of common sense can fail to see the propriety of this, and as one but a person of the utmost stupidity or mischievous intention will fail to acquiesce in its requirements.

Insurance Companies.

An act was passed by the late Legislature, which provides that no person shall hereafter act as agent for any Insurance Company not incorporated by this State, without paying to the County Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, a license of $15, and in addition, 3 per cent. upon all receipts—under a penalty of $500; and it is made the duty of the Treasurer of each county to prosecute to conviction any person offending against the provisions of said act. Agents of such companies are also required to give bonds in the sum of $3,000 to keep a faithful record and make a true report thereof.

There are several agents of foreign insurance companies in this county, we believe, for whose information this notice is given. Of course, knowing what the law is, and our duty in the premises, as County Treasurer, they will save the necessity of at once taking out a license or ceasing to act in that capacity.

☞ The Legislature of this state has been striving for the past fortnight to elect a U. S. Senator in the place of Mr Hamlin, whose term expires on the fifth of next March. Owing to a disinclination on the part of the Democrats to unite upon a man, "No Choice" seems to lead the field at every trial. Mr. Hamlin is the regular Democratic nominee; but being a Wilmot Proviso man, the few "Hunkers" in that body refuse to support him. They play the same farce that the free soilers did in the Connecticut Legislature.

Sons of Temperance.

Montrose Division, No. 459 of this Order was instituted in this place on Wednesday evening the 26th ult., by D. C. W. P., C. E. Lathrop, of Tunkhannock, assisted by several brothers from Tunkhannock and Brooklyn Divisions. The following named persons were elected Officers of the Division. Geo. Fuller, W. P., E. B. Chase, W. A., John H. Dimock P. W. P., M. Luther Truesdell R. S., Peter Stephens A. R. S., Wm. W. Tyler F. S., O. G. Bartlett T., Wm. A. Crosman C., C. W. Mott A. C., J. H. Fitch I. S., V. Isbell, O. S.

"Manchester Knockings."

It is hardly credited that noises similar to the celebrated "Rochester Knockings," were heard in one of the houses in this place on Wednesday night last. The ghost of the Susquehanna county Bank haunting them, we guess. We should think some persons connected with the concern would hear strange noises or see strokes, if there are such things.

Who's the Greater Scamp.

The Pittsburg Gazette states that some scamp recently passed off on a Germa, in Allegheny City, two counterfeit five dollar notes on the Bank of Susquehanna county.—*Exchange.*

Well, he must be a "scamp," and no mistake, or else so verdant the coon would shun him.—Pass *counterfeits* on the *Susquehanna County Bank!* O tempora! O mores!

But we submit to the candor of any person to say which is the greater "scamp," he who passed the *counterfeits*, or those who set the *genuine* notes in circulation? In the first case there is some redress for the swindled if he can catch the "scamp"—in the other there is no redress; the swindled have to stand the fleecing with generous forbearance.

☞ Our Binghamton friends are making extensive preparations for the celebration of "The Fourth" to-day. We see it announced that John Van Buren, Esq., is to be there to deliver an Oration. Lewis Gaylord Clark, and several other distinguished guests are also to be present to participate in the ceremonies.

☞ A case of Asiatic Cholera occurred in Boston on Sunday. It proved fatal in about 12 hours.

New Mexico—Congress, &c.

The intelligence from New Mexico, which we gave in a postscript in our last issue, is so replete with interest, and of such great moment, that we cannot forbear remarking on it again. Tired and disgusted with the delay of Congress, to provide them a government, the people of that territory have, with a promptness and patriotism worthy of all praise, taken the business into their own hands, organized themselves into a state, and formed a Constitution, which, judging from the reports of it that have reached us, is eminently liberal, and highly acceptable to nearly every intelligent republican or citizen of the older states. The boundary question, which has formed a staple for Congressional palaver, and a safety-valve for a superabundance of gas, for months, has been deferred to the proper tribunals for adjustment; and negro slavery—the question of all others which has procrastinated her claims to the protection and care of the general government—has been forever, we trust, put at rest by a solemn ordinance against its introduction within her legitimate boundaries. So far all is well, and "let all the people say Amen."

