INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 15, 1849.

SESSION SENTINEL.

The State Sentinel will be issued Tri-weekly during the coming session of the Legislature, as usual. We shall employ a corps of the best reporters, and the proceedings of the Assembly will be given in our usual full and correct form.

Tri-weekly for the Session, - $1.00
Weekly, - - - - - - 50

***Will our exchanges please notice? tf.

ARRIVED.—We are pleased to announce the arrival of the Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, our Governor elect, and his family, all in good health. They have taken possession of the executive mansion, and in a few days, we suppose, will be ready to see their friends. Our citizens of course will take pleasure in making them welcome to the hospitalities of the city.

The Elections.

We give such returns of the recent elections as we have received by the telegraphic reports in the Cincinnati papers. As usual, they are most unsatisfactory, as no calculation can be made from them as to the general result, even if *correct*, which generally they are not.

MICHIGAN.—Ann Arbor, 102 majority for Littlejohn, whig. Detroit, Barry, dem., 374 maj. Kalamazoo, as far as heard from, gives Barry 70 maj. Lennewa, Monroe, Hilldale, and Jackson counties give Barry a majority in each county. Washtenaw and Calhoun counties both 90 majority for Littlejohn.

NEW YORK.—*New York, Nov.* 7.—New York city on the sheriff and assembly ticket has gone whig by 1500 majority. [Taylor's maj. over Cass was 9,858; over both Cass and Van Buren, 3,714.]

Out of 18 Aldermen 10 whigs elected. Albany is whig by 600 maj. [Taylor's majority over Cass, 3,067; over both Cass and V. B. 658.]

SECOND DESPATCH.—NEW YORK, Nov. 7th—P. M.—The election yesterday, passed off quietly, with the exception of a few drunken men, several bloody noses, two or three broken heads, and about a dozen arrests for voting illegally.

Every Whig on the city and county ticket was elected, by an average majority of 1,500.

Herkimer and Wayne counties have given Democratic majorities.

In Duchess, Columbia, Renssalaer, Oneida, Onendago and Cayuga counties, the vote is very close.

Schenectady, Saratoga, Monroe, Genesee and Washington counties have gone Whig.

The returns come in such a crude state, it is almost impossible to tell the result in the counties.

SANDUSKY, Nov. 7th.

King's co.—600 Whig majority, Whig Senator and Assemblyman elected. [Taylor's maj. over Cass, 2629; over Cass and V. B. 1812.]

Queen's co.—100 Democratic majority. [Taylor's maj. over Cass, 1134; over Cass and V. B. 334.]

Oneida co.—Small Whig majority on State officers. Democratic Senator elected by over 200 majority; 2 Whigs and 2 Democrats elected to Assembly; Whig Sheriff and Clerk elected.

Genesee co.—Batavia, Alexander, Elba, and Bergen, give 322 Whig majority.

Columbia co.—Hudson, Stockport, and Ghent, give 200 Whig majority, one Whig Assemblyman elected.

Duchess co.—Democratic county ticket probably elected. [Taylor over Cass, 2150; over Cass and V. B. 856.]

Ontario co.—Whig majority in Bloomfield 149. Victor 24, Bristol 14, Manchester 75, Geneva 163. Democratic majority in Phelps 288. Wayne 200 to 400. Whig majority in Auburn 318, Sennett 70. Springport 102, Fleming 119.

Schenectady—Whig majority 260 on State, 600 on Senator, and 300 on Assembly.

Saratoga—Whig majority, averaging 50 to 60.—[Taylor over Cass, 1923; over Cass and V. B. 528.]

Troy—300 Whig majority.

Albany—300 Whig, Whitehall 209, Dresden 29.

If these returns be correct, it will be seen by our comparisons in brackets, that we have made heavy gains on the whigs since the presidential election.

NEW JERSEY.—NEW YORK, November 7, P. M.—*Democratic Majorities.*—Sussex county, 2,100. Hudson county, 400. Warren county, 1,100. Mercer county, about 100. Camden county, 150. *Whig Majorities.*—Morris county, 350. Essex do, 300.

Taylor's majority over Cass in New Jersey was 3,129. The above returns alone show a democratic *gain* of 5,257! It looks too good to be correct, and yet it may be.

LIVE HOGS FOR BOSTON.—The steamer America took down between four and five hundred live, fat hogs, for the Brighton Market. These hogs were fattened at a distillery twenty miles from Springfield, were driven to that place, put on board the cars, shipped at Sandusky, will be transferred to canal boats at Buffalo, and to cars again at Albany. The porkers, averaging about 260 pounds, are delivered at Brighton in less than two weeks after leaving the pens, and at a cost that leaves a fair margin of profit to the dealers.

