

to believe that if your chickens were fed with the crumbs of bread soaked in milk much fewer would die. It has always struck us, that the raw dough of Indian meal was an improper food for them, as from its tendency to become sour when operated upon by heat it must necessarily impair their digestive organ.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Unicorn arrived at Boston at three o'clock on Friday afternoon, and the news by her was immediately expressed to this city for the Ledger. It arrived at this office about a quarter of 12 o'clock this morning.

The English underwriters have already introduced a clause into their policies, stating that they do not insure against capture, or destruction by an enemy.

Hyacinths of maize or Indian corn, have been manufactured at Bristol, and they are described as very agreeable and nutritious.

The cost of the French war department, this year, is 325 millions of francs, or about thirteen millions sterling. The luxury of making razzias on the poor Arabs is rather an expensive one.

The Spectator thus estimates the feeling of the House of Lords relative to the ministerial Corn Law Bill; 159 peers for the measure, 154 against, 61 doubtful, 10 bishops for, 10 against, 8 or 10 doubtful.

The marquis de Beruharnais, brother in law of the Empress Josephine, died last week in Paris, aged 90. The marquis was quite blind.

It is believed, on good authority, that the customs and corn bill will not be brought before the House of Lords till after Easter.

The Cork Southern Reporter states, that when the United States pilot boat William J. Romer left the Cove, on Monday, she fired a salute when opposite the Admiral's flag-ship, and gave for a moment in expectation that the compliment would be acknowledged, but no such recognition was given. There were any discourtesy in this, it was more dishonorable to England than to America.

### CRACOW OCCUPIED BY THE AUSTRILIANS.

Subjoined is the official account of the occupation of Cracow, as drawn up by Gen. Collin of the Austrian forces.

Cracow, March 4.—The insurgents retired from the city on the night of the 2d inst.

The conditions on which the Austrian General received the capitulation of the citizens of Cracow were, 1st. That they should deliver up to him all the known leaders of the rebellion who remained in the city, or point out to him their residence. 2d. That a total disarmament of the inhabitants should take place, and that all weapons should be deposited in the castle before noon the 5th inst.

And 3d. Any person who, during the stay of the Austrians in Cracow, appeared with weapons in his hand, or in whose dwelling arms of any kind should be found should be judged by court martial within 24 hours.

According to the Silesian Gazette, that portion of the insurgents who surrendered to the Prussians were promised pardon on condition of submitting to the arrangements which may be made in their regard by the three protecting powers.

The Bresian correspondent of the Wesse Zeitung states, that it was generally believed there, on the 6th inst. that the great body of the insurgents would retreat to the mountains of Galicia, and then commence a guerilla warfare.

According to the same correspondent, the incorporation of Cracow with the Prussian monarchy is openly desired by the citizens. The Manneheim Abend Zeitung also expresses the opinion that the Polish insurgents will retire to the Carpathian mountains, and there act the part of the Circassians.

The Berlin correspondent of the Oberpostamt Zeitung of this day asserts that the troops of the three protecting powers will remain in the Polish provinces until every spark of the revolt has been extinguished.

The latest accounts from Posem are up to the 7th inst. All was quiet there at that date. The rich Count Mielczinski, of Miloslaw, had been brought in prisoner.

P. S.—Up to post hour no further intelligence had reached this city. It is not likely that any thing positive respecting the movements of the insurgents in Galicia will be known for several days.

Poor, prostrate, subjugated Poland, the Ireland of the Continent, has been making a fruitless, bootless effort at a Revolution or as the failure of national patriotism is always termed, an insurrection.

The little Republic of Cracow, which is now in possession of the Austrian troops has been the head quarters of this unfortunate attempt to restore the nationality of the Poles; but the conspiracy had extensive ramifications in Prussia, Russia, as well as Austria.—*European Times*

The Steam Ship Caladonia arrived at Boston, on Monday, the 23th inst. bringing 15 days later news than the above. The News is but of little interest. The Oregon question not much talked of, the first effect of the negotiation correspondence being over.

