## From California Arrival of the North Star.

The steamer North Star, reached her dock about half-past 12 o'clock, bringing California dates to the 16th of Feb. and 330 passengers and no specie on freight.

The political excitement during the fortnight has been intense. The bribery case, wherein Mr. Palmer of the Banking house of Palmer, Cook, & Co., was accused of having attempted to bribe Senator Peck to use his influence to bring on the Senatorial election, was closed before the Senate on the 3d. Mr. Palmer was acquitted by a vote of 26 to 3. Subsequently a resolution, declaring that Senator Peck had not intentionally accused Mr. Palmer falsely, was passed with only one opposing vote. Palmer is known to be a friend of Broderick, and it is universally conceded that the latter will be elected U. S. Senator, if an election be held this session, and it was expected by those who brought the alleged bribery before the Senate and the public, that it would injure Broderick's prospects; but the effect seems to have been rather the contrary.

A bill introduced into the Senate, to define the time of holding the Senatorial election, was staved off while a resolution, passed in the House, to postpone the matter till the 6th March, was, after a very hard struggle, carried through the Senate, by a vote of 17 to 16. The object of the postponement is that the election shall be held less than year a before the time (March 4,1855,) when the Senator shall take his seat. The vote on this resolution is understood to be the test vote, and there having been one Senator (a decided friend of Broderick) absent at the time, his partizans are in high hopes that the election will be carried without difficulty in March.

A democratic caucus was held by the democratic legislators favorable to Broderick, on the 31st January, and they determined to bring on the election—and they directed the democratic journals to support their action. The chivalry, however, are not to be whipped in the traces, it appears for their papers remain headstrong, and the anti-Broderick democratic members, numbering thirty-eight issued an address on the 2d, exhorting the faithful to oppose the election of this session.

On the evening of the 13th, the Broderick members held another caucus, and issued an address to the unterrified, calling upon them to rebuke the interference of the Custom House officers in State affairs, and to sanction the Senatorial election at this session as a measure of legal propriety and policy; more particularly since the strife might become so bitter next year that the whigs would carry the Legislature and bear off the Senatorial prize. The address is signed by fifty-five members—seventeen more than there are to the other address.—The address last referred to in favor of the election, is said so have reflected, as first draughted, upon the course of the administration, but to have been subsequently changed to point only at the course of the administration, but to have been subsequently changed to point only at the course the majority of the federal officers of the State.

The strife between these parties and between their respective presses are exceedingly bitter, and would seriously endanger the sovereignty of the democratic party even before the weakness of the California whiggery, were it not that the present strife is, to a great extent, on the surface, among the wire-workers, and cannot strike the vitals of the party; the great body of voters being out-and-out Tammany men.

The great majority of whigs in the Legislature vote with the chivalry men, though it is well known that, outside of the Legislature, a fair porportion of the Whigs are very warm friends of Broderick, who has now become the champion all of Tammany men, Whigs and Democrats, and whose success is considered as the certain distruction or the other fraction. The flimsy difference between Whig and Democrat has completely swallowed up in the struggle between Tammany and chivalry.

On the 7th, the secret cicular issued by the Whig leaders more than a year ago was brought to light, to the general amusement. It advises that the measures of a constitutional convention, the division of the State, and the new name of the "Constitutional Convention Party" be adopted by the whig party of California.

Another propersition to remove the capital to Sacramento has been introduced and lost.

A resolution to appoint a Chaplain for the Assembly was lost; a course with which the people of California will find little fault.

The Governor signed the bill to repeal the odious Legal Notice act on the 10th.

A good deal of surprise and mortification was created by the announcement that the coupons of the State had not been paid when due at the Exchange Bank in New York.

The State Bankers, Palmer Cook & Co, have informed the Legislature that their house had more than sufficient funds at the Exchange Bank to pay the interest. A resolution was introduced into the House to vote thanks to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., for having stepped foward to pay the interest, but the resolution was laid over till further information be received. There is very little danger that the State will fail to pay the interest of her debts, on her bonds or the principal, either, when it becomes due.

The theatre, and several other buildings at Placerville, were burned on the 30th of Jan. Total loss about $15,000.

Military companies have been formed at Sonora and Santa Barbara.

An association of pioneers, or Californians, who arrived previous to 1850, has been formed in Sacramento

W. E. P. Hartnell, an old resident of California, and ex-State Translator, died at Monterey on the 2d February. Some days previously, Manuel Jimeno, formerly Secretary of various old California Governors, died likewise. Both were persons widely known, and held many responsible positions under the former government.

The proceedings of the fillibusters in Lower California have excited a good deal of indignation about San Diego, where the citizens were proposing to get up a company to thrash them, and were to hold a meeting in May.

The celebration Peralta claim, covering about 60,000 acres of land across the bay east of the city, was decided by the United States Land Commission on the 8th. The opinion of Commissioners Gelch and Campbell was that the claim should be confirmed to a portion only, fixing the Temescal rivulet as the limit on the north; the eastern, southern and western boundaries being beyond dispute, giving the claimants about 40,000 acres.