The live hog trade with the east will become a great item when the contemplated railroads are completed, and afford of itself a large freight business.—*Cleveland (O.) Herald.*

☞All we want, is a direct line of railroad communication with the Atlantic cities, to open up a trade in live hogs, and other products of the teeming West, which will not only astonish, but make glad the hearts and bellies of our eastern brethren, and fill the pockets of our own people to repletion! We shall be doubly benefitted, by receiving the manefactured and other goods in return, to an almost unlimited amount. This is the *right* way to create a "home market" instead of tinkering with humbugging and swindling tariff systems; and a few years more will demonstrate the fact to all who may now be unbelievers.

Strike my dog and you strike me.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The editor of the Enquirer, in order to adapt the phrase to his own case, should alter it a little—Strike me and you strike a dog.—*Lou. Journal.*

Chapman of the Indiana Sentinel says that the quotation given above from the Cincinnati Enquirer is a forgery. Herein Chapman tells an impudent falsehood. The rascal's mind seems to be running upon forgeries continually. It was he that forged a free negro's certificate a few years ago, and who about the same time, was horsewhipped for slander and indicted for perjury.—*Louisville Journal.*

Our readers will, we think, recollect our paragraph thus alluded to by the great leader and exemplar of Western, *Kentucky*, Whiggery. They will see that he only adds a new lie to the old one. But even if all the atrocious libels of the Journal against us were *true*, (as they are false,) still should we stand upon a level immeasurably higher than that occupied by the drunken *palsied* wretch of the Louisville Journal, who was ridden on a rail at Canterbury, Connecticut, for the alleged seduction or rape of a negro woman.

STRANGE DECISION.—Dr. Martin, of Hinsdale, N. H., and president of a temperance society, has been fined $75 for selling liquor as a medicine.

☞Served him right! "Liquor" is seldom, very seldom, needed as a medicine. There are only occasional exceptions to the general rule, such as in delirium tremens, when it "takes the hair of the same dog," &c. First rate brandy, however, sometimes answers very well as a tonic or restorative. But it should never be *tampered* with by those who don't know exactly how to handle it.

PORK MARKET.—In Cincinnati sales have been made at 2.75. Weather warm. At Alton, contracts have been made at 2.50.

Jonathan G. Mills, a dentist, formerly of Lancaster, Pa., who was charged with the seduction of three young women, sisters, in Harrisburg, has been tried on one of the charges and declared guilty. It was an atrocious case.

Indiana State Sentinel.

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THE INDIANA GAZETTEER, *or Topographical Dictionary of the State of Indiana Third Edition,—10,000 copies: 440 pages. Indianapolis: Published by* E. CHAMBERLAIN.

This work, with which our readers are already somewhat acquainted, is now completed and ready for delivery. No pains or expense have been spared to make it a book at once useful and creditable to our State. We think the verdict of the public will be that the publisher has succeeded in furnishing such a work. It is divided into two parts, the first of which embraces a general view of the State, its boundaries and extent—area—natural divisions—face of the country and peculiarities in its appearance—natural history—lakes and rivers—public lands—internal improvements—agricultural productions—manufactures and commerce—climate and health—education—political institutions and civil divisions—population—religious denominations—antiquities—history. The second, topography and statistics, a particular description of all the organized counties, cities, towns, villages, townships, water courses, prairies, &c., in the State, alphabetically arranged.

There are 25 handsome engravings, to wit: The State House, State Bank, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Asylum for the Blind, Hospital for the Insane, First Presbyterian Church, Wesley Chapel, the residences of Hon. O. H. Smith and A. W. Morris, Esq., State Sentinel and State Journal Buildings, and Masonic Hall, all at Indianapolis; the State University, Bloomington; Wabash College, Crawfordsville; Court House, Connersville; Franklin College, Franklin; Asbury University, Greencastle; Hanover College, Hanover; Branch Bank and Christ Church, Madison; Map of Cannelton, and the Cannelton Cotton Mill; residence of Hon. A. T. Ellis, the Market House, and View of Market Street, Vincennes.

The style of the editor is free, familiar and comprehensive; and though he professes to aim only at the statement of facts and statistics, there are scattered through it instances of quaint humor which are refreshing to meet with in such a place. For instance, the compiler says of our neighboring county of Boone, that some years ago,

"The only real necessaries for a family were then thought to be two rifles, powder and lead, a barrel of salt, a camp kettle and a couple of dogs. Deer, turkeys, bears and wolves were abundant, and the latter often came into the very door yards of the settler and took away his pigs and poultry. The only currency was the skins of deer, raccoons, minks and wild honey, and even as late as 1841, the trade in these articles was over $5,000 a year. It is said that in these early times a traveller from Cincinnati, in company with a resident of the county, fell in with a man whose horse was so covered and loaded with skins of 'varments,' as almost to hide both horse and rider, and the only information he could get was that this was the Collector of the county, returning to the county seat with his 'funds,' from one of the townships. At any rate, the story found its way into the newspapers, and those who gave full credit to the statement must have supposed the Collector of Boone had an odd set of *customers* to collect his 'poll taxes' from.- That *coon skins*, it was said, were for State, the deer for county revenue, and the mink for *change*. About the same time it was said that one of the Judges, who, for want of other accommodations, had taken his luncheon to Court, was supposed at a distance to be reading a newspaper, when, on nearer approach, it was ascertained that he was only eating a large buckwheat pancake."