There is nothing new of interest from Ireland.

### THINGS IN GENERAL.

**THE 'OREGON' RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE SENATE.**—We announced yesterday, in part of our edition, the important intelligence received for the Ledger by Magnetic Telegraph to Baltimore, and thence by special messenger to this city, of the passage of the 'notice' resolutions by the Senate. The amendment to the resolution of the House of Representatives, originally submitted by Mr. Crittenden, and altered at the suggestion of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, was adopted as a substitute for that and all other propositions before the Senate. It is as follows:

Resolved, &c. That by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of America and the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the sixth day of August in the year of our Lord 1827, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party of the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now commonly called the Oregon Territory, should, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open to the vessels, citizens subjects of two powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, 1827, that either party might abrogate and annual said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party—that it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States, and Great Britain should be amicably settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdiction dangerous to the cherished peace and understanding of the two countries; and, therefore, that steps be taken for the settlement of all these differences and disputes in respect to said territories.

Be it Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is authorized, at his discretion, to give the British Government the notice required by its said 2d article for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827.

The following is the vote on engrossing: YEAS—A. Archer, Ashby, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, J. M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Daxton, Dix, Green, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagan, Johnson, (Md.) Lewis, McDuffie, Magnum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Payne, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Speight, Upham, Webster, Woodbury—40.

YEAS—A. Archer, Ashby, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, J. M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Daxton, Dix, Green, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagan, Johnson, (Md.) Lewis, McDuffie, Magnum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Payne, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Speight, Upham, Webster, Woodbury—40.

YEAS—A. Archer, Ashby, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, J. M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Daxton, Dix, Green, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagan, Johnson, (Md.) Lewis, McDuffie, Magnum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Payne, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Speight, Upham, Webster, Woodbury—40.

The passage of the resolution is considered highly favorable to the preservation of peace. It certainly presents the matter in the least objectionable form to Great Britain, and gives that government the positive assurance that the United States take this step not in a spirit of hostility, but to effect an amicable adjustment of all difference in dispute in respect to the territory.—*Ledger*

### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Episode in the Senate—Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Allen—Passage of Mr. Johnson's Oregon Resolution.

WASHINGTON, April 17, I sent you, by a second Magnetic Telegraph despatch yesterday, of passage of the 'notice' resolution in the form presented by Mr. Johnson. You will see that the 54-40 men voted against it in its present form, nevertheless a large majority passed it.

The Senate was densely crowded at an early hour and all preliminary business was laid aside to take up the Oregon resolutions.

Mr. Crittenden took the floor and spoke about two hours, in conclusion of his speech commenced yesterday. He advocated the 'Notice' as a peace measure, but was in favor of leaving the responsibility of giving it with the President.

Mr. Allen took the floor after Mr. Crittenden had finished, and moved to lay on the table all the resolutions offered in the Senate so as to take up the House resolutions, which was agreed to, as follows.

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause notice to be given

to the government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain in relation to the Territory of the North West Coast, west of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, of the sixth day of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated 12 months after giving said notice.

Resolved, That the Notice herein contained is not intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties, to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

The resolution was finally amended and adopted in the following form:—after recapitulating the terms of the Convention, the preamble goes on to say 'that whereas, it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled; and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdiction dangerous to the cherished peace and understanding of the two countries; and, therefore, that steps be taken for the settlement of all these differences and disputes in respect to said territories.

Be it Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is authorized, at his discretion, to give the British Government the notice required by its said 2d article for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827.

The following is the vote on engrossing: YEAS—A. Archer, Ashby, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, J. M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Daxton, Dix, Green, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagan, Johnson, (Md.) Lewis, McDuffie, Magnum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Payne, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Speight, Upham, Webster, Woodbury—40.

