

mento and Colorado—may be erected out of the territory of California, with the consent of that state, said states to be admitted upon an equal footing.

Mr. Soule moved his substitute for that portion of the bill relating to the state of California. The substitute proposed that the President shall issue his proclamation, declaring that California be admitted into the Union as soon as he shall receive evidence that she has in Convention assented to certain conditions, among which are her relinquishment of the public domain, and the restriction of her southern limits to the Missouri line. It also provides that revenues collected in the ports of California, unexpected at the time of this proclamation, shall be paid over to the state of California. Also, that the country south between 36° 30' north in Mexico, and between the Pacific and Sierra Nevada, shall be organized into a territory, to be called South California, and that the same shall be admitted into the Union as a State, when ready, able and willing, with or without slavery, as her people may desire and make known in their constitution.

Mr. Soule advocated his substitute on the 24th and 25th. Mr. Webster opposed it at length on the 27th.

In the house nothing important had transpired.

CUBA INVASION.—True bills had been found in New Orleans against Lopez, Mr. Sigur of Delaware, Governor Quitman, Judge C. Pinkney Smith of Mississippi, ex-Gov. Henderson, Mr. O'Sullivan, and ten others of the Cuba invasion.

A number of others had been brought to New Orleans in custody.

FISH AND OYSTERS.—Several parties are now exploring the bays upon the coast with the view of ascertaining whether oysters do not exist in any quantities and of a good size and flavor. We have in our waters an abundance of the soft shell clam, splendid hard shell-

ed crabs, scollops, cockles, and a very fine kind of muscle.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.—The following telegraphic dispatches are contained in the New York Tribune and regarded as veracious:

St. Louis, June 25.—Advices from Santa Fe to May 25th have been received in this city. The Convention previously called had met and formed a State Constitution, which had been formally promulgated as the Constitution of the State of New Mexico, which was to go into effect on the 1st of July. The boundary question was defined. The Constitution prohibits slavery; members of the legislature and senators, with representatives to Congress, were soon to be elected.

Second dispatch, St. Louis, June 25.—The following has just been received from Santa Fe:

The convention of delegates called has been held here. They have formed and promulgated a constitution for the government of New Mexico.

The convention assembled on the 15th instant, and the session lasted eight or nine days, in which a constitution was formed, which would go into operation about the first of July.

The boundaries of the state were defined and slavery prohibited.

The constitution was adopted on the 25th May. In fifteen days afterward, an election was to take place for members of the state legislature.

Two senators and representatives in congress would soon be elected, and efforts would also be made to procure their acceptance at Washington.

Mr. St. Vrain, Judge Otero, and Henry Connolly, are prominent candidates for Governor; and Capt. A. W. Reynolds and Maj. R. H. Witman for senators. It is supposed that Hon. Hugh N. Smith, the present delegate in congress, would be elected to the house of representatives.

CANADA.—In the House of Assembly, on the 14th of June, Att'y. Gen. Lafontaine introduced a bill to increase parliamentary representation, and the Inspector General announced the intention of government to introduce a general banking law; also, a measure on the currency. On the 17th, resolutions were introduced to amend the constitution, by separating legislative and executive powers, extending the elective principle, and assimilating the whole system of government to the American model.

A NEW FORM OF MESMERISM.—It is said that certain clock makers at Bristol, Connecticut, in making some chronometers lately, found it impossible for the workmen to keep awake when they were setting instruments agoing. It is necessary, in regulating them, to count the beats in a minute by a regulator, and change the hair-spring until both go nearly in time; then the screws in the balance are turned until the greatest maximum is obtained, when they are rated and the rate registered. The workmen find no difficulty with the parts, but when the whole movement is going, any person who sits down and counts the beats, or watches the motion of the balance, invariably becomes drowsy. Attempts have been made with other clocks, but they do not produce the same sensation. The clocks are of polished work, and gilded by a peculiar galvanic process, which, if the facts be as here stated, may have something to do with the effect. What is curious is, that the person who is put to sleep continues to count the beatings of time with his hand or foot. The writer in the Boston Post, who gives an account of the matter adds:—"It affords me some amusement to visitors to see a company of men at work and half of them asleep, yet laboring to keep themselves awake. On Saturday last a collier came to the factory with a load of coals, and