One Week Later from Utah Territory.

FAMINE APPROACHING THE MORMONS—THEIR FEARS BEGINNING TO BE APPARENT—GRASSHOPPERS, CRICKETS AND LOCUSTS DESTROYING THEIR GRAIN—BRIGHAM YOUNG ADMITS HE HAS NINETY WIVES, &c., &c.

We have received the Salt Lake City *Deseret News* of the 6th June, which is one week later than previously received.

In speaking of the ravages of insects upon the crops, the *News* says:—

In places the crickets are now coming to the aid of the grasshoppers, and being much the largest, require more at a meal, which has a tendency to discourage further efforts; but the people are carefully watching the movements of the depredators, destroying them, laying new plans for their destruction, and taking advantage of such localities as they have vacated. What the result will be is yet unknown, for both classes of these devouring insects are still constantly hatching out. In places the grasshoppers increase in destructiveness as they increase in size, and, besides their allies the crickets, the locusts are reported as hatching out quite numerously at the eastern base of the west mountains. Should the three classes of kindred devourers league against the present efforts of re-sowing and re-planting fields and gardens, and destroying them, the crops will not only be very late, but will stand a slim chance of coming to maturity.

In addition to this, within a few days Tintick's band of Utes are becoming very saucy and troublesome at Provo, turning their horses into the fields to eat up what little the insects had not destroyed, and endeavored to drive off and shoot cattle.

Wheat and flour are becoming rather scarce, though a few are still selling at $6 a hundred, in small quantities to accommodate the brethren.

But in the midst of all, every saint is aware that perseverance, faith, and obedience, pertain to his calling, and the issues are in the hands of the Almighty, who guideth all things for the welfare of Israel. Therefore it is presumed that all will follow the practice and counsel of President Brigham Young, and continue to replant and resow, (though but few have seed; and very many are already out of breadstuffs) and watch and improve every means and opportunity for raising and securing all the sustenance for man and beast that they possibly can.

Owing to the destruction of crops, many are wishing to procure Spanish corn and buckwheat for the purpose of replanting and resowing, as they require but a short time for ripening. Those who have such grain would do well to preserve it for seed, and inform too public where it can be had, for there is much inquiry after it. Spanish corn will ripen when planted as late as the 4th of July.

The Hon. John M. Bernhisel, late delegate to Congress from Utah, arrived on the 5th June at Salt Lake City, in good health and spirits, and highly gratified with the privilege of again greeting his family and friends, and enjoying the rest and quiet of his peaceful mountain home.

The crops in San Bernardino, which is about eight hundred miles from Salt Lake, are represented as presenting a better prospect, and on this hangs the hope of the Salt Lake settlement. The *News* says:—

The past and continued wide spread devastation of our crops renders the prospect for breadstuff in Utah very uncertain. In the meantime, we understand that the crops are very promising at San Bernardino, and their market rather tight. Under these circumstances, the brethren and other settlers in that place will doubtless find it to their pecuniary interest, aside from philanthropic principles, to raise and carefully secure all the wheat they possibly can.

Eight hundred miles is some distance to haul wheat, but we know of no nearer place than San Bernadino from which to procure it, in order to help out the great deficiency now in prospect; hence it is expected that the farmers at that branch, will double their care and diligence, and reap the reward thereof both in their feelings and pockets.

President Brigham Young delivered an address to the Society in the Tabernacle on the 27th of May, the next day after his return from a trip in the country, with which he was highly delighted. We give below a few extracts from his speech, from which it will be seen that Brigham admits that he has ninety wives in his harem, which is at least fifty more than he ever received credit for in the States. He had not yet taken the census of his children, but we think they might safely be put down at between three and four hundred. The following are the extracts from his address:—

