UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM MAINE.

We have chronicled the election on Friday, 10th instant, of William Pitt Fessenden, (free soil whig,) to the United States Senate, for the term of six years from the 4th of March last. He succeeds Mr. Bradbury, (democrat,) the Legislature of last year not having been able to effect a choice. The votes at the election on the 10th inst. stood as follows:—In the House, 78 for Fessenden; 64 for Lot M. Morrill, (dem.); 3 for John Hubbard, (dem.); 1 for Josiah S. Little. In the Senate, 16 for Fessenden, 12 for Morrill, and 2 for Hubbard. The majority for Fessenden, therefore, is 10 in the House and 1 in the Senate.

The *State of Maine*, a Portland paper, says:—

We understand from unquestionable authority, that the vote in the Legislature of Maine, in the choice of a United States Senator, was very largely influenced by the position of the Nebraska bill, now pending before Congress. In fact, this question very naturally and very properly absorbs or overrides the ordinary topics of party warfare, and is soon to be made a leading question, if not the great question of the day.

On this matter Mr. Fessenden was known to occupy no doubtful position, but was heartily and resolutely committed against the breaking up or disturbance of the Missouri Compromise. On the other hand, Mr. Morrill hesitated or declined to commit himself against it. In common with many of the democratic politicians of the North Mr. Morrill was 'dubious' on the question. Every democrat in the Legislature who was opposed to the Nebraska bill as now presented, defined himself by voting for Mr. Fessenden.

The Augusta *Age*, a democratic paper, says:—

Hawthorne relates the sad story of one who, having committed the greatest crime possible for woman, was obliged to sit one day in the market place, wearing upon her forehead the "scarlet letter" which proclaimed her infamy. In being obliged to give publication to the fact that William Pitt Fessenden has been elected to misrepresent democratic Maine in the United States Senate, we feel for the State, and for the Legislature, which, nominally, is democratic in both branches, a similar degree of shame. He was elected by a majority of one in the Senate, and ten in the House. An unmitigated federalist and abolitionist, Mr. Fessenden commanded the entire whig and abolition votes in the Legislature, with enough of the Morrill men to give him an election.

The Boston *Atlas* (whig) says:—

The whigs of Maine appear to have been in particular good luck this year, or rather, we should say, have had the good qualities of their several candidates duly appreciated by their political opponents of all denominations—wildcats, Merrill democrats, and free soilers. In neither branch of the Legislature have they a clear majority; yet a whig Governor, a whig council, and a whig United States Senator, have been elected by majorities in each. In the House Mr. Crosby received one hundred and thirty-three out of one hundred and fifty-one votes, of which at least sixty were political opponents, inclusive both of wildcats and their antipodes. In the Senate the choice lay between him and Mr. Morrill, a democrat; yet nine democrats gave the preference to Mr. Crosby, and elected him. In the convention of the two branches four of the whig candidates for the Council received, within six, every vote cast. And finally Mr. Fessenden is elected United States Senator on the first ballot, receiving in each branch more or less support from political opponents.

The following is a list of the United States Senators from Maine, from the admission of the State into the Union, in 1820, to the present time:—

Names.	*Com. of Service*	*Termination*
John Holmes	June 15, 1820	March 3, 1821
John Chandler	June 14, 1821	" 1823
John Holmes	March, 1821	" 1827
John Chandler	March, 1823	" 1829
Albion K. Parris	March, 1827	Resigned, 1829
John Holmes	Jan. 15, 1829	March, 1833
Peleg Sprague	March, 1829	Resigned, 1835
John Ruggles	Jan. 20, 1835	March, 1835
Ether Shepley	March, 1833	Resigned, 1836
*Judah Dana	Dec. 7, 1836	March, 1837
John Ruggles	March, 1835	March, 1841
Reuel Williams	March, 1837	March, 1859
"	March, 1839	Resigned, 1843
George Evans	March, 1841	March, 1847
John Fairfield	March, 1843	March, 1845
"	March, 1845	Died Dec. 1847
†Wyman B S Moor	Jan 17, 1848	June, 1848
Hannibal Hamlin	June, 1848	March, 1851
John W. Bradbury	March, 1847	March, 1853
Hannibal Hamlin	March, 1851	March, 1857
Wm. P Fessenden	March, 1853	March, 1859

*Judah Dana appointed by the Governor, in place of Ether Shepley resigned.
†W. B. S. Moor, appointed by the Governor, in place of John Fairfield, deceased.

The names of the above Senators show that they are all of Anglo-Saxon origin, except Williams and Evans, who are descended from the Welsh, or ancient Britons. This remark may be applied generally to nearly all the names of persons who have represented the New England States, either in the Continental or Federal Congress. The exceptions to Anglo-Saxon and Welsh names are few indeed among the New Englanders of the old families.

