

NEWSPAPERS AND REPORTING AT WASHINGTON.

We observe that an attempt has been made in the United States Senate, in Washington, to annul the new plan of reporting the debates of that body, which has been so successfully begun and carried out by the reporter whom they have engaged the last year—Mr. Houston, the stenographer.

We mean that Congress, if it has any common sense in regard to its own business, its own reporting and the public good, ought to establish a newspaper office of its own, on a plan somewhat similar, but more improved, than that by which the French Government published what is called the *Moniteur*, in Paris.

The next best thing that can be expected in such a city as Washington is a large newspaper establishment, organized under the auspices of Congress itself, and especially engaged in publishing every morning, full and accurate reports of the debates of both houses, in the same style, and with the same freedom and talent, that have characterized the reports of the Senate during the existing engagement with Dr. Houston.

The election which took place in North Carolina a few days since, was accompanied with some curious results. On a careful comparison of the votes that were cast on that occasion, it is manifest that the democratic, or Cass and Butler party, have increased in numerical force, and have deposited a greater number of votes than they did at the election which took place two years ago, while the force of the whigs has proportionally decreased.

The nomination of the Buffalo Convention will also exercise a powerful influence on the election. A great effort will, no doubt, be made by the friends of Mr. Van Buren to secure the nomination of that gentleman; but inasmuch as the "free soil" party originated in Ohio, and was first crowned in New England, and those States intending to send strong delegations to the convention, the friends of Judge McLean, who is known to be chosen of Ohio and of Massachusetts, will strive to procure the nomination for him.

We find the following choice paragraphs in that paragon of enterprise, energetic, correct, and exonerating truthful newspaper, called the *National Intelligencer*, Washington, August 4, 1848:—The following appears in one of the Washington letters of Wednesday's *New York Herald*:—The Albany Committee address Botts, of Virginia, asking if Clay had pledged himself to Taylor. Mr. Botts replied that he had not; but to-day he adds a postscript to his letter, in which he states that as soon as Mr. Clay receives General Taylor's answer to the whig nomination, he will publish a card, denying his acquiescence in Taylor's nomination, and suggesting a support to the whig ticket.

We are authorized by Mr. Botts to state, as a matter of justice to himself and Mr. Clay, that he has never made a statement in which Mr. Clay will do, and that he has no information from Mr. Clay to the effect of that statement. We publish this avowal of our impartiality, and in addition, we would respectfully ask of Mr. Botts, whether the report of the talk between him and Captain Taylor, when they both slept in one bed, with their boots on, was correct or otherwise? We would also ask Mr. Botts, whether he can recollect accurately what he ever says or writes on politics for the space of one hour thereafter? We would also ask Mr. Botts how tall he is, and how much he weighs—also the relative height of Mr. Clay and General Taylor, and how much each measures across the abdomen? Also—Can the venerable Mr. Giles tell us how the monkeys chattered and the bears growled, the last time they had a menagerie at Washington? Let us know every important matter with accuracy.

But seriously, our correspondent had authority from an honorable source—fully as much so as Mr. Botts himself—and we do not think that the statement made by the Rev. Mr. Giles, at all reflects him. It is possible our correspondent may have been in error in stating that Mr. Botts said Mr. Clay would do so and so; he, perhaps, should have said that Mr. Botts expressed his own opinion as to what Mr. Clay would do, deduced from his knowledge of Mr. Clay's feelings. It will be observed that he does not deny having written or sent word to Albany. In fact, the truth is, that Mr. Botts hardly knows on which end he stands, or what he says from one day to the other. He is as badly off for fair weather as Mr. Webster.

WHENEVER'S RAILROAD.—Some people seem to express a great deal of sorrow about the defeat of the Oregon railroad bill, in the Senate of the United States. They ought to moderate their grief. We have no doubt that in less than two sessions, that road will be authorized, including the construction of a tunnel through the Rocky Mountains, for it will require an excavation of this kind to make such a project available to San Francisco or the Columbia river. We therefore think that it is time to give orders for the construction of cars and engines for the road, unless, perhaps, some inventive genius should invent a balloon to go over these mountains in less time, and at less expense, than it would cost to go under them. In a few weeks, we shall advertise for passengers and freight, both payable in advance, and will receive tickets for the first trip.

