

The Democratic Whig Party.

The true designs of the Whig members of the last Legislature and other wire-workers in different parts of the State, then at the Capital, in organizing, at a caucus for that purpose, what is called the Democratic Whig party, have been developing themselves for several weeks past.

The platform or resolutions adopted by this new party were inserted in the Journal of last Wednesday, to which I invite particular attention. This platform embraces, in the commencement, many of the leading reforms, brought about by the progress of the age and adopted in the Constitution that have lately been framed and amended—and have had, until very recently, Democrats as their only advocates—such for instance as the election of all public officers by the people, and the frequent accountability of public servants, &c. This part of the platform was intended for Democrats, or rather for gulf them into the support of this new party—and hence the prefix of the word Democrat, before Whig. The balance of the resolutions were of a twofold character; the first, embracing many of the antiquated notions of the Whigs, such as friendship for a protective tariff, &c. This part was intended to catch such old-fashioned Whigs as Douglas Maguire and others that could be mentioned, and I perceive he bit at the bait at once, his appetite being no doubt strengthened by the expectation of being placed on a ticket as a candidate for Delegate, under this Democratic Whig platform; and I feel like excusing him, and I here give notice, that if I divide my ticket at the August election he will receive my vote, if a candidate, which I presume is now settled, since Mr. Cartly has been scared off the track.

The next grand division of this Democratic Whig party was to catch the universal Taylor party—a party that has no particular principles, and the author of the resolutions, (I do not mean Mr. Prasher, the reputed author, but a warm friend of John Tyler throughout his whole administration,) who had the class of politicians in his mind's eye to which he himself belongs, when he wrote the resolutions applying to this division. I will here quote two of these resolutions to show the true character of this last class of politicians, who have no doubt swelled down at a single gulp the sentiments therein contained, without making even a wry face. These two resolutions are in the words and figures (as the lawyers say) as follows, to-wit:

Resolved, That, in our opinion, General Taylor has, so far, redeemed the promise, that his administration should not be a party one; that, in regard to removals from office, he has been governed by a desire to re-invest the American People, in contradistinction to a political party, with the honors and emoluments of public employment.

Resolved, That we, as Whigs, demand no proscription of political opponents, but desire an equal participation in the honors of the government; to the support of which we cheerfully contribute; that we only ask of a Whig Administration, strict and impartial justice, leaving to the President or our choice the "largest liberty" for the exercise of a generous forbearance towards his political opponents.

Comment is unnecessary. I only ask Democrats to read them.

The first public scene in this drama of the Democratic Whig party was the editorial of the Journal, recommending full tickets under this platform. This accomplished its work. The strong whig counties, such as Jefferson and Vigo began to move under the Journal's recommendation, very cautiously however. The Whigs could do without the Democrats altogether in those counties and have all the seats to themselves.

The grand demonstration, however, was the compromise offered to the Democratic Convention of Marion county. Here was a great movement, worthy of Napoleon himself, had it proved successful,—nothing less than placing the whole Democratic party of the State, on this Democratic Whig party platform, for it was calculated if the Democrats of Marion county adopted this Democratic Whig platform, or compromise, the same would be done in most of the other counties—the Journal having fully guarded the strong whig counties in its first editorial from any compromise that would operate injuriously to this great Democratic Whig party. I have through out these few hints, having my hand in, and wish Democrats and honest men generally to look at them.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune complains bitterly at the refusal of the Southern whigs in the U. S. House of Reps. to support any northern whig candidate for clerk in place of Campbell deceased,—though he declares that the northern whigs supported the southern candidate, without avail. He observes—

"This magnanimity of conduct on the part of the Whigs of the Free States is another striking instance of that 'Northern aggressiveness' about which we have heard so much during this memorable session of Congress. If such marked hostility as this on the part of the South toward Northern men is not calculated to establish sectional divisions and parties, then it is difficult to conceive what can."

What's the use of grumbling about such a matter? The best way is, to cringe, and take things as they come with due humility. Perhaps old Zack will be on the track again, and what then will be the cry!