Perry county, also in "early times," is made the scene of a *bear story*, which, though we have published it before, is worth repeating.

"John Archibald and his wife, having succeeded in treeing a bear, cut down the tree, which unfortunately fell on the husband, broke his leg, and held him fast to the ground. In the hurry of the moment the wife never noticed the accident, but she and the dogs pursued the bear for a mile or two, when he was brought to bay and she came up and killed him. For the first time she then missed her husband, and hastily returning, relieved him from his unpleasant situation. Mr. A. is still alive, though he never obtained the perfect use of his limbs again."

We suppose the author knows about the correctness of these yarns, or ought to. They are very good stories, albeit somewhat apocryphal.

The compiler indulges in some merriment at the expense of certain *dignitaries* nearer home; but as it might, from peculiar circumstances, be considered *personal* at this time, we forbear to quote.

A much more extended notice of this Gazetteer might be made, but we have neither time nor space to spare at present. We shall make further extracts from it as occasion may allow.

"Its mechanical execution is," as our *liberal* neighbor of the Journal says, "a credit to all concerned, and will bear a favorable comparison with similar works published any where in the country." Why could the Journal not admit that it was printed at the State Sentinel office?

Price $1.50; to be had at this office and at the Bookstores.

CONSTRUCTIVE MILEAGE TO SENATORS.—The Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, the First Comptroller of the Treasury, has refused to allow the accounts of the Secretary of the Senate for constructive mileage paid to the members of that body who were in attendance at the Executive session in March last. The amount so paid is stated at about $40,000—a portion of which was paid to every member of the Senate but three.

The Whig papers are trying to give the "credit" of this act to Taylor; but the truth is, that Whittlesey, according to their own story, gave Taylor to understand, that if he was not sustained by the President, he (Whittlesey) would immediately resign his office. Taylor could not do otherwise than sustain him, and all that is praiseworthy in the matter, is entirely due to Whittlesey.

MADISON—HOGS.—The two newspapers at Madison have got into a little dispute as to the price of hogs in that market. As near as we can guess, the object of the editors of both the Courier and the Banner is, to tell the *truth;* but of course they have to rely in some degree on the statements of buyers and sellers, and they may be thus misled. As the matter stands, it is doubtful whether a certain lot of 1200 hogs were sold for more than $2.50 per 100 lbs. We can tell the buyers there one thing, and that is, they will gain nothing in the long run by deception or humbug, and the Madison merchants and traders will gain as little. People will finally go where they are fairly dealt with, and to a place which has good reputation: not to one where they think there is a risk of being cheated or deceived.

"The New York *Herald* has a funny article on the attempt made by the "upper ten," to become acquainted with FREDERIKA BREMER. This class of people is celebrated for their toadyism of foreigners, and one would suppose they had enough of it. Miss Bremer may be tempted to show them up in a book."—*Exchange.*

Most of the foreign visiters to this country, who have written books about our people, have derived their impression from the class of *parvenues* called the "upper ten," and that is the reason why we are all made to cut so ridiculous a figure before the world. We hope that Miss Bremer will try to become acquainted with the *better* classes,—our every day, busy, working and thinking people.

Late advices fron Yucatan announce the death of Jacinco Pat the leader of the Indian insurgents in the Peninsula. He was assassinated by two Indians. The whites have been triumphant over the Indians in several recent engagements, and it is probable all troubles will cease in a short time.

☞The New York Tribune asks why the authorities of Indiana do not demand John M. Barrett, now confined in prison at Spartansburg, S. C., on suspicion of circulating National and State Reform Tracts! The present Governor of Indiana, if the Tribune will recollect, is merely a chance Governor, and all his acts are mere matters of chance, and if he should, for once in his life happen to do a right thing, it might so affect his luck for the future as to throw the chances against him.—*New Albany Bulletin.*

☞The above paragraph, so far as its complaint is concerned, is quite as ridiculous and foolish as was the conduct of a few demented persons at Spartansburgh, S. C., in arresting and imprisoning Mr. Barrett. With what propriety could our authorities interfere in the administration of the laws of another State, in the absence of any request so to do by the party or parties concerned? Are our authorities required to kick up a general fuss, upon the strength of any newspaper paragraph which may happen to appear, and in the absence of any other appeal whatever, and of any other knowledge of the merits of a difficulty? If they should thus act, we should expect them to play the fool quite as ridiculously as the Taylor administration at Washington has done. But these *wise* complaints of the Tribune and the Bulletin,—a mere afterthought for the purpose of manufacturing a little capital for a bankrupt party,—came rather late in the day to indicate even a generous sympathy for an abused individual. Mr. Barrett, after a legal examination, was discharged from durance *a month ago.* When these whig champions learn this fact, perhaps they will not be too stolid to see that it is another and a very good reason why our authorities have not declared war against all Spartansburgh, *including* the little State of South Carolina. The following letter from Mr. Barrett, published three weeks ago in the National Era, will relieve these sympathetic whigs, we hope; and will present the whole matter in a little different light from that in which it has been viewed. Mr. B. is on his way home.