SEAWARD UNITED STATES.—This splendid steamer sailed at half past 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, for Southampton and Havre. She carries about fifty passengers, some specie, and a fair cargo.

POSITION OF JUDGE McLEAN, OF OHIO.—There is a great deal of speculation in the newspapers relative to the position of Judge McLean, of Ohio, in connection with the nomination of the Buffalo Convention, which is about to assemble.

Some suppose that he has already committed himself to the Philadelphia Convention, from the fact of his acquiescing in being considered a candidate before that body. We doubt very much if Judge McLean himself puts such a construction on his position. The Western papers contain the following letter on the subject, written by him in May last:—

My dear Sir—In answer to your favor I have to remark, that the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, by the National Convention, was adopted by the whigs in 1840, as a substitute for the Congress caucus, which, up to 1823, was the mode of designating the candidate. A convention nominated the whig candidate in 1840, and at the 7th of June next it will perform the same office. Of course every person whose name is brought before a Whig Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, without any reservation on his part, is bound by its decision. I should consider it an imputation against my honor to suffer my name to go before the convention as a whig, without restriction, if I did not entertain cordially and fully with the professed principles of the whig party.

As far as our judgment is concerned, we should not consider, from the terms of this note, that Judge McLean is bound by the action of the Philadelphia Convention, even according to their own showing. It seems also, that during the sitting of the Philadelphia Convention, his name was withdrawn by Mr. Galloway, of Ohio—a circumstance which may be made the foundation for Judge McLean's acquiescence in the nomination to be made in Buffalo.

From all that we learn, we have no doubt that a strong effort will be made by the West and some portions of New England, to give the Buffalo nomination to Judge McLean. The greatest opposition he will have will no doubt be Mr. Van Buren. The result either way will have much influence on the relative chance of Cass or Taylor.

YUCATAN.—The bark *Waco*, Capt. Fensley, arrived on Friday night from Sisal, with dates as late as the 15th ult. Capt. F. left in port the steamer *Water Witch*, Lt. Com'dr. Geo. M. Totten; A. C. Rhoad, Act'g Master; L. G. White, Assistant Surgeon; J. T. Walker, Wm. K. Bridge, Passed Midshipman; John Carroll, W. C. Tenan, R. Potts, — Harris, Engineers; John M. Meehan, Capt. Clerk, — all well. The U. S. schr. *Flirt*, Lt. Com'dr. E. Farland, touched at Sisal 12th July, bound up the coast on a cruise. Officers as follows: J. Walcott, Act'g Master; J. W. Greenough, Assistant Surgeon; — Loker, Midshipman; H. Higgins, Capt. Clerk, — all well. The U. S. bomb brig *Stromboli*, Lt. Com'dr. C. H. McBlair, sailed for Campeachy July the 13th. Officers as follows: Edward Nichol, Act'g Master; Alexander Eice, Assistant Surgeon; — Tyffe, Midshipman; Ansel Bradbury, Master's Mate; B. Porter, Capt. Clerk; A. Reed, Act'g Master and passenger, — all well. The U. S. bomb brig *Vesuvius*, Lt. Com'dr. Mason, passed close in Sisal the 11th July, bound for Norfolk.

The white inhabitants in the neighborhood of Sisal have been gaining power, and are gradually subduing the Indians; but famine will shortly finish what the Indians have left. The poorer are already dropping off fast, owing to their extreme destitution.

LATER FROM RIO JANEIRO AND MONTVIDEO.—Papers from Rio, to the 27th June, have been received at this office, by the bark *Whiton*, Captain Gelston. The news from Brazil is unimportant. — Baron Gros, the French minister at Montevideo, had arrived at Rio, on his way home. All negotiations with the rebels had been broken off, as that general had retracted all the former propositions he had made, in consequence of General Rosas refusing to sanction them.