The New York Herald of yesterday, states on the authority of one of its correspondents at Washington, that "the President makes no disguise of his hostility to Mr. Clay's compromise. The cabinet consider it a game for the Presidency, and there is some talk of the possibility of a veto, if California is mixed up with the territories. I likewise am informed, that the army officers at Santa Fe have been instructed to encourage the people of New Mexico to organize a State Government as soon as possible, and if nothing is done this session, they will be ready by the next debate."

The N. Y. Tribune thinks that not less than One Thousand human lives have been lost while more than One Million Dollars worth of property has been utterly destroyed within two years past by steamboat confederations. It suggests as a remedy, that we should require by law that every steamboat carrying passengers shall have her floors covered with plates of zinc, iron, or some other metal, and no pains used in any part of her that is not incombustible. The cost of sheathing the decks or floors with metal cannot be great, while that of using incombustible instead of the other must be meagre indeed.

The Pa. Ledger recommends the formation of societies, whose object shall be to give honest guidance to emigrants from the crowded cities of the east to the fertile valleys of the West. Hardly anything could be more humane or more useful, if done in the right way. We have room enough in Indiana for tens of thousands, if a way could only be contrived to get them here, we as well as they would be vastly benefited.

Hezekiah Shank, Representative in the Legislature of Indiana for the years 1836 and '37, died at his residence near Versailles on the 18th instant, aged 55. He was one of the 'early settlers' in Indiana.

James P. Millikin, Esq. of this State, has been appointed a member of the board of visitors to examine the cadets in the Military Academy at West Point.

Indiana State Sentinel.

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The Whig Whisking out from his Testimony.

On publishing the resolutions or platform of the Convention, or rather caucus of the Whig Members of the last Legislature, the editor of the Indiana Journal, after expressing his admiration of their sentiments, introduced them to the public with the hope, that the Whig party would act on their suggestions, and, in every instance, nominate full tickets to carry out the intentions of the caucus. This was but a few days after the meeting of the caucus, and at a time too, when every object was fresh to his mind. He now attempts to get his friend Maguire out of the difficulty in which he has placed himself, by a miserable quibble, that the precise words of the Democratic committee are not found in any of the resolutions, and that the caucus is not responsible for his interpretation of their meaning. He omits the caption to the resolutions as well as his own editorial comments, which, if inserted, would justify all the Democratic Committee stated, and I will again reiterate, that, in this connection, no sane man can come to any other conclusion than that already arrived at by the committee.

Mr. Maguire has one advantage in the Journal's present testimony. That paper once remarked, that a regard for Whig principles forbade the nomination of General Taylor, and afterwards backed out, as it has attempted to do, in the present instance. But I intend to hold it to its first position in this matter, although there is one more chance of escape. The resolutions go to establish a new party, viz: the Democratic Whig party—and as Mr. Maguire has always been an old-fashioned whig, he is, perhaps, not sufficiently posted up in political matters, to understand the full movements of this new party. There is no doubt that this new Democratic Whig party intended to recommend full tickets, embracing Delegates to the Convention, for without such a recommendation, expressed or implied, their platform is nonsensical, and of no earthly use. I would like to know how any pure Democrat would feel, standing on this platform, the tail end of which endorses and glorifies all the acts of General Taylor, by running on a compromise ticket. A regard for Whig principles once forbade the nomination of General Taylor—and a regard for the truth induced the Journal to define the position of the Whig caucus as recommending full tickets. The Journal has only again backed out—that's all. A DEMOCRAT.

STATE PRIDE—LOVE OF OUR BIRTH-PLACE—North Carolina.—Mr. Stanley of North Carolina, in a recent speech in the House of Representatives, scatters the diamonds of his intellect in a rich profusion. He renders the following just and feeling tribute to the character of a State, which though it makes no grand pretensions, is one of the most sterling in our Confederation:

"Sir, I have heard the anecdote from Mr. Clay, that a preacher in Kentucky, when speaking of the beauties of Paradise, while I gazed for hours, lost in admiration at the power of Him who, by his word, created such a country as this, and gratitude for the blessings he had scattered upon it, I thought that if Adam and Eve, when driven from Paradise, had been near this land, they would have thought themselves in the best place next to that they had left. I could not think—I hope reverently—of what was told the children of Israel, by their leader, they should have, when he said:

"For the Lord thy God breatheth these into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths, that spring out of hills and valleys. A land of wheat and barley, and vines, and fig trees and pomegranates; a land wherein shall not eat bread, without scarceness; thou shalt not lack anything in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass."