The distance from here to the iron works in Iron county is about 290 miles. This should not deter us from bringing iron from there though it could be quicker come at if iron works were established at San Pete, which is not much over 100 miles from here. I have this to say, if any of the brethren feel disposed (and as the grasshoppers have taken their crops, and they have not much to do,) to go there, I think it would be a good course to pursue. There is plenty of grain there; I could have bought wheat, I do not know but thousands of bushels, at a dollar per bushel; but as sure as you send men there it will be raised to three dollars; that is incorrect policy, and, as Jesus said, the children of the world are wiser than the children of light. I have asked these people not to sell their grain, but preserve it to a day of need; but sell it they would. I have then said, "Will you sell it for a dollar and a quarter per bushel, and let that be the standing price?" "No, we will have two dollars per bushel for it." I then said, "Well brethren, will you keep it at two dollars, and not sell it to the Gentiles cheaper than that?" "No, I will not, but I will have no more than a dollar and a quarter of a Gentile." This is a great mistake in the dealings of the people one with another. I will bring my remarks to a close on this subject. I have had a very pleasant ride through the southern settlements, and in a much shorter time than usual. This was due to the good weather and the improvements in the roads. We had very pleasant weather and a very good time. We started from Parowan, which is two hundred and fifty-one miles from here, on the morning of the 22d, travelled thirty-seven miles and turned out our animals. They, however, would not graze, but went to playing, and the brethren said, let us drive further next day. We drove fifty miles next day, and on the day following sixty; yesterday I took supper in Springville and took breakfast to-day in Great Salt Lake City, distant sixty miles from Springville. We camped out as much as possible, which was good for our health. If the people should conclude to take short excursions with their families, except the smallest children, it would be much to their comfort, and would cheer them up, and I really have some idea of adopting the plan. Though you know what they say about me in the East; should I take my ninety wives, and their children, with carriages and wagons enough to convey them, it would make such a vacuum here, and so many others would wish to go, that there would be no Salt Lake City. I think I will take a few of them, but I dare not take the whole, for if I did they would then know how many wives I have got, and that would not do. I have visited the different settlements many times, and have invited everybody to go. I now give a standing invitation again; I wish everybody to go that can go without interfering with their business at home. I invite everybody. I am soon going north to explore in the mountains, and I invite you to go. Take your wives, but not your babies, unless you take a cradle along to keep them quiet. The outdoor air is what the people need for health; it is good for them to camp out. Close houses are injurious to the health; if our houses were every one of them leveled to the ground, and we were obliged to live in our wagons and tents, the people would be healthier, from year to year, than they are now. Good houses are comfortable and very convenient, and please our feelings, and are tolerably healthful when properly ventilated. Let us do as brother Kimball recommends, that is, if we cannot raise grain, raise houses, and build the best houses we can think of. If you are going to do a good deed, do as good a one as you can think of. If you wish to build a house, build as good a one as you can imagine. Some men have not faith to do this. As to means, they have it in their own arm, in their bones and sinews. A great many think and say that they cannot do it; you know cannot never did accomplish much in this world. I never require five dollars to begin to build a house worth five thousand. I do not know that I ever had that much to begin to build with, and I have built a great many houses, both for myself and for others. I have never built two houses alike, and I do not expect to in time or eternity, but I mean to improve every time I begin. Build the best houses you can imagine; and above all things else let this people be faithful to their God, and their religion, keep their vows and covenants, and walk humbly before him, that we may receive the blessings we anticipate, which may God grant, for Christ's sake: Amen.

RETURNING CALIFORNIANS.

A pack party of from eight to twelve persons, arrived from California on the 4th inst., on their way to the States. They came by the northern route, crossed the mountains the latter part of April, and had much cool, snowy and rainy weather until within four days travel of this place. They report fifty more returning emigrants between here and Ogden, and that from 600 to 1,000 will return home by the overland route this season, and a very large number by way of the Isthmus. Hard times in California is said to be the reason for this reflux movement. Rather singular, is it not? that hard times should be able to show his grim visage in the land of gold. If that grim character, and war, and pestilence, and plague, and famine, and a few other of that dread and wasting brotherhood spread their devastations a little more upon the broadcast principle, as they will ere long, it would certainly be better policy for the wicked to mend their ways, rather than try to escape the vengeance of an offended God by running hither and thither, still hugging wickedness in and to their bosoms.

MARRIED.

In Salt Lake City, June 3, by the Presiding Bishop, Edward Hunter, Mr. John Martin and Miss Sarah Ann Sergeant, late from England.

In Salt Lake City, June 4, by Elder Wm. D. Pratt, Mr. Andrew J. Workman and Miss Rebecca Dack.

American Mass Meeting at Cincinnati—The Nomination of S. P. Chase Repudiated.

Thursday evening, the 19th inst., says the Cincinnati *Times*, witnessed the greatest gathering of people that has taken place in that city for years. At an early hour, pursuant to a call, the citizens began to flock from all parts of the city toward the Fifth street market space. Rockets and other fireworks were set off at intervals until about 8 o'clock, when the vast concourse (variously estimated at from ten to twelve thousand) was called to order by E. P. Norton, Esq., who nominated Wm. A. Adams as president of the meeting.

Mr. Adams, on taking the chair, stated in a very few words the object of the meeting. It was, he said, to determine whether the citizens of this city were willing to abide by the action of the Columbus convention of July 13. It was an important question.

A Voice—It is that—we can't go Chase.

The meeting then proceeded to the selection of other officers.

They presented the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, The Democratic State Convention of the 8th of January last, and the recent Convention in Columbus, have failed to avow or recognize principles which we believe vital to the welfare of the republic and our State, therefore,

Resolved, That we continue to maintain as paramount in importance, and never to be ignored, the well known principles of the American party, among which is devotion to the Union and unceasing hostility to its enemies, be they the nullifiers of the South or the abolitionists of the North.

A Voice—We don't play second fiddle to any party.

