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Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR SECOND SESSION, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN McELHEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER ROSS, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

The Hempfield Railroad.—This is a projected rail road we presume our readers never heard of before yesterday. It is certain we never did. It is intended to run from Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, by way of West Newton, to the West line of Donegal township, Washington county, which is on the Virginia line, within nine miles of Wheeling. Its object is to secure a direct rail road route from Wheeling to Philadelphia, passing some twenty miles south of Pittsburgh. A charter for such a road was, it seems, passed by the late Legislature, and is now a law. It was incorporated into some one of the numerous Omnibus bills, as they are called, which are a disgrace to the State, and ought to be prohibited by constitutional enactment. How such a law, containing several sections, ever got through the Legislature, without the knowledge of the public at large, which is so vitally interested, seems to us surprising. Where was Mr. Darsie, and Mr. McClintock, and others of our members, that they did not arrest this insidious movement?

But the question now is, how to arrest the evil effects of this careless or fraudulent legislation.—The Company will most likely be organized, and if so, we suppose the charter cannot be repealed. It has been suggested that the Directors of the Central Railroad move their line a few miles from Greensburgh, so as to prevent a junction, and thus kill the snake in this way. There is not much likelihood of this, however, as we are not very sure that Philadelphia is not a party to the scheme. If it goes into effect, Allegheny county will have given her million dollars to little purpose, and Baltimore is only throwing away her money by carrying her road up the Ohio river to Wheeling.

New Mexico.—We give in another column, from the National Intelligencer, a letter from E. W. Pirewitt, Esq., to Hon. H. N. Smith, the Delegate to Congress, from New Mexico, giving an interesting account of the state of affairs in that territory. As evidence of the excitement existing there, in regard to the claims of Texas, advices from Washington state that intelligence has reached there that an alarming riot has taken place in Santa Fe, which proceeded to such an extent that the interference of the troops was required to prevent the loss of life and separate the combatants. The parties were citizens of New Mexico, on the one side, and Texans on the other, and the occasion of the broil was a discussion commenced in a public meeting, on the boundary question, and the right of Texas to the possession of the Territory. But for the intervention of the Government forces, it is impossible to say where the combat would have ended.

The attempt of Texas to force her jurisdiction over New Mexico is disapproved of by nearly the whole country. Nothing, scarcely, could be more obnoxious to the feelings of the Northern and Western States. There is across injustice in it which appeals to the manly and correct feelings of every freeman. Such an outrage can never be permitted, and we trust the Government will take active measures to put a stop to further assaults upon the liberties and rights of New Mexico until Congress has disposed of the subject in some form or other.

The *New York Commercial*, speaking of the resolutions passed at the great Whig gathering in Philadelphia, on Monday last, says "that they are whole souled, and worthy of a Whig gathering; and that they would be endorsed by Whigs all over the Union, if necessity should occur for a general expression of sentiment by the Whig party."

IMMENSE WHIG DEMONSTRATION.

Enthusiastic Approval of the National and State Administrations.

We learn from the Philadelphia American that the Whigs of the City and County of Philadelphia met in Mass Meeting on Monday evening, in the Chinese Museum, for the purpose of testifying their approbation of the policy and acts of the National and State Executives, and by that approbation to strengthen them in their course as regards the future. It was a meeting, the purpose of which appealed to every Whig sympathy, and the response was as enthusiastic as the most sanguine could have anticipated.

The assemblage filled the vast saloon; and if the spectacle of so large a mass of the community was in itself pleasant it was more so in the evidences of fealty to Whig principles, and thorough adherence to the great Whig leaders, which was frequently and unrestratedly given. The meeting was a glorious one for the Whigs of Philadelphia—a proud evidence of her feeling, and a manifestation most honorable to those in whose honor and support it was convened. It was a heart stirring and convincing testimony that the Whigs of Philadelphia are as one man in their political faith, and that they have an unfaltering reliance on the ability and purity of President Taylor and Governor Johnston.

The Hall was handsomely decorated with flags, and a band was placed on the upper platform. It played frequently during the evening, and received several additions from the bands of the delegations from the various districts, which came in after the meeting was organised.

The Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll was called to the chair, on taking which he made an eloquent and appropriate address to the assembled multitude.

"A Whig meeting, he said, was always of importance, and more especially now, when men are driven by sectional interests almost to a frenzy of political feeling. We have now, as Whigs, the same sentiments to guide us as our fathers had; we have a noble leader in Governor Johnston, and we cherish in our heart of hearts the good and gallant General Taylor. Disunion and division had been imputed to the Whigs; but while they held fast and true to these gallant leaders, could there be disunion? There never was greater cause for the Whigs to triumph in their union than at present.