Maine, it will be recollected, was a District, under the government of Massachusetts, although not of contiguous territory, until 15th March, 1820, when it was admitted into the Union by act of Congress of 3d March. The separation from Massachusetts was mainly effected by the efforts and influence of John Holmes, who was a member of Congress from one of the Maine districts at the time. On the organization of the State, the Legislature of Maine elected John Holmes and John Chandler as the first United States Senators. They took their seats on the meeting of Congress in November, 1820, when Holmes drew for the term ending the following March, 1821, and Chandler for the term ending March, 1823. We give the following biographical sketches of the Senators:—

JOHN HOLMES was of Massachusetts origin, having been born on Cape Cod, about the year 1773; and while quite a young man he removed to Maine, and for many years practised law at Alfred, in York county. In early life he engaged in politics, and becoming an active democratic republican, was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, where he rapidly rose to distinction by his eloquence, his playful and occasionally rough wit, his bitter attacks on the leaders of the federal party, and his great powers of debate. He was elected representative to Congress from the York district, and took his seat in the House in December, 1817. He was re-elected, and continued a member of the House until chosen Senator in 1820. In Congress, he distinguished himself, particularly by his speech in defence of General Jackson for his conduct in the Seminole war, and by his speeches and votes in favor of the admission of Missouri, without restriction of slavery, warmly co-operating with Henry Clay in his efforts in compromising that exciting question. His course in Congress on these questions subjected Holmes to severe censure both in Massachusetts and Maine, but did not materially impair his popularity with the democracy of the latter. Having exerted himself to effect a separation of Maine from Massachusetts, he was chosen a member of the convention to form a constitution for Maine, and acted as chairman of the committee to draft it. He had no difficulty in engrafting upon it such democratic features as he wished, for the people looked upon him as the leader in the movement which made Maine an independent State. He had the honor of being chosen one of the first Senators to represent the new State in Congress. Having drawn for the short term he was re-elected in 1821 for a term of six years. On the expiration of that term he was superseded by Albion K. Parris, whom he had supported for Governor in 1821, as the people's candidate, against custom house influence, headed by Gen. Dearborn. Governor Parris having resigned his seat as Senator in 1829, Mr. Holmes was chosen to supply his place for the four years remaining of the term which expired in March, 1833. He then retired to private life, at his residence in Alfred, York county, but we believe was occasionally sent to the Legislature. He was appointed by General Harrison, in 1841, United States District Attorney for Maine, and held the office at the time of his death, which took place at Portland, July 7, 1843. He was about seventy years of age, and had been a member of the bar over forty years, and ever enjoyed an elevated and enviable reputation in his profession.

While in Congress Mr. Holmes was decidedly favorable to the election of William H. Crawford to the Presidency; and with his colleague, Gen. Chandler, attended the caucus in February, 1824, which nominated Mr. Crawford as the democratic candidate. After the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency, Mr. Holmes decided to support his administration, and was sustained by a large majority of the people of Maine. He therefore opposed the election of Gen. Jackson in 1828, and in the Senate co-operated with Mr. Clay and his friends in the organized opposition to Jackson's administration. He ever afterwards acted with the whig party, and was consequently in the minority in Maine, after the democracy of the State decided for Jackson. In the Senate he voted for the re-charter of the United States Bank in 1832. He was doubtless one of the ablest among the statesmen sent to Congress from Maine.

