Weekly State Sentinel.

Electors and Delegates.

A number of errors having occurred in the list of Electors and Delegates to the National Convention, we republish the list in a corrected form:

First District.

Elector—William F. Parrott, of Warrick.
Contingent—Wm. C. Moreau, of Spencer.
Delegates to National Convention—Turner Nelson, of Posey; John C. Heberd, of Knox.
Contingents—Wm. B Richardson, of Spencer; James Dick, of Knox.

Second District.

District Elector—Simeon K. Wolfe, of Harrison.
Contingent Elector—Ballard Smith, of Perry.
Delegates to National Convention—P. M. Kent, of Floyd, and David S. Huffstetter, of Orange.
Contingent Delegates—P. H. Jewett, of Scott, and Houston Miller, of Crawford.

Third District.

District Elector—Samuel W. Short, of Lawrence.
Contingent Elector—Jeptha D. New, of Jennings.
Delegates to National Convention—R. W. Akin, of Monroe; and Samuel P. Mooney of Jackson.
Contingent Delegates—Thomas Armstrong and James H. Vawter.

Fourth District.

District Elector—D. D. Jones, of Franklin.
Contingent—James Gavin, of Decatur.
Delegates to the National Convention—C. O'Brien, of Dearborn; A. Davison, of Decatur.
Contingents—Dr. J. B. Fisk, of Ripley; W. Noble, of Dearborn.

Fifth District.

For Elector—Edmund Johnson, Esq., of Henry.
Contingent Elector—_____ Gardner.
Delegates to National Convention—James Elder, of Wayne, and James Osborn, of Union.
Contingent Delegates—Daniel Mowrer, of Henry, and Samuel Herron, of Fayette.

Sixth District.

District Elector—Martin M. Ray, of Shelby.
Contingent Elector—Capt. John Slater, of Johnson.
Delegates to Democratic National Convention—Alexander F. Morrison, of Marion; and Judge F. Hardin, of Johnson.
Contingent Delegates—George W. Brown, of Shelby, and James M. Gregg, of Hendricks.

Seventh District.

District Elector—James M. Hanna, of Vigo.
Contingent Elector—Andrew Humphreys, of Green.
Delegates to National Convention:—G. F. Cookrelly, of Vigo; William M. Franklin, of Owen.
Contingent Delegates—Joseph Moore, of Vermillion; Murray Briggs, of Sullivan.

Eighth District.

District Elector—Dr. James S. McClelland, of Clinton.
Contingent Elector—Dr. James McWorkman, of Boone.
Delegates to National Convention—S. W. Telford, of Tippecanoe; Mahlon D. Manson, of Montgomery.
Alternate Delegates—Dr. James H. Stewart, of Carroll; Noah T. Catterlin, of Clinton.

Ninth District.

District Elector—Orpheus Everts, of Laporte.
Contingent Elector—David Turpie, of White.
Delegates to National Convention—A. A. Whitlock, of St. Joseph; N. O. Ross, of Miami.
Contingent Delegate—E. E. Campbell, of Porter; John M. Ferrell, of Cass.

Tenth District.

For Elector—F. P. Randall of Allen.
Contingent Elector—Chas. W. Seeley of Elkhart.
Delegates—G. W. McConnell of Steuben; J. W. Borden, of Allen.
Contingent Delegates—R. J. Dawson of DeKalb; F. Henny, of Lagrange.

Eleventh District.

District Elector—S. S. Mickle, of Adams.
Contingent Elector—John Brownlee, of Grant.
For Delegates to National Convention—J. R. Slack, of Huntington; T. Ryan, of Madison.
For Contingent Delegates—D. P. Cubbetly, of Grant; R. D. Markland, of Howard.

For the State at Large.

After the nomination of officers, Mr. Tarkington, Chairman of the Committee appointed to select Electors for the State at large, and Delegates and Contingent Delegates to the National Convention, made the following report:

The Committee appointed to select Electors, Contingent Electors, Delegates, and Contingent Delegates for the State at large, have selected Graham N. Fitch, of Cass County, and Alvin P. Hovey, of Posey County, as Senatorial Electors. Samuel H. Buskirk, of Monroe County, and Lafayette Develin, of Wayne County, as Contingent Electors; William Rockhill, of Allen County, Joseph W. Chapman, of Jefferson County, Jno. Pettit, of Tippecanoe County, and Jno. L. Robinson, of Rush County, as Senatorial Delegates to the National Convention.

John G. Davis, of Parke County, G. L. Sites, of Allen County, Allen May, of Marion County, as Contingent Senatorial Delegates to the National Convention.

Kentucky Democratic Convention.