From Cuba.—By the bark *Childe Harold*, Capt. Rich, from Matanzas, we are in receipt of files of *Matanzas* and *Havana* papers, to the 25th July. In them we find nothing mentioned of the insurrection which broke out in the blockade of the port and coast of Buenos Ayres, and effectually blockade all the eastern coast, occupied by forces under command of General Oribe. Besides this, the French agent determined to make the government of Montevideo in the hands of the rebels, and to establish a tax on articles of consumption; but substituted for it another one on all commercial houses, by which they would pay every month the fourth part of their annual licenses.

Several individuals were in custody, in Montevideo, suspected of being concerned in the assassination of Dr. Varela. Mr. Gere, the minister of Baron Gros in his mission, was residing at Montevideo as British chargé d'affaires. From Buenos Ayres no news of importance.

From Cuba.—By the bark *Childe Harold*, Capt. Rich, from Matanzas, we are in receipt of files of *Matanzas* and *Havana* papers, to the 25th July. In them we find nothing mentioned of the insurrection which broke out in the blockade of the port and coast of Buenos Ayres, and effectually blockade all the eastern coast, occupied by forces under command of General Oribe.

The Insurrection in the Danish West Indies.

By the arrival of the ship *Emily*, at this port yesterday, we are in possession of late and interesting news from Santa Croix. The negro insurrection, we are informed, was a pre-concerted matter, and was to break out, as it did, on the appearance of signals, such as fires, on Saturday evening, and the blowing of shells and similar instruments. On the Monday morning following the negroes who were in the plot refused to go to work; but many who were not made acquainted with the proposed outbreak, went to work as usual, and continued at their labor till twelve o'clock of that day, when they abandoned their work and joined the insurrectionists. As soon as the insurrection broke out, a number of the white inhabitants sought an interview with the authorities, and asked for information as to the manner in which they should act on the occasion. In reply it was returned that there were no orders to give; and the governor's brother was sent to seek refuge on board of a vessel then in the port of Santa Croix. Application was then made to the Cap. of the fort, and protection demanded; but that functionary refused that he had only six charges of ammunition on hand, and therefore he could do nothing. In the meantime the insurrection was rapidly progressing, and the white inhabitants got alarmed for their safety. Seeing the predicament in which they were placed, and suspecting that there was some foul play on the part of the governor of the island, they determined to take the matter into their own hands, and subdue the insurrection if possible, without the aid of the regular authorities. They accordingly called for assistance from the neighboring islands, and five hundred troops were ordered from that island to their relief. With this assistance the blacks were subdued, and the insurrection was put down.

The governor of Governor Van Scholten is represented to have been very extraordinary, and strong suspicions are entertained that he was privy to the insurrection, and aided and abetted the slaves, as much as he could, without committing himself. It is also stated that the governor, in the fact, that three weeks previous to the breaking out of this insurrection, a demand was made upon him for a supply of ammunition, for the use of the fort, to be used in the event of emergency; but not a cartridge was furnished, although it was urgently called for. The Governor, it appears, was informed of the people's distrust in regard to his integrity in the matter; and as soon as he saw that the whites were determined to take the suppression of the insurrection into their own hands, he embarked on board a vessel, for the purpose of reaching St. Thomas, and fleeing the West Indies. On arriving at St. Thomas he was refused permission to land; but he managed to get on board the British steamer, and proceeded to England.

At the time of the suppression of the troubles, the whites, the successful party, established the rates of wages, which were to be paid to the negroes, at one from one to two dollars a month, the negroes to find themselves in food, and for drivers, or head men, four dollars per month. This, it is said, is not sufficient to enable them to support a family, and the negroes are expected to break out with a short time. The effect of the emancipation of the negroes in this part of the West Indies, will, our informant thinks, be to send the whites to the United States, and he thinks the Danish West Indies will soon be in as bad condition as the British colonies in that quarter. The planters, he says, cannot afford to pay even those wages, low as they are, and bankruptcy and ruin stare them in the face.