SPARTANSBURG, *October* 8, 1849.

MR. EDITOR:—The Court of "Common Pleas" for Spartanburg district has just closed its session for this season, and the rusty hinges of my prison bolts have grated harshly upon my ears for the last time. I am now at liberty, and there is not manifested by the great mass of the community the least disposition to treat me even disrespectfully. Those men who had banded themselves together in this place under the term "Safety Committee," and who, in order to keep themselves "safe" from the action of the law against them for their lawless conduct, have proclaimed themselves "above the law;" and who, from the time they cast me into prison up to the moment appointed to rush me through the forms of a public trial, had kept every instrument in motion to excite the country and bring the people up to the level of their own fanaticism and cruelty, have had the tables most completely turned upon them.

The yeomanry of the land came up to Court, from the different parts of the district, with a stern rebuke to the spirit of disorder written on their faces.

Instead of being prepaied, as my enemies had vainly hoped, to act against me with the injustice of an excited populace, some of them were importunate that I should turn upon my pursuers, and give some of them a chance to occupy for a season the same dark hole into which they had so wantonly thrust me. The truth is, the great heart of the honest and considerate portion of this community beat in sympathy with my wrongs. They saw the base injustice that had been done me, and were willing and even anxious that reparation should be made.

These manifestations were not to be mistaken by the "Safety Committee." When they saw all their hopes of wreaking vengeance upon me for the fancied injuries of the North had vanished, they took counsel together as to what was to be done, and determined that my case should not be tried during the present session; that, if necessary, certain of their worthy brotherhood should go before the Court and make affidavit that, in the case of the said J. M. Barrett, there was some important testimony that, during the whole summer they had been slandering and persecuting him, they had not been by any means able to raise, and that therefore, they were not at present prepared to try the case, and they must have six months longer to get that important testimony.

There is much more yet which in a short time I hope to give to the public. Meanwhile, I hope you will be kind enough to publish this hasty sketch. I start for home in a few moments. J. M. BARRETT.

The Philadelphia Ledger observes:

Mr. Barrett has, probably, learnt a useful lesson, that when he goes into a slave State he is not to violate its laws, however zealous he may be in the cause of anti-slavery. He will also observe the same caution in respect to violating the post office laws by serving as an unauthorized mail carrier. What has been done with the case of the postmaster who was also arrested for not delivering up letters entrusted to the mails, to furnish evidence against Barrett? The State authorities have probably discovered their error and abandoned the case.

☞Major Noah has something to say in disparagement of the democracy of New York city; and the Whigs call it "turning state's evidence," on his part. Well, every body knows, that it is always the greatest rascal who turns State's evidence and betrays his comrades, and the *compliment* to the Major is therefore somewhat questionable. The major by the way, left the democratic party years ago; since then has been editor of an avowed whig paper, the Evening Star; and is a whig yet for aught we know to the contrary. Some of our younger contemporaries of the Whig Press are not well posted up in political history, if they believe Major Noah to be a democrat.

☞The Nicaragua or Mosquito difficulty, between the U. S. Government and England, grows out of the following circumstances. For many years past Great Britain has had an eye to the exclusive possession of a line of communication between the two oceans, at some eligible point along the isthmus dividing North and South America. After having inspected all the routes, she has finally planted herself on the Mosquito coast, as commanding one of the most eligible lines of water communication with the Pacific. There is the mouth of the San Juan river, watering a rich country, and extending back to the great lake Nicaragua, and the lesser lake Leon, of which the San Juan is the outlet. Its head-waters are, therefore, within fifteen miles of a fine river communicating with the Pacific. With this cut, and some slack watering, and canals at the rapids of the San Juan, the canal is made between the Atlantic and Pacific. Planting herself at the mouth of the San Juan, Great Britain claims the monopoly of this passage between the two oceans. She has taken up a raw, greasy, monkey-roasting native, in his blanket, and has crowned him King of the Mosquitoes, and has pledged him her protection. A New York company having contracted with the State of Nicaragua to open this channel of communication, her Britannic Majesty's consul (Barclay) at New York has protested against the enterprise as infringing upon the territories of the King of the Mosquitoes, the ally or agent of Great Britain. The matter has gone up to the Secretary of State. A correspondence has been opened between him and the British minister *ad interim*, Mr. Crampton. Mr. Clayton justly protests against the assumption of England. Mr. Crampton adheres to those assumptions of exclusive monopoly of the mouth of the river. Here is a question in which our commerce is vitally interested. It may be settled to the satisfaction of the American contractors and the American people by judicious negotiation; but it is a question, in the settlement of which our commercial relations may be placed in the most critical position, as in the Oregon dispute.

