THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.
AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

WEEKLY.

SEMI-WEEKLY,.....$4 00
WEEKLY,..... 2 00

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INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:

A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE,

☞Office in THE SENTINEL BUILDINGS☜
North Side Washington, near Meridian St.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, PUBLISHER.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

Is published every Wednesday and Saturday and Daily during the session of the Legislature, at

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR, Invariably in Advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION

Is published every Thursday, and is furnished to subscribers at the following very low rates:

One Copy, one year,	$2.00
Three Copies, one year,	5.00
Five Copies, one year,	8.00
Ten Copies, (in Clubs) one year,	15.00
One Copy, six months,	1.00
One Copy, three months,	50

☞*The Money, in all cases, to accompany subscriptions.*

☞Any person sending us a Club of *Ten*, with cash, at the rate of $1.50 each, shall have a copy *gratis* for one year. For a greater number than ten, the gratuity will be increased in proportion.

☞All Post Masters are requested to act as Agents, and, as such, by a recent decision of the Department, they are authorized to *frank* letters for the benefit of subscribers.

☞All papers will be stopped at the end of the term paid for, unless the subscription is renewed, except to those with whom we have unsettled business accounts.

☞*Drop Letters*, addressed to this office, *will not* be taken out unless the postage is paid.

☞*Transient Advertisements* must be paid for when presented, or they will not appear.

☞No *Anonymous Communication* will receive attention at this office.

☞*Advertisements* must be handed in by 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday and Friday, to insure insertion in the semi-weekly.

☞*This Paper* offers inducements to Advertisers equal to any other establishment in the State

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We will advertise at the following rates in our respective weeklies:

Patent Medicines at	$150 00 per column.
Business Advertisements,	25 00 per qr. col.

Legal and other advertising at 50 cents per square o 250 ems, for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

AUSTIN H. BROWN,
JNO. D. DEFREES.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 31, 1850.

Appointments by the Governor.

ROBERT SUTTON, of Washington City, Stenographer to the Constitutional Convention.

D. W. MILLER, of New Albany, Warden of the State Prison, *vice* Lemuel Ford, deceased.

Terms Reduced.

We have received within the last few days several letters from the Northern and other parts of the State, stating that if we would place the terms of the Sentinel for clubs, at the same rate of the Indiana Journal, many subscribers could be obtained. We are induced to go into this arrangement, although we consider it hardly doing the fair thing by the local press, whose terms are mostly two dollars. A large subscription will justify a reduction to the terms of the Journal, and we hope our friends will not disappoint us.

We now agree to furnish clubs, where ten subscribers are obtained, at one dollar per year for our weekly paper, and the eleventh copy gratis to any one who will procure the ten subscribers and forward us ten dollars in advance.

We hope all our exchanges will copy this notice as well as our prospectus, which will be found in our next paper. We are determined not to be outdone in our efforts to give the public the cheapest and best paper in the State.

Our friends who have written to us may now, on the receipt of this number, go to work in getting up their clubs, should we fail to write to them; and as we have come into the arrangement of furnishing clubs at a dollar a year, at the eleventh hour, we hope our friends will make up in activity what we may have lost by not coming into it sooner. Remember the next year will embrace the Convention and one session of the Legislature, and the paper we intend to print will be cheap. It will not contain a mere summary of the proceedings of the Convention and Legislature, culled from other papers of the place; but we intend to have our own experienced reporters on the ground, who will enable us to give our reports fresh from the mint. The editor will be here during the Convention, as we think Congress will have adjourned before that time. He will not be encumbered with an office, the duties of which are entirely disconnected with politics and should by all means be kept separate; but he will have his whole time to devote to the paper.

We trust our exchanges will not disappoint us in giving this notice an insertion. We have to incur large expenses here, partly for the benefit of the local press, in giving legislative reports.

Mechanics Mutual Protection.

This Society or Association is increasing in numbers in this city. An address, of much ability, was delivered on Wednesday evening last before a large audience of ladies and gentlemen, by Jacob P. Chapman, Esq., in the course of which he defended the necessity and utility of associations of this character, in Democratic countries.

☞The following article of the Journal of yesterday may be relied on as in the main correct. The central portions of the city are still comparatively healthy:

"HEALTH OF THE CITY.—At a distance, the number of deaths which have occurred in this city, of cholera, is greatly exaggerated. Deaths, from that cause, have not averaged one a day since it first appeared. There has been, and still is, a good deal of sickness. Flux is the prevailing disease. This is now disappearing, and we have not heard of any case of Cholera within the last twenty-four hours."

