

# THE BROOME REPUBLICAN.

WILLIAM STUART, EDITOR.

OFFICE NO. 11 FRANKLIN STREET.

EDWIN T. EVANS, PUBLISHER.

VOLUME 23.

BINGHAMTON, BROOME COUNTY, N. Y. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1850.

NUMBER 23.

## COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1850.

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DAY	MONTH
1	JAN.
2	FEB.
3	MARCH.
4	APRIL.
5	MAY.
6	JUNE.
7	JULY.
8	AUG.
9	SEPT.
10	OCT.
11	NOV.
12	DEC.

Original Status Sum.  
They had me read, 'twas status sum—  
I am a fool, soon struck me dumb;  
Translate it, you the next I heard,  
And to yourself apply the word.  
A hearty laugh at my expense,  
And not one word in my defence;  
For what in reason could I say,  
That status sum was in the way.  
Track'd each corner of my brain,  
Reason'd it o'er and o'er again,  
But not another word would come,  
All I could think was status sum.  
To moralize then I went—  
How much of time and pains are spent,  
How many evil deeds are done,  
To make a status sum of one.  
How many too, of talents rare,  
Acknowledged worth and fortune fair,  
Beloved and honored might become,  
Did not their words say status sum.  
Harpersville, Dec. 15, 1849. AMELIA.

## REPUBLICAN.

Support your County Paper.

The following remarks from a speech of Hon. J. L. Robinson, a member of Congress, contain truths, which every Country printer can feel the force of:  
Sometimes I hear it said that two dollars is too much for a Country paper; that large ones can be had from a distance (Cincinnati or the Atlantic cities) much cheaper. Well, it is very true that you can get papers cheaper—and it is equally true that if you are determined to bring city or eastern papers into competition as to size and price with your county paper, the idea of continuing county papers had as well at once be abandoned. Our county papers cannot compete with them in this respect, and they do not pretend to do it. If you want county papers, if you think they are of any consequence to you as the organ of your party at home, or for their local intelligence and news, you must expect to pay a little for these considerations. I should think it an awkward and clumsy business in this country now, for our party to enter a political contest without a paper to aid them to organize, through which to call public meetings, conventions, &c., to publish proceedings, to defend our candidates, publish their names and print their tickets—in short to conduct a canvass.  
I imagine we would fight under disadvantages and against odds, that would then be felt and appreciated.  
We have presented similar considerations. The Broome Republican, by mail, is not two dollars, but only one dollar and fifty cents, and yet we have constantly to struggle against such influences as are above described. We trust a "good time is coming" for the Country Papers in their exemption from postage and in better views in relation to them.

## THE UTICA PLANK ROADS.

Signal, a sweet little independent day, recently started, makes the following practical and sensible remarks on the value of plank roads. We wish to keep this subject before our people until our capitalists and business men will "plank down" something in earnest, towards constructing these great modern improvements on every avenue of our village.  
"The value to Utica of its many plank roads, communicating with the surrounding country, at all times apparent, is strikingly so at a time like this, when ordinary roads are impassable. With them a muddy season makes scarcely any perceptible diminution in the trade of the city, whereas, on such a day as was yesterday, two years ago, there would have been scarcely a conveyance in town. Utica owes much to its plank roads, though very little of the money expended in building them has been contributed by its capitalists. They have imputed to it life, energy, activity, and a bustling business air, in all of which, for many years, it has been sadly deficient."  
As various propositions are under agitation for the construction of Plank roads, it may not be uninteresting to notice the plan proposed by Mr. Coddling of Rochester, which we deem an improvement upon these most in use. It is as follows:  
"After grading the track properly, lay cross-ties of plank, eight inches wide and one and a half inches thick, six at a half-foot in length across the track, at a distance of from four inches to four feet apart, as the nature of the soil may require—one piece in every ten or fifteen feet is to be long enough to reach to the banks and act as a drain for the water. Upon these cross-ties are to be placed, lengthwise with the road, planks one inch and a half thick, and eighteen inches wide. Upon these lay planks fourteen inches wide and one and three quarters to two and a half inches thick, which are to be two inches less than four feet apart, so as to give room for the horses to travel

between them. The spaces between the cross-ties are to be filled with cobblestones or flat-stones, which are again to be covered with gravel or broken stones, so that the centre shall rise a little above the wheel track. Roads constructed in this way will cost less for building, and may be upheld for much less than the roads built in the ordinary manner. The objection to the present roads, that they stiffen the horses' feet, will be obviated by this proposed new mode, and also, the unpleasant jar which the evenness of the track causes to loaded wagons—which objections, Mr. Coddling says, are very general, where the plank roads are in use. Another consideration is the fact that the expense of plank must greatly increase by their extensive use for roads.

