Congressional.

IN SENATE, TUESDAY, *July* 9, 1850.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SEWARD presented the proceedings of a meeting held at Troy, N. Y., and four petitions from the same place, asking a repeal of the tariff of 1846.

THE JUDICIARY IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. FELCH presented a petition from citizens of the District of Columbia, asking a reform in the judiciary of the District, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

UNION GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Union Gas Light Company of Washington.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Mr. WALKER, according to previous notice, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to change the time of the annual meeting of Congress, from the first Monday in December, to the first Monday of October, which was read a first time.

THE WASHINGTON CANAL.

Mr. BADGER, introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to enquire whether or not, the deepning of the canal in the city did not endanger the public health.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

Mr. MANGUM stated that a large mass of Executive nominations were brought to a stand-still, in consequence of the resolution of the Senator from Maine, (Mr. BRADBURY.) He would therefore move that the resolution be taken up, and postponed till to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST TO THE STATE OF MAINE.

The bill for the payment of interest on advances made by the State of Maine, for repelling invasion, was taken up and read a third time and passed.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST TO THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

A similar bill, for payment to the State of Georgia, was taken up, and after debate between Messrs. BERRIEN, DICKINSON, KING, HALE and PRATT, was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then proceeced to consider the

ADJUSTMENT BILL.

On which Mr. BUTLER was entitled to the floor.

Mr. BUTLER took the floor, and spoke more than an hour, without concluding. He was very reluctant to enter into this discussion. And nothing but the great importance of the interest at stake could induce him to say anything on the subject.

He was opposed to this bill, and especially to two features in it. These were, the admission of California, and the taking of territorry from Texas, which must eventually, according to the present complexion of Congress, become free territory. He denied the right of "self-government," which was said to exist in squatters on the public lands.

He proceeded to defend the South from the insinuations which had been cast on her honor He would not depart from good taste by making invidious comparisons between the different sections of the country. He was pained to hear such comparisons made. A comparison had been made between Virginia and New York. It was true that Virginia had not very crowded villages, or densely settled towns, but had she not great men? She had raised statesmen. And in speaking of Virginia, it should be taken into account, that Virginia had settled North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, and part of South Carolina.

Without concluding, Mr. BUTLER gave way to Mr. WEBSTER who stated that it was the opinion of the physicians of the President, that that distinguished high functionary could not live through the day. He would thereupon move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to nnanimously.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Yesterday, Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, asked the unanimous consent of the House for permission to move to proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table. He remarked that it must be evident to all that the public service was seriously suffering from the condition of that particular branch of the business of Congress. There were Senate bills, resolutions, &c., resting there, requiring immediate reference to appropriate committees, &c.; but

Mr. P. KING, of New York, objecting, leave was not granted.

Mr. VENABLE asked and obtained the unanimous consent of the House to offer a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to take measure to have the causes of disease now existing in and around the Washington Canal removed.

Mr. V. explained that such was the condition of that work, as to render it highly probable that it would cause the cholera to rage here shortly, unless measures were taken to prevent it.

The said resolution was then read and agreed to.

The regular order of business being called for,

It was announced by the SPEAKER that the first question in order was on Mr. BURT's motion to reconsider the vote of the day before, agreeing to his last (3d) resolution, reported from the Committee on the Galphin case, on which that gentleman had demanded the previous question; but

Mr. BURT withdrawing that motion,

Mr. FEATHERSTON renewed it, demanding the previous question upon it, which being seconded by the House, the yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to reconsider.

Mr. BRECK gave notice of his intention, in case this motion prevailed, to offer an amendment as follows, viz:

Resolved, That so much of the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Mississippi, and all other proposed amendments touching the conduct of the Hon. GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, in reference to the claim of the representatives of George Galphin be referred to a select committee of ——, with instructions to prepare and report to this House a code of official morality and propriety, embracing not only heads of Departments, but members of Congress, and providing that they shall not be engaged in the prosecution of claims against the Government in which they are interested, or for which they are to receive fees or compensation, either in Congress or in any of the Departments of the Government—and embracing also any other officers whose official conduct may be deemed expedient to regulate by law. And that said committee also enquire and report whether there are any abuses in regard to *per diem, mileage, and franking privileges* of members of Congress, which require correction. *Provided*, that nothing herein shall be construed to imply, that in the opinion of this House there is anything in the facts reported by the committee which impugns the personal or official integrity of the said Crawford in relation to the said claim of the representatives of George Galphin.

Mr. WILMOT notified the House that in case the motion to reconsider prevailed, he too designed offering the following amendment:

Resolved, That this House condemns as highly censurable and improper, the conduct of GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, Secretary of War, in prosecuting as agent, before one of the Departments of the Government, the claim of the heirs of George Galphin, arising under the treaty of 1773, with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, and in which said Crawford was largely interested. And that his effort to shield himself from just responsibility, by the publication of a conversation which he says he had with the President, adds to the indelicacy and impropriety of his conduct; that this House dissents from the opinion of the Attorney General, allowing interest on said claim, and that the payment thereof, was unauthorized by the act of the 14th of August, 1848.

Mr. CLINGMAN objected to the reading of this proposed amendment, and urged that, except by the unanimous consent of the House, it was not competent to read it from the clerk's table.

The SPEAKER overruling this objection, decided that a majority vote could order the reading.

Mr. CLINGMAN taking an appeal, the House sustained the decision of the Chair.

Mr. TUCK then moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; on which motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and it was not agreed to—yeas 74, nays 112.

The question on the motion to reconsider was then put, and it was agreed to—yeas 115, nays 73.

Mr. OLDS, saying, that in his opinion motives of delicacy made it appropriate to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday next. He then made that motion, and the yeas and nays thereupon being asked and ordered, it was not agreed to—yeas 54, nays 125.