"And to this country, for want of a railroad, the East are strangers. And now, when our patriotic hearts are burning for the calling, are with united effort, struggling nobly to build this road, to make us better acquainted, to build up cities in the East, to give our farmers a market for their produce, to stop the tide of emigration, to bind the East and the West together in indissoluble bonds of interest and affection, our ears are saluted with the hoarse bawling of disunion, and we are invited to contemplate the glories of a Southern confederacy, in which Virginia and South Carolina are to have great cities, to be supported by the colony or plantation of North Carolina—a Southern confederacy, in which the rulers will lead us into an unholy crusade, as far as Vera Cruz, to conquer territory, to give the 'sons of the Presidents' a market!"

In the same speech, Mr. Stanley paid the following deserved compliment to Mr. Fitch of this State, and Bissell of Ill.

"Mr. Calhoun, too, thinks all the northern people are 'more or less hostile to us.' Sir, I will not admit that either of the great parties of the North, as such, are hostile to the South. Some members of each are hostile—some are fanatical; but the great body of both parties at the North, I cannot believe, are traitors to the Constitution and the Union. And, sir, it affords me pleasure to say, that when I hear bold and manly speeches, such as those made by the gentlemen from Illinois (Mr. Bissell) and from Indiana (Mr. Fitch), I honor their intrepidity—I feel that the Union is safe. The time has passed, I hope, when I can be unjust to a patriot because he differs with me in political opinions. My intercourse with members of the Democratic party in my own State Legislature, removed many prejudices; my intercourse with gentlemen of that party here has proved that many of them are true to the Union; and upon such questions as those now under discussion here, I shall be proud to be allowed to tender to them their right hand of fellowship, and to acknowledge them as worthy laborers in a common cause. But I speak not here of the dough-faces—the men who, for party purposes, agitate the country, that they may win the spoils of office. I had rather meet Abolitionists here than such men—if they can be called so."

VERGES.—Gov. Johnson of Pa., and Gov. Fish of New York, both whigs, have recently made free use of the veto, against laws passed by the legislatures of each State. These vetoes, we believe, have all been sustained too, by the legislatures; in the last case in New York—the veto of a bill to incorporate the New York Juvenile Asylum—by a vote of 89 to 5. Now in the face of these acts of Whig Governors, and their approval as stated, what have the Whigs to say as to their past hostility to the veto, or "one-man power," as they call it? The truth is, the veto is one of the very best, most essential, most safe and most conservative of just our institutions, and never should be surrendered by the people. The Whig hue and cry against it heretofore, was the result of passion in the first place, and humbug and deception in the second. Their own practices demonstrate their own folly or dishonesty on this subject.

The Madison Courier has been much enlarged and improved in appearance. We are glad to witness this evidence of prosperity, and hope our friend Garber's receipts will be ten times as much increased in proportion.

For the State Sentinel.

Whiggery. Mr. E. Coburn offers the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Organic and constitutional law is paramount to all party measures and party questions; and political parties can properly arise only with reference to the construction of the constitution, and the measures to be pursued under it; therefore,—

Resolved, That the Democratic party, in its present position, is not a party, but a mere collection of individuals, and that the measures to be pursued under it, should be pursued under it; therefore,—

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From the Bloomington Reporter.

Union of the two parties in choosing Members of the Convention.

We extract from the State Sentinel, that portion of a "proceeding" of the Marion County Democratic Convention, which has reference to a joint ticket to be supported by both political parties for the Convention; and recommend its perusal.

Marion county has set an example on this subject, that should be followed throughout the State.

Parties exist from differences of opinion on questions of public policy, and no country are these differences more fundamental than in ours.

While the Democratic party retains its principles, there can be no compromise in the distribution of offices involving the functions of government.