When came there by a time before when we had a Whig President, and a Whig State Executive? Together they formed a galaxy of glory—but their brightness was not their only merit. The acts of the Governor of Pennsylvania were beyond price. He devised measures on his coming into office, to redeem the Commonwealth from a load of obligations, and from a degradation which had made her a by-word and a reproach among the nations. Through his exertions her honor has been redeemed, and it has been accomplished by his manly vigor, early interposition, and brilliant talents.

He had little acquaintance with Gov. Johnston, and would not flatter Neptune for his trident, or Jove for his power to thunder; but he would say that a man who, by his acts had redeemed the Commonwealth from deep disgrace, deserved all the praise that a grateful heart could render."

After the reading of letters from various distinguished gentlemen, (among which was one from the Hon Moses Hampton, from this district, reiterating the same sentiments contained in his address to the County Convention last Wednesday,) the following resolutions were offered by Wm. B. Reed, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That yielding to no ordinary impulse of gratitude, we desire to express to the Governor of Pennsylvania, our sense of the ability and patriotism of his conduct during the session of the Legislature, now happily brought to a close; his resolute assertion of the principles for the maintenance of which he was elected; his protection of the business interests of the whole commonwealth; his support of the Constitution, and the steady adhesion of that sacred to the Union to which an unwavering course o Legislation has pledged Pennsylvania.

2. Resolved, That we especially thank Governor Johnston for his opinions so decisively so plainly, and honestly stated; as to command conviction and respect even from political opponents, to the first Apportionment Bill, which in violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and of the clearest sight of the citizens of a Republican community, that of fair representation, was attempted to be enacted into a law. By vetoing such a measure, he has done justice to the people, and averted the discord, danger, and discredit which extreme and unconstitutional legislation inevitably involves. The reflecting people of Pennsylvania of all parties, will thank him for protecting them.

3. Resolved, That as Pennsylvanians, citizens of a State whose loyalty to the Union and the Constitution has never faltered, even when under the forms of the Constitution, her dearest interests have been sacrificed, which has always yielded implicit obedience to every well ascertained obligation of the Federal compact, however repulsive to mere local sentiment, we thank our Chief Magistrate for his assertion of Pennsylvania's faith and loyalty and steady principle, in his message of the 22d March, 1850, a State paper, in its spirit and manly patriotism, worthy of the best days and best men of the Republic.

4. Resolved, That our thanks are due not only to the Executive, but to the Whig minority in the Legislature including our representatives in both Houses, who under circumstances of no ordinary embarrassment, not only protected the interests intrusted to them, but largely aided in defeating many measures designed for the overthrow of the policy and principles of government for which we have so long and resolutely contended.

5. Resolved, That having thus expressed our sincere feelings with reference to the Executive and Legislative administrations of the State, we cannot refrain from directing anxious attention to the Councils of the National Government, and the deferred hope which begins to nearly the heart of Pennsylvania, as each profitless day passes by and no thought seems to be bestowed on those practical and substantial interests on which the citizens of this Commonwealth so largely depend.

6. Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania, her farmers, manufacturers and mechanics, have a right to demand, and demand in respectful earnestness, that Congress should consider and in some way act on those measures of financial policy comprehending a revision of the tariff, so as at least to secure its fair application, which the Executive of the Union has earnestly urged on their consideration. The hard working men of Pennsylvania, her farmers and miners, and colliers and manufacturers and mechanics, have at least a right to know their doom, and it is poor consolation for them to be told that they must wait till the agitation of all other parts of the country is composed. Five months ago was the attention of Congress called to these and kindred subjects of practical interest by the President whom Pennsylvania so largely contributed to elect, and whom as her true and faithful friend, she delights to honor, and to this day no one of them has received from Congress a moment's serious thought. Against this neglect Pennsylvania earnestly protests.

7. Resolved, That in reference to the great policy of protection to domestic industry, so far as Pennsylvania's interests are concerned, the moderate and safe protection which has been pushed to no extreme, may be permanent and reliable for the conduct of business, we owe deep gratitude to the President of the United States and his Administration, and especially to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, in entering the councils of the nation has been true to the interests of those among whom his life has been passed, and who has sought to show that in this, the interests of his native State are the interests of the nation.

8. Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania—for on this matter of protection there is really no thorough division of parties—still cherish and will ever will cherish the system of raising revenue and encouraging domestic industry by import duties fairly and specifically ascertained. And again, in a tone of respectful warning—warning which the unerring commercial signs around us should make impressive—we call upon Congress to do, or to begin to do, its duty of practical legislation.

9. Resolved, That in view of the ruinous postponement of practical legislation, and from no insensibility to the great doctrinal questions which for five weary months have disturbed the public mind and engrossed the attention of Congress, we have a right to hope that what is known as the Slavery question may soon be decided; and most especially have we a right to hope—for to this, without dissent, men of all parties look with intense—that California, the community which has started into full and vigorous manhood on the coasts of the Pacific, which in every element of vigor and enterprise is literally bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh—which has formed its Republican constitution, and having done so, claims the constitutional right of admission—should be recognized as one of these United States, admitted without further delay, and without being dependent on other measures of less urgent necessity.

10. Resolved, That in view of California being at once admitted to the Union, and the commerce of that wonderful region, whose resources, after a neglect of centuries, our American enterprise has first developed, being made part of the domestic commerce of the nation, the people have watched with interest the progress of the negociations, which, on honorable terms, promise to secure the completion, for the world's benefit, of another gigantic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, the harmonious adjustment of claims of distant and uncertain jurisdiction, the postponement, we may hope, forever, by frank and manly diplomatic intercourse, of any conflict between nations whose interests are those of peace; and it is one of the bright honors of Whig statesmanship to have accomplished a result like this.

11. Resolved, That in the election of Gen. Taylor the nation was promised an Administration of peace, and nobly has that promise been redeemed; and on no point more faithfully than in the strict maintenance, by the Executive, of the mutual obligations of the country; for active as our sympathies naturally are with the efforts of freedom all over the world, the good sense of the people revolts from the rash and exceptional policy which would involve us in profitless and desperate conflicts beyond our borders, and it is because of its consonance with a due sense of duty and conformity with well secured laws, we cordially approve of that policy of resolute neutrality to foreign nations which the present Administration has so earnestly asserted. It is a policy not only safe and honorable, but calculated to strengthen the nation's arm when raised in just resentment.

12. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, and the community it represents, there never was greater necessity of union and harmonious action on the part of those, especially in Pennsylvania, who elected the present Chief Magistrate of the United States—that, bound together as we are, by ties of ancient and well tried political sympathy, by common desire to keep what we have gained, by common interests deeply involved, by all the fellowship which, when pure and patriotic, makes a party strong and triumphant, it is our duty to rally round the State and National Administrations, our President and our Governor, and show them, as we can do if we choose, that the people who elected them are standing by them still.

13. Resolved, That cherishing these feelings of personal as well as political regard, harmonizing as these feelings do with a sense of the interests of the community, we, the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania and of Philadelphia, desire to give General Taylor a welcome to our homes. We desire to show him that the enthusiasm which led us among the first to be a conviction evidence of spirit yet, and to thank him to his face, by a joyous welcome, in which all who claim to be Americans will join, for savior kept his faith, the faith pledged by a long life of arduous public service, of being true to the Constitution, the Union, and the interests of the whole country.

14. Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee, to consist of fifty citizens of the city and county, to invite the President to visit Philadelphia at such time this Summer or Fall as may be consistent with his public duties, and that these resolutions be published.

The Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, followed in an able and stirring speech. He was succeeded by Charles Gibbons, Esq. who offered two resolutions, which, after some opposition and modification, were adopted in the following form:

Resolved, That while we tender to the President of the United States the assurance of our unabated confidence in his devotion to the welfare of the people, we cannot withhold a public expression of our continued regard and admiration for Henry Clay, the patriot statesman, whose services to the country we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance, and whose recent efforts to perpetuate and strengthen our glorious Union have rendered his name and his fame still more dear and illustrious.

Resolved, That the efforts that have been made in various parts of the country to excite feelings of distrust and enmity between General Taylor and Henry Clay, and thus create dissension and distraction in the ranks of the Whig party, meet with the unqualified and emphatic condemnation of the Whigs of Philadelphia.

Craig Biddle and Morton McMichael, Esqs., followed, and the meeting finally broke up with three cheers for "*Old Zack!*"

Death of Rev. John Newland Maffit.—The Mobile Herald, of the 29th ult., fully corroborates the report by telegraph, of the death of the Rev. J. N. Maffit. The Herald says:

"Late yesterday evening, after a few hours of severe illness, John Newland Maffit breathed his last, at the residence of Major Chamberlain, at Toulminville. Soon after the attack, Dr. Gaines was called in and found the patient suffering from excruciating pain in the pit of his stomach. Medicine was speedily administered, and a favorable change occurred in a few minutes. Afterwards calomel was given with the happiest effect, the cold and clammy state of the extremities and surface giving place to a gentle, warm, and healthy glow. Both physician and patient thought the danger passed. But suddenly the pain returned, and shifting to the region of the heart, soon produced death. Dr. Gaines denominates it a spasm of the heart.