☞The National Intelligencer of the 21st inst., containing Mr. Thompson's letter to Senators Whitcomb and Bright, sustaining their course in the Senate of the United State, on the slavery question, has been four days in this city, and the editor of the Journal receives it regularly. He did not notice Mr. Thompson's letter on yesterday or Wednesday What is the matter? Dick Thompson's effusions were not formerly passed by in this manner.

☞The Indiana State Journal, the most inconsistent paper in the United States, is charging Democrats with *inconsistency!* "A regard for whig principles forbids the nomination of General Taylor."

Hon. Jesse D. Bright.

We still intend to adhere to our previously expressed declaration that, in the coming election for United States Senator, we will take no part in any contest, among our friends, until a regular nomination shall be made. Then, as in all other cases, we shall urge the election of the nominee. But in justice to the friends of our indefatigable Senator, we cheerfully publish the following high compliment from the Pennsylvanian—a compliment which we think his course in the Senate fully merits:

HON. JESSE D. BRITHT.—We think it is now certain that the election for members of the Legislature in Indiana, as well as for delegates to the convention to amend the constitution of that State, has resulted in securing triumphant majorities for the democracy. The legislature will be called upon to elect a United States Senator for six years, from the 4th of March next ensuing—the term of Mr. Bright, one of the present senators, expiring on that day. We believe we reflect the wish of every sincere democrat, North, West and South, when we assert that the re-election of that bold and fearless democrat would best secure the interests of the democratic party of Indiana, and would be hailed with joy all over the Union. No man in Congress has made more friends, or has exercised a stronger or a wider influence. Though still quite a young man, he has already taken his stand among the statesmen of the country. Sympathizing with all his soul with the progressive spirit of the age, and full of generous and patriotic impulses, he has also the prudence and sagacity which are necessary to constitute a successful senator. He has no feeling in common with any sectional or one-idea party, but adheres resolutely to the platform and the principles—to the measures and the men—of the national democracy In the Senate he has never faltered, but has met every crisis with a calm and unshaken faith in that creed which is so sure to outlive the assaults of its foes, and so necessary to the salvation of the Union itself from the machinations of reckless agitators. Indiana has good reason to be proud of her noble son; and we sincerely hope she will not allow him to retire after his present term in the Senate of the United States.

☞The New York Journal of Commerce, the organ of the great commercial interest of that city, and a supporter of General Taylor at the last Presidential election, contains the following article, from the pen of its editor, in relation to the recent elections in this State. We omit so much of it as recommends the re-election of Mr. Bright:

INDIANA.—The Indiana Sentinel gives complete returns of members of the new Legislature, as follows:

SENATE.	D.	W.
Senators holding over	21	12
Senators elected this year	12	5
	33	17
	17	
Dem. majority	16	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	
Democrats elected	64
Whigs "	36
Democratic majority	28

Dem. majority on joint ballot thus far, forty-four.

This is a larger democratic majority than has occurred before for many years.

The Convention for revising the Constitution is also Democratic by thirty-nine majority, with one member to be heard from.

Here is a distinct endorsement of the course of Mr. Bright in the U. S. Senate, as his term of service expires on the 4th of March next, and it devolves upon this Legislature to designate his successor. Mr. Bright, our own Senator Dickinson, and Mr. Cass, are among the few Northern men who have borne aloft the standard of the Union and Anti-humbug, amidst adverse influences which would have shaken the constancy of most other men. The country owes them a large debt of gratitude, and will yet repay it, we trust.

New York will follow the same lead next November. That is to say, the Whigs will distinctly abandon Sewardism, and elect Conservatives, like the present national Administration, or the people will abandon them. For ourselves, as between an Abolition, Free Soil, Wilmot Proviso, Seward Whig party, and a Conservative, Anti-Proviso, Anti-humbug Democratic party, disposed and determined to spare no reasonable effort to restore peace to the country, we stand ready to throw the full measure of our influence, be it an ounce or a ton, in favor of the latter. And we pledge one half of the Whig party in this city to the same issue. On the other hand, if the Democrats should give us Free Soil, Wilmot Proviso, Abolition, Agitation candidates, and the Whigs Conservative candidates, friends of the Union, and of the measures necessary to preserve it—we will go the whole figure for the latter, and pledge one half of the Democratic party of this city to be with us. Not that we expect to exert any great influence over Whigs or Democrats but because we believe and know that, in the crisis now pending, when the Union is in danger, the claims of party over a vast body of our fellow-citizens are not so strong as those of patriotism. What are Tariffs, Banks, or Sub-Treasuries, in comparison with the Union of these States? The former can be made or unmade in a day; the latter was the work of years, we may say of centuries, if we take into view the long period of preparation; and, if dissolved, its re-construction may be for ever impossible. When the Ten Tribes of Israel separated from Judah, was it for a few years only, or for ages? Yea, until both fractions of the Union were trampled under foot by the haughty Romans. Where are those fractions now? Scattered to the four winds of heaven. What was the cause of the dissolution of that Union? Just what will be the cause of the dissolution of the American Union, if it should be dissolved, viz.: sectional differences, of no importance in themselves, and jealousies. And yet there are men who are wicked enough deliberately to promote these jealousies, and widen these differences. Whoever they are—by whatever name called—whatever their professions may be—we look upon all such persons as enemies of their country and of the human race. Especially at such a time as this, no language can express the full measure of their baseness. The recent operations in slave stealing at Washington and Maryland; the raising of money by an Abolition Convention to indemnify one of the theives, for his misfortune in getting caught, and the applause which they bestow upon him for his thievery, show clearly what they are driving at. They are not all honest enough, like Garrison, to avow themselves openly in favor of dissolution; but we may learn their wishes from their acts.