Commissioner Thompson, dissented, and thought the claim should be confirmed to its whole extent. The claim as confirmed includes the four towns of Alameda, Clinton, San Antonio and Oakland. There are, however, adverse claimants, who interpret the confirmation differently, and say that the northern limit as laid down by the Commission is south of Oakland. Peralta took possession of his land while Mexico was still the dominion of Spain, the land is [illegible] of the Brooklyn of [illegible] supposed to be the [illegible] San Francisco. The news of the confirmation caused a great excitement in Oakland, where most of the settlers had purchased under persons claiming adversely to the Peralta.

The Superintendent of public schools in this city has rendered his ninth quarterly report. He reports the city's public schools to be in a flourishing condition, with 1,400 pupils. The monthly expense to the city is about $3,700.

On the 18th the Portsmouth and the steamer Columbus sailed to pay their respects to the fillibusters.

Jose T. Pierce, accused of having committed forgeries to the amount of $90,000 while engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars in Norwich, Conn., was arrested about the first of the month, and subsequently discharged on habeas corpus, there being no requisition from the Governor of Connecticut to detain him.

A number of wreckers were about the wreck of San Francisco on the evening of the 11th, when a gale came up, and a number of persons, estimated as high as twenty—certainly ten or twelve—were lost.

The *Prices Current* says that twenty-three vessels have been wrecked since 1850, when entering the harbor, and that the total loss has been $1,500,000. That paper recommends that a steam tug should be used by all vessels entering the harbor from abroad.

During the fortnight there have been 110 arrivals of vessels at this port. Of these, 14 were from American ports on the Atlantic, eight of which were clippers; 25 were from foreign ports, of which five were from Europe, and three from China; 10 were steamers, and 41 coasters.

The Chinese emigration has again commenced. In the three vessels from Hong Kong, 809 Celestials have arrived.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday Night, March 8 The Royal Mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool on Saturday morning, the 25th of February, arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock this evening.

### The Eastern War.

No military or naval action had occurred but political events of the highest importance are becoming developed.

A significant announcement appears in the Paris Moniteur, saying: "If the flags of France and Austria are united in the East, France will not permit any attempt to separate them beyond the Alps."

This is regarded as an encouragement for Austria to declare herself on the side of the Allies, and a threat to raise Italy and Hungary if she sides with Russia

The same announcement says that France cannot suffer the integrity of the Ottoman Empire to be broken by aggressive acts from Greece; and further, that France discountenances present attempts at revolution any where. The announcement is viewed as official and important.

Meanwhile, the attitude of Austria, although vacillating, is becoming more and more favorable to the allies. It was even said that she had announced her intention of formally joining with the allies if Russia continues aggressive acts against Turkey. This is probably a premature announcement, but it gave firmness to the funds.

At the same time Austria continues sending troops to the Southeastern frontier; but to allay apprehension a manifesto is about to appear stating that Austria continues her efforts in favor of peace, and the troops are merely to prevent disturbances spreading to Syria, Montenegro and Bosnia.

The attitude of Prussia remains unchanged and unexplained.

It was reported that a manifesto had been agreed to by France and England, having all the force of a formal declaration of war, and that it was to appear in a few days in the Moniteur.

It was also rumored that England had sent a final announcement to the Czar, naming a definite time within which he must evacuate the Principalities.

The Greek insurrection had become formidable in Epirus. The insurgents had taken the town of Arta, and besieged the Turks in the citadel. Three thousand of the insurgents were within ten miles of Albania.

A detachment of Greek regular troops had gone over to the insurgents.

Bands of armed Albanians go from village, to village, arousing the people, distributing arms gratis, and circulating inflammatory placards.

The Greek government was apathetic and powerless.

The Turkish Pacha had withdrawn his force from Zaniatz Citadel, on Mount Sishanizza.

At Salonica, on the 10th, an insurrection broke out, and the Turks attacked and defeated the insurgents.

Throughout Greece great excitement prevailed, and outbreaks had occurred in the Ionian Islands.

England has formally notified the Prussian Government of her intention to send a fleet to the Baltic, and that Admiral Sir Charles Napier is appointed to the command.

The Russian fleet in the Baltic has been ordered to fit for sea.

English ships are surveying off the entrance of the Baltic.

The British Consul at Hernosand in lat. 64 deg, is ordered to send a report on the anchorage there for ships of war. This threatens St. Petersburg.

The French government demands that Lubes shall permit, free of duty, a French depot there of coals and provisions.

The allied fleets remain in the Bosphorus, with cruisers in the Black Sea. Five additional French ships-of-the-line are to join the fleets.

The raported destruction of seven Turkish ships was an exaggeration A Russian battery of 12 guns, opposite Rutschuk, had damaged some Turkish vessels in the river, hence the report.