## CHRISTMAS.

We are again on the eve of the anniversary of the birth of Christ, the great festival in the English and Roman Churches, and indeed in the hearts of the whole Christian world. It matters not whether the 25th day of December, according to the new style of computation, is or is not the precise day on which the "babe of Bethlehem" was born, as is variously contended. The illustrious event is the subject of the celebration and the cause of the universal joy and rejoicing. It cannot fail to be observed that those denominations who do not celebrate the day as a body of Christians, are paying increased attention to it. It is a day, to which the happy child looks forward with hopeful anticipations, when its stockings shall be filled with good things by the benevolent Santa Claus;—it is a day, to which those of riper years look forward with a pleasant memory and a lighter heart,—as one which wakes up from the sleep of the past the innocence, the hopes, and the pleasures of childhood, and with the balm of earlier associations and its own festivities, heals at least with a temporary healing, the wounds which time hath brought upon the heart. We trust the day will be enjoyed in a cheerful, but rational manner. Let the churches be filled, and the event be thus religiously honored. Let festivity and pleasure hold their golden reign, not in licentiousness but liberty.—"Christ is risen" was the joyous salutation of the primitive Christians, on the sacred morning of his resurrection. "A merry Christmas" is the happy greeting with which the Christian of the present day salutes his brother on the anniversary of the Saviour's birth. Though no yulelog may blaze, or wassail bowl sparkle as they were wont to do "long time ago" in "merry England," yet the Turkey can be roasted, and good cheer be had, with a healthy appetite and a thankful spirit.  
Such good fortune do we wish each and all of our subscribers, as we salute them with a "Merry Christmas!"

## DOCTOR OF LAWS.—

The honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon Mr. Charles King, President of Columbia College, N. Y., at the meeting on Tuesday of the Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey at Princeton.

## ARREST OF AN AUTHOR FOR FORGERY.

Thomas Powell, an English author, was taken into custody, charged by Mr. McLaughlin, of the firm of McLaughlin & Bell, bankers, of 43 Wall-st. N. Y. with presenting to them to cash, a draft, purporting to have been given by John Allen, of 2 Leadenhall-st. London, for £100 sterling. Powell, at the time, stated that the draft was genuine, but the firm doubting it, sent to a branch of the house in Canada, who sent it to England, where it was pronounced by Mr. Allen to be a forgery. He was held for examination.

## IVTH DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov. Briggs has appointed the 21st of January for the seventh trial to elect a Congressman from the District lately represented by Hon. John G. Palfrey. The old nominees are up for election: Messrs. Palfrey, Thompson and Robinson. Official vote at sixth trial: Benjamin Thompson, 5,511; John G. Palfrey, 4,947; Frederick Robinson, 3,330.

## THE N. Y. TRIBUNE OF THURSDAY.

The Chemung Road has not yet been officially opened, the termini not being fully completed, but it is being run by the Erie Company under a temporary arrangement with the contractors. The business of the road is favorable, and this route to New York takes about one-half the time of Western passengers. An engine went over the Newburgh branch to-day for the first time. A considerable amount of flour, whiskey, dead hogs, cheese, &c., have already come through by this route, and when freight arrangements are fully complete, and the new boat is put upon the Lake, the business by this route will be largely increased. After the Hudson River is thoroughly closed, and the knowledge of the opening of the Chemung connection is spread at the West, this road will monopolize the Western business.