More money is expended by the city of Boston for education than by the English government for the education of its seventeen millions of people.

Democratic Resolutions.

The following resolutions were recently adopted, at Tammany Hall, by the united democracy of New York city:

1. *Resolved*, That the measures and policy of the whig national administration, so far as they have yet been exhibited, meet the unequivocal disapprobation of the democracy of this city; that, for a party which came into power with such repeated pledges to preserve peace, the whig cabinet have startled the country with "rumors of war" in unexampled abundance; that most especially does the foreign policy of the present administration appear to us unsuited to the times and to the character of the American republic; that in commercial affairs the administration has gone back to the restrictive system of a former age, displacing the American minister at London because he had opened the ports of the British empire to American ships; that in respect to the foreign politics of Europe and of this continent, the policy of the whig party has been in shameful hostility to the sympathies of the American people; for their President has volunteered to become the ally of Spain in crushing the last hope of oppressed Cuba for liberty. He abandoned the liberal and enlightened policy of President Polk towards the German confederation—a government instituted by the republicans of Germany to unite and redeem their fatherland, and refused our new ally the humble privilege, to our mechanics neither displeasing nor unprofitable, of building a navy in our dock yards. He saw the republic of Hungary crushed by the colossal despotism of Russia, without a word of remonstrance or an offer of mediation, either in the name of humanity or of the paternalties of political sympathy, thus putting upon our Christian republic the shame of being anticipated by a Turkish Sultan in giving refuge and hospitality to the heroes of a righteous but unfortunate revolution. He gave no helping hand to the gallant men struggling for Italian liberty within the walls of Rome, but stood by in cold silence, and saw the armies of four nations leagued against a single city, which had committed no crime, except the choice of a free government. That in regard to the home policy of the administration, nothing has as yet been done which concerns any one but the whig party, and among whom, it seems, that for a President who, when he went into office, had no friends to reward or enemies to punish, has, since his election, rewarded more enemies and punished more friends than ever distinguished the career of any of his predecessors; a result in all respects mortifying to those who promised the country, in General Taylor, no less than a "Second Washington."

2. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve the recent international modification of the navigation laws effected between the United States and Great Britain, as tending, while conferring reciprocal benefits upon England, to expand and enrich the commerce of this country, and to strengthen in each the desire to maintain that good understanding in which the interests of civilization are so closely involved; and that the democracy of New York hereby extend a cordial welcome and all honor to the accomplished negotiator, our guest to-night and our fellow-citizen hereafter, George Bancroft, Esq., late minister at London.

3. *Resolved*, That the best interests of the people require the substitution, as far as possible, of a metallic for a paper currency. That to effect so desirable an object the utmost facilities should be given for converting into American money the foreign coin and bullion arriving on our shores. That this can only be done effectively by the immediate establishment of a branch mint of the United States in the city of New York, where a vast proportion of the specie arriving in the country is imported. That we earnestly invite the attention of Congress to this important subject at the approaching session; and we sincerely hope that a matter of so much importance to the people may not be defeated by the exertions of sectional partisans, or the insidious opposition of the friends of paper money.

4. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the national democracy on the successful issue of the recent State elections, whereby the democratic party has been restored to power in a majority of the States, and in both branches of Congress; and especially do we congratulate our fellow democrats of the sister States on the reunion of the democratic party of the State of New York, based as that union is upon the abolition of all tests in reference to the powers or the action of Congress upon the subject of negro slavery in the Territories of the United States, thus removing from the present election, and avoiding hereafter, the embarrassments which have attended the recent action of the party in this State, and which operated so disastrously in the campaign of 1848.

5. *Resolved*, That experience is rapidly commending to all classes the constitutional reforms effected by the democratic party in our judiciary system. The election of judges by popular vote has been found to promote a salutary zeal in the discharge of duty, and an earnest devotion to the despatch of business, while the abolition of all fees and perquisites of office has brought justice nearer to the command of the poorest suitor, and, at the same time, placed the compensation of the judges on a more permanent and honorable basis.

6. *Resolved*, That the people of this State have a deep and abiding interest in the measures so successfully commenced for the reform of the abuses, costs and delays of legal procedure, and that the democrats of the city of New York earnestly call upon their brethren throughout the State, both in and out of the Legislature, and especially upon the judges of the various courts in the State, to extend their hearty cooperation to the commissioners of practice, in carrying to more full completion the great work in which they are engaged; and that we would deplore as a public calamity the renewal of hostility evinced by the last whig legislature to its accomplishment, which was withdrawn when they were overwhelmed by the emphatic expression of public opinion in its favor.