Prince George, of Cambridge, will command the English Cavalry under Lord Raglan.

It is surmised that the French will disembark at Rodosto on the Sea of Marmora, and the English at Enos or Constantinople, after a rendezvous at Malta.

The embarkation of men and horses continued from the Channel ports.

From the Danube, the accounts represent both parties as preparing for a great battle The Russians had failed in an attempt to turn Omar's position.

### THE LATEST.

A dispatch from Paris states that the Shah has officially announced to the foreign representatives that he will remain neutral in this war.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question, replied that Smith O'Brien, having acted as a gentleman in refusing to escape at the expense of breaking his parole, is to be pardoned.

Mr. Buchanan was present at the Queen's Levee.

The new Reform bill is printed. It proposes to give parliamentary representation to all towns of over 16,000 inhabitants.

Government has replied, in the shape of a letter, to the shipowners' inquiry, that forced ballot or impressment will not be resorted to in manning the Navy.

### FRANCE.

There was a report that Rothschild and the Bank of France were to advance 200,000,000 of francs in the Threes at 64f. 10.

Forty arrests had been made in Paris—the cause being an intended demonstration on the 24th, the anniversary of the Republic.

### Additional from Europe.

BOSTON, March 10.

The steamship Asia reached her dock at 9 o'clock [illegible] the news of [illegible]

### EAST BOSTON.

The newspapers above [illegible] importance in addition to that received from Halifax:

It was reported in Paris that Lord Raglan, Prince George of Cambridge, and other distinguished officers of the English Army for the East would pass through that city to Marseilles and thence embark for Malta.

A private letter dated Athens, Feb. 9th, describes the intense excitement existing among the Greeks.

On the 10th Feb., the students of nearly all the schools in Athens determined to volunteer, and commenced selling their books and personal property for arms and ammunition. Large sums were being contributed by private citizens, one having given $175,000 for the arm of volunteers.

### Legislative Synopsis.

Saturday, March 4.—SENATE.—Bills reported to increase the capital of the Buffalo, Corning and New York City railway company; to increase the salary of the Superintendent of the Syracuse Salt Springs; for the support and tuition of the blind. The bill to increase the number of Notaries and Commissioners of Deeds in New York—The select committee charged with investigating certain payments by the late Auditor of the Canal Department, were directed to extend their inquiries to payments made by the Comptroller. The Bribery resolutions were reported to the Senate and ordered to a third reading. The bill to authorize the Rome and Watertown Railroad Company to endorse the bonds of the Potsdam Railroad, was ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE.—Bills reported for the erection of buildings for the State Idiot Asylum; incorporating the Albany Dime Savings Bank; for more effectual suppression of gambling in New York; amending the charter of the Sacketts' Harbor and Saratoga Railroad; authorizing certain towns to subscribe to the stock of the Sodus Point railway. Bills were passed incorporating the Rose Hill and Bloomingdale Savings' banks. Bills were introduced relative to the safety of passengers on steam ferry boats; incorporatnig New York pure milk co. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Peters, in favor of a congress of all the free states opposed to the Nebraska bill to be held at Albany 19th of April next. A resolution calling on the vestry of Trinity Church for a statement of their property, &c., was adopted. The resolution to raise the committee of nine was adopted. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Legg, the sword presented by Gen. Jackson to Mr. Armstrong be now presented, to Commodore Ingraham.

Monday, March 6.—SENATE.—The canal contract repairs bill was reported. Bills were introduced to incorporate the N. York Navigation Co.; to incorporate the Clinton co., Savings bank; to regulate licensed pawnbrokers in New York. The bill to authorize the Rome and Watertown railroad company to endorse the bonds of the Rotsdam road, was passed. The Temperance bill was then taken up; the amendment postponing the operation of the law to Feb 1st, 1855, was rejected; to the 1st of December, also, lost; to Oct. 1st, lost, also; and August 1st, fixed upon as the day when the bill shall go into operation. The section submitting the bill to the people, was then proposed by Mr. Hutchins; lost, only three voting for it. An amendment, giving a lien upon houses where liquor is sold, for the fines, &c., was proposed; it was rejected, as were several other amendments.—The bill was reported to the Senate, and the question of concurrence was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—A bill to extend the time to print the Natural History of the State was reported. A minority report against amending the charter of the Saratoga and Sacketts' Harbor RR was made. Bills were passed, to confer new powers on the Courts of Oyer & Terminer; for the printing of the Natural History of N. Y.; incorporating Sing Sing Savings bank. Mr. C. C. Leigh laid on the table a resolution calling for a report on the Temperance bill. The resolution to give Gen Jackson's sword to Commodore Ingraham was lost.