Gen. JOHN CHANDLER was of an old Massachusetts family, which settled in the State in the early part of the seventeenth century. We are unacquainted with the early life of Gen. Chandler, but we believe he was a blacksmith by trade. He resided at Monmouth, Kennebec county, and was elected to Congress in 1805, and served four years in the House, viz.:—to 1809. He appears to have been acquainted with military affairs, for in July, 1812, he received from President Madison the appointment of Brigadier-General in the United States army. In the spring of 1813, at the head of about two thousand men, he marched for Sackett's Harbor, at a time when it was expected that thirty thousand men would be ready for the invasion of Canada by the first of May in that year. The troops under Gen. Chandler were of the regular army, well equipped, and under good discipline; consequently much was expected from them by the people. But these expectations were doomed to disappointment by an unlucky event. Chandler's brigade having crossed to Upper Canada, formed part of the army under Gen. Dearborn, at Fort George, near the head of Lake Ontario. On the 2d of June, Gen. Winder, of Baltimore, (the same who was afterwards so unfortunate in the defence of Washington City,) with his brigade, went in pursuit of the British and Indian allied forces, who took a position about forty-eight miles from Fort George. Several bodies from Chandler's and Boyd's brigades were sent to reinforce him, under Gen. Chandler, who had the command. The American troops were encamped at Stoney Creek, near Burlington Bay, and, in anticipation of an attack, slept on their arms (on the night of the fifth of June) in line of battle, formed to the best advantage the ground would admit of. The two Generals (Chandler and Winder) spent the evening together in Chandler's tent, making arrangements for the victory they anticipated the next day. After midnight Gen. Winder retired to his tent, and Gen. Chandler and his assistant adjutant-general laid down, but did not sleep. Soon after two o'clock on the morning of the 6th of June the outposts and guards were fired upon by the advance of the enemy's column. The British and Indians immediately advised the Americans of their approach by a tremendous savage yell, in which both the whites and their red brethren cordially united. At this horrid signal Gen. Chandler and his aid instantly mounted their horses, and the American line was formed and waiting for the enemy by the time they were within musket shot. The troops under General Winder were also instantly formed on the left, under the immediate eye of that General. The extreme darkness of the morning prevented the American officers from knowing at what point the enemy intended to attack them until the British advanced with charged bayonets upon their right. A well directed fire was opened upon them from nearly the whole American line. Gen. Chandler took post in the rear of the left flank of the right wing, where he issued his orders with the utmost coolness, and occupied his leisure moments in encouraging his troops to perform acts of valor. His aid carried his orders to General Winder, who with great energy encouraged his men, and the officers and troops behaved like veterans. The British troops were commanded by General Vincent. The Americans lost in killed and wounded and missing, 154, the British about 250, and both sides claimed the victory. But owing to the extreme darkness, several mistakes took place; General Chandler's horse fell under him, by which accident the General was severely injured, and fell into the hands of a body of the British troops, which he took for American. General Winder also fell into a similar mistake, and by endeavoring to see what was taking place in the centre of the line, he also was taken prisoner, as well as Major Van De Venter. The two Generals, Chandler and Winder, were immediately conducted as prisoners of war, to Montreal and Quebec, but after a time were exchanged and returned home.

There was great difference of opinion among the people respecting the conduct of these Generals; but while some were disposed to censure them, the public opinion finally settled down into a very general belief that their capture was the result of misfortune which could not have been foreseen. The democracy of Maine retained their confidence in Gen. Chandler, and bestowed on him various offices and trusts, to show their confidence in him. It is not, therefore, surprising that he was elected the colleague of John Holmes, as one of the first United States Senators from Maine in June, 1820. Chandler at that time was a State Senator, and president of the new Senate of Maine. In the Senate, General Chandler was not distinguished either in debate or on committees, except in a general tacit acquiescence in the course of his colleague, Mr. Holmes, and in whatever measure was conidered democratic, at a period when it was difficult to discover the line which divided parties in Congress or among the people. In 1823, Gen. Chandler was re-elected to the Senate for a full term of six years, which expired in March, 1829. He found his way into the minority caucus which nominated Mr. Crawford for the Presidency, in February, 1824, when the darkness that enveloped politicians was greater than that which caused the General to fall from his horse, and into the hands of the enemy at Stoney Creek, eleven years before. On the confirmation of Henry Clay as Secretary of State, under John Quincy Adams, he voted in the affirmative, as did his colleague, Holmes, Mr. Van Buren, and various other Crawford men; while Gen. Jackson, who was then a member of the Senate, and thirteen other Senators with him, voted in the negative. Both of the Maine Senators opposed some of the prominent measures of the administration of John Quincy Adams, but Gen. Chandler was more uniform in his opposition than Mr. Holmes. Finally, the two Senators took different sides in the Presidential election of 1828. Chandler supporting Gen. Jackson, and Holmes, mainly through his friendship for Henry Clay, sustaining Adams, and on the election of Jackson taking part with the opposition, and ever afterwards acting with the whig party.

On the expiration of his second term, in March, 1829, after a service of over eight years in the United States Senate, Gen. Chandler retired from that body, having been superseded by the election of Peleg Sprague by the Legislature of Maine, in his place. He received the same month the appointment from Gen. Jackson of Collector of the port of Portland, the compensation of which office was then $3,400 per annum. He continued to hold this office, we believe, until he was removed by the whig administration, in 1841. In the last year of his life he resided at Augusta, in Maine, and died in September, 1841, aged eighty-one years.