Such compromises are equivalent to an abandonment of principle. And we can only look upon a proposition to make a compromise, as a party, either a declaration of their readiness to abandon principle for office sake, or an admission that they have no principles.

When honest differences of opinion cease, parties will cease, and coalesce without the aid of compromise.

Let Democrats impressed with the truth of their principles, assert them—by all doubt, let them investigate, and find the truth, and fasten upon it wherever it may be found.

What good reason exists, why an unusual and extraordinary method should be resorted to, in choosing Delegates to the Convention? Why should this party contest with the Democratic party in the selection of a President who should take office on the 4th of March next?

On all questions, the Democratic party should elect a purely Whig ticket in each of the Whig counties, and secure as many members as possible, by bargain and compromise, in the counties that are clearly Democratic or doubtful.

At the adjournment of the last Legislature, the Whig party held a meeting, and adopted a platform, with a view to carrying the election of a Whig Delegate all over the State; and we have no doubt that this union plan for the Democratic counties was concocted.

We feel it our duty to warn the Democratic party generally against these insidious arts, though in this vicinity no such move has yet been made. The Democratic county of district that takes a Whig Delegate by way of compromise, will find no compromise in their Delegate when safely encircled in his seat. He will be true to his principles, as he ought.

An honest Whig cannot subvert the political views of a Democratic constituency. An honest Democrat cannot subvert the political views of a Whig constituency.

"No man can serve two masters. For either he will hate the one and love the other; or else he will love the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

THE MONTESQUIEU TRIAL.—The St. Louis Republican gives the following account of the trial:

The trial of Raymond and Gonzalez de Montesquieu, on a charge of killing T. Kirby Barum, which has occupied the criminal court during the past year, was resumed on the 29th inst. by the presence of the jury, who were discharged, not being able to agree upon a verdict. Both of the defendants were charged with the killing, and the jury stood as follows when dismissed: Seven for acquitting and five for convicting Gonzalez, the elder of the two brothers, and eight for acquitting and four for convicting Raymond, the younger. In the course of the trial, the district attorney, in his closing address, alluded to the testimony of McComber, as given before the coroner and recorder. Barum and McComber, it will be recollected, identified Raymond as the person who fired into their room; but, from the fact, that at the time of shooting, Barum and McComber were in a lighted room, and the defendant in the dark upon the gallery—the alarm of the persons in the room when they saw a man approach the window with a gun in his hand—their hasty observation and precipitate retreat—the similarity in the appearance of the two brothers—the excitement of Barum and McComber at the time of the recognition on the night of the occurrence—the fact, that the defendant had been seen at different periods on that night, as the "man" who shot—but that one gun, double barreled, was discharged, and that both shot they would necessarily have had to use the same piece—that at the time of the arrest, Raymond denied that he had shot, and stated that his brother did it—that Gonzalez admitted he fired both men, and expostulated with the jury, and that the defendant was considered by the jury and caused the division upon the conviction of Raymond. It may be observed, also, that the four who were in favor of the conviction of Raymond were also in favor of the conviction of Gonzalez.

The case will now have to stand over for trial at the next term of the criminal court.

Usurpation of Texas—Conflict with New Mexico.

Mr. William C. Skinner, for several years past a citizen of New Mexico, arrived at St. Louis on the 23d inst., via the plains and the Missouri river, in little more than a month from Santa Fe. Mr. S. informed the editors of the St. Louis Republican, that a few days before he left New Mexico, an express had been received at Santa Fe by Gov. Manro, which brought a communication to that officer from Maj. Negubars, Texas Commissioner, who was then at the Military Post in the neighborhood of El Paso. The purport of the communication is understood to have been merely an approval of the fact, Col. Munroe, that he, Maj. Negubars, as Commissioner on the part of the State of Texas with plenary powers to establish the jurisdiction of his government over New Mexico, had arrived in the Territory for the purpose of carrying out the object of his commission, &c., and trusting that Col. Munroe, Civil and Military Governor of New Mexico, would co-operate with him, and lend him that aid which might be found necessary in the establishment of the Texas law, and the fulfillment of the instruction given to him by the Executive and Legislature of his State! On receiving this express, Col. Munroe issued the following order to the commandants of the several military posts of the Territory:

HEAD QUARTERS 9th Military Dept. Santa Fe, N. M., March 12, 1850. Sir: Having been duly notified by Major Robert S. Negubars, of his arrival at the Military Post of Santa Fe, for the purpose of establishing the civil jurisdiction of the State over this Territory, your command will observe a rigid non-interference with him in the exercise of his functions, and equally avoid collision with the judicial authorities created by that State.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN MUNROE, Commanding 9th Department, Col. U. S. A.