Resolved, That while we consider the repeal of the Missouri compromise as a wanton violation of a sacred and time honored compact, and are not from resentment or any other impulse to be seduced or driven into the support of fanatical men or measures:

Resolved, That we recognize in the very first resolution of the convention of the 13th inst a subtile and insidious aim at the integrity of the national government, and the initiative of legislation which will place the State of Ohio in antagonism to the Union.

Resolved, That the avowal made in a resolution of the Convention of the 13th inst., to labor assiduously not to secure the repeal of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, but to render it void and inoperative, proclaims a mode of opposition to the laws of the land that can be sanctioned only by fanatics or outlaws.

Resolved, That in the proceedings and resolutions of the convention of the 13th inst., and especially in the nomination of the Hon. S. P. Chase for Governor, and the resolution to appoint a committee to concert measures with reference to the Presidency, we discover a design to more effectually organize an aggressive, sectional party, with which it would be derelict in us as American citizens to act or officiate.

Resolved, That the wants of our people imperiously require an efficient banking system, and a radical change in the taxation laws of the State, and to secure these reforms will be one great object of our political action.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of the American party in Ohio opposed to the candidates for Governors now in nomination, to meet in mass convention on the 9th day of August.

A call was made for Judge Johnson, who took the stand and addressed the meeting at length. He was followed by Col. Chambers, who offered a series of resolutions as a substitute, putting in nomination Hon. Scott Harrison for Governor. These resolutions were laid on the table. The meeting was then addressed by Dr. R. S. Newton and E. P. Norton, Esq., after which the resolutions offered by the committee were adopted with scarcely a dissenting vote. The multitude then, at half-past ten o'clock, dispersed in the best order.

INQUEST ON THE SIX BODIES BURNED IN ERIE COUNTY.—An inquest was held, in the town of Brant, upon the remains of James Thompson and five members of his family, who perished in the destruction of his house by fire on the morning of the 15th inst., at one or two o'clock. Mr. Thompson aged 56 years, one daughter 13, another 10; also Mrs. Carr, a daughter, aged 28, and her two children—one 4 and the other 2 years of age. The examination before the Coroner's jury commenced on the 15th inst., and concluded on the 18th. The verdict of the jury—"Origin of the fire unknown." The wife of Mr. Thompson and three sons, succeeded in getting out of the house after the alarm of fire was given. Mr. Thompson came out with them, but returned to rescue the remaining part of the family, and perished. A large collection of people from the neighborhood and surrounding country attended the examination on the first day; gloom was depicted upon every countenance, and a very deep sympathy manifested for Mrs. Thompson and surviving children. It was the prevailing opinion that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and strong suspicion rested upon a certain individual, who, as has been ascertained, was 60 miles from the fire at the time. The origin of the fire still remains a mystery; there was no fire, according to testimony, about the premises after five o'clock the evening previous, and then hardly enough to boil a teakettle, and no light of any description burning in the house during the evening—a part of the family were at a neighbor's during the evening, they returned about eleven o'clock, and retired without a light. But fire acts strangely sometimes, and perhaps, we should, under all the circumstances, conclude the fire was accidental.—*Buffalo Advertiser, July 23.*

ALLEGED CRUEL PUNISHMENT BY A SCHOOLMISTRESS—The usually quiet city of Newburyport was the scene of some excitement yesterday, in consequence of the alleged cruel punishment, at one of schools of that city, of Catharine Badger, by Miss Harriet T. De Ford, her teacher. The child, for speaking out in school, was called forward and punished with a ruler, the blows being received upon the wrists. It was afterwards found that in consequence of these blows one of her hands has become powerless, and though several eminent physicians have been called, no relief has yet been obtained. The affair was laid before the school committee, who refused to accept the resignation of Miss De Ford, but dismissed her. She was taken before the Police Court yesterday, and held in $500 for examination hereafter. A similar case occurred here a few days since. A boy named George H. Plumer, son of Richard Plumer, was beaten, as is alleged, unjustifiably. The teacher, named Catharine Shaw, was, however, sustained by the school committee. She is under bonds to appear for trial hereafter. A public meeting to consider the subject of schools and school discipline, is to be held there this evening.—*Boston Traveller, July 24.*

Theatres and Exhibitions.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss Louisa Pyne not having recovered sufficiently as yet from the hoarseness with which her voice is affected, will not be able to sing this evening. Mr Burton will, therefore, treat the frequenters of Niblo's with some of his best acting, which will be displayed in the three excellent pieces of the "Wandering Minstrel," "John Jones" and "Deeds of Dreadful Note." In the first mentioned piece, the lamentable history and cruel death of "Villikins and his Dinah" will be sung by Mr. Burton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The farewell benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams comes off to night. Four pieces will be performed, the first of which will be the original legendary drama, called "The Fairy Circle." The other pieces are "The Irish Tutor," "In and Out of Place," and the "Irish Thrush."