Tuesday, March 7.—SENATE.—Bills reported to incorporate the Clinton County Savings band; authorizing aid to the Northern and Susquehann Railroads—ordered to a third reading; East Brooklyn Savings bank; to appoint commissioners to examine the title of Trinity church to King's Farm Bills were passed for the amendment of the Constitution, relative to bribery; to authorize Albany to aid the Northern Railroad. The Temperance bill was then taken up, on the question agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole; the amendment submitting the bill to the people was lost; the amendment postponing the bill to December and February were also lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE.—Bills were reported incorporating the city of Poughkeepsie; regulating the fees of commissioners for opening streets in the city of New York. Adverse reports against the bill to regulate the fees of the sheriff of New York; also against the bill relative to gaming on the Sabbath The bill to increase the number of Notaries and Commissioners of Deeds of New-York, was lost—a motion to reconsider is on the table. The bill making appropriations to Clinton Prison was ordered to a third reading. Progress was reported on the bill for enquiring into the cause of fires in New York. The bill for the promotion of medical science was debated to the adjournment. The use of the chambers was granted for an exhibition of the pupils of the Idiot Asylum on Thursday.

Wednesday, March 8.—SENATE.—Notice given to amend the charter of the N Y. Fire Department; to investigate the cause of fires in New York; in relation to the water rents in New York. The resolutions relative to duties on Molasses and Sugar, were agreed to. The bill to organize a superior Court at Buffalo; to regulate the rights and duties of the agents of the State Prisons; were ordered to a third reading. The bill to protect the N. York Harbor from encroachments, was considered in committee, and progress reported.

HOUSE.—Bill reported to establish the New York pure milk co. Adverse reports against amending the Mechanics' Lien Law and the bill for the promotion of the mining companies. The Senate's resolutions on the constitutional amendment relative to bribery were received and laid over The bills allowing Albany to extend aid to the Northern Railroad; authorizing subscriptions to the stock of the Sodus railway; for a revision of the charter of Rochester, were passed. The bill making appropriations to Clinton Prison, was recommitted.

Thursday, March 9.—SENATE.—A long debate took place on the presentation by Mr. Brooks of numerous petitions against the prohibitory liquor law; the bill was taken up for a third reading, amended by postponing the day on which the law shall go into operation to December 1st, and the bill passed, 21 to 11. The report upon the contested seat of Mr. Blakely was taken up, debated, and made the special order for to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Bills were reported for town mutual insurance companies; relative to commercial and mercantile paper; to consolidate Troy and Boston Railroads, with other roads; to amend the charter of the Hobart Free College. The New York police bill was referred to be reported complete. Mr Clinton laid on the table a resolution calling on the President to offer a reward for the discovery of the persons who broke the block, contributed by the Pope to the Washington monument. The bill to amend the charter of the Sacketts' Harbor and Saratoga Railroad was debated to the adjournment.

Friday, March 10.—SENATE.—The Senate accepted an invitation to visit the Utica Asylum, and adopted a resolution to adjourn over.

Monday. Favorable reports were made [illegible] the New York Juvenile Asylum [illegible] Hill and Bloomingdale [illegible] memorializing [illegible] in relation to [illegible] lum; to incorporate [illegible] ingdale Savings' Banks; making [illegible] tory appropriations to Sing Sing State prison; the N. Y. Annual tax bill; the N. Y. Building Excavation bill. Charges preferred against Darius Clark, Inspector of State Prisons, and Mr. Barrow, the Agent of the Clinton Prison, were referred to the State Prison Committee. [illegible] Canal Department [illegible] subject of expenditures on section No. 1 of the Erie canal, which was referred to a select committee. Bills were introduced to allow the consolidation of the Albany Northern, Troy and Rutland, and Rutland and Washington Railway Companies. Bills were passed to allow the Ogdensburg road time to complete a portion of their road; relative to the process against Agents of the State Prisons. The contested seat was debated further. A call was made upon the Auditor relative to work on the Black river improvement. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Several bills were reported complete which had been taken off the General Orders by the committee of nine; one, prohibiting banks in the city of New York from paying interest on less sums deposited than $250, the House refused to order a third reading. The Temperance bill came down from the Senate and was referred to the select committee, having charge of the House bill, with instructions to report the same on the 16th inst.; the final vote to be taken on the 22d inst.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Progress was reported on the Saratoga and Sacketts Harbor Railway bill, an amendment having been adopted requiring the completion of the road in 1856. Bill reported incorporating Newburg savings bank. Mr. McGraw was put on the select committee on temperance in place of Mr. Lozier.

Monday, March 13.—SENATE.—The follow bill passed through committee of the whole, and ordered to third reading: creating the office superintendent of Common school. Pacgress was reported upon the following bills: relative to the removal of certain coarse salt works at Syarcuse; to abolish fees of county Judges and Surrogates; to amend the act for the collection of taxes and assessments in the city of New York, so as to reach non-resident traders; an amendment was submitted to make the bill general.