The Democratic State Convention at Frankfort was one of the largest ever assembled in that State. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, indicating a decisive triumph at the next Presidential election. We have not yet received the resolutions adopted.

The delegates to the Cincinnati Convention from the State at large are—Col. Wm. Preston, Beriah Magoffin, Beverly L. Clarke, and John C. Breckenridge. Alternates—W. Wallace, George A. Caldwell, and Sam'l Lusk, and T. Hazlerig.

First District—R. B. T. Twyman, and G. B. Cook. Alternates—G. H. Morrow, and G. C. Bronaugh.

Second District—T. C. McCreary, and J. Chapeze. Alternates—J. D. Morris and W. F. Hawes.

Third District—J. P. Bates and H. G. Bibb. Alternates—W. H. Gardner and N. S. Strange.

Fourth District—James H. Garrad and D. P. White. Alternates—N. B. Stone and W. E. Frazier.

Fifth District—Hon C. A Wickliffe and B. Spalding. Alternates—Dr. C. P. Mattingly and T. S. Grundy.

Sixth District—Hon. J. P. Martin and Luther Brawner. Alternates J. W. South and C. H. Hawkins.

Seventh District—Levi Tyler and German Baker. Alternates—E. F. Nuttall and Dr. D. W. Willett.

Eighth District—Gen L. Desha and L. B. Dickerson. Alternates—S. Garfield and R. W. Woolley.

Ninth District—Hon J. C. Mason and E. Whitaker. Alternates—William Nicols and S. A. B. Woodford.

Tenth District—J. W. Stevenson and R. R. Revill. Alternates—R. W. Leather and Jas. A. DeCourcey.

☞ "Live Oak Clubs" are being formed by the politicians of New Yoak. They are designed to promove the claims of George Law for the Presidency.—*Cannelton Reporter.*

George Law is a Know Nothing, which party have a very nasty habit of using "live oak clubs," hickory clubs, and brass knucks to "promote" the election of their favorites.

☞ While the Davenport family of mediums were giving an exhibition in New York the other night, and the spirits were playing on musical instruments, in a dark room, a Know Nothing present suddenly let on the light of his dark lantern and the audience were astonished to see that the mediums themselves were the actual players on the instruments. The scene broke up in laughter, swearing and, general confusion.

☞ An interesting forgery case, that had occupied the Court for eleven days, was decided at Pittsburgh, on Tuesday. The name of the accused is Leverton Thomas. He is seventy-five years of age, is wealthy, and possessed much influence in Washington county, where he resided. His avaricious propensities led him to misrepresent, and forge, and swept away the property of one McCoikle, through misrepentations and forgery. The latter was one of the principal witnesses in the case. The jury after an absence of two hours returned a verdict of guilty. Col. Black, in his closing argument for the State, referring to the appeal of the defendants counsel for mercy, said:

Though he sympathized with the feelings which actuated the learned counsel, he could not forbear to call the attention of the jury to the fact that there were other parties in this matter—parties who had been stripped of their all by the avarice of the defendant—who were now lying under the impeachment of perjury, for the facts stated by them in the cause. Let mercy be tempered by justice.

There was a homely, but old adage, that "it is a long lane that has no turning." The guilty man may travel for years along pleasant ways, overshadowed by green trees, and regaled by the fragrance of sweet flowers.—He may pursue his path for years without a single misstep, but for all that would arrive at a point where these ended, and the rugged road of justice awaited to be entered upon.

Turning to the defendant, he concluded, saying—Old man you have arrived at that point. Not that he said it, but the Almighty. Shall not the Judge of all earth do right?

WEALTH OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK.—The Rev. Wm. Berrian has published a pamphlet with a view of disabusing the public mind of erroneous views of the great wealth of Trinity Church, in New York The Philadelphia Inquirer thus sums up his statements:

According to the statement prepared by the rector, with the fullest opportunity of information, the gross revenue of the corporation up to that time, from ground rents, pew rents, and every other source, had never at any one time reached a higher point than $57,932. After deducting the interest on the debt of about $140,000, the nett income in 1847 was only $33,130. But continues Mr. Berrian, in order to present the whole subject with frankness and candor, and to leave no room for suspicion in honorable minds of evasion or doubt, it is proper to state that from great changes in the general value of property within the last few years, the income of Trinity Church has been materially increased. But what is it, with this somewhat sudden and unexpected advantage, at the present time? The gross amount of it from ground rents, pew rents, and every other source was, on the 1st of May last, $89,486.