### THE RIGHT OF WAY.

It will be seen by reference to our legislative proceedings, that the bill granting the right of way to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passed the House yesterday, by a vote of 51 to 45. The bill has been amended in several particulars, and will of course be sent to the Senate for its concurrence. It has been many years since a bill exciting such deep interest has passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania. It has been the great measure of the session, and was contested inch by inch with a warmth and zeal by friend and foe, which elicited at times bursts of eloquence never before witnessed in our legislative halls.—This bill originated in the Senate, and will no doubt pass that body in its present shape. One step more—the signature of Executive—and it becomes the law of the land.—*Union*

### GREAT FLOOD AT NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Delta of the 7th inst., states that a great flood had been occasioned in the vicinity by heavy rains and a strong Northeast wind. On the 6th inst. at 12 o'clock, the water was within three inches of the greatest height of the flood of 1831, and still rising. The houses, yards and stables at the end of the new canal or shell road, were inundated, and for two miles towards the city, the canal had overflowed its banks; leaving the houses in the distance to appear as if they were floating on the sea. The whole of St. Mary's and Hevia streets down to Phillips, including the House of Refuge and Work-house, were inundated—so were the streets between Hevia and Canal streets. Other Canals had overflowed their banks, and the water had got back to Rampart street. Esbourg Tremo were under water. The Railroad wharves, &c., at Lake Pontchartrain, were covered, and the cars would have to stop running. At all these points, the inhabitants were using boats. The loss must be great. The Charity hospital and Infirmary generally inundated. The rain continued to fall during the 7th, but at a late hour had ceased, and the winds had subsided.

### THE CHEROKEES.

The editor of the Cherokee Advocate asserts, that in proportion to population, there are fewer men among the Cherokees who cannot read and write either Cherokee or English; than are to be found in any State of the Union.

### DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

### BLOOMSBURG.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1846.

### Ourselves.

This number (April 18) completes the EIGHTH YEAR that we have published the 'Columbia Democrat' and we are determined to have our accounts settled up to this date. We shall immediately have our bills for the paper, advertising and job work made out ready for settlement, and we expect all to square up that we may be able to square up with those who have demands against us.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER, is expected to preach, as follows: At St. Paul's, Bloomsburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday the 5th of May next. At St. Gabriel's, Sugar Loaf, at 10 A. M. and at Orangeville, at 7 o'clock, in the evening, on Wednesday, the 6th of May next.

In the State Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Sherwood, resigned the speakership. An election was then proceeded to, and after twenty eight ballottings, Gen. Wm. S. Ross was elected. The Legislature adjourned on Wednesday.

### MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On the morning of Saturday last, ISAAC KLINE, Esq. of Orange township, was flung from a wagon, about five miles above his house in Fisherscreek township, by some sudden jar, and was so severely injured that he expired about 12 o'clock the next day. Mr. Kline was 67 years of age, and one of the oldest & most respected citizens of the county. He formerly represented the county in the State Legislature for two successive terms and held a justice commission for a number of years. His remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of relatives and friends. His death has left a void in society that cannot be easily filled.

### OREGON QUESTION.

The U. S. Senate, have at length passed a resolution directing the years notice to be given, but differing from the House notice. It went to the House, where it was amended, and again went to the Senate. The Senate adhered to their resolutions, and returned them to the House. The House adhering to their amendments, a committee of conference was appointed. Thus the matter stood at the last date. The two branches of Congress are now completely at issue on this important question, and there is a possibility of the notice being lost between them. The Union of Monday expresses a hope that a joint committee will be able to unite upon some common ground of firm yet moderate action towards Great Britain. It says:

It is hoped, that in a liberal spirit the committees of the houses may give and take and meet on the platform of American feelings and adopt some resolutions of a firm yet conciliatory character—firm and conciliatory towards England, and conciliatory between the two houses—such as may obtain the decided concurrence of both houses which alone would give a very great moral force to the action of the government on this interesting subject.