Judge Cushing.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier states that Judge Cushing, of Indiana, has been invited, by Corwin, to fill the important and responsible trust of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. We don't think much of either Corwin or his Assistant, so far as managing the public finances is concerned.

The same correspondent says: "I think there is but little doubt but what after all a number of nominations, still pending before the Senate, will yet be withdrawn by the President, and persons nominated in their stead who will be more beneficial to the public service, and acceptable to the community at large."

Go it, ye cripples.

☞We regret to learn, that Gov. Wright has received a telegraphic despatch from Jeffersonville, announcing the death of Col. FORD, the Warden of the Penitentiary, and his lady. They died on Wednesday last of cholera. Col. Ford was a brave officer in the war with Mexico and the war of 1812 with Great Britain.

The Governor has pardoned Merritt Young, sentenced to the State Prison from this place—the citizens having united in a strong petition for that purpose.

Elwood Fisher, the Quaker.

There is a strange combination of men, in this country, bent on the dissolution of this Union, and the more we think of them the more we are inclined to wish that General Jackson might again be permitted to visit the earth and resume the station of President of this Republic, with the vigor he possessed in the days of the Proclamation and the veto of the United States' Bank. Elwood Fisher and his Northern allies would soon be put down by the force of public opinion, and the Union saved from the distracting elements of abolition and disunion. Jackson and Clay would be found acting together to save the Union. But hear Friend Elwood, who seems alarmed at the prospect of a settlement of the question, when his occupation would be gone. Hear him ye disciples of George Fox—ye men of peace—and see him flourishing the sword of war:

"There is no example in this country of so many and such large meetings, held in some States in almost every county, without distinction of party, in contempt of organs, as have now been held in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Texas. South Carolina has held fewer, because her people are united and decided, and with them the time for argument has passed. These States have all sustained the positions of the Nashville Convention. We have the most unquestionable evidence that Arkansas is now doing the same thing. And Tennessee, notwithstanding the vacillation of two or three politicians, had the largest delegation in that Convention, and they were unanimous.

Here are eight States that we look upon as already decided. North Carolina has just elected a Governor on the same platform. The rural part of Louisiana, we have no doubt, is also of the same mind.

But leaving out of view all States that are the least doubtful, there are six who have spoken in terms that are as emphatic, and in numbers as unanimous, as ever people spoke. There never was, before any revolution, more signal and general symptoms of commotion.

"The sky is changed * * * * *
* * * * * * *

Far along
From peak to peak, the rattling crags among
Leaps the live thunder! *Not from one lone cloud,*
But every mountain now hath found a tongue,
And Georgia answers from her gathering crowd,
Back to the Rio Grande that speaks to her aloud."

These States combine as many elements of strength as are to be found in any other people of the same numbers. They have half a million of men, one half of whom owns, each his own horse, and his own rifle, and knows how to manage them. They control the navigation of the Mississippi. They can cut off the communication with Oregon and California. They produce the cotton that sustains our foreign trade and clothes the world. Let a collision arise between them and the Northern States, and the spindles of Massachusetts become silent, the grass grows in the streets of New York, and the grain of the Northwest rots in her granaries.

And are these, the States on whom spoliation and outrage can be perpetrated with impunity? We can tell Presidential intriguants and Cabinet expectants, and jobbing organs, that their power over this question has departed. It is beyond even the formality of a majority vote in Senate or House. And since it has become so much the fashion for power to wave the sword—we can tell those who are fond of that kind of adjustment, that the liberties of these States were won by the sword—and if necessary, by the sword they will be maintained."