After deducting, then, the interest on its present debt of $648,913, (which was mainly incurred by her benefactions to others,) amounting to $34,781, the nett income of Trinity Church is precisely, neither more nor less than $54,705. This he does not regard as particularly enormous for a great corporation, with a large landed property, in a great and flourishing city. He affirms, moreover, that from the time the church reached the point where her income exceeded her reasonable wants, she has in due proportion dispersed them, with a freedom and liberality which have made her wealth a great blessing. He then proceeds to illustrate, and states many facts in corroboration. Trinity has given again and again to other churches, has assisted aged and decayed clergymen, and distributed its means in the most benevolent and generous spirit.

In another passage he estimates the amount of the gifts, loans, and grants of Trinity at $2,500,000—an amount, he says, more than equal to two-thirds the value of the estate, excepting the church edifice and burial grounds, which now actually remains.

Abd-el-Kader Replenishing His "Family."

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times thus writes:

"Abd-el-Kader, as you know, lives at the expense of the French government. After his convalescence from the attack of cholera, his visit to his great master, the Emperor Napoleon, in whose presence he can think only of the light of the sun, and after having obtained the permission to reside for the future at Damascus, the great ex-Emir, in going to his new residence, passed through Constantinople, where, in consideration of the happy turn in his fortunes, he treated himself to a considerable addition to his harem. In looking at the footing of the Emir's expenses for the year, the officer charged with that duty found the enormous total of four hundred thousand francs—three hundred thousand more than his allowance. Curious to see the items of this bill, the officer found, among debts at Broussa, a large bill for the keeping and replenishing of his 'family,' as well as his Slave-merchant's bill at Constantinople, which latter amounted to the handsome figure of thirty thousand francs, and gave as items the names of eight Circassian girls, (the price has augmented since the Allied invasion.) During the Emir's five years' residence at the prison of Amboise, the government allowed for sixteen wives and a proportionate number of children. But the virtuous *Pays*, willing to stand the Amboise enumeration, demurs vigorously against the Constantinople addition, and intimates, though it does not say so, that the government ought not to pay it. But there would be an evident impropriety in the refusal on the part of the French government to pay the debts of its distinguished prisoner of State, and the debt will be paid, with an admonition to the French officer in charge to guard against any such luxurious extravagances in the future."

THE VICES OF THE ITALIANS.—Governor Anthony of the Providence Journal, writes from Naples as follows:

There is nothing for which I pity the Italian people more than for their vices. There can be nothing more pitiable than to see a people, naturally brave, intelligent, and high spirited, inhabiting the most beautiful portion of the globe, and surrounded by the proudest monuments of ancient civilization, sinking into a race of petty cheats and swindlers; with no noble occupations, and no manly aspirations; with so little courage in the men, and so little virtue in the women. That there are conspicuous exceptions to this the events of the recent struggle prove; but that such is the too general character, the lamentable failure of that struggle and the present condition of the people are by no means the only evidences. There are more than individual exceptions also, as the heroic resistance of Venice against Austria, and Rome against France attest; a resistance that might well illustrate the brightest annals of Italy. But such is the sad destiny of the land, where the people have the strength and the virtue to maintain a government, they are overpowered by foreign invasion.

A BABY ELEPHANT.—The editor of the New York Sunday Times has seen the baby elephant that was born recently in that city, and gives a very pretty account of the creature:

"These baby elephants are very interesting objects. They are perfectly formed throughout, and differ from their parents only in size; but that difference is so amazing that it becomes ludicrous, and when you see the "baby" walking to and fro under its mother, you cannot resist the impulse to laugh at the oddity of the comparison. And then the bulky mother's care of her "baby" is so human-like and affectionate. Give the "baby" an apple, for instance. The mother first takes it in her trunk, examines it closely, and then returns it to her infant to eat, having satisfied herself, apparently, of its inocuousness. And so with every thing else."

☞ Judge Bayly, of Virginia, some time since went to Havana for his health, which however, not improving, it is said he intends resigning his seat in Congress.

☞ The Ohio river is closed at Jeffersonville, and passengers for Louisville are compelled to cross at New Albany.

Terrible Passage of the Canada—Officers Lashed to the Mast.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.

Capt. Lang reports the passage of the Canada the most stormy he ever knew. On 28th latitude 49 degrees 50 minutes, longitude 40 degrees, encountered a terific hurricane, which lasted from 10 P. M. till 6 A. M. The paddle boxes of the vessel were considerably damaged by the force of the seas, and the officers of the deck were compelled to lash themselves to the masts to maintain their position.

BURGLARIES.—The last two days have been prolific of robberies and burglaries. On Saturday evening about six o'clock, some villian got into the cellar under Ferguson's Jewelry Store, forced up a trap door in the floor, and had almost effected an entrance, when the return of one of the Clerks from supper, stopped his operations and compelled an immediate retreat. He "took nothing by his motion," but lost a good big crow-bar, and a cold-chisel, which were found in the cellar after he had gone.