There may be those, we are aware, who demur to this conclusion—indeed the whole Propaganda at Washington and their northern and southern adjuncts, as might have been expected, have already taken fire at the bare announcement of this intelligence. The *Washington Union* and its allies, north and south, "groan in spirit," and are daily laden with imprecations the most dire upon the New Mexicans, and remonstrance and expostulations, the most pathetic and solemn. And why? Simply because the constitution that has been formed by the people of the new State, interdicts the benign and heavenly institution of human slavery! Had that constitution, instead of an article prohibiting slavery, contained one recognizing, tolerating and inviting it, do you suppose the *Union*, with its numerous echoes, would have accepted an instrument to welcome it among the sisterhood of states? No, indeed! It would then have been altogether another thing. Now it is *your* ball that has gored *my ox*."

But how can any man consistently object to the admission of New Mexico, (as well as California,) as a State? Is her constitution republican? This is not questioned. Has she the requisite number of inhabitants? We answer in the affirmative most emphatically. Her population, it is conceded on all hands, amounts to a full hundred thousand, of which at least fifteen hundred are genuine Americans, about twelve thousand Pueblos Indians, (who are civilized, pay taxes to the support of government, and are entitled to the right of suffrage,) and the remainder the descendants of the old Castilian race, a very respectable people, who have inhabited the country for more than two centuries. Do you say this is insufficient to found a State upon? Look at Florida. When she was admitted into the Union she had but 17,000 inhabitants, and these were made up of all castes and grades, many of them very inferior, and altogether, no better than an equal number of the inhabitants of New Mexico. Even Arkansas now has but few more inhabitants, and those of much the same character. There can, therefore, be no objection to her on that account. What then? We say again, the only objection that can be urged to her admission, is the *slavery* clause of her constitution. Strike that out and you have a measure that will be swallowed by the slaveocracy with alacrity.

—That the action of the New Mexicans is calculated to have an affect upon the action of Congress upon the compromise, and the slavery and territorial questions in general, he must be blind or stupid indeed who can not perceive. Congress has been sluggish, lazy—"masterly inactivity" has prevailed most emphatically. But now it must be aroused by this new "element of discord"—this loud knocking of a new State for admission. The compromise bill must be essentially modified so as to conform to the new demands, or must be "hung up to dry." The friends of that measure must elect at once whether they will admit New Mexico as a state, or whether they will keep her in the territorial condition, and suffer Texas to wage civil war against her for the subjugation of a portion of the territory she claims. The time of action cannot be longer postponed with safety even to the south. In all probability, should civil war commence between Texas and the new State, the general government would aid and countenance the latter, until the question of boundary was finally settled. If, therefore, Congress should decide to admit New Mexico as a State, with her present constitution, it would not seem into the compromise dish for the south; but if, on the other hand, it should be decided that New Mexico is to be continued in her present condition until her constitution shall have been rendered more palatable to the south, by the expurgation of its anti-slavery clause, then it will diminish its support from the North, and ultimately, in all human probability, accomplish its defeat. In either case, therefore, the chances of the compromise appear dubious. May we not hope that justice and right will at length prevail, and that New Mexico and California will become twin sisters of our confederacy?

☞ The application of New Mexico for admission into the Union must find ardent supporters among all parties. The Democrats, who occupy the non-intervention ground in relation to slavery, cannot refuse to receive her, for she asks to be admitted on their platform. Gen. Cass, in his Nicholson letter, boldly laid down the doctrine of letting the "people of the territory say whether they will have slavery or not," which the people of New Mexico have done. Of course he cannot change his opinion on that subject; and those of his supporters, who stood on the Baltimore platform, must stand equally firm in their support of the demands of New Mexico. The Whigs must support it, for "The Administration," has planted itself thereon upon the non-intervention platform. Neither can the Free Soilers object, for she comes to us with a constitution pure and free from the blot or suspicion of slavery on the wind that blows. If the Democrats of the Cass school, the Whigs, and the Free Soilers support her application, who can successfully resist it?

☞ Judge Thompson, of the Erie district, this state, publicly declines a re-nomination to Congress. He might as well do so, we should think. He is one of those Democrats who are very ardent Proviso men when before the people for election, but who, when they get once into their seats in Congress, are an ample tools of slavery or the Propaganda want. He owed his last election entirely to his Proviso professions and pledges, not one of which he has kept sacred on any occasion since his return.