### A LARGE BULL.

A three year old Bull, raised upon the Farm of Col. J. Paxton, in this township, was killed in this place, on Monday last. Weight alive 2230 pounds, and when dressed the meat hide and tallow weighed fifteen hundred and twenty-eight. Let them beat this who can.

### CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

An election of Representative in the towns where there was no choice at the first trial took place on Monday. On the second trial a plurality elects. There were 44 vacancies to be filled. We have returns from them all, showing that the Democrats have carried the House by a majority of 7 over the Whigs, and 6 over all. As before stated, the Democrats have a majority of one in the Senate. Of course they will have a majority on joint ballot of eight over the Whigs, and of seven over all, and will elect the Democratic nominees for State officers. No. U. S. Senator is to be chosen this year.

### AVALANCHE AT TROY.

Another slide of earth took place at Troy on Saturday last, near the nail factory, in the lower part of that city. Two men and a span of horses were instantly killed.

James R. Johnson and Wm. Stetler the persons who were arrested in January last, for passing Counterfeit money, were tried in Danville, on Wednesday last, convicted, and sentenced to the State prison for three years each.

### BURNT IN EFFIGY.

Two members of the Senate of Michigan, have been burnt in effigy at Detroit for opposing the sale of the Central Railroad.

### DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, the Democratic citizens of Columbia county held a county meeting at the Court House, in Danville, on Monday, April 29th, to express their views in relation to the course of the Administration of President Polk on the Oregon question; whereupon the meeting was organized as follows:

President—Hon. Samuel Oakes.

Vice Presidents—Samuel Creasy, Esq. John Robison, Esq. John F. Derr, Esq. John Shuman, Samuel Kinser, Esq. John Deitrich, Hon. Stephen Baldy, Geo. Mears, John Rhoads, John Hendrickson, Jesse Coleman, Isaac S. Monroe.

Secretaries—H. Webb, V. Best, B. S. Gilmore.

The Chair appointed the following committee to draft resolutions:

E. H. Baldy, Peter Ent, Nathan Seely, Charles H. Hess, William S. Davis, Cornelius Cleckner, John McHenry, Solo. Nyhart, William Call, Thomas F. Hutchinson, Nicholas Kindt Joseph Vanderslice, Hugh McElrath, Caleb Appleman, Amzi Brown, E. G. Rickets, B. K. Rhodes, C. Conner, C. F. Mann, B. Hyman, William S. Thompson, John Fruit, Isaac Leidy, C. Davis, A. M. Gangewer, Fred. McBride, David Derr, John Shearer, Esq. Stewart Pearce, Peter Kline.

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was addressed in a very satisfactory and appropriate manner, by C. R. BUCKALEW, Esq.

E. H. BALDY, Esq. Chairman of the Committee, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we believe that the territory lying between 54° 40' and 49° north latitude and extending from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, known as the Oregon territory, is part and parcel of these United States, and that our title to the same is 'clear and unquestionable' as to any other portion of our soil; and whereas, a claim to this territory has been asserted by a nation whose footsteps on the road to territorial aggrandizement and universal empire are stained with the life's blood of millions of victims—our ancient ruler and oppressor, our present rival and negotiator have grown out of this claim, long continued in duration, and intricate involved in their character and pending these negotiations, and to afford time to effect a settlement, a right of joint occupancy in the country in dispute, was agreed upon between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain; and an occupation by a political incorporated company composed of her citizens, is now claimed by Great Britain to have converted her claim into an absolute title to the soil; and the time has arrived when a settlement of this question is imperatively called for, and it is highly proper that the right of joint occupancy should be terminated, and the parties thrown back upon their original territorial rights; and the President in his annual message at the commencement of the present session of Congress, recommended that notice be given to Great Britain of the intention of this government to abrogate the treaty of sixth of August, 1827, and to terminate the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory provided for by that treaty, that our laws be extended over the territory, and our citizens be encouraged to emigrate thither, and protection be afforded to them on the journey; and the President, in answer to a call of the Senate, did on the 24th of March last declare that there were circumstances in our negotiations with Great Britain which rendered necessary an increase of our forces by land and sea—all which measures are eminently wise and heartily approved of by this meeting.