"Thus has passed away suddenly and unexpectedly one who has figured prominently in the Methodist Church for the last thirty years. All this time, he enjoyed strong and unflinching friendships, while, at the same time, he was beset with spirited and unceasing opposition, both in and out of church. He has gone to settle his accounts; therefore, let his good deeds be remembered, and whatever that is censurable forgotten."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, June, 3.

The important news from Cuba—Interesting Debate in the Senate—Davis pitched by Douglass, and repudiates Cass and non intervention—Cass sticks fast by the Nicholson letter.

The startling news from Cuba has produced a wonderful sensation. I transmitted it by telegraph at a late hour this afternoon, but if the operators were faithful, you will have received it in abridgement in the next issue of your paper. The decision for the next issue of your paper. The details are not yet given with much clearness, but the events which, it appears conclusively enough, have taken place, are such as to render imperatively necessary the immediate and most energetic interposition of our Government. And it has interposed. The position assumed by General Campbell, the American Consul at Havana, is manifestly correct. He demanded the surrender of the Americans captured at the Island of Contoy, and committed to the Moro, on the ground that there was no proof that they had been engaged in any unlawful enterprise, bringing them within the criminal jurisdiction of Spain. Contoy, he said, very truly, where they were taken, belongs to Mexico, and if the presumption was reasonable that they contemplated a violent aggression upon Cuba, they had not manifested that purpose by any overt, hostile act. He therefore demanded that they should be delivered to him to be sent to the United States to be tried, and if found guilty punished for a violation of her neutrality laws. This request was reasonable, and should have been promptly complied with, but the Dons, with that stupid pride and insufferable arrogance which seems ever to blind them to their true interests, even refused to notice the Consul's communication, and General Campbell of course promptly appealed to the *ultima ratio* of diplomacy, and appealed to the nearest naval officer of the United States, to support the honor of his country's flag with the force of her arms. Finding a second demand for the release of the men ineffectual, and a threat of bringing the Frigate Albany, under command of Captain Randolph, within the mole, disregarded, expressed, invoking the further aid and instructions of the Government, were dispatched, which reached here on Friday last, and elicited the decided orders of which I gave you a sketch by telegraph, and which I imagine to be substantially correct.

If the reports upon which I have based the above brief narrative be true, we have another signal proof of the energy and promptness of the present administration in repelling a wrong done to our citizens in any part of the world, even though perpetrated by a powerful Government, acting under a mistaken view of its own rights. The apprehensions of war, which have been indulged in by some, I do not consider at all warranted by the facts. On the appearance of a large naval force before Havana, with instructions fresh from Washington to proceed to extremities, unless the men be delivered up, I have no doubt that they will be promptly handed over, and that will be the end of the matter.

The debate in the Senate this, afternoon, was exceedingly interesting. Judge Douglass, of Illinois, took occasion to show up Jeff. Davis' repudiation of the non-intervention doctrine on which the last campaign was fought. He showed that all Davis' amendments to the omnibus bill, in regard to slavery in New Mexico, meant this and nothing more —the interference of the General Government in favor of slavery in that territory. He seemed surprised at such a course from such a quarter, and attempted to mistify the matter by a cloud of words, but it was all of no use, for Douglass would not let him up, but contended that he made an issue directly against the Cass doctrine of non-intervention. Davis was finally constrained to make a semi-admission that such was the fact, and said that he had never stood upon the Cass platform, but had accepted General Cass only as a choice of evils. This of course raised a laugh at the General's expense, which he took very good humoredly, shaking his fat sides and ample stomach, until I really became alarmed for his corporal integrity.

He replied to Douglass, Davis, and also to Cass, and made the speech of the day. He stood by the Nicholson letter, but omitted to say how he should vote in regard to the Davis' amendment, which was the particular question at issue. This shuffling will answer for a little while, but the old gentleman will surely be smoked out, before the "Boiter-hearted" of the South, upon one hand, and the Free Soilers of the North, upon the other, are done with him.

Junius.

Washington, June 4th, 1850.