## THE FOLLOWING PICTURES ONLY WERE

drawn at the Art Union Distribution, in this region of country, besides the two in Binghamton. "Rivers in the low Country." Culverhouse—F. Rogers, Greene, N. Y. "An Old Master's Studio." Kohler—C. S. Trueman, Owego. "Moonlight." Richards—A. A. Johnston, Ithaca, N. Y. "The Eastern cars did not arrive yesterday (Sunday) morning, till nearly noon. They were detained by the snow, and in waiting for the cars going East."

Christian Parlor Magazine.  
Pratt has already laid on our table the January No. of this excellent Magazine. It is embellished with a beautiful engraving of "Tasso and Leonora"—with a sketch of "Tasso." One representing "The Hermit," and one the head of Thorvaldsen, the celebrated Sculptor, with an interesting sketch. Among its literary contents, are "Religious character of Lord Bacon," by Rev. Albert Barnes—the subject and the writer both distinguished. "The Immortal in Literature," by Rev. A. P. Peabody. "The World a wilderness without love." "The thing that money cannot buy." "Sequel to the Balzo Pilot," by Rev. Henry T. Cheever, and some lines entitled "Good Angels" by J. R. Orton of this village.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

A Telegraphic despatch to the N. Y. Express, dated Friday, Dec. 21st, at 10 1-2 P. M., states that the proposition to elect a Speaker by a plurality, first agreed on by the Caucuses of both parties, was finally rejected by the Loco Foco Caucus; and Mr. Cobb is again to be taken up!

## SLEIGHING.—

The wants of our citizens have been bountifully supplied in the article of sleighing for the Holidays. The snow storm on Saturday was just in time. It left more than a foot's depth of snow upon the ground—more than we had at any one time last winter—and now the bells are jingling merrily over a fine snowy foundation.

## WE SEE THAT OUR EDITORIAL BROTHERN

of Owego [not Oswego as the New York papers will have it] are making merry over their "very polite invitation" to attend the opening of the Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad, and mention a very few editors that they saw at Ithaca from other places. Our humble self received no invitation, and we believe Binghamton was not honored much in that way. But nevertheless we last week noticed the proceedings, just as if we had been invited! We should have attended had it been convenient. We are as well as could be expected under the circumstances; and are glad to learn that the celebration went off so finely, and that the few members of the press who were present enjoyed themselves so much.

## AMERICAN ART UNION.

The annual drawing of this prosperous institution took place at Nible's Saloon on Friday evening last. The number of subscribers this year was 18,960, about 2,500 more than in any previous year. The aggregate number of the institution has been about \$103,000. Of the 460 pictures distributed, only two appear to have fallen to Binghamton—a fair ratio perhaps. Thomas L. Briggs of Binghamton drew 385, a Mountain Stream by W. M. Oddie. Albert West of this village drew 428, Sunset after Rain, by V. M. Griswold.

## THE MARRIAGE OF GRACE GREENWOOD.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, the widely known editress of the Pittsburgh Visitor, learns that Mr. Willis gave rise to the report, which she denies *in toto*, and adds:  
Any man who indulges in such small talk should wear a check apron, a night-cap with a crimped border, and smoke a short pipe while seated in the corner at his knitting.

## WHY IS THE LAST DAY OF FEBRUARY LIKE ONE

of Shakespeare's plays? Because it is winter's tail.

## CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

A letter in the Boston Times furnishes the following narrative:  
The only white woman that I have seen in the mines is the wife of a Frenchman, who came here from Calcutta. She dresses in trousers and wears a thin hat and red shirt, as most of the miners do, and her hair being cut short, is not suspected of being a woman, probably, by one-tenth of the persons who see her. The first time I saw her I was digging in a hole on the Mokelany, where she and her husband were working a rocker. I noticed her feminine look and thoughtful expression of countenance, and mentioned it to a man who was working near me. He informed me that what I supposed to be a remarkable handsome young man was a woman, that she was the wife of the man who worked with her, that her husband was formerly a wealthy merchant in Calcutta, and that the wife had been accustomed to ease and luxury.

## FALLING IN BUSINESS AND BECOMING POOR,

he determined to dig a fortune out of the earth in California, and the wife, true to her companion, only consented when he promised she should accompany him. I have seen her at work with the pick and the spade, early and late; there is ever a thoughtful expression on her countenance, but she never seems discouraged, and yet the unfortunate pair have had the worst of luck, not having dug gold enough to pay their living. This is one of the many romantic incidents that a life in the gold-diggings of California, from time to time, develops.