ALBION KEITH PARRIS is a descendant of Thomas Parris, who emigrated from London to Massachusetts in 1683, and is the only son of Judge Samuel Parris, of Hebron, Maine. Another early member of the family was Rev. Samuel Parris, of Danvers, Massachusetts, who was born in London, in 1653, emigrated to Massachusetts, and studied at Harvard College. He was ordained as a clergyman at Danvers, in 1689, and in 1692 the Salem witchcraft delusion commenced in his family. His daughter, about twelve years of age, and his neice, Abigail Williams, of nearly the same age, pretended to be bewitched, and accused an Indian woman, living in their family, of bewitching them. The Rev. Mr. Parris beat her, and compelled her to confess herself a witch. The husband of the Indian woman, for his own safety, turned accuser of others. The delusion spread rapidly. More than one hundred persons were apprehended, and most of them were committed to prison. Even the wife of Governor Phipps was accused. On the 16th of August, 1692, five persons were executed; in all, including subsequent trials and executions, nineteen persons were hung for witchcraft, and one man pressed to death for not pleading. There had before been executed for witchcraft a woman in Charlestown, in 1648, one in Dorchester, one in Cambridge, and one in Boston, in 1655, two or three at Springfield, and one at Hartford; a man and his wife at Boston in 1662, a woman in 1663, and another in 1688. The delusion at Salem lasted sixteen months. As the Rev. Mr. Parris had been a zealous prosecutor, his church, in 1693, brought charges against him, and, at last, although he acknowledged his error, he was dismissed, in 1696, and removed to Concord.

In the present century, witchcraft being unfashionable, the Parris family have only been distinguished for a fondness for office, and Albion K. Parris has been remarkable for his success in officeholding beyond that of any prominent man the State of Maine has produced. He graduated at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in 1806, and looking for the road to preferment and wealth, he of course chose the profession of law. It is difficult to name the time when he was first elected or appointed to office, but in 1821 we find him holding the office of Judge of one of the courts of Maine. William King, the first Governor of Maine, having resigned in 1821, in consequence of being appointed a Commissioner under the treaty with Spain, the democracy of Maine were divided as to his successor. The family of General Dearborn, who monopolized the best offices under the general government, brought forward General Wingate, the son-in-law of General Dearborn. To break up this influence of the Dearborn clique, John Holmes brought forward Judge Parris as the people's candidate for Governor. The federalists also brought forward Mr. Whitman as a candidate. The result showed the predominance of Holmes' influence in the State, Judge Parris being elected by a majority of six hundred and twenty-nine votes over both candidates. He was annually re-elected, until he was chosen United States Senator, to succeed John Holmes, for the term commencing March 4, 1827. He resigned his seat in consequence of being appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, in July, 1828, and John Holmes was chosen his successor as United States Senator, in January, 1829. Judge Parris supported the administration of Jackson, and from that President received, in 1836, the appointment of Second Comptroller of the Treasury. Consequently he resigned the office of Judge, and removed to Washington city, where he continued in the enjoyment of his office for about fifteen years, baffling every attempt to effect his removal, until he was finally dismissed under Fillmore's administration in 1851. Returning to Portland, Maine, he did not remain long in private life, but was chosen Mayor of the city of Portland, in opposition to the noted author of the Maine temperance law, Neal Dow. That office he still holds, in a very respectable old age, and a monument of what may be done by quiet perseverance in obtaining and holding office, with the consent of the democratic party, which formerly professed rotation in cardinal principle.

PELEG SPRAGUE, who succeeded John Chandler as Senator, is of an old Massachusetts family, the members of which are very numerous in New England, and their ancestors among the earliest emigrants of the seventeenth century. Peleg Sprague was a lawyer of Portland, and was twice elected a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, where he served from 1825 to 1829. He was then transferred to the United States Senate, having previously distinguished himself in the House as a supporter of Adams' administration. In the Senate he took a high rank as a debater and opponent of the administration of Jackson. He co-operated with Mr. Clay in the passage of the compromise tariff of 1833, and acted with the whigs in that body uniformly as a zealous member of the party. In September, 1834, he was the whig candidate for Governor of Maine, under favorable circumstances for success but being defeated by the democratic candidate, Mr. Dunlap, by about 2,000 majority, he considered it his duty to resign the office of United States Senator. He accordingly resigned, in November, 1834, and in his letter to the Legislature he remarked: "Peculiar circumstances gave the canvass the character of an appeal to the great primary source of power—the people. Their decision has been pronounced; and I cannot now perceive that any consideration of public duty requires me to sacrifice my feelings and wishes by continuing in office a moment longer than is necessary to give the Legislature an opportunity to elect another in my stead. The precedent cannot be dangerous. There can rarely be such a coincidence of circumstances, and never without the voluntary consent of the Senator himself to be placed directly before the whole people as a candidate for their suffrages." Mr. Sprague afterwards removed to Boston, and practiced law in that city. He was a leading member of the Whig National Convention in December, 1839, which nominated Gen. Harrison, and in 1841 was appointed Judge of the United States District Court of Massachusetts, an office which he still holds.

JOHN RUGGLES was the democratic successor to Mr. Sprague. He was a resident of Thomaston, and while in the Senate was only distinguished for a quiet support of the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren.

ETHER SHEPLEY was a lawyer of Saco, Maine, and while at Washington city, as a member of the United States Senate, he was admired as a regular "Down Easter," and a statesman of the school described by Major Jack Downing, of Portland, as peculiar to the State of Maine. He was descended from John Shepley, who emigrated from England to Salem, Mass., in 1637. Ether Shepley graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811, and, entering political life, acted with the democratic party. For several years he held the office of United States District Attorney for Maine, and after three years service as United States Senator, and supporting the administration of Jackson, he resigned, in 1836, in consequence of being appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine.

