Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 26, 1846.

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Semi-Weekly.

(Published three times a week during the session.)
One copy.....$1.00 | Three copies.....$10.00

Particular Notice.

From particular information received at this office, we owe it to ourselves and the public to withdraw all our travelling agencies, excepting that of E. S. Tyler; and also, all arrangements heretofore made with the "Western Cultivator," and "Spectator," so far as its old proprietor was concerned. With the new conductors of the paper, no arrangements have been made.

Aug. 18, 1846. 23 3w G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

To Correspondents.

J. M. B., Bloomington.—Verify the assaults on our worthy Lieutenant Governor elect have accomplished wonders; or, our Democratic friends in Old Monroe are determined to make it the "Banner County." The addition of *twenty two* more new subscribers to our list, is very gratifying to us, and we hope it will not "set them back" any. If every county in the State will "go and do likewise," they shall see what we will *do for them* before the year is out. Over a hundred subscribers in one county, in a short time, is not to be "sneezed at."

F. W. H., Annapolis.—You may add those you have, as you propose in yours of the 22d inst. But it would be a losing business to continue it, unless the full number is made up. We must hereafter insist on a strict compliance with our terms to clubs—that is, the papers must be sent to *one address*.

The Election.

We cannot divine the reason that returns have not been received from *all* the counties. Those now to be heard from are Allen, Clark, Henry, Knox, Pulaski, St. Joseph, Warrick and White. Have they clerks, and do they know their sworn duty? The official result in the 82 counties heard from, gives Whitcomb 2,730 majority. According to reported majorities in the above counties, which no doubt will prove to be *very near* the official, furnished us by our attentive correspondents, Whitcomb leads 201 votes. This added to his official majority raises it to 3,931. We hope soon to be able to give the whole complete. We would just add, that Indiana is bound to keep "right side up, with care." Let some others remember that the only way to make a State Democratic, it is necessary to first make democrats, and democrats from principle, not from policy, expediency or plunder Give us ninety-nine good cheers!

The Mails.

The St. Louis Republican and other papers in that city, are complaining of the irregularity of the mails, and specifically charge upon the post office at this place, neglect and bad management. These charges are unjust, as a few facts will show. The letter mail for St. Louis and all west, is sent under the *brass* lock to Terre Haute, where its direction is given. The matter for intermediate offices is sent under the iron lock; and the office here has no control over mail matter west of Terre Haute. The paper mail for Southern Illinois and Missouri is sent in sacks labelled Terre Haute, at which place it is re-assorted to its proper direction. Sacks from the east, say Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Columbus, Ohio, pass this office, labelled St. Louis; and consequently no intermediate office has a right to open them. Here probably is where the errors occur. It is not once a year that this office makes up a sack for Missouri. Our St. Louis friends will thus see that no blame can be attached to this office.

While on the subject, it will be well to mention the miserable manner in which the mails are received here. New York and other eastern papers reach here sometimes by the northern, sometimes by the southern, by the various cross mails, and even by the *western*. No dependence at all can be placed on papers coming by their proper and regular routes. The Cincinnati papers which should reach here the day after publication, are now arriving, three days in one, by the southern or Madison mail, instead of by the Brookville and Lawrenceburgh routes. This renders them useless when they are received. We also get news from New Orleans via Boston, earlier than we do direct from the former. Something is wrong somewhere; and with what attention we have been able to bestow on the subject, we are of the opinion that the fault is mainly in the large eastern city offices.

Illinois.—Well done, Illinois! Nobly, thrice nobly, has this gallant State sustained her invincible reputation for Democracy. We have not the *full* official vote; but sufficient is given in the Register to enable us to state that the democratic majority will be upwards of *twenty thousand* for Governor, and that six of the seven Congressmen are elected Democrats. We are well pleased to see that firm and industrious Democrat, Robert Smith, re-elected. The majority in the House will be only *thirty-seven!* enough, as our whig friends would say, for all practical purposes; and in the Senate, *seventeen*. If we should refuse to let the whigs crow over the *enlightened* State of North Carolina, *now*, we should consider ourselves really hardhearted.

☞See the Prospectus of the Washington 'Union' in another column. The reports of the Congressional proceedings as given by the "Union" during the recent session, alone are worth more than the subscription price of the paper. Their fullness and their impartiality are worthy of commendation and extensive patronage.

State Convention.—The question is raised in different quarters, as to whether, under the vote given at the late election, a Convention for the amendment of the Constitution, can be legally called. We shall notice some of the objections in our next.