Mr. FEATHERSTON having next addressed a few remarks to the House, offered an amendment proposing to enact a virtual censure on all concerned in responsibility for the payment of the interest on the Galphin claim, and expressing the dissent of the House from the correctness of the opinion alleged by the Secretary of War, (in his testimony before the Select Committee,) to have been given by the President, that there was no impropriety in his (Mr. Crawford's) continuing to act as the agent for the claimants, while holding a Cabinet port folio.

Mr. HOLMES desired to make a point of order. The proposed amendment embodied a censure on the conduct of the Executive, who, not being on trial, had had no opportunity either to explain or to defend himself against the charges on which he was thus arraigned.

The point he desired to make was, that the committee had been raised at the request of the Secretary of War, to enquire into his own conduct. Under these circumstances, he held that it was not competent for the House to try the President in the proposed amendment.

The SPEAKER was understood to rule against the point of order.

Mr. DUER, then taking the floor, made a second point of order, declaring that his was broader than that of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. HOLMES.) He maintained that "he could not constitutionally be censured after this fashion; the Constitution providing a mode of proceeding against that functionary, when the House desired to proceed against him—that is by impeachment. It was highly wrong to be thus essaying to censure the President and other Heads of Departments under a resolution, for the trial of the Secretary of War only. They had had no opportunity to defend themselves, he repeated

The SPEAKER after explanation, ruled that "on the House rather than himself," devolved the duty of deciding the extent of its jurisdiction over the question. He therefore overruled the point of order, so that an appeal being taken, the question might be brought directly before the House.

Mr. DUER appealed from that decision, and demanded the reading of his resolution under which the select committee had proceeded.

The said resolution having been reported to the House by the Clerk,

Mr. MORSE moved an adjournment; which was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. KAUFMAN, the appeal of Mr. DUER was then laid on the table, (the vote being taken by yeas and nays—yeas 105, nays 82.)

Mr. BAYLY then announced that he had received authentic information that the President of the United States was laying at the point of death. Those around his bed side believed that he could hardly survive an hour. Mr. B. therefore felt called on to move that the House adjourn.

Mr. JONES demanding the yeas and nays on this motion, they were ordered; and it was agreed to—yeas 170, nays 16.

And then the House adjourned.

NOTE BY THE REPORTER.—As the roll was being called on this motion, many more gentlemen voted for an adjournment, but ere the result was declared, the impression becoming general in the Hall that there could be no doubt of the correctness of the information given to the mover, all except 16 changed their record; the said 16 having the left the Hall before the rest changed.

MASS MEETING IN JEFFERSON COUNTY—ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA.—On the 26th of June, a mass meeting of the people of Jefferson co., N. Y. without distinction of party, was held at Watertown. The Hon. Levi Miller, of Antwerp, presided, assisted by William A. Gilbert, Esq., of Adams, and General Abner Balen, of Waterloo, as Vice Presidents. The following, among other resolutions, was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional admission of California with her present constitution and boundaries, by a separate and independent act—we deem it alike due to the people of California, that law and order may be established there, and to our own people, that national legislation may be no longer neglected. It presents a clear question between libtery and slavery propagandism, the settlement of which will at once dispose of that whole controversy—if she is admitted without counterpoise or compromise, liberty triumphs and peace is established, but if she is compelled to bring along with her, shackles for liberty, the fire of contention will burn more fiercely, and the danger of controversy be enhanced.

The other resolutions assert the right and duty of Congress, in organizing the territorial governments, to prohibit the extension of slavery, of the duty of abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, the importance of preserving the right of trial by jury in all cases of arrest, whether under pretext of recapturing a fugitive slave or otherwise, &c. &c. A committee was appointed to interrogate, on these subjects, the candidates presented to be the electors of the county.

New York Evening Post.

The Mobile Advertiser says: L. Troost, Esq., chief engineer of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, arrived in town yesterday. We learn from him that all the preliminary surveys are completed, and that several excellent routes have been obtained from the Alabama to the Tennessee river—the maximum grade going south not exceeding 40 feet to the mile. Contrary to all expectation, a route has been found over the Sand Mountain with a grade of 40 feet to the mile in a southerly direction. One hundred and ten miles of the road will be placed under contract immediately.

The best possible feeling, we are glad to learn, exists throughout the line of the road. In the counties most immediately interested, the citizens have taken stock liberally, and are making preparations to do the grading. The right of way on all the line from Selma to near Talladega has been obtained without cost, and no difficulty is anticipated beyond that point.

HEALTH OF PHILADELPHIA.—The deaths in Philadelphia last week numbered 264, of which one was by cholera and one by cholera morbus. There were also 58 by cholera infantum, 14 by dysentery and 10 by diarrhœa. 193 were children, of which 127 were actually under one year of age. The deaths the week before last in Philadelphia were 239 only.

INTELLIGIBLE DIRECTION.—The following is the superscription upon a letter recently received from England at a post office in Rhode Island. It can hardly be beaten:—

"For ———

Pathocutchthe rode hiland the state massysucty."

The person who sent it intended to write, "Pawtucket, Rhode Island, the State of Massachusetts."

Local Intelligence.

California block, for Washington Monument. The U. S. Mail Steamship Philadelphia brings a block of gold; bearing quartz from California for the Washington Monument.

It is from the Mariposa diggings, near Fremont's mines, and weighs about 125 pounds. In shape it is irregular approaching a square, its sides ranging from 18 to 20 inches in length. It averages in thickness 9 inches, across its surface diagonally 21 inches. It is estimated to contain eighty pounds worth of gold, although, but very little is perceptible to the naked eye. Governor Burnett appointed Judge Schoolcroft and Dr. Jno. Bidwell, to attend to its transmission. It will be brought from New York to this city, some time during the week.