About 12 o'clock of the same night, the house of Washington Smith, in the southeast part of the city, was entered, but Mrs. Smith was awakened by the thief's movements, and gave the alarm, which prevented any robbery being committed there.

Yesterday about half-past 12 o'clock, the Exchange Office of G. S. Hamar, under the American House, was entered, while the proprietor was at dinner, and robbed of $2,000 in gold, silver, and bills. A part of the bills were depreciated, and the loss Mr. Hamar thinks equal to $1,200. The thief worked very rapidly to get his booty, as Mr. Hamar was only absent fifteen minutes. He appears to have entered through some back window, and concealed himself till Mr. H. went out, and then by prying off a light plank, which partitioned the office from the rest of the cellar, he got into the room and helped himself.

He took $200 in gold, and $30 in silver, $300 on the Bank of Attica, Buffalo, N. Y., and a fifty dollar bill on the Farmer's Bank of Virginia. The rest of the money consisted of Watson's checks, some "Union Plank Road Company's" bills, and bills of the State Bank of Ohio and Indiana.

Immediate search was made for the robber but without avail, when we were at the room yesterday evenfng. He probably made his escape on some of the trains starting about that time. Officers are on the hunt of him, and we trust we shall yet hear of his capture. The frequency of these attempts lately should put our citizens on their guard. It is very probable that our city is infested with a gang of professional house breakers and robbers, and since the senseless abolition of the watch, it behooves every man to be cautious.—*Journal.*

Startling Disclosure of Crime.

Our community was startled on Monday last by the intelligence that a resident of this city, a husband and a father, connected with and late an officer in one of our churches, had been arrested, charged with a crime most revolting in its character. Mr. Artemis Hewitt was arrested and brought before Justice Paul R. Wright, on a charge preferred against him by J. Stickney, upon having committed a rape upon the little motherless daughter of the latter, now about 14 years of age, who about seven years since was adopted by Hewitt, and has since borne his name. A few days ago the girl made some statements to the little daughter of a neighbor, which coming to the ears of the parents of the latter, led to the astonishing revelations which have followed. Two of our citizens immediately visited Orangeville to lay the matter before the uncle of the girl, and by chance found her father there on a visit. His feelings may be imagined better than described, and he vowed ta take Hewitt's life. He was persuaded to bring them after to trial, and proceedings were instituted as above.

The examination occupied a large share of the day, and the testimony was of the most direct and conclusive character; and indeed the full confession of Hewitt, throughout, substantiates the statements of the girl. The facts in brief are; that for the last *seven* years Hewitt has made his little adopted daughter the minister to his brutal lusts, and this frequenrly, and in his own family, even down to a short time before his arrest, accomplishing his hellish purposes, and forcing her submission to his pleasures. The matter has caused the profoundest excitement here. Hewitt is one of the oldest settlers of the town, and has heretofore borne an irreproachable character, and was but recently a member of the Presbyterian church.—*Kane Co. (Ills.) Journal, Dec. 27.*

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—At St. Aignan, France, a man who had always ill treated his wife recently murdered her because she would not give him money. When on trial, in answer to the question of the President, the man confessed with the most horrible *sang froid*, and gave detail of the manner in which the crime had been committed. "I dragged her from the bed, gave her three blows with my fist, beat her with the tongs, and then strangled her. To make sure that the was dead, I gave her a kick, and, as she did not move, carried her to the well. On the way, I perceived that she was not dead, and just as I was about to throw her in, she called for help. I got her over, but she caught hold of the sides of the wall to prevent herself from falling; I, however, unloosed her hands and down she went. I returned home and took a glass of wine after the exertion." The jury declared the accused guilty but with extenuating circumstances the (pris, oner stated that his wife had been the aggressor,) and the court sentenced him to hard labor for life.

☞ The tender and baggage car on the Jeffersonville road ran off the track eleven miles this side of Jeffersonville on Monday evening, and was detained there some six hours.

We are requested by a number of the passengers, (of whom we were one,) to return their thanks to Dr. Talbott and lady, who live in the neighborhood where the accident occurred, for refreshments dispensed on the occasion without money and without price.—Dr. T. is a noble specimen of the fine old Kentucky gentleman, who, after practicing medicine for thirty-five years in Louisville, has come to spend the remnant of his days as a happy and independent Hoosier farmer.