Farm Wanted.—A small farm, say 80 acres, not over five miles from Indianapolis, with some improvements, is wanted. Cash will be paid for the same, if a bargain can be made. One on the National Road would be preferred. Apply to the senior editor of this paper.

☞The majority for Madison Marsh, in the Senatorial district of Noble, Steuben, and Dekalb, is 266. This was a district which the whigs some days ago hoped they had carried.

☞We regret to be obliged to state that Gov. Whitcomb has for some days been very ill, and is now confined to his bed.

Gen. Gaines.—The result of the examination into the conduct of Gen. Gaines is favorable, it is said, to the old veteran, and a Court Martial will not be ordered.

☞We have a second communication from our able correspondent "S.," on the subject of Capital Punishment, which will appear on Saturday.

Land Sales.—We would call particular attention to the Land Sales advertised in this day's paper.

Banks Stopped!—The Bank of Salisbury, Ohio, and the Bank of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, are reported to have stopped payment.

☞Latest reports of the sales of Flour at Cincinnati range prices at $2 70 to $2 75.

Panic! Ruin!! Humbug!!!

The attempt of the National Intelligencer, and a few Eastern City papers, to raise a panic, on account of the new tariff law, has turned out a complete failure. It will not be a month before they will swear, as the N. Y. Tribune already does, that it was the *Democrats* and not the Whigs that desired a panic!

The truth is, every man of intelligence now sees that the tariff policy of the country is settled for some years, and that on a basis more favorable to the manufacturing corporations than they had a right to expect. They will consequently proceed with their business upon a safe, sure, and comparatively permanent policy, and we have no doubt their prosperity will be greater than ever before. As evidence of the favorable state of things, take the following paragraphs from our eastern exchanges by a single mail:

Ruin.—We learn, says the Trenton Emporium, that Mr. Peter Cooper, the owner of the large rolling mill in this city, has raised the wages of his hands since the passage of the new tariff.

More.—We are informed, says the same paper, that a new manufactory has been started within a few days in South Trenton. An industrious laborer has commenced the business of making horse nails "on his own hook," not having the fear of the new tariff or of Whig ruin before their eyes.

Still More.—The proprietor of the Glenden Iron Works, above South Easton, says the Argus, has largely increased his business since the passage of the new tariff. Why is it that the owners of these works do not complain for the want of *protection?* During a conversation with the chief agent the other day, we were told that they did not fear the new tariff, and would receive no injury from its effects, unless perhaps through the foolish and ridiculous *panic* which some few are trying to raise in our cities.

Going Ahead.—A large manufacturer in this city told us on Saturday, says the New Haven Register, that the prospect for a good fall business was never better than it is now, and that so far from discharging his hands, he could not get as many as he wanted. He is a whig, but he is not to be panicked to help out political demagogues.

A new factory has been started at Wallingford, we understand, since the passage of the new tariff law, with every prospect of doing a good business—and we hear of others, in different parts of the State.

A new cotton factory is about going into operation in Hampden, near this city. In fact, the evidences of prosperity are all about us; and the confidence of sensible men is too strong to be shaken by the efforts of the panic makers. The Whig press may succeed in injuring the credit of some of its friends—but that is an account they must settle between them.

Bensonville Manufacturing Company.—This company, which was incorporated last winter, have thirty cotton looms in operation, and are adding others as fast as they can be got ready. They have one hundred looms, and when the mill is run to its full capacity, 3,400 spindles will be in operation. This establishment, when in the full tide of successful operation—as we hope it soon will be—will add considerably to the business of the town.—*New Hampshire Gazette.*

Mahoning Iron Works.—We are informed that these new and extensive works, the property of our townsmen, Messrs. Wilkeson, Wilkes & Co., went into operation last week. They are located at Portland, on the Mahoning river, in Ohio. This is the first American furnace in which the pig iron has been made with raw bituminous coal. These works have been one year in construction, and are very extensive—being calculated to afford employment to 200 men.—*Buf. Com. Adv.*

More "Ruin."—Sixty-three bouncing, rosy-cheeked country girls, recently engaged by an agent of the Cabotville Mills, Mass., passed through our city to day on their way to their new homes. This certainly does not look much like the realization of the predicted "ruin" to our manufactories!—*Troy paper.*

Served 'em Right.—We understand that the workmen employed in the Thompsonville Carpet Factory, whose wages had been reduced 20 per cent. on account of the passage of the new tariff bill, refused to work, and that the Company, having so many orders on hand, had to set them to work at the old prices.