JUDAH DANA, who held the office of Senator, by appointment of the Governor, for one session, was of the family of that name in Massachusetts whose descendants are so numerous in various parts of the country. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College of the class of 1795, and commenced the practice of the law at Fryeburg. He held the office of County Attorney for Oxford for six years, was Judge of Probate for about twenty years, and of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for ten years. He was a member of the convention for forming the constitution of Maine, in 1820. He was also a member of the executive council of the State in 1834, and, finally, United States Senator, by executive appointment. In all these offices he maintained a conscious fidelity to the public, while he discharged their duties with great ability.

REUEL WILLIAMS is a lawyer of Augusta, the political metropolis of Maine, but has retired from practice. He, in common with others of the name, is descended from Welsh ancestors. He was originally attached to the old federal party, but acted with the democracy of Maine in supporting the election of General Jackson. In the United States Senate he occupied a respectable position in debate and on committees, but was not particularly distinguished above ordinary Senators. He resigned in 1843, after six years service, and was succeeded by John Fairfield. Mr. Williams was offered the office of Secretary of the Navy by President Pierce, but declined the appointment.

GEORGE EVANS, descended from Welsh ancestors, is a lawyer of Gardiner, Kennebec county, and represented that district in the House of Representatives in Congress for the twelve years from 1829 to 1841. It is well known that he has long been considered one of the leading whigs of Maine, and a man of marked ability. He was transferred to the United States Senate in 1841, and served six years in that body, where he occupied the first rank as a debater, and distinguished himself particularly in matters of finance and political economy. In 1849 he was appointed one of the commissioners on Mexican claims, and it had been expected by many that General Taylor would have called him into the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, but it was deemed expedient to give that office to Mr. Meredith of Pennsylvania.

JOHN FAIRFIELD was born at Saco, Maine, January 30, 1797. He had not the advantages of early education, yet, possessing an ardent love of knowledge, and a mind of great activity, he succeeded in attaining a distinguished consideration among his fellow citizens. On arriving at manhood he studied law, and soon after his admission to the bar he obtained a good share of practice in his native town, and was appointed reporter of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1832. He acted with the Jackson democratic party, and was elected a member of Congress in 1834, and served four years as a member of the House—viz.: from 1835 to 1839. In 1842 he was chosen Governor of Maine, and was re-elected for the next year, but continued in office only until March following, when he was elected to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate. In 1844 he was a prominent candidate before the Democratic National Convention for nomination as Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Polk, and received one hundred and seven votes on the first ballot. It was advised by Robert J. Walker, and then deemed expedient to give the nomination to a Pennsylvania candidate, in consequence of which George M. Dallas was nominated. Mr. Fairfield was re-elected Senator for another term; but was suddenly taken off, in the forty-ninth year of his age, while he was in the discharge of his official duties, at Washington city, Dec. 24, 1847. He was distinguished for strong sense, sound judgment, and practical views on all subjects to which he had given his attention. He was of an old Massachusetts family which were among the first emigrants to that colony from England.

WYMAN B. S. MOOR, who succeeded Mr. Fairfield, by executive appointment, is a democratic lawyer of Waterville, Maine, and for some years was Attorney General of the State.

JOHN W. BRADBURY is a lawyer of Augusta, and while a member of the Senate took an active part on the democratic side in debate. He is about forty-five years of age, of good personal appearance, and fair abilities.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN is a lawyer of Hampden, and and was born at Paris, Oxford county, Maine, in August, 1809. After working a short time as a printer, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He had an extensive practice in his profession at Hampden, and entering public life as a democrat, he was for six years a member of the Legislature, and for three years Speaker of the House. He was elected to Congress in 1842, and again in 1844. In 1848 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, to fill a vacancy, and in 1850 he was re-elected for a full term of six years, which will expire in 1857.

WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN is a lawyer of Portland, and descended from ancestors who emigrated from Kent, England, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. One of the family, Thomas Green Fessenden, was distinguished as a literary man and political writer. He was a violent federalist, and author of the satirical poems entitled "Terrible Tractoration," and "Democracy Unveiled." He was editor of the *New England Farmer*. The new Senator is of an old federal family, and, as is known, is attached to the whig party, with free soil propensities. He was chosen by the whigs to Congress from the Portland district, in 1840, and served one term in the House of Representatives.

The State of Maine has always been governed by cliques of lawyers in both political parties at Portland and Augusta. To obtain political preferment it has been necessary to make terms with these cliques, who engross the offices, and generally bestow them on lawyers.