## THE FRESHMEN AT OLD DARTMOUTH MADE

themselves quite merry by the following conundrum: "Why is the sophomore class studying trigonometry, like the scribes and pharisees of old? Because it is a wicked generation seeking after a sine, &c." The sophs retort by the following: "Why is the freshmen recitation room like that remarkable tree, whose leaves quiver in the lightest breeze? Because it is an ass-pen (aspen)." There is now no excuse for those who owe or wish to pay in Wood.

## WM. D. CORVELL HAS BEEN APPOINTED

Mail Agent on the N. Y. & Erie Railroad between Binghamton and Elmira.

## NEW YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.

It is probably known to most of our readers that Major Thompson S. Brown, who has for several years been Chief Engineer of the New York and Erie Rail Road, and discharged all the duties of that office with distinguished ability, has recently received from the Emperor of Russia the appointment of Engineer to take charge of the construction of the great Rail Road from St. Petersburg to Moscow. Major Brown sailed in the Canada on the 12th inst. We have been furnished with the following correspondence between Major Brown and the President of the Erie Rail Road Company. Major Brown has been connected with the Erie Rail Road about nine years and during that time has served the interests of the company with a fidelity and ability which has won for him the entire satisfaction of his employers and the hearty approval of the public. He has left the Erie Rail Road, in a most prosperous condition and in the train of an early completion to the Lakes.—[Express.]

## Office of New York & E. R. R. Co.

New York, Nov. 20, 1849.

Major T. S. Brown,

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day at the office of the company, your letter of the 14th inst. tendering your resignation of the office of Chief Engineer (laid before the Board at a former meeting) was called up for consideration, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.  
Resolved, That the Board of Directors, in being called on to take formal action upon the letter of Major Brown, tendering his resignation of the office of Chief Engineer of this Company, feel constrained to accept his resignation, to take effect upon his departure for Europe, although with deep regret at parting with so valued an officer. That while the Directors are pleased with the flattering offer with which he has been honored from the Government of Russia, it is mingled with deep regret that it is not in their power to offer him sufficient inducements to continue the connection so long held with honor to himself and satisfaction to the Board.  
Resolved, That the Board in all the difficulties and embarrassments with which they have had to contend in reconstituting and carrying forward a work of such magnitude, have found in Major Brown more, much more, than mere professional attention to the interests of the company.  
Resolved, That Major Brown in retiring from the honorable position which he has held for so many years, and in entering upon a foreign field of labor and of duty, carries with him the warmest sympathy of the Board and their best wishes for his success and prosperity.

## By order of the Board of Directors.

RENN. LODER, Pres't.

## Engineer's Office, N. Y. & Erie. Co.

New York, Dec. 12, 1849.

Benjamin Loder, Esq., Pres't of N. Y. & Erie R. R. Co.

Sir—I have received the honor to commend you have done me in honoring me with one containing a copy of the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors on accepting my resignation as Chief Engineer, to take effect on my departure from this country. If any thing could have increased the sense of obligation I already felt towards the Directors for the numerous favors they have before shown me, it would have been the bestowal upon me of so distinguished a compliment. Though I am well aware that it is far beyond my merits, I shall cherish the recollection of it as among the most honorable and pleasing events of my life.  
I will take it as an additional favor if you will communicate to the Board of Directors my acknowledgments, and at the same time tender to the members my best wishes that their great enterprise may attain, while in their hands, the prominence and distinction to which it is inevitably destined, as one of the most beneficial and successful works of the age. I look to see the Erie Rail Road attain before long a much more prominent position in public estimation than it now enjoys, though even now the promise which it holds out, and its rapidly advancing importance, are such as should satisfy its most ardent friends.  
I am your friend and ob't servant,  
T. S. BROWN, Chief Eng.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A serious fire occurred in this city this morning, on North street near the corner of Market street. Three frame buildings belonging to Mr. Markham, two on North street and one in the rear, were entirely consumed; and a large three-story frame building, standing partly over the rear, the property of Mr. Charles E. Beardsley, was very badly burned and nearly destroyed.  
The building nearest Genesee street in which the fire is supposed to have originated, was occupied by Mr. Dudley Everts and brother, as a carpenter's shop and steam planing shop. The planing machine in this building was destroyed and the engines greatly damaged. The loss to Mr. Everts is about seven hundred dollars.