☞During the agitation of the slavery question in Congress, the State Sentinel has been governed by what has been conceived to be a high and holy duty, in defending the men of both parties in Congress, who have been active in their endeavors to settle the whole question. We have said more about prominent whigs who have taken an active part, than we otherwise would, because our neighbor of the Journal, at the outset, took ground against the whole matter, and was content with nothing but the admission of California and non-action with regard to every thing else. That paper, though still wishing to be considered as a defender of any thing the President does, yet has not the nerve to come out manfully in the present crisis, for fear of offending some of its abolition patrons. We are rejoiced that other papers, who defended non-action, are waking up to a sense of their duty, and we have some hopes that our sleepy neighbor may be aroused; or, if he is afraid to speak out, that some whig will feel it to be his duty to respond to the following sentiments of a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, the oldest whig paper in Ohio, and which are fully endorsed by the editors of that paper. The writer alluded to says:

There may be here and there in Congress a man whose nerves are not strong enough to execute what his conscience approves; but the great body of northern men are made of sterner stuff. Such craven, cowardly spirits, these marplots and mischief makers may inveigle, with false pretences, or coerce by threats; but for the most part they will be laughed to scorn as they deserve to be. These fanatics of the North, and their allies, the Southern agitators, have too long held a malign influence over Congress, and directed its legislation for evil. And if the conservative, intellegent men of the nation do not determine to trample down and crush them, it is time to despair of the Republic. No question of expediency should prevent this, and no fear of loss to this or that party should be weighed for an instant. For one I had sooner see the whig party disbanded forever, than that it should yield one inch to abolitionists or disunionists. If we cannot have a National party, based on National objects, and designed to promote National prosperity,—a party in which no sectionalism shall be tolerated, in God's name let us have no party at all. And this, my firm conviction is, will soon be if it is not already the prevailing sentiment among moderate men of both parties in all sections.

What a curious, I had almost said disgraceful, spectacle is presented to us by the present posture of affairs in Congress. While southern whigs and southern democrats have, in a spirit of manliness—it may prove self-sacrifice,—which cannot be too earnestly applauded, come forward, in the face of an angry and vicious opposition among their constituents, to aid in the admission of California; while men of their stamp have bade defiance to disunionists, and inculcate, by voice and action, peace and harmony and conciliation—Northern men, heedless of every thing, are stubbornly pressing measures, which, if successful, must prove their destruction.

Again, while these men are striving by all means in their power, with the aid of the conservative men of the North, to quiet this fearful agitation, we find those most clamorous for the admission of California "*forthwith*," in happy union with southern demagogues, who cry out for secession and resistance in the event of her admission, straining every nerve to defeat the boundary bill, and thus indirectly to defeat California. Let the country ponder these things and apply the remedy.

The bill for the reclamation of fugitive slaves has been under discussion in the Senate all of this week. From the votes which have been taken upon propositions of that character, it is highly improbable that the right of habeas corpus or trial by jury will be granted the fugitive when arrested. Certainly the indications are that a bill with such provisions cannot in any contingency pass the Senate. A very important amendment moved by Mr. Pratt, of Maryland, which was in effect to make the United States liable for the value of slaves whenever the commissioners provided for in the bill, should refuse to deliver them up, proof of property having been satisfactorily made, was debated yesterday and to-day, and finally lost by a vote of twenty-seven in the affirmative to ten in the negative. The amendment of Judge Underwood as a substitute for the bill, which guarantees trial by jury in the State whence the fugitive escaped, whenever he shall declare before the commissioners at the time of his arrest, that he is a freeman, and which compels the claimant to give security in one thousand dollars that the fugitive shall be taken before "some court of competent jurisdiction," at the first term after his return to the State, to try that issue, is now pending. From a cursory examination of the proposed substitute, I should think it would secure signal and exact justice to all parties, and should meet with general approval. The probability of its passage is another question.

☞In default of the Indiana Journal doing its duty to its party friends, we copy the following extract from the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier, that our whig friends may see how the land lies at Washington. He says:

"There is no disguising the fact that the most unprincipled struggle is being made by the Jacobins of the South and the abolitionists of the North, to unite all factions in the House of every hue and shade in a combination to defeat all the bills that the Senate have passed, and if the croaking and duplicity of the Union would secure that end, it would be accomplished. It is equally true, that there are members who are favorable to all the different measures who are by no means confirmed in the belief that they will succeed. But I will not doubt the patriotism of the majority in the House so far, as to believe in advance that so great a calamity is to befall the nation as the defeat of the bills in question. They will each in their turn have to pass the ordeal of a desperate conflict waged by factionists to whose hearts love of country is a stranger; and to undergo the assaults of men who are governed by but one motive—either *to rule or ruin*. Yet each bill will be enabled to stand the shock, and by its success to overwhelm the adversaries of the Union with discomfiture and dismay. My word for it, the next two years will witness the political burial of more public men than was ever chronicled before, in the same period during the existence of the Government.