Attempted Slave Insurrection at Porto Rico. The bark *Carolina* arrived at this port yesterday, from Ponce, P. R., which place she left on the 24th of July. Mr. Frichard, who came passenger in the *Carolina*, informs us, that on the night of the 15th of July the inhabitants of Ponce were thrown into a considerable state of alarm, by the discovery of a plot existing among the negroes to suspend the blockade of the port and coast of Buenos Ayres, and effectually blockade all the eastern coast, occupied by forces under command of General Oribe. Besides this, the French agent determined to make the government of Montevideo in the hands of the rebels, and to establish a tax on articles of consumption; but substituted for it another one on all commercial houses, by which they would pay every month the fourth part of their annual licenses.

Several individuals were in custody, in Montevideo, suspected of being concerned in the assassination of Dr. Varela. Mr. Gere, the minister of Baron Gros in his mission, was residing at Montevideo as British chargé d'affaires. From Buenos Ayres no news of importance.

From Cuba.—By the bark *Childe Harold*, Capt. Rich, from Matanzas, we are in receipt of files of *Matanzas* and *Havana* papers, to the 25th July. In them we find nothing mentioned of the insurrection which broke out in the blockade of the port and coast of Buenos Ayres, and effectually blockade all the eastern coast, occupied by forces under command of General Oribe.

From Cuba.—By the bark *Childe Harold*, Capt. Rich, from Matanzas, we are in receipt of files of *Matanzas* and *Havana* papers, to the 25th July. In them we find nothing mentioned of the insurrection which broke out in the blockade of the port and coast of Buenos Ayres, and effectually blockade all the eastern coast, occupied by forces under command of General Oribe.

From Cuba.—By the bark *Childe Harold*, Capt. Rich, from Matanzas, we are in receipt of files of *Matanzas* and *Havana* papers, to the 25th July. In them we find nothing mentioned of the insurrection which broke out in the blockade of the port and coast of Buenos Ayres, and effectually blockade all the eastern coast, occupied by forces under command of General Oribe.

From Cuba.—By the bark *Childe Harold*, Capt. Rich, from Matanzas, we are in receipt of files of *Matanzas* and *Havana* papers, to the 25th July. In them we find nothing mentioned of the insurrection which broke out in the blockade of the port and coast of Buenos Ayres, and effectually blockade all the eastern coast, occupied by forces under command of General Oribe.

From Cuba.—By the bark *Childe Harold*, Capt. Rich, from Matanzas, we are in receipt of files of *Matanzas* and *Havana* papers, to the 25th July. In them we find nothing mentioned of the insurrection which broke out in the blockade of the port and coast of Buenos Ayres, and effectually blockade all the eastern coast, occupied by forces under command of General Oribe.

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY THEATRE.—As usual, the Bowery was filled from pit to gallery, last evening, to witness the beautiful and interesting performance which are so richly dealt out by the talented corps of that theatre. The grand and beautiful drama of the "Jewess," or the "Comedy of Errors," was performed. Mr. W. March appeared as Elmer, which character he sustained in the style that popular actor. Mrs. Phillips, as Rachel, played her part with great effect, frequently drawing down the applause of the house. Mr. Stevens, as Cardinal Broglia, as he is called, was a most successful character in his personification of the Cardinal, and elicited the warmest applause. "Jenny Lind" was repeated, Miss Taylor, as Jenny, filling every lover of melody with delight in her performance. The beautiful and elegant "vaganza of Fortunio" concluded the entertainment, which was played with the full cast of the company, and elicited the warmest applause. The acting manager of the Bowery is determined that in his plan of attraction, the popular theatre shall be held in no doubt the city, the consequence of which is, in the hottest season there is always a good audience at the Bowery.