☞ A census of the friends of the immediate admission of California was held in the H. R. at Washington, Saturday night, at which it was determined to push through the Duty bill without delay. It was thought that success was certain.

☞ The *Tribune* has a dispatch saying that Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, fell on Saturday with a tremendous crash, causing the earth to tremble for miles around.

The Whig Convention.

The *Spirit of the Times* thus speaks of the whig nominees for state officers:

"Of the ticket we have nothing to say, simply because the gentlemen composing it have never made themselves famous by good, bad or indifferent public conduct. We look upon them as candidates for martyrdom—as regularly booked and seated travellers to that political bourne from which few Whig pilgrims in Pennsylvania ever return. We shall hear some little of them in October; but after that they will pass into the same oblivion, that now clouds the memory of the illustrious Markle, and the corn-meal politician of Centre. In nine cases out of ten, it is certain death to Whig ambition to have a place upon the Whig ticket, and we are not quite sure that Whig Conventions do not sometimes avail themselves of this certainty to get rid of some troublesome, importunate aspirants. Messrs. (we have forgotten their names already) may, probably, in after years, find some political antiquary ransacking Whig files to discover who were beaten by Morrison, Brawley and Banks; and that we fear will be the only note sounded by the tramp of fame to their ashes!

Interesting Inquiry.

MR. HERPSTEAD,—

As Editors are supposed to know all that is to be known, will you please inform the undersigned whether there is any man yet living who fought at Bunker Hill 75 years ago?

QUID NUNC.

17th June, 1850.

We should be extremely happy to answer the inquiry of our correspondent, but unfortunately we do not ourself possess the requisite information. The last Bunker Hill patriot with whom we have had an acquaintance in this county, was ROBIN KINGSLEY Esq., of Harford, who died a little over three years ago. We hand the inquiry over to our cotemporaries of the press for solution.

Prof. Webster.

☞ It is reported on high authority (says a dispatch in the Tribune dated Boston June 29) that Prof. Webster has written a letter to the Governor and Council, confessing that he killed Dr. Parkman, but that it was not a murder, and praying that his sentence may be commuted. The letter, though long, does not, it is said, give the details of the fatal transactions. It will probably be before the Council next Tuesday.

LATER—*Boston, July 1.*—There seems to be no doubt that Webster is about to make a clean breast of it relative to the death of Dr. Parkman.

☞ The Doylestown *Independent Democrat* announces that Joshua Dungan, of Bucks, county, the anti-war Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, was a noisy opponent of the war, the very sin for which Mr. Strohm was denied the nomination. This is something like going out for wool and coming home shorn.

MORE INDICTMENTS.—The New York Herald of Saturday, states that the criminal authorities of Lehigh, Pa., have indicted Messrs Y. Bosch in reference to some operations with the Lehigh Bank, which exploded some years since, whose bills Mr. B. circulated as agent. The same paper also states that the Governor of Pennsylvania has made a requisition upon Gov. Fish demanding the delivery of Mr. Bosch.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Ten dollar counterfeit notes upon the Bank of Danville in this county are in circulation. They have the vignette of a spread eagle, and are marked engraved by Terry, Tappan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co.—*Star of the North.*

Judge Bissell said in Congress, the other day, that for one he "did not think much of that class of politicians who were trying to *ride two horses* at once, besides *leading a frog soil colt!*"

A GOOD ONE.—The Louisville Democrat says that the Whigs have kept *one* promise—that promised to lessen the "executive influence," and they have done it!

☞ A row occurred at a Circus, at Ithaca, on Saturday night, in which a man named Miall Deys was murdered, and a large number of men and women more or less injured.

☞ The ultra southerners in Congress have held a Caucus at which it was agreed to insist upon the Missouri Compromise line as the basis of a settlement of the slavery agitation.

☞ Wm. Burns, one of the Editors of the *Sunday Dispatch* and *Weekly Universe*, N. Y. city, died on Friday week after a very brief illness.—He was a very amiable man and an able editor.