It seems to be conceded on all hands, that this administration is to be most thoroughly whig. Already a weeding out among improvident appointments made by imposing upon the generosity and good-heartedness of General Taylor, has commenced. Yesterday the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania was removed, for objections of a personal nature that were made and sustained against him, and his brother, I think, nominated in his place. Mr. Brown, the Register of the Land Office at Green Bay, was also displaced for cause, and one in whom the administration could confide as a diligent public officer was substituted for him. The new Secretary of War gave the Chief Clerk of his Department leave of absence for the remainder of this administrative term—the Galphin odor that surrounded him being more than the whigs were willing to encounter. Mr. Delavan, the Commercial Agent at St. Thomas, has been recalled, and Mr. Morris, a gentleman of standing, fitness for the place, and capacity, from Pennsylvania, will fill the vacancy. Other changes will be made, even among our political friends, which considerations of public policy imperiously demand. Nor will this renovating process be confined to one side of the house alone. "*There's a good time coming*" for many a Locofoco, now comfortably quartered upon the public crib, and whose pastimes are made up in assailing the administration, and plotting for its defeat in 1852. They will only have to "*wait a little longer*" before being relieved of their official responsibilities, and freed from those embarrassments which will enable them to do openly against the administration what they are now doing secretly, and with fear and trembling. The Christian precept of returning good for evil, is lost upon a Locofoco; and the only way to lay a foundation for success in the future, is to provide for the friends of the administration, as our opponents always provide for theirs.

Mr. Clay will return here in a few days, with invigorated health and spirits, and prepared to stand by the country until something has been achieved towards restoring its peace and prosperity. The House is anxious to adjourn in September, but the consent of the Senate never can be obtained until their bills are first successfully acted upon.

Hon. Richard W. Thompson.

A friend at Washington has sent us the National Intelligencer of the 21st instant, containing a long letter from the Hon. Richard W. Thompson of this State, to Senators Whitcomb and Bright, in favor of a settlement of the slavery question and sustaining their course in the Senate. He says:

"In the midst of contumely and reproach, and denunciation from *Northern* men, you have had the courage to take your stand in the Senate in favor of *compromise*; and it affords me pleasure to express, in this form, my approbation of your course."

The Indiana Journal, we suppose, will publish the letter as a matter of course, in justice to the whig party and to the prominent position Mr. Thompson occupies in that party in this State.

Hamilton and Rushville Junction Railroad.

In our last paper we noticed that CALEB B. SMITH, Esq., had been appointed the President of this road and that there was a prospect of a speedy commencement. A writer, in the Cincinnati papers, urging the claims of this road says:

"Your connection with St. Louis should be made by a road passing through the centre of Indiana. This you can effect very soon and at a small expense. Your road to Hamilton will soon be completed, a road from that point via Oxford, Connersville and Rushville to Indianapolis, takes you to the centre of the State. In two weeks from this date [Aug. 17,] cars will run from Rushville to Indianapolis. The only link then wanting in the chain is from Rushville to Hamilton. To supply this link we have a charter to make the Junction Railroad, and the right of way has been given to our county by the Ohio Legislature. The route has been recently surveyed by Mr. Moore, one of the best Engineers in the West and is found to be very favorable. A first class with a T rail, 60 lbs. to the yard, can be made for about $15,000 per mile, making the aggregate cost a fraction over $300,000. Our people are ready to take hold of the work and put half of it under contract this fall if we can get a reasonable amount of assistance from your city. If this road shall be made, cars will run direct from Cincinnati to Indianapolis. Roads are now in progress from Terre Haute, Lafayette and Peru, three prominent points on the Wabash river, to Indianapolis, and all of them will be completed in two years. If the Junction road shall be made, the whole trade which will be brought to Indianapolis on these three roads will be carried direct to Cincinnati. Your city will thus drain the trade of the whole centre of the State and that of the Wabash valley. But in addition to this, the road from St. Louis, eastward, will be made to Terre Haute, crossing the Wabash at that point, and you will then have a direct railroad communication with St. Louis. All these advantages will be secured to your city by the construction of the Junction road, and surely no road has been projected by which it can secure such immense advantages at so small a cost."

Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday last says: "The City Council at their meeting on Monday night, adopted a preamble and resolutions for submitting to a vote of the electors, the question, whether the city shall lend to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, $800,000 in 6 per cent, bonds, to be expended in the construction of the road from this city west. The loan to be made when $200,000 or upwards of stock shall have been subscribed by good and solvent subscribers, nor until a Board of Directors, a majority of whom shall be citizens of Hamilton County, shall be elected.

"This important question, is now to be submitted to the people of the city, and there can be little doubt, but that they will direct the loan to be made."