In consequence of the extreme illness of the President, both Houses of Congress adjourned about 1 o'clock yesterday until 11 o'clock to-day.

THE ADELPHI.—We understand the Adelphi is about to be re-opened with *unusual* attractions. The manager has had an immense fan constructed, by means of which a fine breeze will be kept up, during the entire performance. This arrangement will certainly draw a full House, for many will go to "keep cool" if not to see the play.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—There is an unusual amount of building now going on in different parts of the city, and we observe several spacious and elegant dwelling houses are being built.—Hitherto, but very little architectural taste has been displayed in the construction of our shops and dwellings, but recently there has become a manifest improvement in this respect, and it is hoped that we shall, in a few years be able, to compare favorably with our neighbor Baltimore, in the fine architecture, and elegance of our private residences.

☞ At the celebration of the 4th of July at Buchanan Spring, near Richmond, Va., the following volunteer toasts were drank, as we find by the *Enquirer*:

Governor John B. Floyd; A True Son of the Old Dominion: We honor him for his talents and devotion to the State, and regret his absence from our festive board.

John M. Patton: When Virginia has such revisors and advisers, she will be sure to good laws and good counsel.

Mr. Patton responded to this sentiment in his felicitous style, and gave—

Old Virginia "Never Tire:" Old Virginia, now and forever.

The Reader of the Declaration of Independence, Roscoe Heath: His modesty casts a veil around him, but it cannot conceal the brilliancy or solidity of his intellect.

Mr. Heath replied most happily, and gave as his sentiment:

Union if we can—Disunion if we must—Equality and Justice at all events.

By the President, G. W. Munford. The Union: Breakers ahead, and a stiff Norther blowing. Pipe all hands to quarters, and place the best pilot at the helm.

By A. Pleasants, Vice President. The Congress of the United States, as originally constituted by a virtuous and patriotic people, of self-sacrificing, gallant, and generous bearing. Aye, look at *that picture*, and then *at this*.

By Capt. Wm. Y. Sheppard. John M. Botts: When his country calls, always ready.

Mr. Botts, who is an honorary member of the Blues, responded, and introduced his own toast with appropriate and eloquent remarks.

By John M. Botts. Union and Independence: the Siamese twins of the day we celebrate. An indissoluble connection makes them one. Who seeks to destroy *Eng* is no friend to *Chang*—for the dissolution of the one consigns the other to the tomb.

By Mr. Patton. When Eng becomes a putrid mass, Chang has a right to require to be severed from the corruption.

By C. W. Macmurde, (honorary member.) The Compromise: May the spirit that animated the patriots of '76, *conciliation*, inhabit the breasts of those who have the settlement of the vexed question.

By Wm. F. Watson, (honorary member.) The Senatorial scheme of adjustment, the grand essence of humbug for we gulls of the South: a panacea offered to cure the ulcerations of the body politic, by obtaining from the South craven concessions to Northern insult and aggression. Southern freemen, are you ready for the yoke? Or will you not spurn your oppressors, and, with feet upon their necks, exclaim, in the language of our Virginia, "Sic Semper Tyrannis?" Remember that while the Union is dear, Liberty is still dearer, and that eternal vigilance is the price!

By S. D. Denoon, (honorary member.) The Federal Union: It must and shall be preserved.

By Col. John A. Meredith. The Federal Union: Whilst the patriotic people of the South will not coldly calculate its value, yet, as freemen, they will not consent to preserve it at the sacrifice of their honor.

By Lt. Col. H. C. Cabell. The Union of Southern men of all parties for the sake of the Union.

By Richard Jeffries, (honorary member.) The South and the North: Matters about which wise or good men cannot differ, ought not to be debated.

By Lt. C. H. Powell of the Blues. Virginia-The head and front of the South: her sons will be ever true to her.

By H. B. Dickinson, of the Blues. The Union: Nothing can preserve it but a strict adherence to the Constitution.

By G. F. Watson, (honorary member.) The Constitution of the United States, faithfully executed: The only shield required to secure to each State its just rights. "*Esto perpetua.*"

Correspondence of the Cultivator.

CROPS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

There are among the farmers of this section, at present, complaints both "loud and deep" of the observance of rain, and the injurious effects of the long-continued drought upon the growing crops. *Wheat*, which a few weeks since presented the most promising appearance, has within a few days, shown alarming indications of the rust in various places, and it is supposed that many fields will be seriously injured thereby. *Corn* is miserable—in many places only a few inches high, and making no perceptible growth. The crop *must* be a short one; and you can safely count on high prices for meal and bacon the coming year. *Oats* are also very poor; indeed almost a failure in many sections. *Potatoes* are also "behind hand;" but the early planted fields promise average crops. *Grass* has withstood the drought very well; and yielded fair crops of hay. *Fruit* is very fine—the peach and apple trees everywhere bending beneath their loads.

Horses and mules are scarce and dear, and very few hogs are being raised for Southern and Eastern markets.

Upon the whole, the prospects of East Tennessee, are rather unpromising at present; but I think the panic in some places is far greater than the "signs of the times" warrant. There is not the least danger of the "famine" that many desponding individuals so confidently predict.

D. R.

Greenville, Green co., East Tenn., June 21st.