HOUSE.—A communication was received from the Land Office adverse to the Constitutionality of the Ruggles grant—The bill to allow Agents of state prisons to sue and be sued was passed. The fourth rule of the House was suspended, and then the select committee having charge of the Temperance bill, was directed to report it complete. The resolution of Mr. Peters for a convention of the Free States in opposition to the Nebraska bill, was laid on the table. Progress was reported in committee on the Inebriate Asylum bill. Several local bills were passed.

Tuesday, March 14.—SENATE.—The Lieutenant Governor announced that Mr. BLAKELEY, Senator from the 18th, had resigned his seat; Mr. STORING was then admitted by a vote of 22 to 4. A remonstrance against the New York taxation bill from the civic authorities of Brooklyn was read. A large number of of petitions for the railroad bridge at Albany were presented. A divorce petition was reported against. The Free Church bill was reported to a third reading. Mr. WHITNEY gave notice of a bill to regulate the butter trade.

HOUSE.—The Saratoga and Sacketts Harbor railway bill was under discussion in committee during the entire session, and was not disposed of at the hour of recess. A minority of the committee on Indian affairs reported a bill to authorize the Stockbridge Indians to have their claims to certain manor lands determined.

### The Gardiner Fraud.

The fraud which the wretched suicide, GARDINER, committed upon the treasury, is thus set forth in the opening speech of MAY, the prosecuting attorney:

"Dr. Gardner, in a memorial to the Board of Commissioners, stated that in the year 1844 he was largely engaged in mining operations in the State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, employed five hundred laborers, and had upwards of three hundred thousand dollars invested in men, buildings, steam engines, horses, mules and men of science; that in 1846 he was compelled to abandon the establishment, his property having been despoiled by the Mexican soldiery; that said mines were worth half a million, and would have yielded him fifty thousand dollars per annum. The accused filed with the memorial depositions purporting to come from persons residing in Mexico, to show that he owned said mine. The issue was on the truth or falsity of these assertions. The United States affirmed, and expected to prove, that every statement in the memorial, and every paper presented by him, was false from beginning to end—pure fiction and invention—Gardiner received from the United States, as the fruits of the fraud, $428,750. The mine was so vaguely located that it could not be found by the commissioners, altho' they offered $500 reward for it; that persons whose names were furnished as evidence of title, could not be found in Mexico; that every one of the depositions was made in Washington; the title was manufactured here; that Dr. Gardiner was a poor dentist; and never could have worked such a mine as he described; that he was practicing dentistry and peddling small wares on the Pacific coast, hundreds or thousands of miles distant, instead; that the mine, the title, the seals and signatures of public officers in Mexico, were all forged"

As the duty of compensating our own citizens from claims against Mexico was assumed by our government, the fraud was carried on against us. The claim was supported by Mr. CORWIN, then a member of the United States Senate, acting as counsel for GARDINER, and interested by the assignment to him of part of the claim.

When CORWIN became Secretary of the Treasury, he pretended to sell his interest in the claim, and did sell out one-half of it to GEORGE LAW & Co. for $80,000, retaining still a half interest in the name of his brother, Ex-Gov. JNO. YOUNG,* ED. CURTISS and others of this state, held shares with LAW & Co.

ON GARDINER'S first trial for perjury the jury failed to agree—he having sustained his former perjuries by the subordination of new ones.

The recent trial was for forgery; and as he had been compelled to force the certificates of local authorities, the seals of departments, and the signatures of the Central authorities of Mexico, to his fabricated evidence, it was difficult for him to cast doubt on the evidence.

He was in England, when indicted, and his money was deposited in bank at Washington, and within Government reach. He returned, determined to brave it out, and relying on his money and the influence of his partisans in the spoils to carry him through.

The destitution in which he was left, probably caused the despair in which his life ended. His counsel, his legitimate testimony and his perjured witnesses cost large sums of money; government seized upon some; but the rapacity of his political partners and his associates in the lobby made greatest havoc of the spoil.

If the veil could be lifted that shrouds this affair, it would disclose a horrifying spectacle, in which the chief parties, after robbing the government, turn round to rob each other, and in which all join to strip a [illegible] dead, who died before the affair reached [illegible] consummation, and which ends [illegible] would be a happy [illegible] secret of guilt [illegible] ed its full [illegible] in a catastrophe that [illegible] lief to the conspirators, if the [illegible] could be buried in the suicide's grave.

*Young died leaving little or no property, his collaborateur, it is said, having stripped him.

# Otsego Democrat.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1854.

### MASS MEETING.

The call for a mass convention to protest against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, we publish this week. The names published are but a portion what were actually signed to the call, as in several of the towns, the papers containing the names were destroyed, by the opponents of the meeting, there being just about enough of that sort of men in those towns to commit depredations of that kind. The list of names appended to the call in this town was forwarded to Washington previous to being put in type.

But the meeting will be held, and judging from the unanmity of feeling on the subject, there can be no doubt that there will be a large turnout on the occasion.—The meeting will be addressed by eminent speakers from abroad, and the outrage which is being attempted at Washington upon the freeman of the North, faithfully portrayed, and its consequences, if consumated, clearly demonstrated.