Maine was democratic during the war of 1812 to 1815, although Massachusetts was federal. The vote of Maine for Governor was as follows:—In 1813, democrats, 14,805; federal, 13,738. In 1814, democrats, 16,381; federal, 13,726.

The Celestials in New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 1854.

DEAR SIR—Allow me to drop you a few lines in answer to the letter of Mr. William Seabach, which was acknowledged in your journal of yesterday. I trust that, in justice to myself and my unfortunate company, you will do so, to prevent further mistake and misunderstanding in regard to my being imposing and very ungrateful to the highly and respectable gentlemen composing the committee for the relief of the unfortunate Tung Hook Tong Company. This may have been induced by my naming the committee in the paper, caused solely by a disposition on my part, and also on the part of my poor company; and let not the feeling of the public of New York, and the public of the neighboring cities throughout the Union, think bad of them. I once more respectfully solicit the privilege of stating in your valuable journal the facts:—

1. As to the statement which appeared in your columns on Monday last, I have never said anything wrong about the committee, and make no gross imputation on the subject toward the committee. Was is so wicked and so ungrateful to their benefactors? I am sure the Chinese are not so to the people who proffered assistance to them. I only ask the public—those who contributed money to these poor and helpless creatures—to please see to that, because the Chinese have never received any of the money at all, and do not know where it went to, nor how much it is.

But before this it was published in the NEW YORK HERALD and some other journals, acknowledging that the money went half for the board and lodging, and half for their passage; but it is never said that the first thousand dollars went for the liquidation of their debt to the Shakspeare.

2. Had any of these poor people ever gone to China to their nativity yet?

No. I think not. I think they are all up at Ward's Island, and now under the charge of the Commissioners of Emigration.

3. Did Mr. G. G. Dennis, of Boston, fulfil his offer to these poor helpless people, which he published in the journals before the public, wherein it is stated by that individual above named, provided the Commissioners of Emigration furnish them provisions for the voyage, he would send them home?

Capt. Crabtree, the Vice President of the honorable Board, agree to do so on behalf of the Commissioners.

4. But where is Mr. Dennis; is he still alive in Boston? Mr. Dennis, when are you going to take the Chinese away, as you agreed to do before the public and the Commissioners of Emigration?

5. Mr. Dennis, have you received any money from the Secretary, Mr. Seabach? He told me that he had given you a large sum of money from the funds to take the company.

6. I have received eighty four dollars from the hands of Mr. Seabach for the tumblers of the company, which he agreed to give the above named party, because he took the company travelling through the country, viz.: to Baltimore, Washington City, Georgetown and Alexandria, and tried to make himself rich, but the money given to me for the party was not from the benefit funds at all.

A large sum of money had been made at those places, but he was robbed.

7. Mr. Seabach ought not to complain any more about what the Chinese owed to the Shakspeare Hotel, viz.: $450 50. I think he received all that he ought to have. He did not treat those people well at all, and did not give them what they wanted at their meal times, and also made those poor creatures lay on the floor, and sometimes give them no victuals at all. If he wanted the Chinese to pay him fully, he should have treated them sufficiently well at first.

One might have thought that the Tong-Hook-Tong people were very ungrateful to their benefactors, but nobody knows how much these people suffer. God only knows how they all are situated, and how much hardship they had to endure in this place. I leave this to the public, and let them judge all the things. This is a simple and plain statement of me about the facts, and further I say not.

We, the undersigned, proprietor and interpreter of the Tong Hook-Tong Company, beg leave to return their thanks, in the name of the company, to all the noble and highly respectable Committee of the Chinese Charity Funds in 1853, and also thank the honorable press for inserting all the advertisements free of charge. Believe us to be your very humble, most respectful and obedient servants,

LIKOON, Proprietor.
LEONG AGHUE, Interpreter.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, Feb. 17, 1854.

Larceny at Sea.

EXAMINATION BEFORE COMMISSIONER BRIDGHAM.

FEB. 16.—*United States vs. John Lang*—John Brown examined—Was second mate on board of the William Rathborne from Liverpool; Lang was a seaman; left Liverpool on the 27th or 28th of December. My chest, &c., was sent on board to me when we were in the river; I took my chest into the cabin and left my bag on the water casks while I went forward; I did not look after the bag until night, and then it was gone; we hauled up the anchor and stood out to sea about 10 A.M.; I went into the forecastle, and Lang was one of the first to open his chest when I looked for my clothes; they were not there; next evening he told me that another man had stolen them; I went to that other man, who told me that it was Lang who had stolen them; the ship had been four weeks at sea when Lang declared that he had lost all his things; a search was then made, when it was discovered that he had not lost them, but that he had given packages to different passengers; the latter delivered them over to him, and among them a Guernsey frock and a couple of colored shirts were found; a passenger afterwards reported that his chest had been broken open, and that he had lost 225 francs, a pair of pants, a shirt, and a watch; next morning I saw Lang drop the watch by the capstan; the owner picked it up, and said it belonged to him; when the passengers brought the bundles up Lang wanted to know if any of them were mine; I said yes; he persisted in saying that they belonged to him.