BOWERY THEATRE.—An attractive bill is presented for the amusements at the above place this evening, which has been set apart for the benefit of Mr. W. Hamblin. "Venice Preserved," "Used Up," the national drama of "Our Country's Slaves," and the first act of "Robert Macaire," will be performed. Mr. Hamblin takes the part of Sir Charles Celestream, in the second piece, and Mr. John Henry that of Pierre, in the first piece.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—"The Wandering Minstrel" is the great feature of to night. A good selection of songs, duets, and instrumental solos, are also to be given.

The following is a list of the company which will give the classic French drama at the Metropolitan theatre in this city, on the first of September, next:—Mlles. Rachel Sarah, of the Comedie Francaise; Lia of the Porte Saint Martin; Dinah, of the Gaité; Durey; Brillard, of the Odéon. Mme. Latouche. MM. Bendouze, of the Théâtre Francaise; Cheri, aine, do.; Leon Beauvallet, of the Odéon. Latouche, of the St. Petersbourg; Cheri, jeune; Belvaut Dieudonné; Pelletier; Lamaître; Raphael Félix, directeur; Félix, père, administrateur. Sarah, Lia and Dinah are Mlle. Rachel's sisters.

The Boon children arrived in town yesterday, after an extended and successful Southern tour. The papers speak very highly of them, and Miss Lizzie Gordon Foon has had "sonnets to her eyebrows" written by the Southern poets. They are off for the "beach at Rockaway," where, we presume, they will give the sojourners a taste of their quality.

Late news from California does not indicate much activity in things theatrical. The Legislature lately passed an act prohibiting "noisy and barbarious amusements" on the Sabbath, and the City Marshal has made complaints for violation of it against Messrs. Trench and Baker, of the Metropolitan theatre; McGuire, Horn, and Smith, of the San Francisco Hall, and Dunlap and Bowling, of the American theatre. No decision yet. Mr Rikley and M. Devani had been giving athletic exhibitions at the Metropolitan. One of the papers says:—"Monsieur Devani, the famous India Rubber Man, gave a private performance of his abilities at the Metropolitan theatre, to a large number of the medical fraternity, who measured his chest, when contracted and expanded—the size of his waist and abdomen—sounded his chest and head, and did a variety of other little matters too numerous to mention. The doctors, on this occasion, agreed that the feats performed by Monsieur Devani were done without collusion with any other parties, and entirely by Mons. D.'s own capabilities. We do not know whether the public will credit it or not, but a complimentary benefit to Monsieur Devani is seriously talked of, for his kindness in thus exhibiting himself to those who make anatomy their profession."

Kansas Legislature.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Legislature meets twice a day, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., in the school rooms of the Methodist Shawnee Mission.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SHAWNEE MISSION, K. T., July 16, 1855.

At its morning session to-day nearly all the members were present. On motion, Mr. Pate, of the Frontier *News*, was admitted to a seat as reporter of that paper.

Another motion was adopted, authorizing the Secretary to furnish stamped envelopes for the use of members, and requiring him to pay the postage on all pamphlets or official documents posted by members of the House. The House then adjourned.

The first motion made at the evening session was one introduced by Mr. ANDERSON, and unanimously adopted, granting your obedient servant a seat in the House as reporter of the St. Louis *Democrat*.

The following bill was sent in from the Council, and read twice:—

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, that from and after the passage of this act, the Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Kansas be, and he is hereby authorized to confine any person or persons convicted of or charged with a criminal offence against the laws of the United States within the Territory aforesaid, in any jail in the State of Missouri.

Mr. ANDERSON objected to this bill being read a third time before reference to a committee. He pointed out several omissions which rendered it inoperative. The bill was referred to a special committee of three.

Mr. MARSHALL rose and gave notice of his intention, at some future day, to introduce three bills:—

1. Declaring Big Blue River, in Kansas Territory, a public highway, and prohibiting all obstructions by dams or bridges.

2. Requiring citizens emigrating from Massachusetts, or other Northern States which have annulled or may nullify the laws of the United States, on entering Kansas, to take an oath of allegiance to support the constitution and laws of the United States, and the laws of this Territory.

3. Authorizing the collection of a poll tax on all residents in the Territory.

There is no doubt that the bill requiring the New England emigrants to take the oath of allegiance will pass, nem con., as soon as it is introduced.

A resolution was introduced authorizing the Secretary of the Territory to subscribe for newspapers for the use of members of the House, providing that he does not exceed the sum of $——. Laid over till to morrow.

Dr. FIBBS introduced the following resolution of instruction to the power behind the Legislature. We hope it will be attended to:—

Resolved, &c., That any reporter of any newspaper who has been granted the privilege of reporting the proceedings of this House shall confine himself strictly to a report of our proceedings in business only, and shall not be allowed to traduce and vilify its members (as has been done by some newspaper reporters heretofore), and such reporter thus offending shall be immediately thereupon expelled the lobby.