Equal alacrity had been shown by another officer. The Sub-Prefect at Frontiers, (a Mr. White), in the immediate neighborhood of the military post near El Paso, at once resigned his jurisdiction to the Texas Commissioner, on being requested to do so—thus abandoning to Texas a section of country very broad, 110 miles in length, and one of the fairest portions of New Mexico, with a population which is estimated to have a perfect hatred of the Texans and their government!

In Santa Fe, where the active and influential part of the citizens are chiefly Americans, the excitement produced by these movements was intense, and two public meetings had been held for the purpose of determining what action should be taken, and expedient under the circumstances. The second of these adjourned under a highly excited state of feeling, to meet again the next evening—but of the result of this last meeting Mr. Skinner was not advised.

According to this gentleman's representations to the Republican, throughout the entire length and breadth of the Territory, wherever a native Mexican is to be found, or an American whose feelings have not been warped by personal malice against the present gentlemen who occupy the different civil offices, there exists but one sentiment—that of deep censure that the Governor of Mexico (the civil and military commandant, Col. Munroe), should have found himself so hampered by his commission, and that he should not have taken a stand such as his position led the people over whom he holds rule to believe he would take in this matter, that of "a determined spirit of resistance, even to the death, against the unjust usurpation of Texas to the soil of New Mexico."

Proper representations of this affair will doubtless be made to the Governor at Washington, and that city in time to go before the Committee on the subject.—Cin. Gazette.

From the Franklin Examiner. The Danville Advertiser seems to be in a great deal of trouble about the democrats throughout the State proceeding to make their nominations of candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, after the formal overture made to the democrats in behalf of the Whigs, to form a compromise ticket in March. After the rejection of the proposition of the Whig central committee by the Democratic Convention of Marion, the Advertiser says—

"It leaves the Whig party (the minority of Indiana but one course to pursue, and that is, to 'draw the line' wherever anything can be made by it—to reject every compromise, and secure the delegate in every county who will carry the power to the Convention. This 'drawing the line' where there is any thing to be made by it, is evidently no after thought of the Whigs, and did not certainly originate since the rejection of their overture to the Democrats in Marion. The Whigs were sickening out some ever since the meeting of the Whig leaders at Indianapolis last winter, when in view of the pile of stolen thunder brought together on that occasion, Mr. DePue, who is now in the hands of the Democrats, was without a will the day of the meeting of the Marion County Democrats at different places. Democratic conventions in a large proportion of the counties had been held, and the township meetings in Marion had been held, and the delegates had received their instructions, and were now to be elected to attend at the convention. But the affair may answer by a hollow show of liberality, to create a little capital, and for this purpose it is used.

The advocates of this Whig now, to be in a minority, and seems to be afraid they cannot succeed in sending a majority to the convention, and in anticipation of such an event, a monstrous difficulty swells up before the editor's imagination; that if the Constitution is drafted by Democrats, it will be "a document made up entirely of the most ultra modern Democratic theories of government, to the exclusion of every principal feature of the Constitution, and that the following romantic story respecting the happy pair:

The groom, who now works at the boat-yard here, was formerly a sea-faring man. The bride is from South Carolina; and her father and her former husband, both of whom have been dead many years, were wealthy planters. Some two years ago, the young widow made a visit to England, in company with her brother, a Southern gentleman of fortune, and on the return voyage they embarked in a vessel in which the groom was serving as a common sailor. By some accident she was knocked overboard in the harbor of Liverpool, sank to the bottom, and was given up for lost.