On this evidence Larg was committed.

A fire occurred at Martinsville, Morgan county, Ind., on the 5th inst. Six houses were destroyed. The loss is about $8,000, but partly insured. The buildings were occupied by Parks & Egbert, and A. Ross, merchants; A. Wiggenton saddler; M. Coleman, tailor; H. Finley, confectioner; Drs. Blackstone and Hoyt, and W. R. Harrison, lawyer. The buildings, with the exception of one, were worthless.

Religious Intelligence.

Rev. George H. Bethune, of Brooklyn, will deliver the twelfth discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, Fifth avenue, this evening.

Rev. E. H. Chapin will deliver a lecture this evening on "The Children of the Poor," at the close of which a collection will be taken up in aid of the Children's Aid Society.

Bishop Wainwright will hold a confirmation in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, in Ludlow street, near Grand, this evening, at a quarter before six o'clock.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PROVISIONAL BISHOP.

To-day, forenoon, at St. Peter's Church, N. T.; afternoon, at the Church of St. George the Martyr; evening, at the Church of the Holy Martyrs.

ORDINATION.

Mr. Henry Blodget, an accepted missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., and Mr. Alfred L. Skinner, as Evangelist, both of Bucksport, Me., were ordained on the 25th ult.

INSTALLATIONS.

The Rev. Eliphalet Bosworth, of the Presbytery of Baltimore, was received by the Presbytery of Passaic on Tuesday, the 14th instant, and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Lyons' Farms, New Jersey.

The installation of Rev. Charles S. Porter as pastor of the Phillips Church, South Boston, will take place on Wednesday evening next. It is expected that Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, will deliver the sermon.

INVITATIONS.

Rev. Myron M. Dean has accepted the invitation of the Baptist Church and Society in Warren, R. I., to become their pastor, and will enter upon his labors next month.

Rev. Charles S. Porter, late pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, at Plymouth, Mass., has received and accepted a call from the Phillps (Orthodox) Church, South Boston, to become their pastor. The installation will take place in a few weeks.

The Hawes Place Congregational Society at City Point, South Boston, have unanimously invited Rev. Thomas Dawes, late of Fairhaven, to become their pastor.

Rev. Calvin Clarke, late agent of the American Home Missionary Society for Michigan, has received and accepted a call to become pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hillsdale, Hillsdale county, Mich.

RESIGNED.

Rev. Charles B. Keyes having resigned the pastoral care of the Baptist church in Northeast, Dutchess county, N. Y., the pulpit of said church is vacant.

DEATHS IN THE MINISTRY.

Died, in Euclid, Ohio, Jan 26, Rev. Jonathan Bigelow, aged nearly sixty-one years. Rev. Mr. Bigelow was born in Boyleston, Mass., April 4, 1793. He was the oldest of eight brothers, two of whom are now in the ministry.

Rev. Roswell Brooks died at Lawrenceville, Pa., on the 1st instant, aged forty-eight years.

NEW CHURCHES.

The Baptists at Fredericksburg, Va., under the pastoral care of the Rev. Wm. Broaddus, are about erecting a new and beautiful church edifice, which will cost $12,000. Over $9,000 of the money is now subscribed.

St. John's Church, on the corner of Seventh and Plum streets, Cincinatti, was consecrated to the service of Almighty God by the Bishop of the diocess, according to the usages and rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the 9th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Episcopal Church in Johnstown has added one hundred dollars to the salary of their pastor, Rev. Mr. Clover, and made him a donation amounting to two hundred dollars. During the few months Mr. Clover has been in charge of this church the congregation has doubled.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, embracing the western shore of Maryland, the District of Columbia, and parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, will assemble in the city of Baltimore on the 1st day of March.

The Rev. N. B. Baldwin has removed to his new field of labor in Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter has again requested the State street Church, of Portland, to release him from his pastoral relations to it. This is the second request which he has preferred within the past four weeks. Both have been based upon what he declares to be his obligations to a church in New York, as well as an earnest wish on his own part. The church, however, again voted (some dissenting) not to release him.

Police Intelligence.

MORE ALLEGED FRAUDS UPON CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.

A complaint was yesterday preferred before Justice Bogart, at the lower police court, Tombs, by several California passengers, who alleged that they had been imposed upon by the purchase of passage tickets for California, of a firm called Wm. M Young & Co., No. 8 Broadway, corner of Beaver street. On the complaint the magistrate deputed officers Smith, Sweeney, and others, with a warrant for the arrest of Young and as many of the copartnership as could be recognized by the complainants.