Closing Debate on California in the House—Temper of the North—Mr. Hampton—Mr. Crowell—What will Bastion do? Mr. Clayton and Cuba—An Amnesty.

I have not lately given that attention to the debates of the House which their importance deserves. The whole of the week is expected to be occupied with the general discussion upon the California bill, which is to cease on Tuesday next at two o'clock. It is now past nine o'clock in the evening, and the business of speech making is going on with unflagging energy and zeal. I was discovered yesterday that so many members were still desirous of expressing their sentiments on this great question of the day, in that form in which they would be most acceptable to their constituents, that it would be necessary to surrender the whole of the intervening seven days between this and the time appointed for the close of debate, to their use and disposal. It was, therefore, agreed that, after the conclusion of the usual morning business, the Committee of the Whole should be formed, and should continue in session just so long as any considerable number of members chose to remain. In pursuance of this arrangement, we may expect an average of six or eight extra speeches to be delivered a day. Four were got off yesterday, and about nine will have been delivered this afternoon and evening.

Pennsylvania made herself heard to pretty good purpose comparatively early in the debate. I perceive, however, that your able and vigilant Representative, Mr. Hampton, was counting the eye of the Chairman this morning, but I think there was an understanding between certain members and Mr. Boyd, who presides, by which Mr. Hampton's claims would be deferred for another day. One of the most tormenting off etions which the sin and fall of Adam entailed upon his race—a raging toothache—has prevented my attendance where most the wise do congregate, since three o'clock, so that I cannot speak of what has since taken place.

The cause of the free States is nobly sustained in this closing grapple between the antagonisms of our domestic politics. Many of the speeches upon our side display great acuteness and power of argument, consistent firmness, and high resolution, the very qualities which we most require at this crisis. Mr. Crowell, of Ohio, made an excellent defence of the liberal and patriotic sentiment which governs the Whig party of this State upon this question, and at the same time displayed with convincing clearness what were the relative rights of the free and slave States, in respect to this controversy, and asserted the determination of the former not to be driven from what they believed their true and rightful position, by intimidation or threats of revolutionary schemes.

Mr. Crowell said that in the recommendation of the President that California be admitted, he most heartily concurred. He was in favor of her immediate admission, unembarrassed with any other subject of legislation, with her present boundaries, and with her glorious free institutions. He was most anxious to give the young sister a hearty greeting into our family circle. He answered the objections made to the admission of that State; and said, if the charge that the President has interfered be true, he could not see how such interference could impair the right of any State, and prevent her admission; it certainly, on no just principle, could inure to the injury of California. The President, in the most emphatic manner, denied all undue interference, and this ought to satisfy all unprejudiced minds. Mr. King, the special agent, denies it; the members of Congress from California deny it; and the newspapers received from San Francisco indignantly deny the charge. It has no foundation in fact. The friends of California did not introduce the question of Slavery into the debate. It had been forced upon them; and now let it be understood that they are willing to meet it.

For one, he preferred the turbulence of freedom to the calm quiet of despotism. The way of life was not more carefully guarded (after the disobedience and expulsion of Adam and Eve) by the flaming sword of the Seraphim, than the freedom of the territories was by the wise and patriotic legislation of those who achieved our independence, and established our free republican institutions. He denied that this is a pro-slavery government. An examination into the preamble of the Constitution shows, that for this claim there is no foundation. Our revolutionary fathers, fresh from the battle-field, after having broken the oppressor's arm, and won glory for themselves and liberty for their country, carefully excluded the term "slavery" from the Constitution.

The probable action of the House next week continues to be the subject of much private remark and solicitude. I hope all will end well, and that quiet and order will prevail, but am not sanguine. I exaggerate nothing, when I say that at this moment a powerful organization exists to bring about scenes and results of a different character. The Nashville Convention is an element in the intrigues and cabals which are going on here behind the curtain. Its proceedings are looked for from day to day by the Southern sectional party, with an interest it is not easy to describe. That respectable assembly seems much in vogue for the establishment of the Missouri Compromise line, a project about as feasible as to transplant the Alleghenies west of the Mississippi. All Northern men look upon the doings of this miserable convention of fanatics and plotters with the same quiet contempt that the mass of our people feel and manifest for the sayings and doings of those lunatics, the Garrison Abolitionists.

The renewed Cuba excitement effectually puts to rest all speculations upon Mr. Clayton's retirement from office. I have the best reason for stating that Mr. Clayton has thought of withdrawing from the cares and labors of official station, but has at the same time uniformly declared that he would never leave the President and his associates in administration while his services were require ed to steer the ship of State safely through doubtful and dangerous channels. He will never abandon difficulties and responsibilities, however much he may prefer the ease and quietude of private life to the toils of his present position.