In relation to this last company, the Rochester Republican observes:

"We have all seen paraded in every whig paper, the fact that the princely carpet manufacturers of Thompsonville and Taftville, Conn., promptly reduced the wages of their operatives 25 per cent., as soon as McKay's tariff passed. That fact was proof enough that it was truly a "destructive measure!" This reduction was evidently a preconcerted and combined movement; but a few years ago their workmen struck for *higher* wages, and these same lordly and philanthropic gentlemen *sued them for combination, and imprisoned some twenty of them in Hartford Jail!* This is the *practical* effect of the regard for the laborer which high tariffs engender, and according to whig authority, it is far more reliable than the beautiful *theories* with which the tariffites amuse the verdant and the incredulous."

We conclude with the following specimen of cool impudence from the Tribune, which for a week or two previous, had teemed with howls of "distress—ruin—and repeal:"

"The journals in the Polk, Walker and McKay interest are evidently chagrined and disappointed at the calm manliness with which their great financial achievement has been received by the mass of those most immediately affected by it. They looked for a panic—a revulsion—a tornado—a general shutting up of factories, blowing out of furnaces, discharging of workmen, &c., which would have enabled them to revive their potent war-cry, "The Rich against the Poor!" and inflame the passions of the ignorant with accounts of a combination of Employers to starve the Laborers into humiliation and slavery. But nothing of the sort has taken place. In a few instances there have been momentary displays of petulance or indignation, but the general expression of those concerned in the interests struck at by the New Tariff has been, "This is now the law of the land—we are bound to submit to it till it can be changed, and to get on under it as we best can."

As the N. Y. News observes: "The moral of this remarkable change of tactics is simply that the effort at panic making failed signally, and that the existing condition of things is too foreign from panics and revulsions for any power of misrepresentation to pervert."

And the *conclusion* of the Whig press of this State, we guess, will be, that *their* efforts to help on the panic are not needed.

Death of Col. Fanning.—Died at the Henri House, Cincinnati, on the 18th inst. of apoplexy, Brevet Colonel A. C. W. Fanning, 2d regiment, U. S. Artillery, aged 58 years.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, in announcing this melancholy event, says—

"The career of this gallant officer has been long and arduous, and the intelligence of his decease will be received with pain by his friends and brother officers. He was universally esteemed for his dauntless bravery, his extensive experience, and his many excellent qualities. Col. Fanning entered the army in 1812—shared the danger and the glory of the battles of Plattsburg, Fort Erie, and New Orleans—served honorably through all the Seminole wars, and was present at Outthlacoochee and Fort Mellon, two of the fiercest combats in which our soldiery have been engaged. He was a native of Massachusetts, and has supported for many years, a mother and sisters in Washington."

The Grave of Ringgold.—Lieut. Ridgely, in a letter relative to the removal of the remains of Major Ringgold, gives the following description of the grave at Point Isabel: "The grave now presents a very unique and appropriate resting place for a gallant soldier. Four posts, ornamented as well as the limited means would allow, are erected, one at each corner, connected by pieces of timber, the upper having holes bored at every six inches, through which musket barrels captured from the Mexicans are placed as a railing, resting on the lower one; the bayonets are all fixed, and the whole painted black. Appropriate head and foot boards are erected."

St. Louis Union.—L. Pickering, Esq. has purchased the St. Louis Reporter and Missourian establishments, and combined the two in the "Union." As its name indicates, its appearance is evidence of the *union* of the democratic party of Missouri and particularly of St. Louis, and we hope will produce that harmony which should be the characteristic of the Democratic party at all times and in all places. Success attend the Union.

☞The number of letters delivered in Great Britain, during the year 1845 was 275,500,000.—This shows an increase of about 30,000,000 on the previous year, and produced a revenue of 10,000,000 dollars.

The Elections.

Illinois.—The Illinois State Register says: "The returns come in very slowly. Enough however have been received to show that the banner of Democracy, with victory perched upon it, still waves over the prairie State. The whigs have sustained a regular Palo Alto defeat. The democrats have done nobly. French and Wells are elected by 15,000 majority. Smith, McClernand, Ficklin, Wentworth, Douglass, and Turner, are elected to Congress by majorities varying from hundreds to many thousands. The Legislature is largely democratic, and the county tickets have been more than usually successful. We confess that we were not prepared for so glorious a triumph. We feared that "general apathy" had got the command of the democratic force, but the result proves that the democracy train under no such leader; they are awake to their interests, they know their duty to themselves, and they have the energy and activity to perform it."