### THE CONTESTED SEAT.

This question has finally been disposed of and injustice, although grudgingly meted out, has not been withheld. The question came up for final action in the Senate on Tuesday last, and it having been intimated to Mr. Blakeley that some of his whig friends stood ready to vote against the adoption of the report of the Majority of the committee on election he very *magnanimously* resigned; wherefore Mr. Putnam offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that "the seat recently occupied by the *Hon.* Ebenezer Blakeley, to which he was certified by the Board of Canvassers to have been duly elected, has become vacant by his resignation; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Senate, by the undisputed averments made by Adam Storing, claimant of said seat, that eleven hundred and thirty-eight votes, or the greater part thereof, certified by the Board of Canvassers of Chenango and Otsego counties, to have been given for Adam G. Storing, were intended to have been given for Adam Storing; and that the allowance of the same to said Adam Storing would elect him" it was,

Resolved, that the Hon. Adam G. Storing was, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected a Senator from the 18th Senatorial District.

The preamble and resolution were adopted by a vote of 22 ayes to 14 nays.

This question could as well have been disposed of six weeks or two months ago as now. The facts was as well known to Mr. Blakeley before he went to Albany that the 1138 votes cast for Adam G. Storing were intended for Adam Storing as it was at the moment he tendered his resignation. But it is probable that he relied upon the recklessness of an overpowering whig majority coupled with his own misrepresentations, to award him—what the people of his district never would do—a seat in the Senate of this State.

The tenacity with which Mr. Blakeley clung to the seat regardless of the will of the majority of his district has gone far toward lessening him in the estimation of all—even his own political friends, and should he at a future time be a candidate for the suffrages of the people, the fact will be remembered greatly to his prejudice.

### NON-INTERVENTION.

Non-intervention by Congress with the affairs of the people in the Territories, is proclaimed as a most sacred political principle by the advocates of the Nebraska outrage—so preeminently sacred and inviolable, that all past and future legislation must be made to conform to it.

What is this *new* and powerful principle? What are its practical results? Is it a reality or a ruse? Is it really an important principle or one of the bewildering and seductive humbugs of modern political quackery? Its friends certainly cannot complain if the author and advocates of the principle are permitted to define it and show its practical character. But we regard the *acts* of these men as far more reliable and significant of real belief and intention, that their *words* in this case, for they seem to have adopted the motto of the arch intriguer Talleyrand, "to speak only to *conceal* the thoughts."

Its advocates say, that by non-intervention they mean that the *people* of the territories shall be left to conduct their own affairs, and establish their own government in their own way, without any intervention by Congress or the General Government. This is the theory. Now as to its practical application. These non-interventionists have introduced and passed in the Senate, a Territorial Bill, by which we can easily test their devotion to the doctrines they preach.

This bill first disfranchises all emigrant settlers, and therefore the German, Irish and foreign emigrant, free laborer, settling in the territory, cannot be one of its people. This bill provides a Governor, Secretary and Judges for the territory—to be elected by the people? No, they are to be appointed by the President and Senate. It provides an organized government for the territory independent of the people—giving them a legislative branch entirely in subordination to the executive and judicial branches thus provided by the General Government.

This Bill received the *votes* of all the non-interventionists in the Senate. When an ammendment to this Bill was offered declaring that the *people* of the territories might, by their Legislature, exclude Slavery they *voted* Nay! and defeated the amendment. Again when another amendment was offered permitting the people to elect their own Governor and other necessary officers again these non-interventionists vote Nay! and defeat the amendment and deprive the *dear people* of these territories of all controlling participation in their own government.

This is the practical commentary of non-interventionists upon non-intervention. While these men are talking this doctrine of non intervention into a sort of Demi-God to receive the homage and worship of all men, Whigs and Democrats, and conceal the infamy of their other acts, they are voting it, as it really is, one of the most abstract of all abstractions, and the most impudent of all political humbugs ever thrust into the face of an [illegible] community.

### Anti-Nebraska Mass Meeting.

Whereas, an attempt is now being made at Washington, to repeal the Missouri Compromise, for the purpose of extending Slavery into the vast Territory of Nebraska, in violation of solemn compacts and compromises: Therefore, we, the undersigned, irrespective of party names or connections, invoke the people of this county, opposed to that measure, to meet at the Court House, in Cooperstown, on Wednesday, the 22d day of March, 1854, to take such measures as may be deemed the best calculated to prevent the consumation of that project.