Mr. WILKINSON opposed the resolution. He did not care, he said, how much his action in this body was criticised; he would rather be abused than not, provided that such remarks did not degenerate into personalities. He offered as an amendment:—

Resolved, &c., That any reporter of any newspaper who has been or may be granted the privilege of reporting the proceedings of this House, shall not be allowed to traduce and vilify its members; and such reporter thus offending shall be immediately thereupon expelled.

A great deal of unimportant discussion ensued, pro and con.

Mr. STRINGFELLOW said he did not see the necessity for either the substitute or the original resolution. It was competent for the Legislature to turn any reporter or other person out who misrepresented its proceedings or villified its members. More than that, he thought that most of the members of this House were perfectly able to take care of themselves. He concluded by expressing his hope that the matter would be allowed to take its natural course.

Mr. MCMEEKIN moved that if any reporter should villify any member of the House, the member villified be authorized and expected to thrash him. (Laughter.) Mr. Speaker decided it out of order.

A vote was taken; substitute lost; original resolution laid over.

There was a rich debate on the propriety of appointing a chaplain. The motion to appoint one prevailed. Rev. John Thompson Peery, of the Methodist Church South, was unanimously elected *viva voce*.

Mr. J. BLAIR gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill establishing territorial roads from the west bank of the Missouri river, opposite St. Joseph, to Marysville, K. T.; from Doniphan, on the Missouri river, to Iowa Point—both to Kansas; from west bank of Missouri river, opposite St. Joseph, to Fort Riley, K. T.

Mr. MATTHIAS obtained leave to introduce a bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and games of chance within one mile of the Shawnee Manual Labor School, in the Territory of Kansas.

JULY 17, 1855.

The House met this morning at the usual hour. The chaplain prayed. The journals were read.

The SPEAKER then announced that he had appointed the committees on the Judiciary, Finance, Education, Militia, Seat of Government, Elections, Accounts, Engrossed Bills, Public Printing, Federal Relations, Public Buildings, Roads and Highways, and Agriculture.

A report from a select committee distributing the consideration of the various subjects referred to in the Governor's Message to different committees, was read and approved.

The bill to provide for the safe keeping of persons offending against the laws of the United States, in the prisons of Missouri, was read twice, slightly amended and referred. There was a debate on this subject, but it possessed no public interest.

The Secretary was ordered to furnish 1,000 stamp envelopes for the use of members and clerks.

The Secretary of the Treasury was ordered to furnish newspapers for the use of members to the value of $5 for each representative.

A committee of three was appointed to wait on the Governor and "request of him such books and documents as are in his possession and assigned for the use of this House."

A bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and games of chance within one mile of the Shawnee Manual Labor School, was read thrice and passed. The Judge of the Second District Court has power, if this bill passes the Council and is approved of, to fine any one playing at games of chance or selling liquor, not exceeding $50 or sixty days imprisonment. A jury trial is granted if required.

Mr. WADE gave notice that he would introduce bills to establish a territorial road from Leavenworth city to Lawrence, and from thence to the Santa Fe road at the town of Salem; to provide against the traffic in ardent spirits with the Indians; to provide for the punishment of offences against the public health; concerning debtors and their securities; concerning strays; to prevent stallions, in certain cases, from running at large.

EVENING SESSION.

A committee of three on corporations was appointed.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce a bill to establish a territorial road from the Territorial line near Westport, Mo., by the way of Joseph Parks' Shawnee Manual Labor School, and Delaware Ferry to Fort Leavenworth and the Shawnee Methodist church, by the way of Blue Jacket's on the Wakarusa and Big Spring to Tecumseh.

A joint committee of eight—three Councilmen and five Representatives—was appointed to devise a code of laws for the government of the Territory.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to provide for the collection of demands growing out of contracts for sale of improvements on public lands. Read a first time.

The same gentleman also introduced a bill giving to squatters the right to bring suits for trespass, &c., and same as if they had actually paid for the land on which they squatted.

Mr. MARSHALL, Pawnee district, introduced the following important bill, which was read for the first time:—

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., that every free white male above the age of twenty one years, who shall pay to the proper officer in Kansas Territory the sum of one dollar as a poll tax, and shall produce to the judges of any election within and for the Territory of Kansas a receipt showing the payment of said poll tax, shall be deemed a legal voter, and shall be entitled to vote at any election in said Territory during the year for which the same shall have been paid: Provided, That the right of suffrage shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and the provisions of the act organizing the Territory of Kansas.