## The next building was occupied in part

by Mr. Kennedy as a paint shop; and also by Mr. Lewis as an iron smith shop. The small building in the rear of this, which was burned, was used as a store house for lumber and other materials. Mr. Kennedy's loss is estimated at seven hundred dollars. Mr. Lewis' loss is probably two hundred and fifty dollars. The value of the three buildings was about six hundred dollars; and the loss of these falls upon Mr. Markham. Mr. Beardsley's building was occupied by a number of families as a dwelling, and the lower portion of it was used for grocery stores. The actual loss to the occupants of this building could not have been great, but a number of families were driven out into the street by the fierce intruder. The damage to this building is supposed to be some eight hundred dollars. The last mentioned building was insured, and is the only portion of the entire loss that was insured.

## WM. D. CORVELL HAS BEEN APPOINTED

Mail Agent on the N. Y. & Erie Railroad between Binghamton and Elmira.

ing occupied by Mr. Lewis, as an iron smith shop, belonged to Mr. Markham. We have since learned that the building was owned by Mr. Lewis, and that instead of his losing only two hundred and fifty dollars, he has suffered to the amount of about eight hundred dollars. Mr. Markham's loss is less than we supposed.—B. 21st.

## MAIL ROBBERY.

New York, Dec. 21.  
The mail robbery, which was perpetrated on steamboat Hendrik Hudson, on her last run down, has been investigated by the United States District Attorney. Before the boat left Albany, the Ticket Collector noticed two young men on board the boat of a suspicious character, and after a few moments' conversation with them walked them ashore. They managed, however, to get on board again, but were not seen by him until the tickets were being collected. They had no money, and were passed at the request of some of the deck hands, who stated that they had assisted in loading the boat. Before the boat reached this city, the robbery was discovered, and these persons were suspected of having committed it. The youngest one was first searched but nothing was found on him. Upon being questioned he said that he was born in England; that he had been in this country but a short time, and was an orphan.

On searching the other drafts to the amount of between eleven thousand and twelve thousand dollars were found upon him. On being questioned, he said that his name was William Harris, and that he had been recently in the employ of Edward Bulger, of Albany, as a bar-tender. When he was asked what he had in the pocket in which the drafts were found, he replied that it was a letter for his sister, and that it was given to him by his companion. As soon as the boat reached this city he was placed in charge of an officer and immediately put in confinement, but the other was permitted to go free.

Upon being interrogated by the United States District Attorney, Harris said that he was only fifteen years of age; that he did not commit the robbery, and that the draft found on him was given him by his companion, who said that it was a letter for his sister. Although he stoutly denies having any hand in cutting the bags, yet from his cunning manner and the assertion he made soon after he was taken to prison, that he was "but 15 years of age and that they could only send him to the House of Refuge," leads many to believe that he had more to do with the robbery than he is willing to acknowledge, and is a greater knave than fool.

There were three bags cut—the Albany Pouch, containing the Albany sealed canvass bags, and one from Rochester for this office, the Whitehall mail and a leather pouch containing empty canvass bags.  
On removing the freight from off the boat, a quantity of letters and envelopes were found hid away between two boxes, which are now in the possession of the post-master.

A thorough investigation was instituted by Mr. Brady as soon as intelligence of the robbery reached him, and Burdett, the assistant post-master, has since been actively engaged in ascertaining the extent of the robbery and informing parties interested of the theft.

The drafts found in the possession of Harris were from the Cashier of the Rochester City Bank, and made payable to the American Exchange Bank in this city. A draft of three thousand eight hundred dollars from Albany, and made payable to the order of C. Van Duzen of this city, is still missing.

The letters which were broken open will be ressealed and forwarded according to direction; from these it appears that between forty and fifty dollars is missing, and this is probably the extent of the robbery, other than the before stated draft, which is in fact worthless.