Plank Roads at Logansport.

The last Logansport Pharos says: "The Plank Road north is progressing finely. Last week four miles were completed, and an additional mile will probably be finished this week. The road is well built, and will pay fair dividends—though that is a secondary consideration to the excellent facilities it affords for getting produce to market.

"The toll on nine miles of the Plank Road South amounted lately in one week to $103. This will pay a handsome dividend, and afford encouragement for all classes to engage in the enterprise. The advantage to the country is great."

Political Economy—A New Theory.

Elwood Fisher, in his Southern Press, advances a new theory, one which cannot be found in the productions of the distinguished writers on that subject. He holds the doctrine that the cholera and the plague increase the wealth of a country. Malthus wrote a treatise to prove that population under the present organization of society was increasing too rapidly, and adopts certain theories to check it. But Fisher, in his new theory, far out-strips Malthus and his kindred philosophers. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thus alludes to his views:

"The Southern Press continues its croakings and its threats; but they only serve as condiments to season the breakfast or give additional zest to the mint juleps of Southern *extremists*. There are men, no dobut, who derive comfort from the consideration that there are persons more mad than themselves, and to such the "Southern Press" will always be a welcome visiter. If we believe the senior editor of that redoubtable sheet—so young, so promising and yet so modest—there are no greater means of increasing the wealth of nations than the cholera, the yellow fever and the plague; for, by diminishing the number of those among whom property is to be divided, each individual will receive a larger share; labor being, I presume, a mere concomitant of property.

And the reverse is also true:—There is nothing so destructive to the wealth of nations as marriages and the birth of white children, for they increase the *divisor* of the great division sum in political economy, and by that means diminish the *quotient*. If the happiness of man were the same as that of pigs, he would, no doubt, grow fat if, the swill-trough remaining the same, the number of animals to be fed were reduced. This would be the solution of the aristocratic problem of the greatest good to the smallest number."

North Carolina.

The victory is decisive. The democratic party have triumphed in the most brilliant manner. The Raleigh Standard of Wednesday reports that the democrats have gained fourteen members of the Legislature, and lost seven.

"The Senate will stahd 27 democrats and 23 whigs, and the House 65 democrats to 55 whigs—making 14 democratic majority on joint ballot.

It will be seen, on reference to our table, that Col. Reid's vote thus far is 41,111, and Governor Manly's 40,656. Caldwell not heard from, and a majority counted for Colonel Reid in Yancy, and Governor Manly in Gates. Add the vote of Caldwell as it was two years since, and the votes of Yancy and Gates as they voted before, and Colonel Reid will have 44,973, and Governor Manly 41,935. Governor Manly's vote will be about 42,000, and Colonel Reid's about 45,000.

Colonel Reid has received 3,300 votes more than he received before, 2,400 more than Governor Manly received in 1848, 1,700 more than Mr. Clay received in 1844, and 1,500 more than General Taylor got in 1848. The whole vote for Reid and Manly in the present election will be some 800 more than it was in 1848. What a glorious victory!

☞The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in his letter of the 15th inst. says:

"The Southern men now begin to cherish the expectation that California will, after all, be a slaveholding, as well as a free trade State. There are certainly some slaves there now, and others are to be carried out with their masters.

Should slavery be found convenient, it can be at any time adopted by the State, by a simple majority of the Legislature, and of the people. The constitution may be altered once a year. It only requires a majority of the Legislature to submit an amendment of the constitution to the people; and if it obtain a bare majority of the legal voters, it becomes a part of the constitution.

It is stated here to-day that the census of Massachasetts is completed, and that it shows an increase of population, since 1840, of a quarter of a million.

This is an unexampled and admirable rate of progress for an old State, and affords the strongest evidence of the prosperity of that commonwealth, and her possession of some unusual advantages,—all which I hope she will ever retain, despite of the mad schemes of her idealists, which are aimed at the destruction of the chief elements of her activity and strength."

☞The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Washington on the 22d instant, says:

"The prospect in the House brightens a little. The influence of Mr. Webster, of Mr. Elliot, the new member from Boston, of the whole administration, all work to a successful end. That the bills will pass—all of them—and that the responsibility of a collision will be thus thrown on Texas—is now expected by many who have entertained doubts as to the result.

Texas had a population of 149,000 only, in 1848, and I presume it is not increased much. It cannot exceed 200,000, all told, black and white. She talks of raising 8000 men. It is quite the extent of her serviceable militia."

Great Excitement at Harrisburgh.

A telegraphic despatch from Harrisburgh of the 24th inst. says:

Yesterday the Court was engaged in the examination of three negroes on a writ of "habeas corpus." They were charged with horse stealing: but were in reality fugitive slaves.