I must make the *amende* to father Ritchie on one point. He has printed the testimony and the several reports in the Galphin case, according to the order of the House, and has supplied the members with one copy each. I have procured a copy, and by the next mail may send you an abstract of the evidence.

Junius.

From the National Intelligencer.

State of Affairs in New Mexico.

Washington, June 3.

Gentlemen: Will you do me the favor to publish the enclosed letter, which I have just received from a gentleman of great intelligence and respectability, who is just in from New Mexico, who has passed the last year there, and who is capable of describing things now transpiring in that Territory.

Respectfully,
your obedient servant,
HUGH N. SMITH.

St. Louis, (Mo.) May 24.

Hon. Hugh N. Smith, *Washington.*

Dear Sir: I left Santa Fe on the 17th of April, and arrived here two or three days since; and believing that events which transpired previous to my leaving, and those transpiring, with their consequences, may be of interest to you, as Delegate from New Mexico, I have determined to write to you.

A large majority of the people of the territory have manifested time and again their preference for a Territorial Government, and at the very last trial of the question it was shown, even in Santa Fe, the wrongheld of the State party, that there were ten to one in favor of a Territorial Government; but since the arrival of the Texan Commissioner, who comes with threats in his mouth "that Texas is entitled to all, and will be submitted to quietly, Texas will march a sufficient force into the country to compel submission," an almost universal cry has been raised to organize a State Government, in belief that the Government they have asked for and desire, above all others, will not be given them during this session of Congress.

They are determined to resist Texas in *every* way until resistance is impossible, and that they may make that resistance feasible and effectual, they have made a Government and a State Government being the only one within their reach, they have resorted to that, not from choice, but from necessity.

They were willing to laugh at the claim of Texas while peaceable means were used to extend it, but when threats of force come with it, they are ready to meet force with force, and to show back in her teeth the empty and baseless claim which she wishes to force upon them. The means placed by the existing laws in their hands will be used against Texas, and whatever the result of the struggle may fail, resort will be had to *any means* which can be successfully opposed to her. If the minions of Texas usurp authority in New Mexico, they will be hunted by the laws of the Territory as murderers. You need not imagine, however, that because they have commenced organizing a Government for a single particular purpose, that therefore they are dissatisfied with your efforts at Washington, or that they really wish any other Government than that which they seek to procure; on the contrary, let the Congress show that the wishes of the people of the Territory will be regarded, and that the moment the scheme of a State Government will be abandoned at once, and they would return at once to the demand for a Territorial Government.

The feeling which I have attempted to show is not that of Santa Fe alone, but of the whole people —Americans and Mexicans—and it is expressed by them in their resolutions and private letters with a bitterness greatly augmented by the course which Texas has seen fit to pursue, and although, should the Government of the United States turn them over to the tender mercies of Texas, they would submit to the sentence, yet I am sure that it could not be any thing but a great misfortune to New Mexico and Texas, but also to the United States, as blood would be the result in the end. The whole country is fearfully exasperated against Texas, and although her commissioner is every where treated with respect as the representative of one of the States of the Union, yet it is with that cool determined forbearance which shows very clearly what may be expected from them the moment they find their rights invaded by those whom they have no great reason to love.

Since your election by the Convention in September last, I have been almost alone in the service, and conversed freely with the people on these and other subjects, and have reason to know, and assure you candidly, that the facts which I have stated are true. I have been from Santa Fe to El Paso on one side of the river, and back on the other, and from the extreme western settlements to the eastern, and besides have conversed with other persons who have passed parts of the Territory, and find their observations agree in every particular with mine.

The Indians are becoming more impudent and daring every day, and unless troops qualified for service in that country are sent there soon, Santa Fe itself will hardly be secure from attack. Every arrangement, which we can make for some of fresh depredations and more daring deeds being committed.