☞ The nomination of Johnston, the brother of Gov. Johnston, as Consul at Glasgow, has withdrawn.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, is reported by a correspondent of the New York Express, to have used the following emphatic language, in reply to some remarks from Mr. Meade, in an ice cream saloon:

"Dissolve, I suppose you mean recede from the Union. For Heaven's sake Meade, never use the expression again as long as you live. I'm sick of it, disgusted with it. Its such a stupid humbug. It may do for outsiders—but no man in his senses thinks of it in any case. There isn't a man in Kentucky who'll allow you to talk to him about it. He'd take it as an insult. Dissolution, d——n it, don't mention it."

CHEAP POSTAGE.—Now is the time for the country papers to strike for *cheap postage*. The bill reported by Senator Rusk, contemplates some wholesome reforms, the reduction of the postage on letters to two cents, the abolition of the franking privilege, &c., but it does not embody the alteration of the present law for which the country press have universally contended: the free circulation of every paper within the county or representative district in which it is printed. That's our ultimatum! Let the country press of all parties repudiate all Congressmen who do not support this measure.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We really owe an apology to friend Godey for our neglect to notice the July number of his unrivalled magazine, which has been on our table over a fortnight. It is a magnificent number every way, and gives earnest of a succession of triumphs heretofore unequalled in magazine literature. As the title to the first number of the volume, it is the appropriate time to send in subscriptions.

"THE FIRST PRAYER."—We acknowledge the receipt of this magnificent mezzotint engraving from Geo. E. GRAHAM, Esq., publisher of "Graham's Magazine." It is one of his Premium Plates to $3 subscribers, and is eighteen inches wide by twenty-four inches long. As this is the last year GRAHAM intends offering Premiums, (being determined to put the cost of such things into his Magazine,) all who desire "The First Prayer," and "Christ Blessing Little Children," should send on their subscription at once.

The "Slaughtering" of Strohm—Very Rich.

(Passages from the Proceedings of the Whig State Convention.)

SECOND DAY.—Before the roll was called in the morning, Mr. Hiestand, of Lancaster, presented a paper, signed by the entire delegation, giving the reasons for their withdrawal of the name of Mr. Strohm. The paper asserted, in substance, that the delegation from Lancaster believed there was a disposition in the convention to treat the claims of the "Old Guard" with ingratitude; and that they, therefore, withdrew his name. Mr. Cornyn moved that the communication be laid on the table, which motion Mr. Dickey moved to amend, by ordering it inserted on the minutes.

Mr. Richards, of Berks, denounced the document in strong terms. Its publication would do great harm in Lancaster, and the party might lose the services of the "Old Guard" of that county. He hoped the people of Lancaster would not endorse the acts of her delegates. The objection made to Mr. Strohm was a valid one. No one would deny that. A man who would vote against supplying the American troops during war would meet with a defeat unprecedented in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dickey, of Lancaster, insisted, that respect to the delegation from Lancaster, would compel the delegation to enter the document upon the minutes. He denied that Mr. Strohm had ever done anything to forfeit the confidence of the Whig party.—Lancaster county endorsed him fully, and he thought he would poll more votes than any other man who could be nominated.

Mr. Cornyn, of Huntingdon, moved to postpone the whole matter indefinitely.—Mr. Johnson, of Erie, opposed the motion, as if carried, it would have the effect of placing the whole proceedings on the minutes of the convention. This he deprecated. He did not want any man, woman or child in Pennsylvania, to read anything which would indicate the belief that the convention were not entirely unanimous.

Gen. Wilson, of Venango, took strong grounds against the paper. It was all nonsense to nominate Mr. Strohm. You could not make the people believe that he voted right, in voting against supplies to the American Army. It was no insult to Lancaster. Mr. Strohm was not nominated because his nomination was inexpedient. They did not want to nominate a man who could be assailed. They wanted to give blows, and not take them.

Mr. Clyde, of Dauphin, hoped the General did not mean himself.

Mr. Gibbons hoped the paper would be withdrawn. He thought that the offering of it was the highest insult to the convention.

Mr. King of Bedford, coaxed the Lancaster delegation to withdraw the document. No injustice was intended to them or to Mr. Strohm. He would have voted as Mr. Strohm did, had he been a member of Congress; but he would not think it safe to go before the people and say such a vote. You could not make the people believe it right.

Mr. M'Ilvaine, of Chester, also urged upon the Lancaster delegation the withdrawal of the obnoxious paper. If it were to be published, the effect would be most disastrous to the prospects of the Whig party.