REAL ESTATE SPECULATION IN NEW YORK.—The Express of Thursday says:

"The excitement at the Merchants' Exchange is constantly increasing. The auction sales by Bleecker & Franklin were yesterday crowded with buyers. The former sold about two hundred and fifty lots in Brooklyn, situated on and near the Flatbush road, beyond what was formerly known as Parmentier's Garden, at prices ranging from 250 to $300—these rates were stated to be much beyond any thing anticipated, and higher than the wildest rates of 1836. A piece of ground of twenty-nine acres, sold a few months since at $18,000, was resold, a few weeks since, at $25,000, and yesterday again sold for $34,000. Seguin's pond sold at private sale for $40,000.

SOME TRUTH.—A writer in the Louisville Courier, concludes an argument against slavery thus:

But it is said that slavery gives a man leisure and opportunity to cultivate virtues which he could not otherwise do. This cannot be. Idleness is the mother of vice. Show me a man distinguished for any good and useful quality—noted in his neighborhood, county, or State—and I will show you a man that has no leisure. Point me to the man in the Convention that possesses the greatest influence, and I will show a man of incessant toil and labor. That law of God which ordains that man shall live by the sweat of his brow, cannot be habitually broken by any man or community of men with impunity. It must be obeyed. The individual experience of each man tells him so, and the history of every community shows it. To say that the good qualities in the Kentucky character spring from *idleness* is almost as bad as to say they come from slavery.

THE JEFFERSONVILLE MURDER.—The New Albany Ledger says that the murderers of the German gardener were examined on Saturday, and both confessed to the deed. One of them also confessed that he committed a murder in Germany before coming to this country, and that he was compelled to leave his native land. The villains were handcuffed and taken to the county jail at Charlestown, to await their trial. On the same day judgment was passed upon the boy Ealy, convicted of manslaughter—four years in the State prison.

The Constitutional Convention.

The engrossing subject of interest in our next Legislature will be the Constitutional Convention. A large majority of those voting on the subject, and a respectable majority of all the votes cast, have decided in favor of the Convention, and we presume no man, whatever his personal opinions on the subject, will oppose this expression of the popular sentiment.

How then shall the Convention be constituted, and when shall it be held?

Every class of industrial pursuits, and every interest of our citizens, should have an opportunity of being represented in the Convention, and the body should be sufficiently large to make its action conformable to the popular sentiment, and to insure the adoption of the Constitution at the polls.

The population of the State in 1816, when the Convention assembled which formed our present State Constitution, was about 120,000, and that body consisted of forty-three members, representing thirteen counties. They convened on the 10th of June and adjourned on the 29th *sine die.* Estimating our population at one million in June, 1850, and the same ratio would give a body of 350 members, a Convention too unwieldy for deliberation, and too expensive to be tolerated. We believe however in having the Convention as large as may be, without these contingencies.

We have a vast territory whose population doubles every twenty years, and every acre of our soil will one day swarm with busy life. Our people have gathered from every State in the Union, and every civilized Empire on the globe—with feelings, habits, interests as diverse as their natal homes. To represent all—to make the Constitution an emanation of the popular feeling, and to ensure for it the popular favor, the Convention in numbers should be a body equal to both branches of our Legislature, thus giving one member to each 6,600 inhabitants or each 1,000 votes.

The districting of States and apportionment of delegates will be a task, whatever ratio may be adopted, but with a conciliatory course on the part of the Legislature, and a judicious arrangement of floats, it may be effected. The more republican method would be the formation of single districts from contiguous territory; without regard to county boundaries; a principle which has been adopted in some of the states in the formation of Legislative Districts.

The time for holding the Convention is immaterial, but we presume it will be in May or June, 1850.

It will embody no doubt much of the talent of the State, and fully represent the fraternal feeling—the republicanism—the spirit and energy of our thrifty population.—*Goshen Dem.*

T. BUTLER KING'S REPORT FROM THE MINES.—The New York Post publishes an extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in California to a friend in New York, of which the following passage deserves to be generally read. It is dated August 25th.

"Not one that I have seen varies in his report from what I have previously related, that there is gold in abundance, but only to be obtained by excessive labor, in a temperature of 110 to 130 deg. Notwithstanding the universal reports of the miners themselves, you will, however, receive by the mail, an official report from Senator King, of Georgia, in relation to the extent and value of the mines, which without perhaps making a single erroneous statement, will go far to deceive the public, and to draw thousands on to their rule.

"It appears that Mr. King was sent out by the government for the purpose of making a survey of the mining district, which he has just completed, and it is reported here, that his statements will be, that one hundred thousand men cannot exhaust the gold in a hundred years—that it extends over eight hundred square miles of territory, and that the richness of the diggings will necessarily cause the *building up of San Francisco within five years, to a population larger than New York city.*

"This last opinion he expressed within a day or two to a gentleman, who related it to me. But in his report he will probably carefully avoid saying anything of the immense toil and great sacrifice of life.