The day I left the frontier of New Mexico (the 19th of April) the Indians (thought to be Lucarias) came within three miles of Los Vegas, which has a garrison of one company of Infantry and one company of Artillery, (mounted,) and killed three men, and took thirty or forty mules belonging to Jose Piey. Things like this may be looked for constantly, as the troops in the Territory are not of the kind needed there, and know nothing about the country, nor the proper manner of fighting the Indians there. Move heaven and earth to get the native regiment, or they took upon that as their only hope for protection, and every one who knows any thing of the character of the country, the Indians, and the resistance, will know that a regiment of men bred to Indian warfare, and knowing the Indian character well, must be worth half a dozen regiments of men who fight according to rule only, and when called upon for service in any other way than that to which they have been bred are unable to render it. The impotence and inefficiency of the troops now in the Territory ought to be a convincing evidence that they are not fitted for the service. Yours, respectfully,

E. W. PIREWITT.

Attempt of a Canon of the English Church to Convert the Pope.—The following letter, which we find published in an English paper, of the latest dates, may or may not be true in some of its statements—that especially as to the Pope's disposition to release the vow of celibacy in the clergy. It will be read with interest

A letter from Rome, dated May 24, says:—"One of the most interesting occurrences of last week was the interview of the Reverend Dr. Townsend, canon of Durham, with the Pope. I mentioned in a previous letter that the Rev. Doctor's object was to endeavor to induce his Holiness to do away with the bickerings, animosities, and political discords which keep the various denominations of Christians separate and at enmity, by calling a general council to establish the basis of a universal creed. It was certainly a bold attempt for a Protestant clergyman to convert the Pope himself, but the doctor was resolved to beard the lion in his den, and on Friday last he went to the encounter in full dress canonicles. After having knelt to kiss the Pope's hand, Dr. Townsend was invited by his Holiness to take a chair, and an animated conversation commenced in Latin, a fit language for controversy, and in which the disputants might be presumed to be a match for each other.

"The Pope was upon the whole very tolerant, as may be imagined from his having not only listened with calmness to Dr. Townsend's arguments in favor of releasing the Catholic clergy from their vow of celibacy, but also assured him that he entertained serious ideas of adopting such a plan in the early part of his reign, especially after having received pressing letters upon the subject from Germany, but that in the present state of Italy, and indeed of the whole continent, any innovation on his part would be dangerous, even if he had the power to act freely, which he had not, being by no means the free agent that he was on his first accession to the throne. The same objection would prevent him from calling a general council, or attempting to unite the great and divided family of Christians, although he fully admitted the grandeur of the scheme, protested his own desire for peace and harmony, and wept at Dr. Townsend's enthusiastic picture of England recognizing in Pio Nino, the head of a universal church. After three quarters of an hour's discussion the Rev canon took his leave, placing in the hands of his Holiness a document containing the principal heads of his argument, which appears to have made some impression on the Pontiff's mind, judging from the fact of his having sent to the doctor's residence on Sunday last, only two days after the interview, requesting to be made acquainted with the period of Dr. Townsend's return—he had just gone to Naples—as he should then like to have some more conversation with him."

The Erie Canal.—All the anticipations of the disastrous character of the break in the Erie Canal at Bushnell's Basin, have been more than realized. The Rochester Daily Advertiser says:

"We visited the scene of action this morning, and found that the embankment about forty rods west of Bushnell's Basin had washed away to a level with the bottom, upon the tow path side. The height of the embankment is about 35 feet. The width of the breach at this place is about 60 feet at the top, and 30 at the bottom. But this is nothing in itself, when compared with the amount of earth that has washed out from both east and west in the bed of the canal. For a distance of at least 50 rods the entire width of the canal, tow path and all, presents to the eye a gulf of more than 30 feet in depth.

"The vast body of water has been drained out by the water upon the flats below, covering many acres to the depth of ten feet and upwards.

At the least calculation, more than 2,000,000 cubic feet of earth has been removed by the water, and must be replaced before navigation can be resumed. The lowest estimate we heard made by those upon the ground this morning, set the expense of repairs at $30,000, and that it will require the services of 300 men for two weeks to complete the work. The peculiar nature of the soil, which is sand, requires that the work should be well done.

"When we left the ground at 1 o'clock this P. M., about 150 men were at work, and Superintendent Thompson was using great exertions to swell the number to 1000. It is probable that nearly that number will be at work by to morrow.

The breach at Geddis has been repaired; and boats are passing it."

Resignation of a Catholic Priest.—A card from Rev. Mr. Brown," who says he is a Catholic priest, from France, appears in the Richmond, Virginia, papers, declaring that he has "resigned all functions of the sacerdotal ministry," after having discharged for two years the pastoral functions of a Catholic congregation, attended by German and French people, living in Richmond.—He gives among others, the following reasons therefor:

"I cannot help from avowing that my principles, in regard to the temporal power of the Pope, and in many other respects, are not in harmony with the principles of the Church of Rome. I think the sovereignty of the Pope is contrary to the doctrines and examples of Christ, an obstacle to the liberty and welfare of the people, and a cause of discord and trouble to the political and religious world."