FROZE DEAD.—We learn from Mr. Lynde, of Fort Desmoines, who arrived in town a few days since, that on Saturday evening, the 8th ult., a young man started from Fort Dodge with a pair of horses and wagon to go home, and losing his way on the prairie was frozen to death. His team was also froze dead. When found the next day, the dead horses were very muddy, showing that they had been in a slough. The young man probably succeeded in getting them out, and being chilled and bewildered tied them to a tree, where they were found dead. The body of the young man was found some twenty or thirty rods from his team.

The same night two surveyors, or persons looking up land, were froze to death; one in Guthrie county, and one in Green county, Iowa.—*Rock Island Argus.*

UNFORTUNATE COMPARISON.—The Edinbro' Review, in some laudatory remarks on the press, says:

"From any suspicion of dishonor, corruption or venality, the newspaper press of England stands wholly free. It would be as impossible to buy a journalist as to buy a member of parliament."

As within a few months thirteen members of the English parliament were expelled from their seats for bribery and corruption, we greatly fear that the Edinbro' quarterly wasn't so very complimentary as it meant to be.—*Lowel Courier.*

BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—Mrs. Webb, the black Shakspearian reader, made her appearance on the platform in New York the other evening, leaning on the arm of one of the editors of the N. Y. Tribune.

☞ While an old lady named Mrs. Brown was attending the funeral of her deceased husband in New York the other day, her pocket was picked of $65. The thief was subsequently arrested.

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

The Atlantic arrived at 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool on Saturday the 29th ult.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—Brown, Shipley & Co. quote Breadstuffs as considerably lower; Western Canal Flour 41s; Ohio do. 43s.

Corn has declined 2s; mixed 42s 6d; yellow 43s; white 48s. Provisions are dull and unchanged.

All authorities concur in reporting Breadstuffs in large supply, but in limited demand. Wheat is 3d. lower; Flour 1s@1s. 6d. lower, and Corn 1s. 6d@2s. lower. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Beef in limited demand. Nothing doing in Pork; a moderate business doing in Bacon; Lard quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

There is a rumor current that Denmark is about to join the alliance, but the propositions are kept strictly secret.

On the whole, the prospects of peace have advanced little or none.

Saxony has sent to St. Petersburg, Baron Sebash, to recommend to the Czar to accept the Austrian ultimatum.

The Western propositions are kept secret, but it is believed that Russia would accept, were it not that England demands indemnity, which Russia backed by Austria, absolutely refuses.

There is nothing of interest from the Seat of War, except details of the fall of Kars.

The ship Donald McKay, from Melbourne, October 2d, arrived at London on the 29th of December with £416,000 in gold.

A dispatch from Vienna to the London Times, states that Count Buol had communicated the terms of peace to Prince Gortschakoff.

They are the same as mentioned in the Times of Dec. 12th. The territory demanded to secure free navigation of the Danube, is that part of Bess Arabia, lying between the fortress of Cleveryton on the north, Sasayak on the south, and the Pruth on the west.

Three weeks from the day of delivery is the time allowed for the consideration of the proposition.

A dispatch from Paris states that the Chamber of Stock Bankers has decided that the new Russian loan shall not be quoted on the Paris Bourse.

Advices from Constantinople of the 17th state that six merchantmen had been wrecked off the Sulina mouth, and 400 lives had been lost.

It was reported that a French frigate was lost off the Spanish coast, and all hands had perished.

The overland India mail had arrived at Trieste, with dates from Hong Kong, to the 15th of November, and from Calcutta to the 30th of November.

Many pirates had been destroyed on the China Coast.

Herat had been taken by the Persians.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

The steamship Northern Light arrived at a late hour Saturday night, from San Juan via Key West, with California dates to December 20th.

She brings $600,000 in specie, and upwards of three hundred passengers. The specie is consigned as follows: Metropolitan Bank $250,000; Drexel & Co., $200,000.

The most prominent features of her news have been received by telegraph via New Orleans.

Matters at Nicaragua are said to be improving. San Salvador and Honduras have officially recognized the Government of Rivas, and a Minister from Honduras is reported to be on his way to Grenada. Walker was continually receiving accessions to his forces.

Kinney was still at San Juan Del Norte. A large number of his men have recently joined Walker.

An expedition under Rivas, son of the President, had fortified themselves near Castillo Rapiris, and threatened to seize the Transit Company's steamers and the property of the passengers, but Commodore Spaulding, at the request of the company, sent forward another party, when Rivas and his party fled.

Col. Hornsby was to proceed with an armed force for the further protection of the place.

The U. S. Steamer Massachusetts was at San Juan Del Sud, and the flag ship Independence was daily expected.

The Northern Light left in the port of San Juan, the frigate Potomac and the steam sloop Fulton.