Harris will be tried at the U. S. Circuit Court next month. Yours, &c. J.

## FROM SAN DIEGO.—Gen. Collier, Col. Weller's

fight with A. B. Gray.

The Cincinnati Gazette has the following interesting intelligence, gleaned from a letter just received from San Diego. It was written by one of the party that went out to California via Santa Fe and the Gila under Gen. Collier, U. S. Collector at San Francisco:

Gen. Collier's party arrived at San Diego on the 29th of October, and all except two or three left in a brig the next day for San Francisco...all well. A few remained behind to organize the Custom-House at San Diego. Some dissatisfaction was manifested at this, and complaints, of course, for there were some turbulent men in the party. Dr. Randall, of this city, was among those left behind, and was instructed to turn over some government property to the Deputies. He will proceed by land to San Francisco, which will enable him to indulge in his penchant for mining, &c.  
About half-way between Santa Fe and the City, where A. B. Gray's party was attacked by the Apache Indians, who continued to annoy them five days, firing into the camp, &c. whenever they could do so with safety to themselves. The balls whistled past, but none of the party was hurt, except one dragoon, who had both bones of his arm broken by a ball. Several of the Indians must have been killed. No other serious difficulty was encountered by the party, except the loss of about half their mules, and the inconvenience of being without animal food for the last two weeks.—They had a plenty of bread. The last hundred miles the larger part of the party were on foot with the baggage on their riding mules.

## The party crossed the Colorado on the

16th of October. Capt. Thorne, the commander of the escort, and two Mexican guides, were in a boat which unfortunately sprung, and they were drowned; it being too dark to afford efficient aid. This threw a gloom over the command, as Capt. Thorne was much beloved, and had many friends around him. He had taken every precaution to secure the safety of the party. There were nineteen in the boat when it upset. Lieut. Beckwith, of the Artillery, who was with Capt. Thorne, travelling for health, assumed the command; after Thorne's death, and the advance of the party was expedited by his energy and skill. The party met A. B. Gray, of the Boundary Survey Corps, in the desert, and he returned with them after much persuasion, to guide them the way he came, and they owe much

to his directions of a route where water and grass were found in abundance.

When Gray arrived at San Diego, Col. Weller and others commenced running him about his route, &c., declaring his route, and well known. Gray said that he was not true. Weller then jumped up and said to Gray, (who is quite a small sized man compared with Weller,) if you say what I state is false, I will whip you. Gray replied that if Weller said the route was an old traveled trail, he said what was false. Weller then struck him several blows with his fist, and clinched him, when Gray shot him with a pistol, the ball passing through the fleshy part of Weller's leg, near the groin. The wound is not dangerous. The affair, says our letter, was foolish, and Weller is considered as most in fault.

Audubon, with Browning and Simpson, of Cincinnati, were at San Diego, and well. They left New Orleans in February last. Collier's party met them at the Pinar Villages, on the Gila. They go by land—Capt. Hunt of Cincinnati, is at San Diego, waiting for a vessel for San Francisco. He left New Orleans in January, and Panama the 21st April.

## The Debts of the States.

The following table exhibits the debts of the States. It may not be strictly accurate, but it is as nearly so as possible. It will be seen that Pennsylvania exhibits a very prominent attitude in this regard, the gross amount of her indebtedness being over \$40,000,000:

State	Total Debt
Maine	\$79,000
New Hampshire	None
Vermont	None
Massachusetts	6,091,047
Rhode Island	39,312
Connecticut	23,972,249
New York	62,396
New Jersey	40,424,737
Pennsylvania	15,900,000
Delaware	14,450,000
Maryland	977,000
Virginia	3,622,039
North Carolina	1,903,472
South Carolina	1,885,888
Georgia	7,271,707
Florida	16,258,131
Alabama	11,950,201
Mississippi	3,862,172
Louisiana	3,383,056
Texas	4,631,918
Arkansas	19,173,223
Kentucky	2,849,629
Indiana	6,552,427
Ohio	10,612,769
Illinois	16,016,705
Michigan	5,000
Iowa	None
Wisconsin	None
Total	\$211,252,482

## The Debt of the United States.

On the 1st of October, 1848, the debt of the United States was thus estimated:

Statement of the Debts of the United States on the 1st of October, 1848.