Mr. J. W. Stokes, of the county, (he's that the Lancaster delegation insulted the convention. By offering such a paper they withdrew their candidate, without waiting to see whether the convention would nominate him or not, and then charged them with ingratitude.

The Lancaster delegation then consented to withdraw the paper, and thus this difficulty was disposed of.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN warns the people of Pennsylvania against the efforts making by Simon Cameron, to secure the election of Representatives to the Legislature favorable to his return to the United States Senate. Whether the Treasury of the Union is again to be exposed to the ravages of Cameron, through his occupancy of this high position, and whether our poor old State is again to be so horribly degraded and humiliated, it is hard to say. We have no doubt that many of the accomplices of Cameron, now that his fostering corruptions have been exposed beyond all denial, will ostentatiously denounce him, the more readily to secure public stations through which to betray the people and advance his interests. We have no doubt, if corruption, cajolery, flattery, or fooling, will advance his interests they will be unscrupulously resorted to.—We have as little question if it is within the power of his friends in this county, or any other in the State, by these, or any other means, to send Representatives who will vote for him, they will do it. There is palpably a gulf yawning at the feet of the Democracy through the aspirations of this most unprincipled man and his friends of the same stamp throughout the State, unless they avoid which they will be injured past all cure and help.—*Wilkesbarre Far.*

A WHIG WAR CANDIDATE.—Mr. Dungan, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, owes his nomination to the fact, that John Strohm, the prominent man for the same honor, was opposed to the Mexican war. Ergo, Mr. Dungan is to be supposed to be in favor of the war, note his standing he is known as one of its bitterest opponents. We presume he will s[ee] defend his opposition, in some public manner against the anti-war men, and, as General Taylor so classically said of the Mexicans, at Buena Vista, will "give them h——ll." Mr. Dungan must be true to his friends; he must prove that he has never opposed the war, ridiculed the success of our arms, and denounced those who defended them in Congress. For is not Mr. Dungan the peculiar War Whig of the present day? The sooner, however, he shows his colors, the better. It is time to leave off all wry faces, and begin.

Among the passengers in the steamship Crescent City, from Chagres and Kingston, are two most extraordinary Mexican dwarfs, brother and sister, the former fifteen years of age, thirty-four inches high, and the latter, thirteen years old, twenty-four inches high, and the two weigh but thirty-two pounds. They are in charge of their guardian, Gener Salazar.

Some scoundrel attempted to burn a railroad bridge near Lewistown on Friday night. The fire was kindled in one of the abutments, but was discovered and extinguished before it had done much damage.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1850.

NEW MEXICAN CONSTITUTION.

The contrast between the mode of doing things in New Mexico, and in Congress, is positively delightful. There, at the very dawn of the dog days, are senators making speeches upon thirty-six thirty, after a seven month's palaver on every other degree of latitude on either side of the equator, in its bearing upon the diffusive blessing, slavery, whether white, black or red. But New Mexico can make out and deliver to a "certain Robert S. Neighbors," a Texan Commissioner, a beautiful set of walking papers, can call a convention, make a constitution, and put it in force, all within the space of "one revolving moon."—Such a specimen of acting, I say again, is to us, who have tossed so long on a weary waste of words, indescribably refreshing. I hope those New Mexican gentlemen, selected to bear the blushing honors of the young state, will soon appear here. They cannot but exert a good influence. The very presence of men fresh from a constituency who have the energy to enfranchise themselves from a state of humiliating military vassalage, in less than six weeks, must do something to shame the drivellers whose inactivity and incompetency disgrace both Houses of Congress.

COURSE OF TEXAS.

There are some apprehensions felt, or at least expressed here, that Texas will precipitate herself upon the New Mexican frontier in Ranger style, and assert her claim at the muzzles of a thousand or two of Colt's revolvers, and Jenk's patent rifle. I do not know how to advise the public on this occasion, because Gen. Rusk, one of the Texan senators, has lately been most solemn and vociferous in asserting that his state would most certainly send forth an armed band of men to secure, by actual service in the tented field, what she claims to belong to her, unless it be bought and liberally paid for.

PRECEDENTS.