The Central Kinney paper alludes to a report that Honduras and San Salvador had made overtures to Nicaragua.

On the arrival of the Potomac at San Juan dispatches were immediately transmitted to the American minister at Granada.

The mines of California are yielding more abundantly than ever. Several new ones have been opened.

The Sonora arrived at San Francisco, Sept. 15th, and the Uncle Sam the 18th. The U. S. cutter Joseph Lane, from Norfolk, arrived with dates from Oregon to the 14th of December.

The Indian war is raging with increased fury. The Oregon mounted volunteers, under Lieut. Kelly, attacked the Indians at Fort Walla Walla, on Dec. 18th, fought them forty eight hours, losing 8 killed and 11 wounded. Among the killed were Capt. Bennet and Lieut. Burrows. The Indians lost their chief and fifty men.

Gen. Wool was at Fort Van Couver, in bad health, and was arranging the preliminaries for another campaign.

Two steamers had departed from San Francisco to Oregon, with ordnances and stores for Gen. Wool. All were well on board.

The dates from Washington Territory, are to the 10th of December.

A party under Lieutenant Slaughter, had been surprised at the forks of White and Green rivers. Lieut. Slaughter and three others were killed.

One hundred and twenty recruits for Walker's army, left San Francisco on the 20th, in the steamer Cortez. The Times and Transcript, a leading administration paper, has been discontinued. We have dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 10th of December, but no important news.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

Certain Foreign Ministers apprehend, on what they consider undoubted authority, that the Walker movement embraces the conquest of Cuba, Porto Rico, and St. Domingo, hence the constant watchfulness in that quarter, and the frequent communications with our Government on that subject. The report of General Shields, made a year ago in the Senate, has been reproduced, in which Parker H. French is charged with obtaining $2,000 worth of government stores on a forged letter of credit, and branding him as an impostor. This has materially operated to injure Mr. French's prospects here.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

A correspondent of the Herald telegraphs from Washington that a strong impression prevails in political circles that our relations with Great Britain are threatening, and serious apprehensions are felt and expressed by many Senators, several of them in the confidence of the Administration, of an early rupture between the two Governments.

There is still no organization of the House. Mr. Clingman holds up his plurality resolution hoping to get other Democrats to support it.—Only two go with him.

Another correspondent telegraphs that highly important dispatches have been received at the State Department from England with reference to an understanding respecting Central American affairs.

NEW ROEK, Jan. 14.

The train from Albany, on the Hudson River Railroad, met with an accident last night near the Spuyten Devil Creek. Two engines, two baggage cars, and one passenger car, went through the bridge into the river.

Henry Dawson, the engineer of the first engine, is badly scalded, the engineer of the second engine is missing, and is supposed to be under the wreck in the water; his name is Geo. Harrison. The fireman of the same engine, Howard Root is also probably killed. Several passengers were injured, but not seriously. All the passengers came here to-day. Workmen are busy repairing the bridge, and the trains will go through regularly this evening. The accident was caused by the ice.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

The weekly statements of our city banks, shows an increase of $9,000 in specie, and $282,000 in the loans; a decrease of $291,000 in the circulation, and $560,000 in the deposits.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.

In the Assembly this evening, a resolution to elect a Speaker by plurality, was passed by a vote of 87 to 19.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

The Commercial Advertiser of this evening has the following editorial:

We regret to be informed, from a source that precludes the possibility of a doubt, of the correctness of the information that the President has instructed Mr. Buchanan to demand from the British Government the recall of Mr. Crampton, on the ground of his participation in the enlistment of men for the war in the Crimea. In common with a large proportion of our commercial fellow-citizens, we have hoped that the reports to this effect, when made public, were rather conjecture than well founded facts, receiving the more general credence because of their probability; but we are constrained to abandon the hope, and to give full credit to the statement which some of our cotemporaries some days ago very confidently set forth.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE.—Sneed withdrew a resolution heretofore offered by him, calling Orr to the Chair until a Speaker be elected, believing, as the House refused on Wednesday to order the main question, it could not be adopted. The House then resumed voting for Speaker—100th ballot. Banks, 98; Fuller, 32; Richardson, 70; Pennington, 7; Scattering, 5. The whole number was 213. Necessary to a choice 107.

Mr. Zollicoffer offered a resolution declaring that, in conformity with the fundamental principles of this great and popular government, it is the duty of all the candidates for political positions fully and frankly to state their opinions on the important political questions involved in their election, especially when interrogated by the electors, whose votes they are seeking.

Mr Zollicoffer's object was to elicit certain replies from Mr. Richardson on the slavery question, which Mr. Richardson declared himself ready now to answer.