Our hero, however, did not abandon the search. A slight change in the position of the vessel discovered her, the water being remarkably clear, lying on the ground, twenty feet below the surface, and apparently dead. He instantly plunged to the bottom, seized her by the hair and brought her to the top; a large lock of her hair being pulled out in the attempt, and which he preserved as a memento of her ever-vigilant exertion, she was finally brought to and perfectly restored. She was deeply grateful to the preserver of her life, and on the home-ward voyage she formed a strong attachment for him, and a union for life was resolved upon. Their plans were, however, frustrated, and for several years they never met. In the summer last, the young widow made a visit to England, in company with her brother, and immediately came on board of Charleston to see him. Her uncle, however, overtook her and carried her back. She came on again, some three weeks ago, but was confined to bed for some time by sickness. Recovering, on last Sabbath evening, the long deferred nuptial knot was tied, and the rescued or rescued are now united in a life-partnership, for better or for worse.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, April 20.—Henry E. Hutchinson, a native of Danville, was arrested here yesterday, charged with being an Abolitionist, in consequence of making use of certain expressions about Slavery. He was, however, discharged on condition of leaving the city in 48 hours. He was said to have some to be half-witted.

THE SACRILEGIOUS.—We have the Sao Union Extra, giving the first day's proceedings at the examination of James H. Smith, charged with the murder of Miss Mary Benn, up to the adjournment of the Court. Fifteen witnesses were called by the Government, but only three had given in their evidence, which merely described the finding of the remains in the culvert in Storer street, near the prisoner's house, and their appearance. The principal part of the case, the right eye and right ear, also the whole mouth and chin were gone; there was a rent about four feet long, tied around the neck; the hands were tied together with a strip of fustian cloth, so firmly as to make deep indentations on the wrists; over the head was a night-cap, and the body had on a chemise, an apron and stockings. The hair still adhered to the skull, and was quite long, of a rufous color. The examination will probably occupy two or three days. More than a thousand people are present, and much excitement prevails.—Boston Transcript.

DISSENT SENTIMENT OF THE GENTLE NULLIFIERS.—At a meeting of the citizens of Charleston, S. C. last week, to secure a representation in the Nashville Convention, in an address presented by C. G. Meininger, he speaks of the Government of the Union as "rulers more foreign to our institutions and interests, than was the government of England when they attempted to impose upon us the stamp and the tea tax."

WASHINGTON, April 29. SENATE.—The joint resolution in relation to Mr. Henry Grinnell's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, which passed on Saturday, was received, taken up and read twice.

Mr. Miller moved its immediate consideration. Mr. Bright objecting, the resolution lies over. After the transaction of the morning business, the bill granting alternate sections of public land to the State of Illinois, to aid in the construction of the Central Railroad, was taken up.

A long debate ensued, upon the general principle appropriating lands for the works of internal improvements, and without coming to any conclusion upon the bill, the Senate, at quarter past four o'clock, adjourned.

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House.—The Speaker stated the business in order to be the resolution of Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, to make the special order of the day for the third Tuesday in June, his bill giving bounties to soldiers in all our wars, who were not already provided for by law.

The House suspended rules, and the resolution was adopted. Mr. Wentworth offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate, among other things, the causes of delay in the Public Printing; whether adequate prices are paid; whether printing is kept back to extort higher prices; whether there has been any combination to break up the contract system; whether the present contractors and their securities are parties to it; what profits are made, and what alterations are needed to facilitate the work.

The rules were almost unanimously suspended, and the resolution was adopted. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Census Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 30. SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented numerous anti-slavery petitions. Mr. Fiske presented the credentials of his colleague, Hon. Jefferson Davis, recently re-elected Senator from Mississippi for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill in relation to the United States mints, the object of which is to facilitate the coinage of bullion. This measure was by unanimous consent taken up for consideration, and the amendment reported from the committee making provision for exchange of coin in any required amount for all bullion which may be presented at the mints was adopted, and the bill as amended was then passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday—the bill granting land for the construction of the central railroad. The debate was continued until 4 P. M., when the Senate adjourned.

THOMPSON D. HARRIS, of Georgia, and John Robb, of Indiana, have been appointed clerks of the House by Judge Young, in place of Mr. A. Moorhead, of Pa., and Mr. Mudd, of Indiana.