"This morning Judge Carson decided that the stealing of a horse by a slave, for the purpose of escaping, was not a criminal offence under the law for reclaiming fugitive slaves, and consequently he discharged them. They were then immediately ushered out of prison, but they had no sooner reached the street, than they were seized by their masters, and a battle ensued between them, and after a severe struggle two of them were handcuffled, and one escaped. The Court then issued a warrant against the masters, and all others engaged, for assault and battery with intention to excite a riot; and the slaves and owners are now in jail. The Court also ordered the Sheriff to employ a posse for the purpose of dispersing the mob at all hazards, which were assembled in front of the prison. The rioters were arrested, and the military finally called out, and ten free negroes were arrested for trying to incite a riot. The two slaves are now in prison, but the owners and other persons engaged in securing the slaves were discharged, and are now before the Court on a writ of habeas corpus. The crowd before the jail has been dispersed by the military, and at 2 o'clock P. M., as we now write, the town is resuming, in a measure, quiet and order."

Highly Important from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.

Galveston dates of the 18th have been received. The Legislature met on the 12th inst. The Governor's Message had been received. It proceeds to speak of the unwarranted assumption of power of the Federal Executive by direct interference with the municipal affairs of a sovereign State.

The only course left is the immediate adoption of necessary measures for the occupation of Santa Fe, with ample force to repel the arrogant and rebellious spirit existing. Should such measures produce a conflict with the present authorities, unlawfully established, and shake the Confederacy to its centre, Texas will stand exonerated before the world.

Authority is asked to raise supplies for two mounted Regiments for the occupancy of Santa Fe.

The news of the engrossment of Pearce's Senate bill with the President's Message respecting Gov. Bell's Letter was received on the 17th, and produced great dissatisfaction.

The papers say the Message will arouse feelings of indignation throughout the State not easily allayed.

Cholera at Milwaukie.

The cholera has broken out at Milwaukie in a very malignant form, 109 deaths reported as having occurred on Friday and Saturday of last week. At Lasalle there were five deaths by cholera on Saturday last.

☞A ship owner of Havre is about to send out 950 young women to California, as a novel speculation.

Late News from California.

The following summary of the late California news is given in the Cincinnati Gazette:

Of the large lump of gold recently taken out of a trench in "the diggins," the San Francisco Transcript gives a full account. It is described as a mixture of quartz and gold, the whole weighing 30 pounds (360 ounces) troy. From the tests made it was ascertained that the lump contained about 23 pounds of pure gold. This mammoth piece was dug from a ravine in the dry diggins, between the North and Middle Forks of the Yuba river (the location being known as the Jim Crow diggings) by Mr. Wm. H. Julius of New York City, and Mr. John Grives of New Orleans. The first of these had been a year in the diggins, and had not averaged $10 per day.

The Placer Times of July 8th, is quoted for the following reference to the newly discovered gold region:

"At the head of Nelson's Creek lie the famous "Gold Lake" diggins, so styled from a large body of water which is found there at this time. These diggins are at such an altitude above the level of the plains, that the atmosphere is pure and invigorating. Gold is found in great abundance over a large tract of quartz region. The richest deposits are believed to be at a distance of ten feet below the surface. Washing is performed from the yield of the earth from five to eight feet beneath. The gold is coarse and beautiful.

Capt. S. states his conviction that these are richer diggins than any yet discovered in the Northern Placer. Men are making from one to five hundred dollars per day with ease. Many thousands are congregating there; the Captain says "the mountains are full of 'em." The time of this discovery appears to have been in February last."

A Mr. Simonson and Madame Llorente, had created a great enthusiasm in Sacramento City, by concerts and ballets given there. One gentleman threw a package of 2 ounces of gold dust to the lady during the performance of one of her grand pirouettes, and after the execution of one of Simonson's pieces on the violin, another individual was so completely carried away with the performance, that he pulled off hat, coat, vest and boots, and presented them to the astonished musician.

The Odd Fellows have erected a grand edifice at San Francisco, for the accommodation of their order. The first lodge of California was established in that city in October last. Now twelve lodges have been warranted under the jurisdiction of the 'Grand Lodge for the State of California,' created in April last at Sacramento City, of which Col. J. D. Stevenson is the Grand Master. There are located one each in Benton City, Sonora, San Jose, Monterey, Benecia, Stockton, Marysville, three in Sacramento City, and two in San Francisco.

Great disorders continued at the southern mines. Fights, thefts, murders, drunkenness, &c. Among the most recent depredations noticed, was the following:

"The same night Mr. Robert Collier, who occupies a Ranche five miles from Woods and Harrington, was robbed of $4,000 in gold dust. It appears that the dust and cash were kept in a trunk which stood on the floor of the store; during the night the trunk was removed to about 500 yards from the house, and there pillaged. The robber did not take the silver coin, which was left on the ground, but contented himself with the dust."