Kentucky.—The official returns of the election in Kentucky gives the

	Whigs.	*Democrats.*
House,	63	37
Senate,	26	12
	—	—
Joint ballot,	89	49

This is an increase of the Whig majority on joint ballot over last year of eight, it being then thirty-two and now forty.

North Carolina.—In North Carolina the Whigs have elected their Governor and Legislature. Mr. Haywood stands a better chance of re-election than he would if he had served his time out and had come up for another trial; for he has by the resignation of his seat in the Senate which the democracy of the Old North State placed him in, thrown himself, body and soul, into the arms of the Whigs. To them, therefore, can he look with the utmost confidence, and *from* them is he bound to expect more than he could hope for from the party he has so gloriously deserted. We shall not be very much surprised to hear his election by the new Legislature.

The *Raleigh Standard* states that a poll was taken at the late election, about the propriety of establishing a penitentiary in North Carolina; and that there is a very heavy majority, from 15,000 to 20,000, against such an institution.

Missouri.—We have heard enough from various portions of the State, says the St. Louis American, to be satisfied that the Democratic nominees for Congress have been elected, with the exception, perhaps, of John S. Phelps, who may come in a few votes behind Mr. Campbell, a soft. Thirty-nine counties heard from, give a majority of 2,586 against the new constitution.

We assure those who desire the election of Mr. Marshall, that we have the most reliable and cheering intelligence from every portion of the State as to his prospects. The opinion is gaining ground, among opponents and supporters, that his election is certain. The people are heartily sick and tired of Whitcomb and are determined to make a change.—*Indiana Journal, July 8.*

Such was the confident tone of the whig papers previous to the election. How changed! Now, but few of them who did not predict and expect defeat! We can compare their lucubrations to nothing better than Old Gumbo's protestation to "de angel ob de Lord."

Gumbo was a wicked negro, who had witnessed the ravages of the cholera in 1832, with stoic indifference, but, seeing his best friends dropping off by dozens, in negro valley, Gumbo began to have some fears of giving the last kick himself, in pretty much the style he was wont to "fro dat brickbat," in a row. Gumbo then for the first time, thought of praying, to use his own phrase, "to de angel ob de Lord," declaring that if he could only "be spared dis time," he would be ready next year to be taken up and "lib forever, in massa Abraham's bosom." Some wags having access to an adjoining room separated by a board partition, hearing him at his devotions, knocked.

"Who dar?"

"De angel ob de Lord!"

"What he want?"

"Want Gumbo."

Blowing out his candle with a *s-h-o-o-t!*—"no such nigger here. Dat nigger been dead dis two three week—dat de truth—de fac."

☞The Louisville Democrat has the following:

"It's amusing to recur to the course of the Whigs in the late election in Indiana.

"First, Marshall was elected, without doubt; then the contest was very doubtful; then, perhaps Whitcomb was elected by a reduced majority—he might get 1,000. They finally got up, a few of them, to 2,000. There they have stopped. You can't get a word more out of them. We told our readers, from the first complexion of the returns, that Indiana was safe. Indeed is was obvious enough. The Whigs had not the smallest ground for their representations from the first. Democratic majorities fell off somewhat in some counties, but Whig majorities fell off still more. When Whigs wanted to know the truth about such matters, they ought to have learned, by experience, to look into the Democrat.

"To-night there is to be a Democratic meeting to rejoice over the victory in that State, at the late election. The Democrats of Louisville who want to see the fun, can step over this afternoon, at four or five o'clock, and partake of the jollification. The Whigs had their rejoicing in advance, before the result was known. They counted their chickens before they were hatched."

The New York Morning News truly says:

"Every effort was made to defeat Gov. Whitcomb. All the personal abuse that Federalism could rake up was poured upon him; but the authors have been sternly rebuked by the sturdy yeomanry of Indiana. If we have lost the Legislature, it has been by purely local questions. Indiana is a permanent Democratic State; and Federalism has no chance of again rearing its pestiferous head if our friends are only true to themselves."

Government Drafts.—The Washington Union in replying to some statements in the newspapers, respecting Treasury Drafts, says, not a draft has been issued by the United States Treasury, under $100, and in exact conformity in every respect to the forms and uniform usages of the department. No treasury notes have been issued. No drafts of any kind have been issued under the constitutional treasury law as yet. When this is done, they will be in exact conformity to the law. We understand that no circulating paper ever was contemplated by the secretary, as the reader will see by the reference to his annual report as to the constitutional treasury. And further, that none such will be permitted.