BOSTON, April 30. Senator Webster reached this city last evening and was conveyed in a broncho to the Revere House, in Bowdoin Square, where the citizens had assembled to welcome him. He was addressed by Benj. R. Curtis in behalf of the people. Mr. Curtis spoke briefly, and Mr. Webster replied in a speech of about fifteen minutes, in his usual forcible and felicitous style. He rebuked the anti-slavery agitation. It was a mere abstraction, and he promised on his return to the Senate to adopt a method impossible to be misinterpreted.

Washington, April 28.—The compromise committee have agreed upon a scheme and instructed their chairman to prepare a bill. Mr. Clay has retired to Gen. Calvert's mansion to write the report. Eight persons were killed yesterday by the falling of the walls of the United States warehouse.

A NEW GUNPOWDER.—A new explosive powder has been invented by the assayer of the mint at Constantinople, which is composed of one part in weight of yellow prussiate of potash, and one part of powdered white sugar, and two parts of saltpetre of potash. These are to be all first pulverized, and then effectually mixed by pounding in a bronze mortar with a wooden pestle. It is claimed that this powder possessed three times the force, weight for weight, of the common powder used in war. Mr. John Caruthers, of Savannah, in a trial, has produced this powder according to the directions given above. The Savannah Republican says:

"It is as white as flour and almost as fine. He tried it in a pistol, using about one-fourth the usual charge and found that it exploded with much greater force than four times as much powder. The report was also much louder. The ball which he shot into a piece of wood was unusually bright and marked." There seems to be more than ordinary danger, however, in manufacturing this white powder. On the day following the above experiment, while a boy in the employ of Mr. C., was preparing about two ounces of the powder in a mortar, by some accident it exploded with a loud report, scattering the fragments of the mortar. We presume that the precaution had not been taken to use a wooden pestle.

If the powder is as represented, it will be a powerful agent for all purposes that gunpowder is now used. It is best not to indulge in too sanguine predictions, as gun cotton has not realized half the advantages hoped for it.

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—The Natchez Free Trade says that slavery can be profitably employed in California. It adduces the following instances: A slaveholder from Adams county had two slaves with him there, and having been fully successful, and secured as much of the precious dust as he wanted, he brought the slaves back with him. So well had they done for him, that he was offered two hundred dollars a month for each of them, if he would leave them behind. This he refused, as he did not wish to leave his faithful slaves under the care of a young boy. We presume that the precaution had not been taken to use a wooden pestle.

Gen. Garnett Briscoe, the father of the famous Briscoe Bill, of quo warrant against the swindling Mississippi Bank, has gone to California, with probably the largest slave force that has ever been taken there by any owner. His energy and enterprise will, we doubt not, settle the question, and Gen. Briscoe is but one of the large number of Mississippi planters who intend to test the value of slave labor in mining.

A STRANGE CRIME.—A frightful crime, which never could have happened out of France, and which bespeaks reckless selfishness, morbid feelings, and an utter absence of religion, courage and morals, has just horrified St. Lo. A scoundrel from Adams county, and a native of several years past, passionately loved a young girl. The families were, like the parents in "Romeo and Juliet," at war; and they could not agree. But after several years of pressing solicitations, he obtained the hand of his mistress. A grand party celebrated the wedding and the reconciliation. The happy couple retired. At six in the morning a pistol was heard. The husband was found dead in an antechamber, the young wife slain. A letter explained the suicide. He said he had reached the highest point of human felicity, and could not descend. He could not bear to live to be less loved or to love less. "I die from excess of happiness."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Senate by Mr. Walker in substance similar to that now in operation in Maine, viz: that a person convicted of murder shall remain in the State Prison for one year, and then, if the Governor shall issue a warrant of habeas corpus, shall be sent to the State Prison for life, unless he be pardoned. In Maine, since the passage of this law, at least three persons have been convicted of murder, but neither of them were hung at the expiration of their year of imprisonment. In Mr. Walker's bill the condemned is to be confined at hard labor in the State Prison until the Governor shall issue a warrant of execution, and it is operative all persons now under sentence of death.