General Quitman.—General Lopez in his address, intended to have been issued to his following in case of success, in speaking of the Cuban flag, makes the following allusion to a distinguished American officer, supposed to be General Quitman:

"The patriotic people of Cuba will rally in joy and enthusiasm to its support, while you leave behind you untold thousands, eager to tread in your glorious track, under the lead of one of the most eminent chiefs of the unparalleled Mexican campaigns; unless indeed we anticipate them by consummating our splendid task before they have time to follow."

Great Bank Robbery. The Dorchester Mill-ten Bank was entered on Saturday night, and robbed of $35,000. The robbery was discovered early on Sunday morning by the scattering of bills on the road, in the vicinity of the Bank. The thieves in their hasteto escape, dropped one less than $500 or 600 in bills of various denominations, some of them quite new.—One of the officers of the bank was immediately aroused, who repaired to the Bank building. Upon the arrival of the party there ten to one in favor of a Territorial Government; but since the arrival of the Texan Commissioner, who comes with threats in his mouth "that Texas is entitled to all, and will be submitted to quietly, Texas will march a sufficient force into the country to compel submission," an almost universal cry has been raised to organize a State Government, in belief that the Government they have asked for and desire, above all others, will not be given them during this session of Congress.

They are determined to resist Texas in *every* way until resistance is impossible, and that they may make that resistance feasible and effectual, they have made a Government and a State Government being the only one within their reach, they have resorted to that, not from choice, but from necessity.

They were willing to laugh at the claim of Texas while peaceable means were used to extend it, but when threats of force come with it, they are ready to meet force with force, and to show back in her teeth the empty and baseless claim which she wishes to force upon them. The means placed by the existing laws in their hands will be used against Texas, whatever the result of the struggle may fail, resort will be had to *any means* which can be successfully opposed to her. If the minions of Texas usurp authority in New Mexico, they will be hunted by the laws of the Territory as murderers. You need not imagine, however, that because they have commenced organizing a Government for a single particular purpose, that therefore they are dissatisfied with your efforts at Washington, or that they really wish any other Government than that which they seek to procure; on the contrary, let the Congress show that the wishes of the people of the Territory will be regarded, and that the moment the scheme of a State Government will be abandoned at once, and they would return at once to the demand for a Territorial Government.

The feeling which I have attempted to show is not that of Santa Fe alone, but of the whole people —Americans and Mexicans—and it is expressed by them in their resolutions and private letters with a bitterness greatly augmented by the course which Texas has seen fit to pursue, and although, should the Government of the United States turn them over to the tender mercies of Texas, they would submit to the sentence, yet I am sure that it could not be any thing but a great misfortune to New Mexico and Texas, but also to the United States, as blood would be the result in the end. The whole country is fearfully exasperated against Texas, and although her commissioner is every where treated with respect as the representative of one of the States of the Union, yet it is with that cool determined forbearance which shows very clearly what may be expected from them the moment they find their rights invaded by those whom they have no great reason to love.

Since your election by the Convention in September last, I have been almost alone in the service, and conversed freely with the people on these and other subjects, and have reason to know, and assure you candidly, that the facts which I have stated are true. I have been from Santa Fe to El Paso on one side of the river, and back on the other, and from the extreme western settlements to the eastern, and besides have conversed with other persons who have passed parts of the Territory, and find their observations agree in every particular with mine.

The Indians are becoming more impudent and daring every day, and unless troops qualified for service in that country are sent there soon, Santa Fe itself will hardly be secure from attack. Every arrangement, which we can make for some of fresh depredations and more daring deeds being committed.

The day I left the frontier of New Mexico (the 19th of April) the Indians (thought to be Lucarias) came within three miles of Los Vegas, which has a garrison of one company of Infantry and one company of Artillery, (mounted,) and killed three men, and took thirty or forty mules belonging to Jose Piey. Things like this may be looked for constantly, as the troops in the Territory are not of the kind needed there, and know nothing about the country, nor the proper manner of fighting the Indians there. Move heaven and earth to get the native regiment, or they took upon that as their only hope for protection, and every one who knows any thing of the character of the country, the Indians, and the resistance, will know that a regiment of men bred to Indian warfare, and knowing the Indian character well, must be worth half a dozen regiments of men who fight according to rule only, and when called upon for service in any other way than that to which they have been bred are unable to render it. The impotence and inefficiency of the troops now in the Territory ought to be a convincing evidence that they are not fitted for the service. Yours, respectfully,

E. W. PIREWITT.

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