*CHERRY VALLEY.*

| | |
|---|---|
| M L Kearn | Lucius A Baker |
| Stephen V Sherman | Solomon How |
| John Nelson | Simon B Cooper |
| Adam Van Slyke | Jefferson N Clyde |
| Seth W Beardsley | Denizen Gross |
| Egbert A Howland | Patrick O'Connel |
| Augustus E Reamer | Thom J Thompson |
| Ogden A Eldridge | A B Jiles |
| Frederick Beardsley | Benjamin Davis |
| Isaac Mallory | Leonard D Sullivan |
| Salmon Coats | Hugh R Thompson |
| Henry Culver | Peleg G Hall |
| Charles Wilkins | Samuel Beardsley |
| Jacob Hart | Henry Hazeltine |
| Willard Trull | Jesse How |
| Jabez D Hammond | Benjamin Kemp |
| Isaac Howland | A C Stevens |
| John S Davy | Sumner Pearsons |
| Thomas Leaning | Sawyer Pearson |
| Wm McGarity | Timothy B Rice |
| David Woodburn jr | Jutson Davy |
| Fred Fitz Gerald | Thomas Davy |
| Wm S King | John Wilson |
| Caleb W Johnson | George H White |
| Jonas Conradt | Horatio J Olcott |
| Timothy Hubbard | David H Little |
| George H How | Henry Delong |
| Jonathan Hall | Addison J Porter |
| Calvin G Burlingame | Joseph Merritt |
| Robert Gillett | David Nash |
| Lester Gillett | Samuel M Evans |
| Royal Coats | Jesse Sutliff |
| James Horton | Alexander Herdman |
| Robert Robertson | Robert Herdman |
| John Robertson | John Herdman |
| Thomas Robertson | Norman Herdman |
| Richard Robertson | James Herdman |
| John W Fake | Wm Herdman jr |
| George Hardendorf | Nelson Herdman |
| Andrew Hardendorf | Thomas Ashton |
| Jacob Hardendorf | Jonathan Fowler |
| Albert Gillett | James Diefendorf |
| Adam Hardendorf | Joseph Tucker |
| Andrew Walradt | Joseph Pease |
| Abram Walradt | Theodore Peso |
| Allen Woodburn | Austin Peso |
| S Coats | Wallace Hall |
| James Lumley | John K Diell |
| Billings Burlingame | Michael Banker |
| Orrin Watrous | George W How |
| Henry D Baker | Charles Thomas |
| Israel Snyder | Oziel A How |
| Samuel M Evens | Wm Fitz Gerald jr |
| Samuel R Barns | Wm Feakins. |
| James Marks | Nathaniel P Barnard |
| Calvin Hillman | Amos S Botsford |
| Henry Gould | Joshua Tucker |
| J V Nile | John Pearsons |
| Royal Coats | Alfred Fitz Gerald |
| Orson Watrous | Lyman W Thompson |
| J B Van Derwerker | William Gault |
| Hubbard Metcalf | Henry Flint |
| Lyman Thompson | Isaac Tucker |
| Jesse Bronson | William Ellison |
| Jutson Andrews | John Judd |
| Richard Leaning | Edwin Judd |
| Aaron B How | Paul Stockly |
| Elijah C Phillips | Wm Leaning |
| David E Sullivan | David Spraker |
| James D Mabie | Wm Fitz Gerald |
| Salmon Drake | Wm McFarren |
| Arnold Baker | Levi Safford |
| Truman Wykoff | Garret Slingerland |
| Isaac Shaver | Jacob Starring |
| Orville Coats | Henry Nelson |
| Oliver Judd | Joseph Conradt |
| Peter Van Dewerker | Jerome Phillips |
| Edgar Rice | Michael Snyder |
| George Goodell | Timothy Hey |
| Ebenezer Goodell jr | John Mills |
| Robert Drain | Danvers Drake |
| Amos L Swan | Joel Drake |
| J W Moyer | Nelson Drake |
| John Feakins | Addison Shearman |
| Edward Wells | Solomon Shearman |
| Ralph Rudd | Wm Shearman |
| Marquis Dutcher | Stephen V Sherman |
| Walter H Flatner | Russell Sherman |

*PITTSFIELD.*

| | |
|---|---|
| J C Spafard | Samuel Woodland |
| L P Hall | Sylvester Card |
| Harlom Spafard | Seth Hooper jr |
| Clark Chamberlain | Stephen Card |
| Timothy Morse | Wm G Hall jr |
| Richard P Bennett | James H Pratt |
| R S Smith | Alvin Peck |
| Wm H Hurlbutt | Leander Herrington |
| John Wing | Erastus Gibson |
| Chester Card | Isaac Medbury |
| Daniel B Chase | Charles Medbury jr |
| David Kelsey | Elisha Chase |
| Solomon Benjis | Benjamin Hall |
| Dewitt C Tobias | David S Smith |
| Wm P Bennett | R M Hawkins |
| Elijah Hawkins | John Smith |
| Lewis Spafard | Wm O Hawkins |
| Ansel Hall | Ansel Hawkins |
| Seth Gross | Eleazer Knowles |
| Wm M Bennett | George Gorham |
| Wyllys Cady | William Cards |
| Theron Denton | Elias Rood |
| A H Hallenbeck | Job Herrington |
| Reuben Hinds | Cyrus Rathbone |