UNITED STATES' MINT.—We are indebted to Col. Snowden, of the Mint, for the following interesting statistics of that institution:

Gold deposites received at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, from 1st January, to 29th June, inclusive, first and second quarters of 1850,	$11,191,210 81
Of which there was received from California,	10,200,000 00
And from all other sources,	$991,210 81
Gold coinage for same period,	10,741,631 50
Silver do do	183,200 00
Total gold and silver coinage for six months,	$10,924,832 51

There has been received at the Philadelphia Mint, from California, from the first deposite in December, 1848, to the 29th June, 1850, inclusive, $15,750,000.—*Pennsylvanian.*

TONE OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

"We have published this week the address of the Nashville Convention entire, We consider it entirely unnecessary to ask for it an attentive perusal. Every man at the South is vitally interested in the subjects discussed in the address, and the time has come to act. The Nashville Convention has laid down a platform upon which every true Southern man can stand, and it is time for them to rally upon this platform, unless they are prepared to surrender all of the political rights which they have heretofore enjoyed as members of the Union. Every compromise short of a fair division of territory will degrade the South both at home and at the North, and will only encourage the enemies of our institutions to further encroachments. We believe the Nashville Convention speaks the sentiments of ninety-nine out of every hundred of our citizens, when it declared that the line of 36 deg. 30 min. is the very extreme point to which the South will recede. Let every man at the South make up his mind to rally upon that line, face to the North and stand firm. And let our members of Congress, consider themselves instructed by the people to retreat no further, but to insist upon the Missouri Compromise line extended to the Pacific, or to resign and come home and let the people send those that will represent them. We know there are a few among us, who are willing to go with General Taylor in giving all the territories to the Free-Soilers, but their numbers and their influence are every day decreasing. To hide their treachery, these men assert that no part of California can ever be settled by slaveholders, because slave labor is unproductive there, and because the inhabitants of California are opposed to slavery. Both of these false but mischievous assertions have had their day. It is now known that slave labor is very profitable in California; and the so called constitution which has been palmed upon the people of the United States as the exponent of the wishes of the inhabitants of California, is well known to be the offspring of Executive influence, and adopted by the people of California at the instigation of the agents of the Administration, as the means of securing their admission into the Union. As has been shown on a former occasion not one delegate South of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. in the California Convention voted for this Constitution. The California Constitution, is now known to be a fraud and a humbug, and ought not to be countenanced by Congress. We sincerely hope that every Southern man in and out of Congress will now rally upon the Missouri Compromise and adhere to it to the last, and risk the consequences.—*Albany (Ga.) Patriot.*

"Whatever may be the truth in relation to the matter, we feel assured of one thing—the people of the Southern states can never be brought to submit to the admission into the Union at this time of New Mexico. They would regard such a proceeding at this juncture as more iniquitous than the enactment of the Wilmot Proviso.

"It has been stated upon good authority in the Senate, that there are not one thousand American citizens (emigrants from the states) in the territory, and that the whole population, including the miserable Puebla Indians, Mexicans, mongrel races, and all, many of whom are removed but a degree above the brute, does not exceed sixty or seventy thousand. Shall we organize a State out of this handful of Americans, not equal in number to the voters in this county, or include with them the poor, weak spirited Puebleanos, and the wild mixed breeds that lord it over them? Such a thing is preposterous, and it will be laughed at from one end of the country to the other. These people are hardly fit to be governed, much less to form a State and come into the Union upon an equal footing with Georgia and New York."—*Savannah Republican.*

"In our last we published the proclamation of Col. John Monroe, styling himself Civil and Military Governor of New Mexico, and ordering an election by the people of twenty-one delegates, to hold a Convention for the purpose of making application, after the manner of California, for admission as a State in the Union. This proclamation was dated at Santa Fe on the 23d of April last, and the aforesaid election was to take place on the 6th day of May. It is very probable, therefore, that the Convention is now in session. This intelligence came to us without any explanation whatever, and some doubts were entertained whether a military officer of the United States would thus venture to incite the people of Texas to open rebellion against the State. It was thought by some that Col. Monroe could have no instructions from the Government at Washing to thus defy the authorities of Texas, and attempt to dismember our territory by a revolutionary movement. This appeared the more incredible, inasmuch as Congress have been engaged for months past in attempting to pass some bill to buy off our claim to this very territory.

But we now learn from General Nichols, who is just from Austin, that Col. Monroe undoubtedly acted in conformity with his instructions, which instructions he had just received through Colonel McCall, who passed through this city with despatches from Washington two or three months since. Previous to the arrival of Colonel McCall, Colonel Monroe had ordered the citizens to make no opposition whatever to the efforts by this State to establish and enforce a civil jurisdiction through all the territory this side of the Rio Grande; and Majors Neighbors found the people of Santa Fe quite willing to recognize the authorities of this State. But as soon as Colonel McCall arrived with dispatches to Colonel Munroe, the latter issues the aforesaid proclamation. This is the whole explanation. It appears, therefore, that General Taylor and his Cabinet, having become tired of waiting for a settlement of the boundary question by Congress, determined to have it settled by the Mexicans of Santa Fe, as the more competent authority. The success of a similar experiment in California, no doubt, recommended irs repetition in New Mexico.—*Galveston (Texas) News.*

THE NASHVILLE COVENTION.—The result of the deliberations of this body was given in our last, and the "platform" is plain and intelligible. We defy the most captious and fault finding to point out a single line in the address and resolutions which in spirit or expression, should be dissented from by any Southern man. The settlement proposed, and the unanimity which prevailed, is evidence that the Convention was moved by no desire to aggravate the controversy. On the admission of Missouri in 1820, it was enacted that thenceforth slavery should be excluded from all territory north of her southern boundary (36 deg. 30 min.); and when Texas was admitted slavery was prohibited in the portion of her territory lying north of that line (about 5 1-2 deg. of latitude.) The Convention propose that the South shall assent to the extension of this dividing line through New Mexico and California to the Pacific Ocean, with a distinet recognition by Congress of our right to colonize tha country south of it.