A long debate arose, involving the propriety of the passage of the resolution, after which, it was adopted—yeas 155; nays 38. This opens a wide field for discussion to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Campbell of Ohio, moved that the resolution confining the debate to ten minutes speechs, be suspended till Wednesday, unless otherwise order; the reason for this was, that the candidates for the Speakership would find it impossible to define their positions in accordance with Zollicoffer's resolution, adopted yesterday, within so short a speech.

He offered for the use of candidates a scrap book containing all the party platforms for the last twenty years; also the ancient platforms, the Constitution and Declaration of Independence. He would also present them the Bible, had it not been removed from the library to make room for the works of Eugene Sue [Laughter.]

A debate ensued in which several members expressed their opposition to turning the House into a debating society, and opening a boundless sea of debate.

Mr Richardson thought he could get through with his part of the performance under the ten minute rule, and Mr. Campbell, at his request, withdrew his motion to rescind it.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall suggested that the batches of interrogatories to the candidates be filed, and that the candidates should reply in printed publications, at their leisure.

Mr. Richardson replied to the series of written interrogatories propounded by Mr. Zollicoffer, and commanded the marked attention of the members and the audience which thronged the galleries.

Mr. Richardson said that, in voting for the Kansas and Nebraska bill, he intended the people of the territories to decide on the question of slavery themselves, and he would admit them as States with or without slavery. He had said that slavery would not go there, but he had never urged that as a reason why he voted for the bill. As to the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, he voted for the principle to the Mexican acquisition in a spirit of compromise, but it would be unjust to incorporate it into a territorial bill. In his judgment the Constitution does not carry slavery into the territory, but protects both sections of the Union alike.

There was much squabbling as to the order of the proceeding, and it was finally decided that the candidates should answer Mr. Zollicoffer's question before any others were propounded.

Mr. Banks was then call out, and members drew up their chairs around him. He said he did not feel obliged to answer the questions. He had not solicited the support of any. He said of his friends as Othello said of his wife—they had eyes, and they chose me. He distinctly remarked that he did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive of the formation of free States. He believed in the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, but did not believe that the Constitution carried slavery into the territories. He regarded the right of protection of property at the North and the South alike, but not property in man. He believed the Constitution an instrument of freedom, and Congress wrong in repealing the Missouri Compromise. (Applause from the Republicans, and cries for Fuller.)

Fuller said he was ready at any time to retire from this field of protracted contest. He did not regard the Kansas bill as promotive of free or slave States, and had never advocated the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso. Slavery exists independently of the Constitution, and Congress therefore had no right to legislate slavery into or out of the territories, and only the right to legislate so far as to protect the citizens in the enjoyment of their property.

Pennington was then called for loudly. He said he had no idea so obscure and unpromising a candidate as himself, would be required to define his position. He was out of the triangle. (Laughter.) He most respectfuly declined to make any reply, but would do so when the House seriously intended to use his name in connection with the Speakership. He would no consequence, the ididvidual opinions of the presiping officer.

Impatient cries or "call the roll," "vote," &c.

Mr. Barksdale asked Mr. Banks, "Are you a member of the R. N. party? Are you in favor of slavery in the District of Columbia? Do you wish to promote an equality of the white and black races by legislation? Are you in favor of the entire exclusion of naturalized citizens and Catholics from office? Are you in favor of the modification of the tariff, as you were last session?"

Mr. Kennett—"No difficulty in or out of the Hall shall intimidate me. I say to the House that my suggestions were merely jocular."

Mr. Barksdale—"I treat them with scorn and contempt, Sir."

Order was finally restored, when Mr. Richardson replied negatively to all the queries except the last.

Mr. Banks, in answering Mr. Barksdale, preferred doing so in his own way, leaving the gentlemen to draw their own inferences.

He was nominated by the Democrats and Americans, the latter being the larger portion in his district, and by them he was elected. He referred to the record of last year for his views on the tariff. He had adopted the maxim of Junius—it is unfortunate for a man to spend any considerable portion of his time in commenting on his own work. [Laughter] As to the equality of the white and black races, he believed, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created equal. He had adopted the idea that the weaker race would be absorbed in the stronger; that was the universal law, but whether white or black was superior and would absorb the other, he waited for full developments of the future to determine. [Laughter, and cries of good.] As to the other questions propounded, they were subordinate to that of prohibiting slavery in Kansas. He would not ask any man what he thought of this or that measure, but would unite with all to interdict slavery in the territories.