*MIDDLEFIELD.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Stephen Adams | Barnabus M Gilbert |
| G I Bower | George R Fowler |
| Rober Blair | Linus S Mason |
| Benjamin Pitts | Jedediah B Ashley |
| Benjamin Pierce | James J Peaselee |
| Barnard Temple | S H Bowen |
| Thomas W Rice | Jos W Reynolds |
| S C Ames | M C Huntington |
| Orsemus Reynolds | Hiram Peake |
| W S Huntington | J Van Huzen Jr |
| Samuel Huntington | Geo D Hinman |
| Lorenzo Smith | Geo Sherwood |
| Edward Tripp | Aaron G Brown |
| Daniel Gilbert | Paul Countryman |
| A S Murphey | Hiram Coon |
| Samuel Wilson | John Foster |
| M G Hubbell | Amasa S Steer |
| F Vunk | Darius Gates |
| E Hinman | Homer Hubbell |
| George C Allen | Peter H Davis |
| C J Manlelow | Peter Reno |
| Daniel Gilbert Jr | Michael Galer |
| John P Kelley | Alanson Graham |
| Coonrod Bowers | D W C Parshall |
| Delos M Wood | Solomon Jones |
| Erasmus Snyder | Henry S Adams |
| Josiah Reklef | Joseph Faulkner |
| S G Huntington | Thomas Patten |
| Geo Smith | Nelson Houck |
| Wm Brooks | James A Symes |
| John C Eaton | Moses Rich |
| M U Chase | Jonathan Davis |
| John Viele | George W Smith |
| D C Clyde | L A H Kemp |
| C Sammons | Ebenezer Ingalls |
| S W Barnum | Aaron Thompson |
| George L Briggs | Barzilla Bradley |
| F B Shipman | Royal Stowell |
| George Van Duzen | John Rowland |
| J Denton | John Perkins |
| H Clark | E G Blair |
| J M Reed | Orsamus G Reed |
| Andrew J Bradley | Luther F Wait |
| Sander Jones | Jotham H Ames |
| Edgar B Hone | Jones Aller |
| Joseph G Rice | Seth J Temple |
| Charles Adams | Gilbert Parshall |
| A S Wickham | Wm Temple |
| Jesse Ferris | Garret Olendorf |
| John H Coonrod | F C Parshall |
| Denison Clark | Calvin V Bowen |
| Caleb Clark | John Coon |
| Alfred M Olendorf | Aaron Ferris |
| William Barney | Norman Murphey |
| D F Olendorf | S E Murphey |
| Orrin Winnegar | Thomas B Clark |
| Joseph Brown | Jacob Camp |
| Wm Champenois | John Clayton |
| Peter S Olendorf | John W Smith |

| | |
|---|---|
| Lucius Andrus | Lysander Pratt |

*MORRIS.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Franchot | John C Crane |
| C A Church | S G Weeden |
| W F Daniels | John A Davis |
| H Sergeant | German Wheeler |
| J M Lull | John S Borgan |
| C W Pearsall | P Weeden |
| James H Burns | James Little |
| Ira Quinley. | W R B Wing |
| E E Yates | N Stevenson |
| Alanson Briggs | Peter Becker |
| D Balcom | James H Becker |
| H M Perry | Jonathan Babcock |
| Thomas J Smith | David C Lull |
| Eli Smith | S E Baritt |
| John Edwards | Jonah Davis |
| Stephen Wilcox | John S Gaskin |
| A Edgar Burt | Seth H Lyon |
| John G Washbon | C Winton |
| John Gadsbey | Wm H Hill |
| Hosea Bundy | W R Lynch |
| John A Calder | F A Ripley |
| L S Adsit | H R Washbon |
| Wm Palmiter | J S Jarvis |
| Chas C Hitchcock | H Gruttenden |
| I P Renyon | A W Whiston |
| N Potter | David Wakelee |
| R Stone | D Smith |
| E P Swoot | W A Lull |
| A W Payn | Wm Bassett |
| E Gill | A S Avery |
| Wm S Bowne | M W Foot |
| A W Starr | Abner Smith |
| Isaac Leggett | Silas S Seely |
| Isaac D Seely | C Bunnel |
| Paschal Franchot | J B Hall |
| John G Mille | H Wilbur |
| James H Flagg | Nathan Lull |
| D Williams | D Bowne |
| Jotham Hitchcock | W Taylor |
| O B Matteson | R R Collins |
| Wm R Brooks | W L Moore |
| A G Washbon | C Gifford |
| Abner Miller | Moses F Tuttle |
| E H Holbrok | Alanson Aplin |
| I B Parcell | J A Jackson |
| A E Daniels | J C Wright |
| T Taber | Jesse P Braley |
| Olney Braley | J Calley |
| Francis A Pearsall | Orrin H Moon |
| George Lawrence | Oliver T Lull |
| Orrin Roberts | Ira Mickel |
| Nathaniel Moon | Hos