NIBLO'S ASTOR PLACE.—This delightful place of amusement was crowded last night, for the benefit of the talented and interesting young actress, Miss Grace Tablin. The performance commenced with Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," which was played inimitable style, Messrs. H. and T. Plaide appearing as the two Dromios, and so similar is their appearance that it is utterly impossible for any one to distinguish between them; even in voice and gesture they are alike. The house was kept in a state of great excitement, and the beautiful and elegant "vaganza of Fortunio" concluded the entertainment, which was played with the full cast of the company, and elicited the warmest applause. The acting manager of the Bowery is determined that in his plan of attraction, the popular theatre shall be held in no doubt the city, the consequence of which is, in the hottest season there is always a good audience at the Bowery.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—This charming house has obtained a full share of public patronage since the commencement of the present season. Mr. Burton, the proprietor, is as good a manager as he is an actor, and that is saying a good deal, for he is unquestionably one of the best comedians in the Union. In the selection of his farces and comedies, Mr. Burton has been very judicious. Instead of the boring and tedious long heavy pieces, he makes it his aim to produce lively, agreeable comedies, laughable farces, spicy burlesques, and a fair proportion of the most successful and popular last novelty in the way of a burlesque, is one on Lucia de Lammermoor, or, Burton's comedy, *Lucy did Sham Amour*, and a most laughable affair it is, full of the men and manner of the present day, and taking up many of the follies of the passing hour. It has been most capably performed by the company, who seemed to enter into the spirit of the thing, and will have quite a run, and will serve admirably for their next evening. The Lehman family, the legitimate successors of the Raveis, have also been playing a series of comedies, which are quite as successful as the evening will appear in the new pantomime of *Le Diable Rouge*, which is a most laughable affair. The beautiful tableaux, the *Le Diable Rouge* will also be played by the house. The house, last night, was well filled, and all went off with the usual *céclat*.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The entertainments last evening commenced with the comedy of the "Jacobite," in which Holland as Jack Duck, and Nickerson as Major Murray, sustained the characters with their usual ability. Mrs. Vernon, as the widow Pottle, was excellent. The ballads sung by Mrs. and Miss Phillips were admirably executed. The orchestra, led by Mr. Chubb, executed a medley overture, which was quite a new one. The amusements concluded with the farce of "Mrs. Harris," which was played throughout with great ability. This evening, there will be a grand Sacred Concert, consisting of pieces selected from the most popular and admired masters, which will be executed by Leola's National Harmonic Society, and will be a most interesting and refreshing breeze of the sea and rural scenery which surround this beautiful resort. Where can one spend a more pleasant evening than in viewing from the balcony of this magnificent and beautiful bay with vessels of every size passing to and fro, and with scenery in view as magnificent and enchanting as can be seen in any part of the world.

CHERRY'S MINSTRELS have concluded their performance in this city, which extended over the unprecedented term of ten months, without interruption. They are now about to give other parts of the country the benefit of their talents, and will move to New York to-morrow and Tuesday evenings at the Lyceum Hall, Staten Island.

BARNARD'S PANORAMA of the Mississippi River has been the most popular exhibition which ever been seen in New York. The exhibition is a most interesting and instructive one, and has become doubly attractive; and, though the proprietor talks of exhibiting it in other parts of the city, he has already made up his mind to go to New York, and he will not be able to get away in a hurry. We advise every one to visit it.

THE SACRED DIORAMA, by HANCOCK, which are now exhibiting at the corner of Broadway and Walker street, are the most original and beautiful dioramas we have ever seen. The immensity and sublimity of the subject have created a new era in the history of various phases of the creation, as described in Holy Writ, are all depicted with astonishing effect. Chaos, the elements, the sun, moon and stars, the creation of fish and fowl, and the provision of the globe, are the scenes of the creation, each one portrayed in the most admirable manner. The Deluge forms the second part of the exhibition, and is a most sublime diorama.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S MEXICAN CAMPAIGN is now becoming as familiar to our citizens as household words. The marches, battles, sieges, encampments, and all the various incidents of his brave career, are most faithfully depicted in the grand panorama which is now exhibiting at the Lyceum Hall, Staten Island.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, the very favorite and talented European singers, have just concluded a most successful engagement at the American Museum. They have so many friends and admirers among our citizens, that they have concluded to give a series of concerts at the Society Library Rooms, and will commence to-morrow evening with a first rate programme.