If the United States general government sustains New Mexico, as it is its duty to do, until this question of boundary can be duly brought before the Supreme Court, or until it can be disposed of by some other mode of amicable adjustment, every thing will go quietly along, to the comfort and satisfaction of all the parties. The contests about state limits have been in existence ever since the foundation of the government. New York and New Hampshire both claim Vermont. The Green Mountaineers applied hitherto to the arbitrament of both claimants. Ohio and Michigan, for a long time, were beating it up to the fighting point about the respective claims to the Maumee country, and threatening mutual conflagration upon both sides were ordered out, under their respective officers and sheriffs, and did every thing but come to blows. Iowa and Missouri have, and Georgia and Florida actually, summoned their arms and marched to the field, and spoke about descending to the "harvest of death," on account of disputed boundaries. But in all these cases, except that wherein the jurisdiction of the mountain twigs was asserted and enforced, the Supreme Court stepped in and healed the breach to the mutual satisfaction of the parties. This I presume, therefore, will be the result in regard to Texas and New Mexico, after the latter shall have placed herself in a position to contend with her oppressor on equal terms.

A QUERY.—Since the whole Cabinet, says the Washington Union, ardor ed to justify the Galphin swindle, through the organ, will any one now doubt the truth of the hoss-trade story connected with the Secretary of the Interior? It will be remembered that Thomas Ewing stands charged, by a respectable citizen of this city, with offering an appointment to put his office in part consideration of the rent of a house, and that he has received an investigation of the charge—which is shunning, as we have a right to infer, an exposure through the means of a committee of Congress. Did the "First Washington" have such a set of counsellors around him?—*North Pennsylvanian.*

The Next State Senate.

The following districts elect Senators the ensuing fall under the new Apportionment Bill.

Philadelphia County,	1
Bradford, Susquehanna & Wyoming,	1
Columbia and Montour,	1
Berks and Perry,	1
Venango, Mercer and Warren,	1
Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion,	1
Philadelphia City,	1
Adams and Franklin,	1
Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon,	1
Allegheny,	1
Butler, Beaver and Lawrence,	1
	11

The number of Senators holding over is 22—of whom 11 are Democrats and 11 Whigs. Of the districts electing this fall, the first *six* above named will undoubtedly be Democratic, the other *five* Whig—thus securing the Senate next winter to the Democrats by a majority of *one*.

AN INDIAN SPEECH.—The Minnesota Register contains the following report of a speech made by Nah-hahkah, *alias* Jim Two Bits, a Winnebago chief, to his people, on the 16th of May last:

"We have come to a poor country.—There is no game here but bugs, frogs and mosquitoes. We can no longer live by hunting. I can hear the frogs and mosquitoes around me now. We must go to work or we shall starve. We must live as the white men do. The women must no longer do all the work. The men must come out and help their wives and sisters to plant the corn. Another thing I wish you to hear. Our children must all be sent to school. If the older boys and girls are wanted just now to help plant, the little ones must be sent. It is a great thing to know how to read and write well. It is what gives the white man such an advantage over us. Take all the Indio children that are old enough to walk and push them into the school house, where they can learn to be skilful and industrious; and more, besides that they will bring home bread and pork. The pork will give you something to grease your hands with, when they have become sore by hard work."

☞ The bill to abolish capital punishment failed in the Connecticut Senate by 1 vote.

Statistics of New York.

We glean some of the following interesting facts with regard to the statistics of New York, from Rhode's new City Directory, just published. The extent to which banking is carried may be judged of by the number of banks, of which there are no less than thirty in the city, having an aggregate capital of more than twenty-seven millions of dollars. The capital of these banks are divided into shares varying from $500 to $18. Besides these there are eight banks for the savings of the poorer classes of our citizens. The fire and marine insurance companies number eighty-one, but of these there are twenty-five only having their capitals in New York, which amount to about nine millions of dollars; the remaining fifty-six are principally agency offices for companies which have been established in other states. Of life and trust companies there are twenty-six whose aggregate capital is near three millions and a half of dollars. The amount of real and personal estate of the city is estimated at $254,493,527, the increase of the last year over the preceding, amounting to over seven millions of dollars.