"A gentleman who has read the report about to be made, characterizes it as superficial and wholly unworthy of the subject and the country. The result however will be that thousands upon thousands will rush out here; and as a large portion of them will not soon get means to return, it will be a sure mode of populating the country. Symptoms of this state of things already exist. *I have had repeated offers of the services of respectable young men—law students and others, for their board and one dollar a day.*

"Business here is already overdone. There are too many sellers and too few buyers; too many goods for the number of consumers, and the result so far, is a gradual reduction of profits—and the final result will probably be within a year, a blow-up which will scatter about half of those now in business here to the four winds, *and reduce rents and real estate to a comparatively moderate rate.*

"Nothing will probably avert this but the effect of such reports as Senator King proposes to send home, which may cause a few months' delay—*but the end must come.* Such is the general opinion."

The writer of this letter has probably come nearer the truth than any of the numerous letter-writers from California.

☞The Washington Union of the 9th ult. contained an article, showing the wretched condition in which our foreign relations have been brought to by the bungling Taylor Regency. We regret that we have not been able yet to copy it. But now the Taylor correspondent of the Journal of Commerce complains, and as the complaint is brief we copy it. He says—

Our foreign missions are far from being in a satisfactory condition. In St. Petersburg we have neither a Minister, nor Charge, nor Secretary, nor Consul, and the archives of the legation are in the hands of a foreigner, a vice Consul.

In Berlin, we have no minister, Mr. Hannegan having never even entered the borders of Prussia, nor written one line since he left, to the Secretary of State. He is supposed to be in Paris. All the correspondence relating to that mission is conducted with Mr. Fay.

At Rio we have no minister. Mr. Donelson is kept on a salary as a supernumerary minister in Prussia, under a diplomatic fiction. There is no such government in existence as that to which he is accredited. He ought to be recalled.

The Whigs have promised, if they get the House, to investigate some of these abuses, and apply a corrective to them. Whether they have a majority or not, if they will undertake the work of reform, instead of encouraging abuses, they will find that the democrats are disposed to go as far and as fast as they will. The democrats cannot hold back from the work of retrenchment and reform, if the friends of the administration will lead it.

Mr. Hannegan, we presume, can give good reasons for the position he is said to occupy. As to Russia, it is as unfortunate as strange, that this country is entirely unrepresented there, considering the important events which are pending between that powerful despotism and other governments. It is inexcusable.

COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD.—The Columbus, O., Statesman says that they were to commence laying the iron upon this road on the 5th inst., and would be able to lay three-fourths of a mile a day, with the present force, and the road will be completed by the 1st of February. The rail is a heavy T of the most improved description, and weigh, each bar of 18 feet, 400 lbs., a portion of which were fitted for fastening in England. Its cost at Columbus is about three cents a pound. The rails will be fastened at the joints by chains, which simply consists of a wrought iron plate one-half inch thick, six by seven broad, fastened by one-half inch bolts, the two outside cutters turned up to form a semi-circle of the precise dimensions of the bar; the additional fastening is by bolts three feet apart passed through the rails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COTTON IN EGYPT.—Upwards of 200,000 bales are now exported annually to England from a valley of the Nile.

The present free white population of the State of South Carolina, according to the census recently taken, is 280,385; showing a clear gain in ten years of 23,269.

The largest packet ship ever built in the country is now on the stocks at Williamsburgh, N. Y. Her burthen is 1700 tons.

A man named Dodson, at New Albany, has been imprisoned, in default of $1,000 bail, for compelling his young daughters to steal.

NOTT MESMERIZED.—Married, on Monday evening the 8th inst., py the Rev. C. P. Krauth, Mr. Casper Nott to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Mesmer, all of Winchester.

NEGROES IN DESERET.—A letter from the Great Salt Lake Mormon City says there is a settlement fifty miles from that city of men owning negroes, carrying on farming largely.

Four persons have already been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary at the present term of our circuit court, and one case postponed, the jury being unable to agree.—*N. A. Dem.*

A female cook, ironer and washer in San Francisco, commands $200 a month. Three gentlemen engaged a girl to cook and wash for them at $100 a month.

THE PARADISE OF OFFICIALS.—The salaries of five clerks of the District Court of New Orleans under the New Constitution are $50,000 a year or $10,000 annually to each clerk.

THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.—Of the 2,000 letters brought from California by Orson Hyde's last overland express, 1,500 were directed to females.—*Boston Chron.*

MOBILE COTTON FACTORY.—On the 18th instant, the corner stone of the Mobile Cotton Factory was laid. Machinery for 5,000 spindles and 186 looms, with two steam engines of 50 horse power each, have already been ordered at the North.

Henry Ealy, the boy charged with the murder of the German Litchenberger, at the foundry in New Albany, in July last, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

CONVICTION IN ALABAMA.—Cullen C. Johnson was last week found guilty of the murder of his wife, by poisoning, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. He was much dissatisfied with the verdict, and said he would prefer death.

Soloque, the black Emperor of Hayti, we see it stated, has forwarded $38,000 to London, to purchase a crown for his woolly head. The Senate fixed his salary at $150,000, but subsequently added $50,000 for "pin money" for the empress.