Manorial difficulties are springing up in California, and "Anti-Renters" becoming troublesome, as might be expected. The San Francisco News had information by a gentleman from the upper mines, to the effect that Col. Fremont's agent had had some trouble in levying contributions upon those who are mining in the immense region claimed as the property of the Colonel. Thousands are upon the claim, and they perfectly hooted the collector when he talked of rent.

The following items are quoted from the Placer Times:

"The steamer Senator is said to have cleared over $500,000 in navigating the Sacramento River.

Quite a trade has sprung up between San Francisco and South Astralia, from which latter place the former is now supplied with most of the substantial vegetables in its market.

The people of Portland, Oregon, have sent as a present to the city of San Francisco, a Liberty Pole 120 feet long, 1 foot thick at the base, and 3 inches thick at the top. Slim stick that.

The population of San Francisco is now said to be 15,000 only; those are stand bys; all the rest gone to the mines.

Great pieces of gold are now found frequently. Wm. C. Satterfield picked up a lump of the pure stuff near Nevada City, weighing 8 3-4 ounces.

It is now said that the pure white quartz, resembling most the finest marble, contains the most gold. If this proves to be a general fact, and not an isolated case, the golden deluge has yet to commence. All that has heretofore been done, including *chunks* and all in the gold line, is but the foreshadowing of a more glittering shower."

Most of these extravagant accounts are authenticated, so far as the testimony of one paper is to be received in support of that of another. There are, however, doubtless, great exaggerations. Nevertheless, should the same or similar discoveries be reported by the next arrival, another California fever may be expected to rage throughout the United States, worse than any that has been witnessed.

Latest from Oregon.

Through the politeness of Mr. R. Watson, of Missouri, who arrived here on the steamer Ohio, we have been put in possession of the following interesting items of news. Mr. Watson left Oregon City on the 25th of June last:

Gen. Lane, the Governor of Oregon, had left the city on the 1st of June with about 75 Kittatat Indians and a few regulars, for Rogue River on an exploring expedition, and also for the purpose of making a treaty with the Rogue River Indians, who have lately been committing robberies and depredations on the emigrants. Gen. Lane's party had proceeded as far as the South Fork of the Umpqua River, where gold dust was discovered in quantities on the bars of the river. Here the party stopped and went to mining. As they had but few utensils, however, they only averaged $10 per day. Great excitement prevailed in Oregon in regard to the flattering rumors of the existence of great quantities of gold in the Spokan country, north of the Columbia, which had been confirmed. Great numbers had left for the mines.

Portland, the head of ship navigation, is improving very rapidly, and it is said will soon take the lead of Oregon City. The new wheat crop looked remarkably well. So prolific is the soil that three crops of wheat had been raised from the first sowing. It had rained nearly all the month of June, which was very unusual, and highly favorable to the country. But few farms are cultivated, the emigrants preferring to work at the mines, although potatoes commanded $8 per bushel, and few to be had. Laborers command $6 per day, and carpenters, from $10 to $12, and frequently cannot be obtained for that. Lieut. Col. Crittenden had been court martialed and acquitted.—*N. O. Pic.*

Oregon.

The last arrival from California brings news from Oregon to a late date. Gen. Lane had resigned the office of Governor, and had gone, it is supposed, to the gold diggings. His successor, it was supposed, would shortly arrive. The Oregon Spectator says:

While our citizens have been quietly preparing to go to the Rogue River to dig for gold this summer, they have been aroused to unusual excitement by the discovery of a rich mine in another direction. The opinion is gaining strength daily, that one of the richest mines on the shores of the Pacific, has been discovered in the Spokan country, some 400 miles from this city and up the Columbia. We are assured by Capt. N. Crosby, who saw it, that the sand which was brought from the Spokan, was in its bulk about one quarter gold. We have always felt confident that there was gold on Powder and Burnt rivers, and this discovery on the Spokan will still more fully confirm the fact that the middle region of Oregon is to become the grand El Dorado of the day.

In view of this fact, the sub-Indian agent has gone up the Columbia to prepare the Indians for a new state of things, which will immediately commence in their country. The country in which the gold is found is one of the healthiest in the world, and if the mine shall be found to extend over a large region of that country, it will soon be teeming with an overflowing population, attracted thither by the double allurement of gold and health. We suppose that there will also be a considerable mining business done this season on the rivers along the Southern borders of Oregon, as many persons who have been to California have convinced themselves that Rogue River and other streams in that vicinity will afford profitable "diggings."