Sec. 2. That the power making, constituting or appointing judges of the election next to be held in the Territory of Kansas, for the purpose of the election of a delegate to the United States Congress, at the same time appoint collectors and registers of polls. Their offices on the day of said election to be held at the various places of voting in said Territory.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the register of the poll tax in the district for which he may have been appointed, to make duplicate copies of his register, (containing the names of all persons who have exhibited the collector's receipt and voted,) one of which he shall transmit to the Secretary of the Territory, and the other shall be delivered to the collector of said district.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Territory shall, upon the receipt of said duplicate, roll or list from the registers of the several districts of places of voting, charge to the several collectors the amount shown by the Recorder's return to have been collected by them.

Sec. 5. The provisions of this act, so far as they are applicable, shall extend to and have full force and effect at the next election for members of the Territorial Legislature. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. WILKINSON moved that the Sergeant at Arms be requested to wait on Gov. Reeder, and obtain from him any public documents he might have received for the use of the Territory. Adopted.

When Dr. Stringfellow was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, he addressed the House as follows:—

Gentlemen—I need not say to you that I am proud of the distinction you have conferred upon me, and that from my heart I thank you—to do so would convey but a feeble idea of the feelings which I prize more highly than any other in the gift of the House or the people—the honor of presiding over the first House of Representatives in Kansas Territory. To have intimated one year ago that such a result would be wrought out, one would have been called a visionary—to have predicted that to-day a Legislature would assemble, almost unanimously pro-slavery and with myself for Speaker, I would have been thought mad. For these reasons, and because of the fact that the destinies of our glorious Union hang upon our actions—because the eyes of the world are upon us—the eyes of fanatical and malignant enemies are closely watching us—the eyes of sympathizing friends are anxiously fixed upon us—for these reasons, and feeling that it is a high and responsible trust you have confided to me, I feel both proud and most grateful. In conclusion, allow me to hope, gentlemen, that in our deliberations courtesy and candor may mark our course, so that nothing unpleasant may interrupt that harmony which I hope will ever subsist among us.

The Charmed Girl and the Snake Humbug.

ARREST OF THE FATHER OF THE CHILD—EXHIBITION HISSED DOWN BY AN INDIGNANT PUBLIC.

[From the Boston Bee, July 26.]

The public are already familiar with the particulars of a story about a little girl being charmed by black snakes, in the town of Gilmanton, N. H. It appears that the father was induced (after the interest of the people had been aroused by the influence of the press) to visit Boston, and since Friday last the girl and a snake has been on exhibition at Cochituate Hall. With a feeling of abhorrence for exhibitions of this nature still undiminished, yesterday afternoon we yielded to the request of a friend and visited the hall. On arriving at the entrance we found the hall nearly filled with men, women and children. We were soon informed that a warrant had been issued during the early part of the afternoon by Judge Cushing, of the Police Court, for the arrest of Mr. Hill, the father of the snake-charmed girl, for assault, and that officer Tallant had just conveyed the party to the Cambridge street jail. The complainant is Dr. L. W. Ayer, and the complaint sets forth substantially that the father compelled the child, on Monday, to take hold of the snake, whereby the reptile bit her, the marks of the same being visible upon her finger.

It further sets forth that such is a cruel and unnatural exposure, endangering the health and life of the child, and abhorrent to the good sense of the community.

The arrest of the father was known to but a few present, and the audience waited, with becoming patience, for the exhibition to commence. In the meantime, however, the mother, a large sized, ignorant looking woman, exhibited herself and her youngest child, a fat, healthy looking boy. Shortly after the girl appeared. She is a pretty little bright eyed girl, and has every appearance of being intelligent, and by no means bears the least appearance of being unhealthy, as has been represented. She seated herself by the box containing the snake, and it required much persuasion on the part of the mother and a man who seemed to be connected with the exhibition, before she would have anything to do with it. On the box being opened, the girl cautiously seized the snake by the head and drew it from the box, coiling it in her lap. For several minutes she held it in this position, betraying the utmost fear and nervousness. She then took it and laid it over her shoulders and immediately after dropped the reptile into its cage, but never for an instant letting go her firm grasp of the serpent's neck.

During this time the mother sat near the platform, and before the entire audience nursed her babe. Such an exhibition of the absence of the common delicacies of human nature we never before beheld, and we regret to say that she found those of her own sex who unblushingly sat through an exhibition which was bad enough to render the party subject to an arrest for indecent exposure of person. A universal hiss, and cries of "Humbug!" now arose from the audience. Several proposed to throw the snake into the street, and arrest the whole party interested in the matter. Among the most indignant of those present were the members of the press, several of the city journals being represented. The entire audience left the hall feeling that they had been duped by one of the most revolting and barefaced humbug exhibitions that ever disgraced this or any other city.

It was the unanimous opinion of many intelligent gentlemen present that not the slightest magnetic influence now exists between the child and the snake, but, on the contrary, the child seems to fear and dread a communication so revolting to human nature. The case will come before the police court to-day, when it is to be hoped that the parties will be restrained from further exhibitions, either here or elsewhere. Those who were present on Monday, when the snake bit the child, should endeavor to be present at the trial this morning, as their evidence will be of importance in determining what influence exists between the two.