—There are one hundred and six weekly and daily newspapers printed in New York, sufficient, it might be supposed, to supply the whole world. In addition to these, there are one hundred and six periodicles published weekly, monthly, or quarterly, a large number of which, we imagine, have but a miserable existence. Indeed, considering the ease to which the name of literature is given, New York would be much better off with half the number, if edited in a respectable style.

—There are fourteen railroad companies, some of which run their cars even to the very heart of the city. So popular have railroads become, that it is pretty certain they will, in the course of a few years, supersede the jumbling and frequently uncomfortable omnibus. A report presented two or three weeks since, to the Board of Aldermen, recommending the laying of rails through the principal streets, with branches into intersecting the city as stated points, will very probably be adopted before the election of a new Common Council—that is, if the tea room and other minor matters do not absorb the whole attention of the city fathers.

—The various steamboat lines number 68; express companies 26, and telegraph companies nine.

—Besides the innumerable private boarding houses and emigrant lodging houses, there are 45 hotels.

—A limited number of markets (there being but eleven) has long been complained of by the residents of the upper portion of the city. A number of the inhabitants living in the vicinity of Twelfth street, and Avenue C, have drawn up a petition to the Common Council for the creation of a suitable market to be erected in that neighborhood. This would be perhaps the most eligible situation for a market in that locality, as the pier at the foot of Avenue C, presents great facilities for vessels freighted with provisions and the various descriptions of produce. Nor is the east side of the city near and about Twentieth st. in a better condition in this respect, although the people have not expressed them thro' a petition. The various lit[tle] butcher stalls are but poor substitutes for a MARKET. If it be considered necessary to add a new ward to the city, surely it is not less so to add a few more markets for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing up-town population.

—There are on the East and North Rivers twelve ferry stations, some of the boats of which run as far even as ten miles from the city; one hundred and one transportation lines, and ninety-five of sail and steam tow-boats. On the North River there are fifty-seven piers, and on the North fifty-five.

—Liberal provision has been made for the education of the children of the poorer classes, as there are no less than one hundred and sixty-nine Ward and Public Schools in New York, which, with the different corporate and private schools, swell the amount to more than two hundred. It to these may be added the various literary societies, scientific institutions and libraries, it will be seen that if our people are ignorant, it is not for want of the means of obtaining instruction and information. One hundred and twenty moral, charitable and benevolent societies and institutions receive the support from the contributions and bequests of private individuals, and also from the city treasury.

—The following is a list of churches of various denominations:—31 Baptist; 10 Congregational; 14 Dutch Reformed; 4 Friends; 10 Jewish; 7 Lutheran; 31 Methodist Episcopal; 3 Methodist Protestant; 42 Protestant Episcopal; 2 New Jerusalem; 34 Presbyterian; 4 Associate Presbyterian; 2 Associate Reformed Presbyterian; 3 Primitive Christians; 19 Roman Catholic; 2 Unitarian; 4 Universalist; 1 Wesleyan Methodist; 6 Miscellaneous.

—There are twenty-five omnibus lines, to which there are attached four hundred and twenty-five stages, running through the principal thoroughfares.

—The total number of buildings erected in the city in the year 1849, is one thousand six hundred and eighteen, a large number of which, it should be remembered, have been erected on the sites of old buildings.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—Christian Meadows and William Warburton, alias "Bristol Bill," were sentenced to ten years each in the state prison, at Danville, Va., on Friday, for conspiring to rob the bank. The moment the sentence was announced, Bristol Bill rose from behind the bar, and, reaching over, stabbed Wm. N. Davis Esq., in the neck, inflicting a severe but not mortal wound. Mr. Davis had been engaged as one of the counsel for the prosecution, and Bill declared that it was his intention to kill him.

☞ The rush of travellers from the South and West seeking recreation and escape from the heat of summer, is said to be enormous. The Herald estimates the number of arrivals at the various hotels in New York, last week, at eighty thousand, and the amount of money left there at one and a-half million of dollars.

☞ There is a teller in Venango county who advertises that his "work will be finished at the time promised." He should be sent to the legislature immediately.

Doings in Congress.

TUESDAY, June 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis of Mass. presented a petition for a change of tariff, and advocated the necessity and importance of it at great length.

Mr. Davis of Miss. reported a bill for classifying the military bureau, and equalizing salaries.