This is the plain, moderate, just basis of settlement, compromise, or adjustment proposed, and the great and patriotic men who composed the assembly, ask the people of the South to cease all dissensions and unite in urging it as the only settlement to which we can submit. Will their advice be disregarded? It cannot be that our people are so regardless of their interests and rights, or so ready and eager passively to submit to aggression and degradation. A few miserabie demagogues and half-way free-soilers have on one pretext and another opposed and villified the Convention. Its action is the best comment on their reckless assertions. Let the people of the South of all parties now speak out in approval of its action, and the great object of its assembling—the preservation of a UNION OF EQUALITY—will be achieved.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

To Southern Gentlemen or Literary Institutions.

A young man, a graduate of St. Mary's College, Baltimore, wishes to obtain as ituation as Assistant in an Academy, or Private Tutor.—He is qualified to teach the highest branches of Greek, Latin, French, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mathematics and English Literature.—The highest testimonials as to character and qualifications can be produced. Address, post-paid, C. X. Y. Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

Texas and New Mexico.

By late arrivals at New Orleans, the following important documents had been received from Texas. They throw a flood of light on the transactions at Santa Fe, and the report of Major Neighbors confirms the correctness of the statements made in the letter from Santa Fe published by us last week:

MAJOR NEIGHBORS'S REPORT.

CITY OF AUSTIN, June 4, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived in this city on yesterday, having left Santa Fe on the 24th April and El Paso on the 11th of May. I herewith enclose for your especial consideration a copy of a proclamation issued on the 23d of April by Col. John Monroe, U. S. A., commanding the Ninth Military Department. By it you will perceive that the people of New Mexico are about to go into a separate State organization. This movement, I am induced to believe, has been brought about by the encouragement given them by the President of the United States through his instructions to Col. McCall, U. S. A., as they were published and very generally circulated through that territory.

Having, since my arrival, been informed that you did not receive my letter of the 12th April, which I forwarded with other documents and letters to you by the military mail, *via* El Paso, I deem it proper to call your attention to my movements after the organization of the county of El Paso. Having received a copy of Gov. Monroe's circular letter to the commanding officers of the Seventh Military Department, ordering a "strict non-interference" with me in the discharge of my duties, and several letters from private individuals in Santa Fe advising me to come on to Santa Fe, I lost no time, and arrived at that place on the 8th of April, under the impression that I should be able to effect an organization. I was well and courteously received by the inhabitants. As soon as possible after my arrival I commenced an investigation of public sentiment, and endeavored to ascertain the practicability of organizing.

I deemed it my first duty to call upon Col. Monroe, the Military Governor. I found by his conversation that he would give me no encouragement nor adopt any measures or policy that would forward the views or wishes of Texas; on the contrary, he expressed himself as decidedly favorable to the then existing state of affairs, "and believed it best that the present government with the Mexican laws now in force should be maintained until Congress shall establish some other." During the conversation I asked him the plain question, "Are you willing to acknowledge the jurisdiction of Texas provided I hold the elections and qualify the proper civil officers." His answer was, "I am not prepared to say so. I have no right to abolish the present government. The judges and other officers are commissioned by the United States Government, and I have no power to remove them unless instructed to do so by my Government." I called his attention to the probability of the Executive of the State—in the event of my failure to organize—extending our jurisdiction by proclamation and enforcing the laws by a military force.

His reply was: "That would be the proper course for Texas to pursue; there will in that case be no opposition."

I also called on Judge Haughton, Supreme Judge of the Territory, who expressed his determination to maintain the existing Government, and to imprison any person who should attempt to enforce the laws of the State of Texas.

The civil jurisdiction of the Territory rests entirely with three individuals, viz: Judge Haughton as Chief Justice, and two Mexican District Judges—Otero and Bobino. They own and fully control the only press in New Mexico, (The New Mexican,) and no document can be printed or information diffused by it, except what is approved by a committee of supervisors, at the head of which stands Judge Haughton, the Chief Justice of the Territory, and the masses are kept entirely uninformed or misinformed in regard to the Texas and every other question, except the particular views of the party in power. This is the party that opposes the claim of Texas, a party that completely and absolutely controls the whole Mexican population above the Journardo del Muerto, a party so void of principle that they would excite the Pueblo Indians to hostility, or resort to any other measure whatever to prevert the extension of the jurisdiction of Texas. I was informed that those Indians had already been tampered with on the subject of Texas.

Enclosed you will find a copy of one of Judge Haughton's circulars to the Mexicans. This is one of the original documents, and bears Haughton's own signature. This party had also circulated many prejudicial reports, such as the enormous amount of taxes that Texas would require them to pay, &c., and some of the population were excited to a considerable degree against Texas.

The party most favorable to the organization were the original State party. A few evenings after my arrival in Santa Fe, I met a considerable party, of gentlemen principally of that party, and amongst them some of the most distinguished members of the bar, for a consultation on the subject of organization. At the same time that they were willing to go into an organization, and pledge themselves to carry the vote of what is now Santa Fe county, they were decidedly of the opinion that it would be necessary for the State to send a military force, before she could exercise jurisdiction. The party proposing to organize are of course under the operations of the existing government in the minority, and the organization would have been partial and incomplete.

Having no authority to pledge the State to maintain her jurisdiction, and not being informed as to the action of the Legislature of the State on the subject, I was compelled, contrary to the wishes of many, to defer the election until I could be better informed. In the mean time notices had been posted up in Santa Fe calling a public meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of organizing a State government. On the 20th of April a considerable number of persons assembled at the court-house, and resolutions passed in favor of a State organization; a committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and request him to order a convention. Having no means of opposing this measure, I deemed it proper to protest against it, a copy of which protest and the Governor's acknowledgment of it I have the honor to enclose for your consideration.

I deem it proper to call your attention particularly to the official character of the movement in the Territory of New Mexico, in favor of a State government. At the meeting in Santa Fe Major Cunningham, U. S. Paymaster, presided, and Mr. Ellison, the Governor's private secretary and interpreter, acted as Secretary, and Judge Houghton was the principal spokesman, and out of the one or two hundred persons present, a large portion were the employees of the Government, in the Quartermaster's and other departments.