Item	Amount
Treasury notes of 1812	\$130,926 06
Of the principal and interest of the old funded and unfunded debt, and Missouri stock	127,824 68
Debt on the corporate cities of the District of Columbia	1,020,000 00
Outstanding Treasury notes of the issue of 1837 and 1845	167,869 31
Outstanding Treasury notes of the issue of 1837 and 1845, funded	128,728 00
Loan of 1842 at 6 per cent.	8,279,368 33
Loan of 1843 at 5 per cent.	6,044,231 30
Loan of 1844 at 6 per cent.	4,000,145 45
Loan of 1847 at 6 per cent. (including outstanding Treasury notes and notes to be issued under that act and exclusive of the amount of stock issued under that act for notes issued before 1846)	28,000,850 55
Five per cent stock issued in payment of Mexican indemnity, Military bounty sent at 6 per cent, per act of February 11, 1847	147,500 00
Loan of March 31, 1848, including the amount to be paid in after October 1, 1848	16,000,000 00
Total	\$65,778,450 41

## The circulation of the Susquehanna

County Bank, Pa., at the time of its failure, has been already stated at over \$200,000. Mr. Benjamin T. Case, writing from Pennsylvania, says that from an examination of the books and papers of the bank, it appears that large amounts of its bills were loaned to parties in Ohio, and other places, under a stipulation that the borrowers should obtain for them such circulation as should prevent their return to the bank for redemption. Another stipulation in the contract so made between the President of the bank and these parties, was that the latter should provide for the redemption of the notes so loaned in the city of New York. Under this arrangement, the bank appears to have loaned \$70,000 of its notes to Seth C. Mann, Cashier of the Canal Bank of Cleveland, Ohio; \$65,000 to Egbert A. Thompson of St. John and Ansel St. John; of the residence of these latter individuals we know nothing. By the terms of the contract entered into between the President of the Susquehanna County Bank and the parties above named, it appears they are responsible for the redemption of the amounts respectively loaned to them. The aggregate sum thus loaned is \$155,000, the larger portion of which, it is believed, was put in circulation in the Western States.

## The notes loaned to Mr. Mann were

made payable to Henry Clay or William Wirt, and were filled up with red ink. The notes loaned to Thompson may be identified by the letter 'C' inserted on the face of each over the letter 'Q,' in the word 'Susquehanna.' The notes loaned to the Messrs. St. John are all dated September 5, 1849, and made payable to David Bates.

## [N. Y. Express.]

## DESTRUCTION OF THE CAPITOL OF ALABAMA.

The Capitol of the State of Alabama at Montgomery, was destroyed by fire on the 14th inst. The archives of the Legislature and of the State in the offices of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller, were saved.  
Mr. William Preston, second-hand maker at Mr. Tobias's, watchmaker, Liverpool, has succeeded in drilling a hole through a sixpence sideways. The skill and ingenuity displayed in this extraordinary task may be conceived when we state that the diameter of the hole in the coin is the four thousandth part of an inch in size, and sufficient to admit a fine hair. The instrument with which the hole was drilled is fine as a small bristle and quite as pliable.

## A gentleman in California, who

cannot spare time to return, and get him a wife, and unwilling to take a Spanish senorio, has sent a commission to Scotland by a friend, to send him out a young lady for a wife. He requires her to be "five feet six in height, blue eyes, auburn hair." For such a dame, he agrees to forfeit \$10,000, or marry her.

## Letter from the President to Ughai.

Before leaving Europe, Gov. Ughai addressed a letter to Gen. Taylor, informing him of the desire of the Hungarians Exiles to find a refuge in the United States. Since their arrival here, the following reply has been received:

## Washington, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Sir—I have duly received your letter of Nov. 2 from London, announcing the determination of yourself and comrades to seek an asylum in America.  
The people of this Republic have deeply sympathized with the Hungarians in their recent struggle for constitutional freedom, and in the calamities which have befallen their unhappy land, and I am sure that I but speak the universal sentiment of my countrymen in bidding you and your associates a cordial welcome to our soil, the natural asylum of the oppressed from