Be it therefore, by the Democracy of Columbia county.

Resolved, That the course of the present chief magistrate of the nation JAMES K. POLK, in the conduct of the negotiation with Great Britain concerning the Oregon territory, meets with our hearty approval; that in his avowed determination not to yield rights which he believes belong to this country to the haughty claims of an imperious rival, we recognize the spirit which prompted our revolutionary patriots in resisting a tax of a few pence upon tea, which led to the war of 1814 in defence of the rights of neutral nations, and which extorted from France reparation for injuries done to our citizens upon the high seas; that in the firmness with which our claims have been asserted by him in time past, we have a sure guarantee for the future, and that we are willing to trust the settlement of this dispute in his hands, satisfied that the national domain will remain unimpaired and the national honor unsullied.

Resolved, That the present Secretary of State, Hon. JAMES BUCANAN, in his correspondence with the English Ministry has clearly and satisfactorily established the title of this country to the whole of the Oregon territory, and that in view of the clearness of our own title, and the absolute want of title, on the part of Great Britain, we think that a surrender of any portion of that territory would be a sacrifice of the rights and honor of this country.

Resolved, That we approve of the recommendation made by the President in his annual message to Congress, that notice be given to Great Britain of our intention to abrogate the treaty of the sixth of August, 1827, and to terminate the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory provided for by that treaty, and that we approve of the resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 9th of February last authorizing the President to give such notice.

Resolved, That in our opinion Congress should, without delay, pass the necessary acts to extend the laws of the United States over our fellow citizens living in the Oregon territory, and to carry out the other recommendations of the President's Message on that subject.

Resolved, That whilst we earnestly deprecate war as a great evil, sincerely hope that hostilities between ourselves and Great Britain may not grow out of our present dispute, yet, that we cannot close our eyes, to the possibility of such an event, that we think the present extensive warlike preparations making on the part of Great Britain imperatively call upon us to put our country into a complete and thorough state of defence; that we approve of the recommendation of the President's Message of the 24th of March, 1846, in regard to the defences of the country, and that we do most heartily hope that its suggestions may be promptly carried into effect by the people's representative.

On motion of A. M. Gangewer, Esq.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to the President of the United States, James K. Polk, to the Secretary of State, Hon. James Buchanan, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that they be published in the democratic papers in the county.

The Secret Service Money.—The call of Mr. Ingersol for copies of certain papers, in relation to the expenditure of the secret service fund, has elicited nothing. The President, has answered the call so far as to transmit all public papers, covering forty or fifty pages, declining to disclose the particulars of the expenditures as injurious to the public service.

The Foreign intercourse Act of 1810, in pursuance of which information was communicated, was sealed.

The law required the public items to be given publicly, and private items to be stated privately. The President's certificate only was required to be presented to the accounting officer to secure the payment of the same. Had the public items been called for they would have been communicated with great pleasure. But the secret expenditures cannot be made public without injury to the public interest. Mr. Polk says the question is whether the resolution can be answered at all with propriety. As a general rule, it should not be done, and whether it could be done under any circumstances or not is a subject for serious consideration. The President may keep the information in his own hands if he chooses, in which case the items do not become public records by being filed away. They are not seen by the accounting officer. The President says that he is aware of the prejudices against keeping any thing secret, but there are circumstances which may require it. No communication is found upon files of the Department, in reference to the special mission to England, and therefore this part of the information is not given.

Mr. Ingersol reiterated his assertion that the charges against Mr. Webster are true and are susceptible of proof, though it was not his intention to move any further in the consideration of the question. This we suppose, is the end of the whole matter. It was scarcely worth the fuss it has created. The whole amount expended does not reach more than \$5,000.—*Ledger*.