I have no hesitation in saying that this movement is entirely one got up by the officials in that territory, and not a spontaneous movement of the citizens. I am informed that the reported meetings in other places were of the same cast. Orders were issued to the Prefects by Judge Houghton, and the petitions for a convention were the result. In my intercourse with the citizens of that territory, I became fully convinced of the fact, and I believe there is not a person in New Mexico, if divested of prejudice, but what would coincide with me in the belief, that to do away with the opposition and influence exercised by the United States authorities, Texas could at once and without difficulty establish and exercise jurisdiction over the whole of that territory. I find many of the leading citizens willing to acknowledge our claim, and a large portion of those most opposed to us have and now hold large tracts of land that they acquired from the Mexican Government a short time before the war.

So soon as I ascertained that Col. Monroe, regardless of the claims of Texas, had issued his proclamation for a convention, I deemed it unnecessary to remain longer in that territory, as I could in no way benefit the State by so doing, and finding my means nearly exhausted, I determined at once to return home. On my arrival at El Paso I found that the Indians held complete possession of the Rio Grande below that point, and were committing many depredations on the Mexican settlements of Guadalupe; and even if I had the means, it would be impossible to visit Presidio del Norte without a strong escort, as all communication with that point was cut off by the Apaches.

My duty as commissioner having been executed to the best of my ability, I hope that my action in the premises will prove satisfactory to the State. Deeming it improper to make any suggestions in regard to her future action upon the subject of extending her jurisdiction over that Territory, I can but express a regret that I have not been more successful. Hoping to meet with your approbation, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. NEIGHBORS,
Commissioner, &c.

To his Excellency P. H. BELL.

PROCLAMATION

OF THE SUPREME JUDGE OF NEW MEXICO.

[Translated from the Spanish.]

SANTA FE, *March* 13, 1850.

My Esteemed Friend—The arrival of a commissioner from Texas has been advertised, and we have received the address from the Governor of said State, ordering to the inhabitants on the east side of the Rio del Norte the organization, under the Government of Texas, of three counties. All the right of this affair devolves on the people, who have the right by the constitution to move peaceably and to deny absolutely all their obedience and regard to the doings, orders, or proclamations of the commissioner from Texas.

The Government under whose control we are living, and the civil officers who are administering our laws, have been constituted a superior power, and these laws and these officers we are all bound to support, until the Government at Washington make other and more permanent arrangements for the better management of our Government.

We should be neither loyal nor disobedient to Texas. Any attempt from that Government to the unjust usurpation of our land and boundaries we are in duty bound to resist; but if every thing can be obtained by a firm and decided will of the people, although of a pacific character, it will be rather better than to come to the facts through the medium of hostilities.

After having taken the advice of the best friends of the country, I consider it to be my duty to charge in the name of those friends, and of mine also, that every county immediately put in use their rights which are already warranted to them by the laws, to come forward and to express with unity and firmness, and in the form of resolutions, their opinions on so very interesting an affair for us all.

And that when such thing—the resolution—shall be done, they may be forwarded to Santa Fe for the publication, with the request that such meetings as ours shall take place on the first day of the week next.

The following rules are to be embosomed in the people's mind: Not to the election polls which shall be opened by the commissioner, not to approve, neither to strengthen any of his acts or doings, and not to tribute to him any kind of obedience or respect.

If the people keep strictly this plan in their conduct, the present mission of the commissioner of Texas will be as useless as that of Judge Baird last year.

This very interesting affair is already in the hands of the people. The military power neither helps, hinders, nor intrudes itself in favor nor against the claims of Texas.

The General Government is very culpable for its neglect in the arrangement of the boundaries of New Mexico; but we are waiting every day for news from our delegate, and feel well founded hopes of the complete success of his mission, while we also are true and faithful to ours. Your fellow-citizen and servant,

J. HOUGHTON.

From the Alta Californian, June 1.

THE MONUMENTAL BLOCK OF QUARTZ.

Our readers, we have reason to believe, are not generally apprised of the interesting fact that a block of California gold-bearing quartz has been procured, at the expense of the State, to be contributed in the erection of the proposed monument to the memory of Washington, at the seat of our general government.

This block of gold-bearing quartz is from the Mariposa diggins, near Fremont's mines, and weighs about 125 pounds. In shape it is irregular, approaching a square, its sides varying from eighteen to twenty inches in length. It averages in thichness nine inches—across its surface diagonally it is twenty-one inches by measurment. Very little gold is perceptible to the naked eye, but it is estimated to contain about eighty dollars worth.

Gov. Burnett has invested our estimable fellow-citizens, Hon. John Bidwell and Judge H. A. Schoolcraft, with authority to attend personally to the transmission of the block of quartz to the States, and they leave in the Oregon, this day, to place this offering of California wealth and patriotism by the sides of those from her sister States.

ARRIVALS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

We are indebted to Captain E. A. King, surveyor and late harbor master of this port, for the following report of arrivals from sea, from the 15th of April, the date of our last report, to May 29th;

Passengers.

	Male.	Female.	Total
American,	4,970	129	5,099
Foreign,	1,768	220	1,988
Total,	6,738	349	7,087

Tonnage.

American vessels,	46,292
Foreign do.	12,136
Total,	53,428

THE CALIFORNIA MARKETS.