☞By a law passed at the late session of Congress, all Collectors and Custom-House Officers will be required to pay over their fees (hitherto distributed among the several officers) into the Treasury of the United States. The same act requires that an officer serving less than a year shall be paid only for the time serving. Hitherto the Collector has secured his salary for the year from his fees, and at once. Hereafter it will be paid quarterly.

The New Custom House at Boston.—This edifice is now nearly completed. Not a splinter of wood is to be found in the whole edifice; all is Quincy granite and iron, with marble floors, &c. The roof and dome are formed of solid granite blocks overlapping one another.

☞We see that the "Western Republican" is now the "official paper of the city of Lawrenceburgh." What does the Wabash Express think of that?

☞Vice President Dallas recently visited Philadelphia. The people *did not* mob him, as they had been incited to do by the whig editors and politicians.

Paper Money.

The Opinions of Washington and others, of Revolutionary Memory, concerning Paper Issues.—The following extract is from a letter written by Richard Henry Lee, to Gen. Washington, soon after the revolution.

"Is it possible that a plan can be formed for issuing a large sum of paper money by the assembly? I do verily believe, that the *greatest foe* we have in the world, could not devise a more effectual plan for ruining Virginia. I should suppose that every friend to his country, every honest and sober man, would join heartily to reprobate so *nefarious a plan for speculation.*"

The following is an extract from Gen. Washington's in reply.

"I never heard, and I hope I never shall hear, of any serious mention of a paper emission in this State. Ignorance and design are productive of much mischief. The former is the tool of the latter, and is often set at work sudderly and unexpectedly."

In writing afterwards to Mr. Stone, of Maryland, he asserts—

"I do not scruple to declare, that if I had a voice in your legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principles of its utility, as a representative, and the necessity of it as a medium."

In a letter to Mr. Jefferson, he says—

"Some other States are in my opinion falling into a very foolish and wicked plan of emitting paper money. I cannot, however, give up my hopes and expectations that we shall ere long adopt a more just and liberal system of policy." "Gen. McDonald belonged to the legislature of this State. The last act of his life was (after being carried on purpose to the Senate) to give his voice against the emission of a paper currency."

The following is an extract from a speech, delivered by Fisher Ames in Congress, 1787.

"In spite of national beggary, paper money has still its advocates, and probably its martyrs. In spite of national dishonor, the continental impost is still opposed with success. Never did experience more completely demonstrate the iniquity of the other. But in defiance of demonstration, *knaves* will continue to *proselyte fools*, and to keep a paper money faction alive. The fear of their success has annihilated credit, as their actual success would annihilate property."

Far different are the views of Modern Whigs. They are in love with paper money, and he, who may chance to disagree with them, and dares to assert with General Washington, that the paper money system is "a foolish and wicked one," he is denounced as an enemy of his country. They have learned wisdom from the British Aristocracy, and the man who dissents must be branded as an exciter of "the poor against the rich,"—an agrarian and a leveller.

☞Daniel Webster, in 1824, denounced paper money and its makers in the following unequivocal terms. Paper money *arguments* have since palsied his tongue, except in praise of the evils he so eloquently depicted; but they have not changed the merits of the question:

"I would say to every laborer, to every man every where, who wishes by *honest* means to gain an *honest* living, beware of *wolves* in sheep's clothing! Whoever attempts *to bring on distress in money matters*, and drive the country into paper money, stabs your interest and your happiness to the heart! The herd of *hungry wolves* who live on *other men's earnings*, will *rejoice* in such a state of things. [Paper expansions.] A system which *absorbs* into *their* pockets, the fruits of *other men's* industry, is the *very* system for *them*. A government that countenances uncertainty, fluctuations, and finally *paper money*, is a government exactly after *their own heart*. Hence these men are always for change. They will never let well enough alone. Let no man be able to say whether the money in his pocket at night, will be money or worthless rags in the morning, and depress labor till *double work* shall earn but *half* a living; give them this state of things, and you give them the *consummation* of their earthly bliss."

Frauds in Wool.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, exposes some of the frauds practised by the manufacturers under the tariff of 1842. The following is the table quoted, and the manner in which the frauds are perpetrated:

	Pounds.	Dollars.
Wool imported in 1838,	6,968,363	532,971
Wool imported in 1839,	7,925,173	699,538
Wool imported in 1840,	9,898,740	846,076
Wool imported in 1841,	15,066,410	1,151,953
Wool imported in 1842,	11,420,962	797,382
Wool imported in 1843, 9 ms.,	3,568,159	248,679
Wool imported in 1844,	14,008,408	851,460
Wool imported in 1845,	23,833,040	1,689,694

It will be seen by the above table, that in 1842, for nine months, from the 1st of October to June 30th, 1843, there were only about three millions and a half pounds imported. This was owing to the operation of the new Tariff of August 12th, 1842. It was supposed that this cheap wool was subject to a duty of 30 per cent. and 3 cents per pound. But the manufacturers succeeded in getting a decision to the contrary, and it was entered at a duty of five per cent. The importation then began to increase, and the next year it will be perceived it swelled to the large quantity of 14,008,408.