Caution to Postmorters.—A suit has been instituted against D. N. Carpenter, Postmaster of Greenfield, Mass., by Mr. Truman Hicks, for breaking open three letters directed to him, for the purpose of finding out the whereabouts of Mr. Hicks' brother Rhoads, who recently escaped from jail, where he was confined on a charge of counterfeiting. Truman is also under \$500 bonds on a like charge.

The convicts in the penitentiary of Indiana are professing religion. Three of them were baptized in the Ohio river. Their fellow prisoners were permitted to be spectators of the solemn rite.

correspondence with the English Ministry has clearly and satisfactorily established the title of this country to the whole of the Oregon territory, and that in view of the clearness of our own title, and the absolute want of title, on the part of Great Britain, we think that a surrender of any portion of that territory would be a sacrifice of the rights and honor of this country.

Resolved, That we approve of the recommendation made by the President in his annual message to Congress, that notice be given to Great Britain of our intention to abrogate the treaty of the sixth of August, 1827, and to terminate the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory provided for by that treaty, and that we approve of the resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 9th of February last authorizing the President to give such notice.

Resolved, That in our opinion Congress should, without delay, pass the necessary acts to extend the laws of the United States over our fellow citizens living in the Oregon territory, and to carry out the other recommendations of the President's Message on that subject.

Resolved, That whilst we earnestly deprecate war as a great evil, sincerely hope that hostilities between ourselves and Great Britain may not grow out of our present dispute, yet, that we cannot close our eyes, to the possibility of such an event, that we think the present extensive warlike preparations making on the part of Great Britain imperatively call upon us to put our country into a complete and thorough state of defence; that we approve of the recommendation of the President's Message of the 24th of March, 1846, in regard to the defences of the country, and that we do most heartily hope that its suggestions may be promptly carried into effect by the people's representative.

On motion of A. M. Gangewer, Esq.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to the President of the United States, James K. Polk, to the Secretary of State, Hon. James Buchanan, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that they be published in the democratic papers in the county.

The Secret Service Money.—The call of Mr. Ingersol for copies of certain papers, in relation to the expenditure of the secret service fund, has elicited nothing. The President, has answered the call so far as to transmit all public papers, covering forty or fifty pages, declining to disclose the particulars of the expenditures as injurious to the public service.

The Foreign intercourse Act of 1810, in pursuance of which information was communicated, was sealed.

The law required the public items to be given publicly, and private items to be stated privately. The President's certificate only was required to be presented to the accounting officer to secure the payment of the same. Had the public items been called for they would have been communicated with great pleasure. But the secret expenditures cannot be made public without injury to the public interest. Mr. Polk says the question is whether the resolution can be answered at all with propriety. As a general rule, it should not be done, and whether it could be done under any circumstances or not is a subject for serious consideration. The President may keep the information in his own hands if he chooses, in which case the items do not become public records by being filed away. They are not seen by the accounting officer. The President says that he is aware of the prejudices against keeping any thing secret, but there are circumstances which may require it. No communication is found upon files of the Department, in reference to the special mission to England, and therefore this part of the information is not given.

Mr. Ingersol reiterated his assertion that the charges against Mr. Webster are true and are susceptible of proof, though it was not his intention to move any further in the consideration of the question. This we suppose, is the end of the whole matter. It was scarcely worth the fuss it has created. The whole amount expended does not reach more than \$5,000.—*Ledger*.

Caution to Postmorters.—A suit has been instituted against D. N. Carpenter, Postmaster of Greenfield, Mass., by Mr. Truman Hicks, for breaking open three letters directed to him, for the purpose of finding out the whereabouts of Mr. Hicks' brother Rhoads, who recently escaped from jail, where he was confined on a charge of counterfeiting. Truman is also under \$500 bonds on a like charge.

The convicts in the penitentiary of Indiana are professing religion. Three of them were baptized in the Ohio river. Their fellow prisoners were permitted to be spectators of the solemn rite.