San Francisco, June 1.—The prices current will show but few changes in the rates or prices; since the sailing of the Isthmus on the 15th—indeed the alterations in the figures are so slight, except in one or two articles, that a revision of the list might seem superfluous; but in the feeling and general aspect of the markets, and the position of business affairs in California, a decided, and we may say an unfavorable change is observable throughout; the market has less of activity—operations are small, and a want of the disposition to buy or to sell is clearly evinced in the very limited number and extent of transactions of the past week. The causes of this temporary depression in our commercial matters, as given by those well versed in trade, are numerous, and in many instances well founded among which stand first and foremost, the high stage of the waters through the interior, and in the mining districts.

The success of traders through the Placers has not been as great as was anticipated, nor do the returns of dust from the interior show any very great improvement since the publication of our last report. The facilities in every branch of trading operations through the mines, as well as in the means of digging, have been restricted from the beginning of the past winter. Up to the present time, many of the Placers have been rendered entirely impracticable by the waters. Independent of many of the causes to which the present state of the market is attributable, the recent destruction of property by the late fire stand the most prominent.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—Breadstuffs—Chili flour, 200 lbs. $11 a $12 50; Chili flour, 100 lbs. $6 a $6 12; American superior, per bbl. $10 a $11; Oregon flour, do. $10 a $11; barley, per lb. 6 a 6½c; bread, Chili, do. 2 a 3c; bread, American pilot do. 7 a 9c; bread, American navy, 4 a 5c; crackers, do, 12 a 14c; corn meal, per half bbl. $8. Bricks per thousand, $30 a $35. Boots, per pair $8 a $12; light, good, do. $14 a $16; coarse, per dozen, $90 a $120; high tops per pair, $9 a $16. Candles—Sperm, per lb. 60 a 65c; tallow, good American, do, 20 a 25c; tallow, good Chili, do, 14 a 18c; adamantine (Litchfield) do. 40 a 45c. Coal—Anthracite, per ton, $30 a $35; soft anthracite, do. $20 a $25. Coffee—Manilla, per lb. 30 a 35c; Rio, do. 30 a 35c; Java, none in market. Clothing, sale limited; fine black, lower rates.

Wines—Champagne, good, $14 a $18; Champagne cider, $5 a $7; claret per doz. $4 a $5; cordial, cherry, per doz. $15 a $18, scarce; Madeira, per case, $5 a $10; Madeira, per gal. good, 75c. a $1 75; Malaga, per gal. 50c a 75c; Port, per case, $7 a $10; Port, per gal; 75c a $2; Sherry, per case $10 a $12; Sherry, per gal. 75 a $1 75. Drayage, $1 50 a $2 per load.

Exchange, drawn at sight, par; gold dust, for silver per ounce, $16 a $16 25; gold dust, taken in trade, $16; money taken at from 8 to 10 per cent.; gold dust shipments insured at 5¾ a 6¼ to New York; commissions on sales of merchandise in store, 10 per cent; commissions on sales of merchandise at auction, 7 a 10; commissions on sales of real estate 3 a 5.

Furniture—still held at high rates. Glassware and queensware—plenty and low. Stoves dull, market overstocked. Lead—Pig, per lb, 2½ a 3c; lead, bar, per lb, 4 a 5c. Lumber—houses at 40 a $45 per M. ft; by cargo, assorted, $40; American planed 50 a $60; shingles, per M, 3 a $4; Oars, per ft, 9 a 10c. Lime, per bbl, Æ, 2 50 a $4. Molasses, average per gallon 1 a $1 25; syrup, per gallon, 1 25 a $1 50.

Porter and ale, per dozen, 6 50 a $7. Preserved Meats—Beef, in 2 lb cans, 40 a 45 cents, little demand. Brandy fruits, per dozen, 7½ a 8, consumption small. Oysters, 2 lb cans, per dozen, 20 a $25. Provisions—Beef, prime, no sale; do mess, 10 a $12; do jerked, per 100 lbs, 3 50 a $5, pork, prime, 8 a $10; do clear, 30 a $35; do mess, 25 a $28; bacon, per lb, 18 a 22 cents; cheese, 50 a 56 cents; cheese, common, 20 a 25 cents; hams, superior, per lb, 20 a 26 cents; do second quality, 16 a 18 cents; lard, superior, 30 a 35 cts.; potatoes, per lb, 14 a 17 cents; rice, per lb, 8 a 10 cents; tongues, per dozen, 2 a $3; sago, 6 a 8c.

Brandy, in cases, 7 a $8 do French, gallon, 1 a $2 50; do. American do 60 a 70 cents; gin, in cases, 4 a $5 50; do per gall. 50 a 60 cents; rum, American, per gall 30 a 40 cents; do Jamaica do 50 a 60 cents; whisky, Cincinnati, gall. 65 a 70 cents; do. old Irish, 2 50 a $3 50; do. Scotch, 2 a $2 50. Tobacco, ord., per lb, 10 a 15 cents; fine, per lb, 25 a 35 cents; superior, per lb 27 a 36 cents. Segars, sup. Havana, 50 a $60; segars, com. var. bds. 12 a $14, dull of sale.

From the Alta California, June 1.

FIGHT WITH THE SACRAMENTO INDIANS.—In consequence of depredations of the Indians of the Sacramento valley, and outrages committed by them. General Thomas J. Green, 1st Division State Militia, ordered out two companies of mounted volunteers, under command of Captain Allgiers and Captain Charles Hoyt, and marched from Oro on the 17th of May, in the direction of Deer Creek. On the same day, Lieutenant Bell, of Captain A.'s company, with ten men, encountered a large number of Indians, killed five, and took six prisoners.

On the 18th the command scoured the country in the region of Deer Creek and Bear River. On the 19th, the trail to Colonel Holt's mill, where he was murdered, was taken; the villages found to be deserted, and the white settlement abandoned.