In 1845 it increased so much as entirely to break down the price of the American wool. It reached 23,833,040 pounds, divided as follows:

Wool under seven cents per pound, 23,382,097; wool over seven cents per pound, 450,943—23,833,040.

Amount of duty collected on 23,382,097 pounds, $877,689 45.

Duty on same under Mr. McKay's bill would be $163,135 70, being six times as much as under the old law.

The manufacturers have always alleged that this wool did not interfere with American wool, being used for blankets and carpets, but recent statistics show that not more than one-fourth of the quantity is used in all the carpet and blanket manufactories in the country. Besides it is very remarkable that there should be such a monstrous increase of carpets in the last three years.

To Nurserymen.—A South-western paper says—"We should be glad if Mr. Gillett, and other nurserymen in Ohio, Indiana, etc., would let us know their price per hundred for two-year-old apple and pear trees, packed and shipped at some point on the Mississippi. If Western nurserymen would advertise in Southern papers, stating what varieties of apple and pear trees they have, and their price per hundred, in lots of from one to five hundred, they would find it greatly to their interest. There is much anxiety felt through the entire South-west, to procure good trees, and many of us are planting large orchards with the view of supplying the New Orleans market. The pear thrives admirably. Early apples are most wanted."

A Horrid Outrage.—A brute in human form, by the name of Leonard Rich, is now confined in our county jail for committing a rape upon the body of a girl eight years of age, in Noble county. He chose to come to our jail to escape the indignation of the citizens of Noble. The girl was said to be in a helpless condition for some days after the commission of the crime. An effort was made a few days since to liberate him on a writ of *habeas corpus*, but thanks to the firmness of Judge Beane, the motion was overruled.—*Goshen Democrat.*

Judge Sample has been elected President of the Branch at South Bend, in place of Jernagan, resigned. Quite a descent, from President Judge of the ninth Judicial circuit down to the presidency of a twopenny rag-mill, but such things will happen in the best of families.

The Election.—For the first time in many years Louisville has elected a Locofoco candidate to the Legislature. This will surprise many of our readers abroad.—*Louisville Journal.*

Most wonderful! We feel very much surprised.

John Burke, confined in the State Prison for life, for the murder of his wife a few years since at Hartford, Conn., committed suicide on Saturday night, by cutting an artery in his arm.

Action of the U. S. Senate when the British proposition to settle the Oregon question was before that body.

The Washington Union publishes the proceedings of the Senate on the British proposition to settle the Oregon question, which the Ohio Statesman condenses as follows:

The papers were sent to the Senate on the 10th of June, with a message from the President, which we have already published. Mr. Allen moved their reference to the committee on Foreign Relations, and that they be printed. On motion of Mr. McDuffie, the question was divided, and the proposition to refer was first voted upon, and rejected—yeas 9, nays 27. The following were the yeas:—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atherton, Breese, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, and Turney. The motion to print was laid on the table,—yeas 27, nays 21. Mr. Hannegan moved a postponement of the consideration of the subject until the 15th of June,—lost, yeas 13, nays 35. On the 11th, the subject was taken up, when Mr. Haywood offered the following resolution:

Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring.) That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, advised to accept the proposal of the British government, accompanying his message to the Senate, dated 10th June, 1846, for a convention to settle boundaries, &c., between the United States and Great Britain west of the Rocky or Stony mountains.

By a unanimous vote the Senate proceeded to a consideration of the above resolution. Mr. Niles moved the following amendment:

With the following proviso at the end of the second article of the proposed convention, to-wit:

Provided, That the right of navigation secured to British subjects, by this article, be limited to the year A. D. 1859, when it shall cease and determine.

The Senate adjourned without taking the question on this amendment. On the 12th, Mr. Niles consented to modify his amendment, so as to make it read as follows:

With the following proviso at the end of the second article of the proposed convention, to wit:

Provided, That the right of navigating the Columbia river, secured to the Hudson Bay company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, be limited to the year A. D. 1863, when it shall cease and determine.