FROM JAMAICA.—The brig *Glorious*, Captain Focke, with date from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 14th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. The schr. *Gen. Taylor*, Capt. Keene, eleven days from Savannah-Mar, also arrived yesterday. By the *Glorious* we have our regular files of Kingston papers up to the 14th of July, which, with regret we observe that the island of Jamaica is still afflicted with rebellion of the colored population. From various circumstances that had recently transpired, the inhabitants were in daily expectation of a rising of the blacks on the island, and as a means of preventing this, every step was taken to subdue the rebellion at its first outbreak. On the day the Gen. T. left, a force of ninety policemen reached Savannah-Mar from Kingston, and a body of regular troops were daily expected. A severe shock of cholera, however, broke out on the island on the 9th ult. The transport ship *Clarendon* arrived off the harbor of Port Morant, on the evening of the 11th ult., with 365 emigrants shipped at Sierra Leone, out of which number seven have died since their arrival. The remainder of a passage of only twenty-eight days from the Coast of Africa. The captain reports that the *Belle Mar*, a brig, captured off Bahia, with 513 slaves on board, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 5th June. —*Baltimore American*, Aug. 5.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Summary of the Latest News. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, from the Committee on Territories, reported back to the House the bill for establishing a territorial government in Oregon, retaining the Wilmot proviso. Fifty thousand dollars were voted for running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and also \$12,000 to the Creek Indians, in payment for their lands in Georgia. The House of Representatives did nothing but canvass the accounts of Gen. Cass, while Secretary of War.

By our latest telegraphic report, it will be perceived that the democrats in North Carolina are ahead a trifle, with some probability of the election of their candidate for Governor, Col. Reid. The following are the returns from North Carolina, as far as heard from:—

Table with columns for County, Governor, Whigs, and Democrats. Lists counties like Currituck, Dare, and others with their respective vote counts.

Dem. gain in two years 208. In the counties of Wake, Wayne, Johnson, Le-noir, Martin, Moore, Nash, Sampson, Cumberland, Franklin, and Green, Col. Reid runs 960 votes ahead of Hoke's majority over Graham. In Orange county there is a tie between Waddell and Berry. Waddell was chosen by the Sheriff. Three democrats and one whig are elected to the House of Commons. For Governor, there is a supposed gain for Reid.

Pasquotank has given 300, and Camden county 407 majority for Manly. MOORE COUNTY.—As far as heard from, given Reid 448; Manly, 494. Worth, whig, for Senate, 1,000; Moore, democrat, 280; Hancock, whig, 63—Worth elects. MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Commons—Person democrat, 516; McDowell, whig, 483—Person, undoubtedly elected. HANCOCK COUNTY.—Reid, 692; Manly, 330. N. C. Whigs, Members of the Legislature all democrats.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION. Senate. The Senate assembled at ten o'clock, and was called to order by the Vice-President. Several petitions were presented, received, and duly referred. REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES. Mr. DOUGLASS, of Illinois, from the Committee on Territories, reported back to the House a bill in favor of establishing a territorial government in Oregon, with slight amendments. The Wilmot proviso was retained, with the preamble assigning its birth North of the Missouri compromise line as a reason therefor. Mr. DOUGLASS also reported a bill on Monday next. The report was ordered to be printed, with an additional number of copies for the use of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House assembled at ten o'clock, and was called to order by the Speaker. The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill, giving a pension of \$30 per month to Major Seantland, who lost an eye at the storming