On the 20th, the Indians, two or three hundred strong, were discovered within two miles of Bear River, upon an elevated conical hill. An engagement took place, in which 11 Indians were killed and a number wounded. About 50 of the State Volunteers were engaged None were killed, but Captain Hoyt, Lieutenant Lewis, and Mr. Russell, were wounded. Major Frederick Emory (brother of Major Emory, U. S. Top. Engineers, of the Boundary Commission,) was accidently shot through the thigh with a rifle ball. He was aid-de-camp to General T. J. Green.

On the 25th the Indian chiefs Weima, Buckler, and Pooliel, came in, by permission, and entered into a treaty of peace between the three tribes severally represented, and the State of California and Government of the United States.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Washington City.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—BOARD $1 50 PER DAY

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that from the first of July the price of board will be reduced from $2 to $1 50 per day, and at the same time offers the same inducements as heretofore (to travellers and persons visiting Washington,) as regards accommodations and the determination of the proprietor to please his guests.

The United States Hotel is most conveniently situated, being on Pennsylvania avenue, and within two minutes walk of the railroad depot, and five minutes' walk of the Capitol. The hotel is large, capable of accommodating one hundred and forty persons, airy and comfortable. The furniture was all entirely new last fall, and the arrangements of the hotel generally are such as will give satisfaction.

The object of the proprietor in reducing the price of board is to induce a fair share of patronage; and he will at the same time assure the community that his table will be as well furnished, his servants as attentive, and the accommodations of his house generally shall equal at least the other hotels, which charge $2 per day.

A baggage car will attend at the railroad depot and steamboat wharf to convey baggage to the hotel. EDW. H. FULLER, Proprietor.

A limited number of permanent boarders will be taken low, during the summer and recess of Congress.
E. H. F.

july 1 3taw1m,&law2m.

THE THIRD ANNUAL VOLUME
OF THE
SOUTHERN LITERARY GAZETTE,

Was commenced on Saturday, the 4th of May, 1850, under its original name—instead of *Richards' Weekly Gazette*—as more significant of its peculiar character, it being the only weekly organ of Literature in the entire South! It is

Greatly Enlarged and Improved,

Containing weekly Thirty-two Columns of matter. It is, moreover, in an

Entirely New Dress

"from head to foot," and upon beautiful white paper, so that, in mechanical excellence, it is not surpassed by any paper whatever in the United States! It continues under the same Editorial direction as heretofore, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it

A Choice Family Newspaper,

"as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best!" Utterly discarding the notion that a Southern journal cannot compete with the Northern weeklies, in cheapness and interest,

The Southern Literary Gazette

rivals the best of them in all the characteristics of a truly valuable fireside Journal. Its aim is the diffusion of cultivated and refined taste throughout the community—and it embraces in its ample folds ever species of intelligence that can tend to this result.

Original Contributions,

from many of the ablest writers in the South, chiefly occupy its columns, but not to the exclusion of choice miscellany, selected from the best American and European sources.

The tone of the "Gazette" is independent in criticism and in the discussion of every legitimate topic, but it is strictly

Neutral in Politics and Religion!

Its columns are occasionally embellished with

Southern Portraits and Landscapes,

engraved expressly for the work, and accompanied by biographical and topographical sketches.

Its General Information

is copious, but carefully condensed from the leading journals of all parts of the world.

Notwithstanding the great increase in the size and attractions of the paper, it is still published at

Two Dollars Per Annum, in Advance!

It will be furnished to persons becoming responsible for the whole number of copies, and having them sent *to one address*, on the following terms:

Three copies,	$5
Five copies,	8
Ten copies,	15
Fifteen copies,	20
Twenty copies,	25
Fifty copies,	60

☞ All orders must be accompanied with the money, and addressed, *post pai*, to

WALKER & RICHARDS.
Charleston, S. C.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW SERIES OF
The Southern Quarterly Review.

COMMENCED ON THE 1ST OF APRIL, 1850, BY WALKER & RICHARDS, *Proprietors & Publsshers.*

TERMS—$5.00 per annum, payable in advance.

The publishers of the SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW beg leave to entreat the attention of the public to that Work, to return thanks for the invariable indulgence which has smiled upon its progress hitherto, and to express the hope that this countenance will not be withdrawn, now that the publication, passing from the hands of the former publisher into their own, makes, as it were, a fresh start in the pursuit of a well known progess. They cannot allow themselves to doubt, that—with all their former contributors, with the addition of many new ones, not less valuable and distinguished—under the conduct still of Mr. W. GILMORE SIMMS, its sole Editor during the past year—and with the assurance which the subscribers now beg leave to give, that the work will be henceforward issued in a style very superior to that of the past, on better paper, with a fine new type, and with a regard to neatness and finish, which will leave it second to none in the country—they will continue to receive that patronage which their own endeavor and the claims of such an organ seem reasonably to demand.

The writers for the REVIEW include the greater number of the best and ablest names of the country. They represent the highest literary talent of the South, and reflect truly, with a native earnestness, force, and fidelity, the real policy and the peculiar institutions of our section.

We entreat the people of the South, who feel the importance of such a periodical as the Review, to excuse its deficiencies, and generously lend themselves to its assistance. With their countenance and concurrence, it can become the established organ of domestic opinion—the champion of our rights and character abroad—the guide and counsel to intellectual progress and proper taste at home—the arena in which the better minds of the country may always distinguish themselves, and find the proper provocation to execution and performance—the wholesome authority to which we may always turn for the correction and restraint of crude and undigested speculation. These are all objects of the last necessity to a civilized people, who have anything to gain by enterprise, or any thing to lose by remissness and indifference. Once more, we ask from the patrons of the Review, indulgence for the past, and such sympathy and support for the future, as are due to the vital interests which it faithfully serves, and the character which it seeks to establish.

☞ All communications should be addressed
WALKER & RICHARDS,
Publishers Southern Quarterly Review,
Charleston, S. C.