Fuller answered that he was not in favor of the Missouri restriction, and was opposed to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He did not believe in the equality of the white and black races, and thought with Washington, the best policy was to appoint native born citizens to office in preference to those of foreign birth. He would proscribe no man on account of his religion, but would concede to all the largest liberty of opinion. He did not desire to exclude foreigners from coming hither, and would invite them to settle upon the public territory and build up for themselves homes, but in all matters of legislation, and administration, Americans should govern America. (Applause.)

Mr. Richardson answered various questions propounded by Mr. Bingham. Each party appeared entirely satisfied with the response of its candidates. The House then resumed balloting with the following result: Banks 92; Richardson, 63; Fuller, 34; Pennington, 7; Williams, Henry, Burnet and Perter, each one. Necessary to a choice, 104. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The Senate merely met at noon and adjourned over till Thursday.

HOUSE.—Mr Grafton corrected the mistske into which Mr. Campbell had inadvertently fallen on Saturday, in stating that no copy of the Bible could be found in the Library; on the contrary there were many editions of that holy book there.

The balloting for Speaker was resumed.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.

We have received dates from Galveston to the 29th ult.

The Texas debt bill had been rejected by a majority of six, and a motion to reconsider was postponed until the 15th of February.

The weather on Christmas day was the coldest ever known in Texas, and great damage had been done to fruit trees by ice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—P. M.

Flour heavy, and common and medium grads a shade easier; sales of 6,000 brls. at $7 87@8 50 for inferior to fancy, and low grades of extra Western, and $9 50@11 50 for extra Genesee—closing heavy. Wheat is dull and lower; 6,000 bushels of good white Canadian sold at $2 45; for Illinois, $1 80 is offered and $1 85 asked. Rye is less active; 3,000 bushels sold at $1 30. Corn is unsettled and lower; sales of 18,000 bushels at 80@82c. for mixed Western. Oats are plenty, and dull at 48@50c. for Western. Pork is in moderate demand at higher prices; sales of 200 brls at $16 25 for Mess, and $13 75@14 for Prime. Beef dull and drooping; sales of 150 brls. Beef hams are lower; sales of 400 brls. Western at $19@22 50. Dressed Hogs are selling at 7½@7¾.—Bacon Sides are in moderate demand at previous rates. Cut Meats are without change; sales of 200 hhds. at 7@7¾ for Shoulders, and 8½@9¼ for Hams. Lard is unchanged; sales of 450 brls. at 11½@11¾. Butter is selling at 17@22 for Ohio. Cheese dull at 9@10½. Whisky easier. Sales of 200 hhds. of Ohio and Prison at 35@35½.

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n w qr n w qr	14	29	4	80
n w qr s w qr	15	29	4	40
ne qr n e qr	18	29	4	40
e qr n w qr	18	29	4	40
s w qr s e qr	18	29	4	40
s w qr s w qr	18	29	4	40
n w qr	19	29	4	160
w hf n e qr	19	29	4	80
e hf s w qr	19	29	4	80
n w qr s w qr	19	29	4	40
n w qr n e qr	21	29	4	40
e qr s e qr	21	29	4	40
n w qr n e qr	22	29	4	40
s e qr s e qr	22	29	4	40
n e qr n e qr	23	29	4	40
s hf s w qr	23	29	4	80
w hf s e qr	23	29	4	80
n w qr	24	29	4	160
n hf n e qr	24	29	4	80
n e qr n w qr	24	29	4	40
n w qr s w qr	24	29	4	40
s w qr n e qr	27	29	4	40
n e qr s w qr	27	29	4	40
n e qr	6	30	4	160
n w qr s e qr	6	30	4	40
s e qr s w qr	6	30	4	40
n w qr	8	30	4	160
s e qr s e qr	8	30	4	40
s w qr s w qr	9	30	4	40
n e qr n w qr	18	30	4	40
s e qr s w qr	18	30	4	40
s hf n e qr	18	30	4	80
s e qr s e qr	18	30	4	160
n e qr s w qr	20	30	4	40
n hf n e qr	20	30	4	320
s e qr	30	30	4	160
e hf s w qr	33	30	4	80

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Acres.
N w fraction qr	5	21	14	11

RIPLEY COUNTY.

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Acres.
N hf n w qr	20	7	11	80
e hf s e qr	20	7	11	80
s w qr	22	7	11	160
s e qr n w qr	22	7	11	40
e hf n e qr	30	7	11	80
n w qr s w qr	32	7	11	40
n e qr n e qr	8	6	11	40
w hf n w qr	10	6	11	80
pt of west end	19	6	11	25
n e qr n w qr	7	6	11	40
n w qr n e qr	7	6	11	40
n hf s e qr	36	7	10	80
w hf	36	7	10	92