This amendment was rejected, the vote on it standing, yeas 19, nays 31. On the motion to agree to Mr. Haywood's resolution, the vote stood, yeas 38, nays 12, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge and Yulee,

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Breese, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jarnagin, Jenness, Semple, and Sturgeon.

The Secretary was ordered to lay the resolution before the President of the United States. On the 16th, a message was received from the President, communicating the convention entered into between the two countries, which we published some time since. After they had been read, Mr. Allen moved their printing, and Mr. McDuffie moved to except therefrom the letter from Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan,—on which a debate arose, and the further consideration of the two propositions was postponed until the next day. Mr. Hannegan offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of all the correspondence which has taken place between this government and that of Great Britain, relative to the Oregon treaty, together with the despatches and instructions forwarded to our minister Mr. McLane; and a full and complete copy of his despatches and communications to this government on the same subject.

On the 17th of June, the above resolution was modified, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of all the correspondence which has taken place between this government and that of Great Britain relative to the Oregon treaty, together with the despatches and instructions forwarded to our minister, Mr. McLane; and a full and complete copy of his despatches and communications to this government on the same subject, not heretofore communicated to the Senate.

Mr. Atchinson offered a resolution, calling on the President for all the information in his possession respecting the kind and extent of claims of the Puget's Land Company to lands in the Oregon territory. The motion relative to printing the convention, &c., was taken up, and finally decided in the affirmative. On the 18th, Mr. Atchinson's resolution came up for consideration, and on motion of Mr. Allen, was amended by making to it the following addition:

'And that the President be requested to lay before the Senate any information in his possession relative to the kind, character, number, and extent of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property in the Oregon territory, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude; also, the number of such British subjects, including the members, agents, and servants of said company; also, the location, number, and extent of the forts, stations, and settlements of said company, south of said parallel; also, the means of attack and defence in the possession of said company within said limits.'

The resolution was adopted, yeas 36, nays 15. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the treaty, and Mr. McDuffie submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, two-thirds of the Senators present complying, That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concluded at Washington, the 15th day of June, 1846.

Mr. Hannegan moved to amend the above resolution, by striking out all after the word 'Resolved,' and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

'That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby advised by the Senate to offer to the government of Great Britain, as a just, fair, and equitable compromise of the conflicting claims of the two governments connected with the country lying along between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean, extending from the parallel of 42 degrees, to 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and including the islands embraced within said parallels of latitude adjacent to the coast, the following, as the fundamental provisions for a treaty between the two governments:

'First. The government of Great Britain shall acknowledge the right of soil and the sovereignty to exist and be with the United States to the whole territory above described, and shall abandon to the United States all claim which shall in any manner conflict with the paramount jurisdiction of the United States therein.

'Second. The United States shall guarantee to the Hudson Bay Company, for twenty years from the date of such treaty, the most perfect security in all their possessions, and the right to pursue their business of hunting and trapping with all the immunities which pertain thereto, and to trade during that period, with the natives; and the use, during that time, of the ports, rivers and harbors within said territory, without charge or hindrance.

'Third. Within twelve months from the date of said treaty, commissioners shall be selected by, and on behalf of, the respective governments, whose duty it shall be to assess, at just and liberal prices, the value of the property of the Hudson Bay Company within said territory, which amount, when ascertained, shall be paid by the United States to said company, in such manner and at such time as shall be agreed upon between the United States and Great Britain.'

Mr. Hannegan's amendment was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Cameron, Hannegan, Semple, and Sturgeon—5.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, and Yulee—42.

The question on agreeing to Mr. McDuffie's resolution was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, and Yulee—41.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, and Westcott—14.

The Secretary was ordered to lay the resolution advising and consenting to the treaty, before the President of the United States.

The above synopsis contains all the facts of any moment connected with the proceedings of the Senate. None of the speeches have yet been published. When they appear, we shall publish all we can make room for.

Territorial Government of Oregon.

A short debate arose in the United States Senate, on the 7th, on the reception of a message from the Executive conveying the ratified treaty to that body. We copy the following from the Union:

The message having been read,

Mr. Speight moved that it be referred to the committee on Territories, and printed.

Mr. Hannegan then rose and said—Mr. President, I confess that I cannot see any propriety in attempting, at this late period of the session, to act upon any measure in relation to Oregon. Our table is now groaning under the the great amount of business already on it. Any measure contemplating the establishment of a territorial government in Oregon, must, as a matter of course, under all the circumstances which have heretofore transpired, elicit a considerable debate. It is only right, just, and proper, that those who voted against the treaty should have an opportunity of giving their views to the country. Heretofore, no such opportunity has been afforded, and, for my own part, I should feel ashamed to obtrude myself upon the time of the Senate, upon this subject, when there are but three days remaining of the session. I therefore move that the communication be laid upon the table, and that the consideration of it, and all measures now pending relating to Oregon, be postponed until the first Monday of December next.