The Great Performance at Syracuse on the 26th September.

Just opened, with 100,000 Curiosities, and performance, in Lecter Room; among which may be found

TWO LIVE BOAR CONSTRICTERS,
Male and Female.
ALSO!!
A STRIPED ALGEBRA, STUFF.
BESIDES!!
A PAIR OF SHUTTLE COCKS AND ONE SHUTTLE REN—alive!
THE!
SWORD WITCH GEN. WELLINGTON FIT WITH AT THE BATTEL OF WATERLOO! whom is six feet long and broad in proportion
WITH!!!
A ENORMOUS RATTLETAIL SNAKE—a regular wopper!
END!
THE TUSHES OF A HIPPOTENUSE!
Together with!
A BENGAL TIGER! SPOTTED LEPROSY!

GREAT MORAL SPECTACLE OF "MOUNT VESUVIUS."

PART ONE.

Seen opens. Distant Moon. View of Bay of Napels. A thin smoke rises. *It is the Beginning of the Eruction!* The Napels folks begin to travel. Yaller fire, followed by silent thunder. Awful consternation. *Sudden rumbles!* In is the Mounting preparing to Vomic! They call upon the Fire Department. *It's no use!* Flight of stool pidgeons. A cloud of impenetrable smoke hang over the fated city, through which the Naplers are seen makin' tracks. Awful explosion of bulbs, kurbs, fornigusts, pin wheels, serpentines, and fourbillon spirals! The Mounting Laver begins to squash out!

End of Part One.

COMIC SONG.

The Parochial Beedle.....Mr. Mullet.
LIVE INJUN ON THE SLACK WIRE.
Live Injun.....Mr Mullet.
OBLIGATIONS ON THE CORNUCOPIA, BY SIGNOR VERMICELLI.
Signor Vermicelli.....Mr. Mullet.
In the course of the evening will be an exhibishun of Enleratin' Gas! upon a Laffin Highena!
Laffin Highena.....Mr. Mullet.

PART TWO!

Bay of Naples Iluminated by Bendola Lites. The lava gushes down. Through the smoke is seen the city in a state of conflagration. The last family! *Where is our parents!!!* A red hot stone of eleving tuns weight falls onto 'm. The barebedded father falls scentless before the statoo of the Virgin! *Denumong!!*

The whole to conclude with a

GRAND SHAKSPEARING PYROLIGENOUS DISPLAY OF FISKEWURKS!!

Marcon Bulbs, changing to a spiral weel, which changes to the Star of our Union after, to butiful pints of red lites; to finish with busting into a Brilliant Perspiration!

During the performance a No. of Popular Airs will be performed on the Scotch Fiddle and Bag-pipes, by a real Highlander.

Real Highlander.....Mr. Mullet.

Any boy making a noise, will be injected at once!!

As the Museum is Temperance, no drinkin' aloud, but anyone will find the best of lickers in the Saloon below.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON ON THE OHIO RIVER.—The officers and others on Memphis packet Tishomingo, on her trip up the Ohio river Thursday evening, saw a singular, and we may add frightful, appearing of the river or black water spout, just ahead of them near Alton and Wolf Creek. The river, which is very deep at that point, was in great commotion just about the middle, and a dense mass rose from the surface, having the appearance at first of a couple of laden coal boats up ended in the river and then sunk down again. The great black mass, as it appeared to be, rose from ten to twenty feet above the level of the river four or five times, and then sunk down again. In the meantime the boat was approaching near the scene, and the last time coming in space of thirty or forty feet, it rose or belched forth a huge volume of black slime and froth, fully fifteen feet high, all of which was seen by the officers of the boat. As soon as it subsided, the river was covered with great patches of black looking slime and filth, which spread widely over the surface of the water in some instances, while other portions sunk immediately. The weather was clear and calm. No emotion, jar or shaking was felt on the boat, and nothing unusual perceived on the shore. The cause of this black water spout, or quake, we leave to philosophers to explain.—*Louisville Courier, July 21.*

POPULATION OF NEWARK, N. J.—The census of this city has been completed by the assessors, but their tables are not yet in a condition to be published. From what we can learn, however, the census will not give so large a population as has been generally claimed. It will probably be in the neighborhood of 50,000, which indeed exhibits a remarkable and rapid growth. The population in 1850 was 38,875.—*Newark Mercury, July 23.*

A young man named John Barnes, aged 17 years, died to death on Monday morning in Buffalo, from the effects of a tooth which had been extracted some days previous.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

RUTGERS COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 24, 1855.

Exercises on the Second Day—Alumni Oration—Anniversary of the Societies—The Procession—Oration to the Literary Societies—Sentiments of the Speaker.