Mr. Rusk introduced a bill to raise two additional regiments of cavalry.

Mr. Soule resumed his argument in favor of his substitute offered yesterday to the Compromise bill. He proceeded to show that the boundary claim by California was extravagant as compared with the area of other States; that her territory included varieties of climates, and was divided by natural barriers and adapted to different productions. The admission with such boundaries was impolitic and would endanger the stability of the Union; if she remained in the Union she would in a short time wield influence in Congress, three times as great as New York now wields, and if she should go out of the Union having command of the Pacific and Indies she could be formidable and dangerous.

He complained of neglecting Deseret, who, first organised, had prior claims.—Whatever the issue of events, his opinion would end there. He alluded with deep emotion to his flight from despotism to this land of freedom, and would never engage in any struggle tending to a dissolution.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bowlin asked that the Senate bills on the Speaker's table be taken up and referred.

Mr. Preston King objected to any business out of the regular order.

Mr. Inge moved that the House go into committee on the bounty land bill. The motion was agreed to.

After various amendments had been offered and voted down,

Mr. Miller, of Ohio, offered a substitute for the bill, which had been agreed on by the caucus last Saturday night.

Several ineffectual efforts were made to amend the substitute, and in the course of the debate

Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, denounced the measure as a grand scheme to throw the public lands into the hands of speculators.

Mr. Crowell, of Ohio, denounced the caucus, who had determined to vote down all amendments but the one they had agreed on. He was surprised that his friend from Ashtabula had gone into the caucus.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, rose to reply to his friend, who had such dread of the power of a majority.

Some further altercation between Messrs. Crowell and Giddings, when, after some confusion, the committee rose, and the substitute for the bill, as agreed on by the caucus of the friends of the measure, was concurred in, and the bill, as thus amended, was passed—yeas 156, nays 36.

This bill provides that each of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musician or private, whether of the regulars or volunteers, rangers or militia, who performed military service, in any regiment, company or detachment in the service of the United States, in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States, on the 10th day of June, 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, and each of the commissioned officers who was engaged in the military service of the U. States in the last war with Mexico, shall be entitled, for twelve months' service, to one hundred and sixty acres of land; for six months' service, eighty acres of land, and for three months' service, forty acres of land—provided the person so having been in service shall not receive said land or any part thereof, if it shall appear by the muster roll of his regiment, or of his corps, that he deserted or was dishonorably discharged from service, or he has received or is entitled to any land bounty under any act of Congress heretofore passed.

Section two provides that each commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician or private, for whom provision is made by the first section hereof, shall receive a certificate or warrant, from the department of the Interior, for the quantity of land to which he may be entitled, and which may be located by the warrantee, or his heirs at law, at any land office in the United States.

There is a proviso in the third section, that the benefits of this act shall not accrue to any person who is a member of the present Congress.

It is said that it will require four or five millions of acres of land to pay the bounties provided for above.

WEDNESDAY, June 26.

SENATE.—Mr. Wales presented the proceedings of a meeting in Delaware in favor of the Compromise bill.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution calling for information whether the President had appointed Col. Monroe to organise a civil or military government at Santa Fe, or had instructed him to aid in forming a government, &c., &c. Mr. F. asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution, and boldly charged Gen. Taylor with usurpation. He said the proceedings were shameful and would bring on a civil war.

Mr. Webster and others objected to the consideration of the resolution—[laid over.

The Compromise bill was then taken up.

Mr. Douglass spoke at length, principally in reply to the argument of Mr. Soule. He denied that California had ever set up such a claim or that there was any danger of the U. S. losing its title.

Mr. Webster took the floor. He wished to submit a few remarks upon the propriety of admitting California with her present constitution.

The bill was then postponed.

The House bill on bounty lands was received and referred.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., asked consent to introduce a resolution inquiring into the New Mexico affair. [Objected to.

Mr. Bowlin called up the business which had been accumulating on the Speaker's table. [Objected to.

Mr. Wentworth called up the special order, the Iowa election case.

Mr. McClernand moved the postponement of the report for one hour.

Ruled out of order.

It was then moved that it should be postponed until to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. Van Dyke moved to admit the contestant, Mr. Miller, to a seat upon the floor to defend his claim. Agreed to.