Mr. Breese here made a few remarks, which were not distinctly heard in the gallery, but the honorable gentleman was understood to say, that, while he was not satisfied with the convention, he was in favor of action upon the Oregon measures which had been reported from various committees, and were now pending in the Senate.

The President here observed, that part of the motion pending being to lay the communication on the table, it was not debatable.

Mr. Hannegan then withdrew that part of his motion.

Mr. Speight then addressed the Senate, and said: I have no disposition, Mr. President, to excite discussion, at this period of the session, on the subject of Oregon. I made the motion to print and refer, simply because I think some disposition ought to be made of the communication from the President, and I did not see any other gentleman disposed to make the motion. However, perfectly agreeing with the Senator from Indiana, that there is not now time for the consideration of the subject, I will withdraw my motion to refer.

Mr. Sevier. I hope it will be referred. It is highly necessary and proper that some measures should be adopted for the establishment of a territorial government in Oregon. The American citizens in that territory expect it. The passage of such a bill will occupy but little time. There are abundant precedents to which to refer. The laws necessary for the government of that territory would be analogous, in all respects, to those applied to other territories. I do not conceive how the passage of such a bill can give rise to any debate. I am certain that it might be passed in twenty minutes, as its details will be precisely similar to those of all other territorial bills. He therefore renewed his motion to refer the communication.

Mr. Hannegan. I will again remark, Mr. President, that I do not conceive it practicable to pass a bill for the government of Oregon, without its occasioning a debate concerning the convention which has been recently concluded. Those who are opposed to that convention, desire to be heard on the subject of the facts connected with it.

Mr. Sevier. The bill for the government of Oregon has nothing whatever to do with the treaty concluded with Great Britain, in relation to the boundary of the territory.

Mr. Hannegan continued: Sir, if measures are to be passed relating to Oregon, as a matter of course we must expect debate upon the convention—a convention which I will here take occasion to say, is neither more nor less than a convention for the joint occupation of Oregon south of the 49th degree of north latitude—a convention which has ceded to the Hudson Bay Company in perpetuity, the navigation of the Columbia river; for by the terms of the treaty, the river is open to them during the existence of their charter, which is endless. It is a convention for the joint occupation of Oregon, south of 49 deg., while before its formation, we held as far north as 54 deg. 40 min. I repeat, that those who are opposed to the convention, desire to be heard in reference to it, in an appeal to their constituents and to their country.

Mr. Sevier said: When the proper time arrives, I wish myself to say something on that subject. But here is a communication, bringing to the attention of the Senate the propriety of organizing a territorial government. In order to effect this, it is necessary only to follow a beaten track—to report a bill containing the provisions applicable to all territories. If it is deemed desirable to discuss the terms of the treaty with Great Britain, on the passage of such a bill, so far from objecting to it, I would desire to participate in such discussion if the time permitted. But I must confess I see no real necessity in connecting the two subjects. A bill has in fact been reported for establishing a territorial government in Oregon—reported long before the question of boundary was settled. Some time this week, perhaps to-morrow, I will call up the bill reported from the committee on Indian Affairs, providing for the regulation of the Indians west of the Rocky mountains, which I think ought to be passed. This much, at least, I feel it to be my duty to do.

Mr. Atchison did not see the necessity of referring the communication, as it contained nothing but what had been stated by the President in his message in the early part of the session. Bills establishing a mail route, and organizing a territorial government there, had been reported already, and he did not see what more was to be gained by a reference.

Mr. Bagby thought that the reference would do no harm at all events.

Mr. Breese differed with the Senator from Alabama. The recommendation of the President contained in this communication, had been anticipated by two bills—one for the establishment of a regular territorial government in Oregon, and another for the establishment of an Indian agency; and if the reference were followed by the report of another bill, confusion might be produced.

Mr. Sevier wished to know why a different course with respect to this message from that taken with regard to others, should be desired. The motion of the Senator from Indiana, was still broader, and proposed to postpone all measures in relation to Oregon, until the next session. He hoped that the reference would be made, and that a bill would be reported.

Mr. Allen then rose and thus addressed the Senate: I hope Mr. President, that all those measures that have for their object the extension of our laws over the little remnant of Oregon that is left to us, will be permitted to take the usual course, and be proceeded with to their final