In a short time thereafter the officers made a descent on the premises, and there found Richard G. Wentworth, Seth S. Austin, Charles Cable, and James D. Hamilton, whom the officers took into custody. Young was not present, and, of course, was not arrested. The prisoners were conveyed before the magistrate, who detained them in custody to await a further examination.

It is said that a number of frauds have been perpetrated, and the sellers of the spurious tickets have realized some seven or eight thousand dollars. The whole matter will be further investigated by the magistrate.

Furiously Driving Over a Man in Broadway.—Yesterday morning a respectable looking elderly gentleman, named George B. Fellows, of Brooklyn, was crossing Broadway, near Wall street, about half past ten o'clock, when stage No. 205, of Murphy & Smith's line, driven by some reckless man, ran against him. The pole of the stage struck Mr. Fellows on the forehead, knocked him down between the horses, and the stage passed over him. The wheels, however, did not pass over his body; but in the fall he was struck by the hoofs of the horses, inflicting a very severe contusion on the back of the head. The driver of the stage never stopped, but drove off in a hurried manner. The old gentleman was taken to a drug store, and a physician dressed his wounds. The injured man was afterwards accompanied by a friend to the Police Court, where he made the necessary affidavit, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the driver.

A Violent Assault upon a Constable by a Woman.—Constable Laffen, on Friday, was attempting to put into force the process of a dispossessing warrant on the premises of Mrs. Cordelia Foster. The lady demurred to the intrusion of the constable, and by the way of ejecting the officer she emptied the contents of a jug she found in the bedroom upon the constable's head, a reception that he did not anticipate. The constable made a complaint before Justice Wood for the assault, and the magistrate issued a warrant for her arrest. Officer McVeagh took the lady into custody, and the magistrate required her to give bail on the charge.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH CAUSED BY BURNS RECEIVED AT THE FIRE IN AVENUE B.—Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest at No. 2 avenue B, on the body of Catharine Bohm, a child four years and six months old, whose death was caused by burns on her face and body, caused by the house taking fire.

Catharine Bohm, sworn, said—I am the mother of deceased; we resided at No. 1 avenue B; at about 4 o'clock on Friday morning we were alarmed by our room being on fire, as the bed on which we lay was burning; my husband awoke first and woke me; we immediately sprang out of the bed; I took my smallest child, only three weeks old, and ran out of the room, without having time to dress myself or child; my husband then brought out to me my second child, a boy, and then returned back for my little Catharine, and when he brought her out I saw she was already severely burned on her arms and face; Mr. Backus kindly took us to his room, No. 2 avenue B, where we have been ever since; two physicians attended the deceased, but she continued to grow weaker and weaker until she died, the next morning; I do not know how the fire originated; the premises are old and built of wood, causing the flames to spread quickly; my husband was severely burned in saving his children, and is now sick in bed at a house in Houston street; we were compelled to leave the house so fast that we could not even save anything. The jury rendered the following verdict:—"That death was caused by severe burns, accidentally received at the fire at No. 1 avenue B on the 17th day of February, 1854."

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest at the Second ward police station house, on the body of an unknown man, found by policeman Gaffney in the river, foot of Burling slip, at about ten o'clock on Friday evening. The body was conveyed to the station house. The deceased is described to be about 65 years of age, grey hair, and in height about 5 feet eight or nine inches, stout built, wearing a black cloth dress coat, grey satinet pants, two vests, one black silk and the other a plaid; blue striped undershirt, boots and grey socks. No article was found on his person by which the Coroner could ascertain his name.

Policeman Gaffeney sworn, said—I was in South street about ten o'clock last night, near Burling slip, when I heard some person calling for assistance; I went to the edge of the dock, and there I saw the deceased in the water and another man extending a pole towards him; seeing that we could not reach him with the pole, I went to the Fulton ferry and procured a float, with a rope attached, and threw it to him; he took the rope in his hand, but soon after dropped it; I then got a ladder, but that proved too short, and a man went down the ladder, caught hold of deceased by the collar of his coat, and endeavored to hold him, until he was so fatigued that he loosed his hold; I then went for a boatman to come around the slip with his boat; I again returned, took off my clothing and went into the water up to my neck to aid the deceased we then succeeded in getting him on the dock; he was yet alive, but could not speak; I left him in charge of two officers and went and changed my clothes; upon making inquiry I could not find any one who knew deceased, but from the conversation I held with him while in the water I should think he was intoxicated; the deceased was taken to 89 South street, where he died, and subsequently taken to the station house. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

A most horrible and bloody affray occurred at Camden, the county seat of Benton county, Tenn., on the 27th ult. Two brothers by the name of Anderson were in a drunken frolic, and while in this condition fell out with each other, which led to blows. From this they rushed upon each other with dirks and knives, cutting each other almost in pieces before they were separated. The older brother has since died,