The Honorable Theodore Frelinghuysen, President of the College, delivered the baccalaureate address on Monday. As Mr. Frelinghuysen was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States in the year 1844, on the same ticket with Henry Clay, his present opinion on the slavery question is worth noting. In his address he said:—

Another matter of very anxious import, in its relations to our welfare as a nation, will have a share in your concern. Domestic slavery has been for many years a fruitful theme for moral and political discussion, and is now assuming a graver aspect—that often alarms even the most tranquil. I only desire here a few words, to impress upon your minds a ruling thought that should always have its place in the discussions of this interesting matter. It is not an original question. It cannot be regarded even as a simple abstract proposition in morals. It is complicated with so many interests, and holds such peculiar relations to the country, that we cannot dispose of it as a mere abstraction. When the constitution of the United States was under advisement by the law of nations, a slave escaping to a free country became free. The slaveholding States were unwilling to form a union upon the basis of that international law between independent States. They proposed to the free States, if you wish to unite with us and thus form one people, in closer bonds than by the general law of nations, then this law of the fugitive slave must be so modified that we shall have the same right to reclaim in your State, that we now have in any county in our own State. Our forefathers agreed to this modification, and the thirteen colonies unanimously adopted it, and thus left slavery a domestic institution in all the States where it existed. This is the true political state of the question, and therefore we cannot disturb it. As a great moral and social evil, it is open to free consideration and debate, as are all other matters pertaining to moral duty. But politically we agreed to leave it where we found it, and that was with the slaveholding States, with all its responsibilities. The whole case is with them. It is a gravely momentous subject, encompassed by perplexing difficulties, that call for deliberation and candor, and good temper. And more than this—it invokes a fresh the cherished and fraternal feelings that formed the American constitution—which has so long and so illustriously shown how much of human wisdom and foresight, and how much more of Divine benignity, crowned this first great experiment of a free and self-governed people. May it be perpetual! May no rash hand mar its glory, or dare disturb its foundations. Should not almost eighty years of prosperous freedom plead for our Union? Should not the smiles of God's favor towards us, for all that time, hush the murmurs of discontent, and persuade us rather to patience and hope? Let us wait for the healings of time, and kindness and the sure growth of better feelings, that will follow the spread and power of the Gospel of peace. Let us, for the sake of human liberty, and man's last hope, wait, and bear and forbear—in the fear of God and a living prayer for his guidance.

To-day the alumni gathered in great numbers in the chapel, which was densely crowded, to hear the annual oration delivered by Rev. D. D. Demarest, of Hudson, N. Y.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Enoch Van Aken, of New York, after which the orator delivered a very timely and able address, speaking in substance as follows:—

REV. MR. DEMAREST'S ADDRESS.

The subject to which the speaker directed the attention of his auditory, was "Manly and Independent Thinking." He opened by alluding to the generally received opinion that this was a wonderful age, and then spoke of the cant which was indulged in by many respecting the peculiar kind of men which were necessary to meet its demands. The speaker contended that all ages need men who have strength in themselves, and are fitted by rigid training for its vigorous exercise, prepared to accomplish any work which may be placed before them. What are the characteristics of independent thinkers? They do not ignore the wisdom of the past. Although they do not receive ideas simply because they are ancient, yet they consider many things as settled and established. Nor do they ignore the wisdom of contemporaries. Nor do they make it a virtue to differ with every one, no matter what propositions are advanced. But desirable as the power of independent thinking may be, there are many obstacles to its attainment. Many of these are created by a defective early education—especially by an undue stimulation of the mental faculties at a period when the developement of the physical system needs the most careful attention. Teachers yield to the temptation to make infant phenomena. Mistaken opinions as to the kind of studies which fit men for practical life exert a pernicious influence. This is illustrated in the history of many a youth who enters college unprepared, finds it a hopeless enterprise to catch up with his class, and then as a salve to his conscience and wounded pride, turns aside from the regular course of study to the cultivation of literature and miscellaneous reading, &c., under the idea that he will thus fit himself more fully and rapidly for practical life. Instead of this he is taking the surest course to ill-success and disappointment. So the theological student, finding it irksome to dig out Hebrew roots and study Greek idioms, devotes his energies to the preparation of sermons, is licensed with a good stock, and for a time makes a profound sensation; but when any great question arises, he finds his weakness, and his people find it too. I have heard of a gymnasium in one of the towns of Prussia, which has the honor of educating nearly all the eminent men of Germany in every department. Yet the only studies pursued there are the Greek, Latin and mathematics. By these studies the minds of these scholars are thoroughly prepared to grapple with every difficulty. Ernesti, who had been a pupil of this school, and had studied Cicero with great enthusiasm and success, received from the King of Prussia the appointment of Professor of Theology. It was derisingly said, "A splendid professor of theology will Ernesti make, who has never read a page on the subject!" But the principal of this school said, "In two years Ernesti will be the most able and popular lecturer on the