SOMETHING LIKE A BRIDE'S CAKE.—At a wedding in Albany the other day, the bride's cake excited general admiration. It cost $100, and was a beautiful temple nine feet high, of the Grecian and Italian style of architecture.

A DAUGHTER OF LORD NELSON.—A correspondent of the London Times states that the daughter of Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton is now the wife of a clergyman, the Rev. Philip Ward, of Tenterden vicarage, Kt., and that she has eight children.

A movement in favor of a repeal of the present tariff, or a considerable modification of it, has been started among the manufacturers of New Jersey. A State Convention on the subject is proposed to be held in Trenton on the 14th of November next.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The production of tobacco is thus rated in the several States—Kentucky, 68,000,000 lbs; Virginia, 45,000,000; Tennessee, 35,000,000; Maryland, 23,000,000; Missouri, 15,000,000; Ohio, 9,500,000.

EFFECTS OF SLAVERY.—The free white population of South Carolina in 1839 was 257,116. According to the census recently taken, it is 280,385—making an increase of only 23,269 in ten years. During this period many of the free States have nearly or quite doubled their population.

IMPORT OF PROVISIONS INTO LIVERPOOL FROM AMERICA.—Mr. Gardner, the provision broker, gives the following as the imports into Liverpool alone, from the United States, for the last twelve months—26,000 tierces beef, 37,000 barrels pork, 224,000 cwts. bacon, 15,000 hams, 50,000 barrels lard, 100,000 boxes cheese, 8600 firkins butter. The value of the above is £1,000,000 sterling.

A late London letter, commenting on the practice of burying the dead within the limits of that city, says that one spot of ground only 74 feet square, had had over 50,000 bodies buried in it within fifty years, and 3,000 within the last two years! Another lot of ground of less size had had 12,000 bodies buried in it in nineteen years.

MELANCHOLY.—A gentlemen who, a few weeks ago, visited Gravois, a small town some ten miles southwest of St. Louis, found there no less than twenty-five infant boys and girls whose parents had died of the cholera. They were all gathered into the dwelling of a benevolent gentleman, named Sappington, by whom they were generously cared for.

STILL PROGRESSING BACKWARDS.—The following is taken from the Louisville *Courier:*

"Three *free* negroes were sold last week, each into twelve months bondage, for sojourning in Louisville contrary to the statutes of the law made and provided in regard to the free negroes of other States."

LARGE CROP.—At the late agricultural fair held in Licking county, Ohio, a premium was awarded to Gen. T. W. Wilson for the best crop of corn, his product being one hundred and eighty-four bushels per acre on a farm of about four hundred acres. None of his competitors raised less than one hundred bushels per acre.

MACKEREL.—A fleet of sixty or seventy sail of fisherman put in here on Saturday evening. They had been out a week with little success. Every barrel of mackerel is bought almost as soon as landed, and the prices are advancing every day. Within ten days 1's have risen from $9,58 to $10,38; 2's sell for $9,38—prices more than one-third higher than at the same season last year.—*Gloucester (Mass.) News.*

MORMON HOSPITALITY.—From losses of crops and consequently of cattle, at the Salt Lake, it is not to be supposed that the Mormons there had the means of furnishing supplies in much abundance to the California emigrants. Notwithstanding this deficiency, the Mormons did supply these emigrants with many articles of provision and some cattle, extending their hospitality in a manner so kind and liberal, without any compensation, as to draw the warmest acknowledgments from those who had been benefitted by their timely and generous aid.

HOW IT WAS DONE.—We lean that Fitz Henry Warren could not make up his mind to remove the Post Master at Goshen, in the face of the remonstrance of nine-tenths of the business men of all parties, until a copy of the Goshen Democrat was forwarded to him, and that did up the business. Well if the Gosh. Dem. is so potent in removing Post Masters, we shall try it on old Four per cent. Fitz Henry himself in 1852—Gosh Dem.'d if we don't.—*Goshen Democrat.*

A MAN SHOT.—Mrs. Rennick, wife of Mr. H. Rennick, of Saline county, Mo., lately shot a man by the name of Carroll. During a temporary absence of Mr. Rennick, Carroll made overtures of a dishonorable character to Mrs. R. She communicated the affair to her husband, who told her if Carroll persisted in his overtures to shoot him—and for this purpose loaded a pistol and gave it to his wife. Shortly afterwards Carroll renewed his overtures. The lady attempted to go up stairs, and as she ascended Carroll caught her, and made an attempt to detain her. She got the pistol and shot him. He died in about fifteen minutes. Rennick and wife were taken before a Justice and examined, but were promptly discharged.

LUTHER IN FAVOR OF DANCING.—Audin, the French biographer of Martin Luther, quotes the following opinion of Dancing from the writings of the great Reformer:

"Is dancing sinful? his disciples asked him. He replied, "