

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE—The undersigned, Standing Committee, appointed by a Democratic Convention of the 8th of September, 1846, have appointed the following persons in their respective townships, as a committee of vigilance, whose duty it is to call meetings of the Democratic Electors of each township on Saturday the 5th day of September next, to elect two delegates from each township to the Democratic County Convention, to be held on Tuesday evening, the 8th day of September, at the Court House in Towanda, for the purpose of placing in nomination a ticket to be supported at the general election.

The Standing Committee would respectfully urge upon the Committees of Vigilance, the importance of the duties they are requested to perform. The success of the cause depends in a great measure, in a cordial and hearty support of the ticket formed at the County Convention, and to deserve and secure this support fair and timely notice should be given of the place and hour of holding the primary meetings, that every democrat who wishes, may be present.

The meeting should be called at some convenient place, and kept open until every one has had an opportunity of voting.

They would also urge upon Democrats the importance of a punctual attendance upon the primary meetings, and the selection of the delegates who will be prompt in their attendance upon the Convention, and faithful in the discharge of the duty assigned them. It is to be hoped that every district will be fully represented, by duly elected delegates, as thereby much confusion and dissatisfaction will be avoided, which is ever likely to succeed when vacancies are supplied by substitution.

- E. O'MEARA GOODRICH,**
PETER C. WARD,
EDSON ASPENWALL,
FREDERICK ORWAN,
CHARLES STOCKWELL,
JOHN BALDWIN,
JOHN WATKINS.

July 25, 1846. Standing Committee.

Athens tp.—Levi Westbrook, Constant Mathewson; Athens bor.—C. H. Herrick, J. K. Wright; Asylum—Elmer Horton, John F. Dodge; Albany—Peter Sterger, Jos. Menardi; Ardena—John Kiff, Isaac Williams; Baylington—B. R. Ross, Morgan Dewitt; Canton—Asa Pratt, O. P. Wilson; Columbia—Myron Ballard, Jas. Sherwood; Durell—Joshua Kilger, Benn. Lewis; Franklin—Elijah Blirke, Samuel Smith; Granville—Stephen Vroman, D. B. Ross; Herrick—Wm. C. Knapp, Richard Hills; Leroy—E. A. Bailey, Jedediah Hunt; Litchfield—D. B. Gorton, Elijah Walcott; Monroe—Chas. Holland, C. M. Knapp; Orwell—Julius Gorham, Sheldon Chubbuck; Pike—Geo. W. Northrop, Joshua S. Roberts; Rome—D. M. Waitles, Hiram Mann; Ridgebury—John Burt, Geo. Cooper; Standing Stone—Wm. R. Storrs, Wm. Griffiths; Smithfield—P. R. Smith, Lucius Thompson; South Creek—John Reed, John Smith; Springfield—Norman Cooley, S. P. Mattocks; Sheshequin—F. G. Van Ostrand, John Horton; Springhill—Judson Stevens, D. D. Black; Towanda bor.—H. L. Shaw, Jeremiah Collins; Towanda tp.—J. W. Decker, Edward Patterson; Troy bor.—B. R. Ross, Ballou Herrick; Troy tp.—John Porter, L. P. Williams; Ulster—John Bowman, James F. Gazy; Wyalsburg—Sam. Gregory, E. Beeman; Wysox—D. E. Martin, Wm. D. Stroppe; Wells—E. A. Ayres, S. Rowley; Windham—Wm. B. Dunham, D. M. Brainard; Warren—Rufus Duffington, David Haight.

Notwithstanding all the ingenuity of the Whig leaders and the Whig press, in manufacturing arguments to deceive the people and produce a panic, their zeal sometimes carries them farther than their cunning can devise expedients; and occasionally an important truth escapes which militates materially against their doctrine. Of this character, we find a paragraph in the United States Gazette, which has moaned more deeply over the ruined hopes and blighted prospects of the wealthy capitalist than almost any other. It reads as follows:

AWFUL CALAMITY—The Sugar Refining industry will be in danger of extinction; for while refined sugar now commands at least 12 cents a pound, foreign refined sugar can be sold under the new law at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound. Holland allows a bounty upon refined sugar, and the refiners in that country will, of course, be enabled to take us at advantage.

So it is an "awful calamity," that the people should be relieved from the burden of paying a tax of nearly two cents a pound on refined sugar for the benefit of a few manufacturers; for this clear admission in the foregoing article—is that such has been the effect of the Tariff of 1842. We thought the Whig doctrine was, that high duties made low prices; but here is an admission from a leading Whig organ to the contrary. If the farmer is enabled under the new law to buy sugar 3 or 4 cents a pound cheaper, what will become of the Whig panic!

How often do all the large manufacturing establishments of the country stop business, and turn their hands out of employment! We have heard the same cry from the Whig press as often as once in two or three years ever since we learned to read. Will some of the Whig papers tell us how many times the country has been ruined in the last quarter of a century?

The editors of the Argus are too stupid, or too willing to understand—the plainest allusions in the plainest language. They apply our remarks in the Reporter of the 29th ult., to the world but to those for whom they were meant. We have heard none yet so loudly about the tariff and Mr. Wilmot's vote as the clique around that paper; and none knows less about the subject than they do. Can you understand that?

MR. WEBSTER AND THE TARIFF—We ask special attention to the resolutions and speech thereon, made by Daniel Webster in Boston, in 1820, and published on the east side of this paper. Daniel Webster has not, nor can he refute Daniel Webster. It shows with what ease some men can shuffle off the truth, and be governed by fear, exclusive selfishness. Daniel Webster is now the hired agent of the capitalists and manufacturers of New England, and for the pay he gets, sacrifices truth at the shrine of the money-god.

OUR COUNTRY AFFAIRS—We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Peck, Deputy Treasurer, for information in regard to the financial condition of the County; which exhibits its affairs in a still more favorable light than we had anticipated. It appears that the active exertions of Mr. Peck has secured the settlement of most of the outstanding duplicates, prior to the year 1846, which have remained for a long time due—some as far back as 1839. The duplicate for 1816, is also nearly settled up—many of the townships having paid their quota of tax—and the remainder will probably be received at September court.

Panic Makers.
The Whigs appear determined to get up another panic—old humbugs are being resuscitated; and we expect soon to see marauded in procession the cupboards of other days—bankrupt treasury—one kind of money for the people and another for the office-holders—standing army—gold spoons—British tariff—paper ruin!—ten cents a day and sheeps pluck—ruin! ruin! The performance has already begun; every criterion is making to persuade the people that the country is on the verge of destruction. The people, however, understand the shallow hypocrisy of all this pretended sympathy for them; it is useless for panic makers to set up the cry of protection to American industry; and thus hope to cloak the deformities of Federalism, and ride into power on a panic. The people may expect to hear of laborers discharged—factories stopped—low wages—bankruptcies, and a catalogue of woes; all of which will be a chapter of falsehoods to cheat the people and get up a panic.

The Tariff of 1842 and 1846 Compared.

Articles	1842	1846
Luxuries	25	30
Wines—Champagne	25	30
Burgundy	9	30
Madeira	5	30
Carpets—Wilton Carpets	23	30
Turkey	28	30
Glass—Polished plate, 22 by 14 inches	27	30
Gloves—Gentlemen's real kid	22	30
Leather	21	30
Gentlemen's real French buck	13	30
Braces—Indian rubber, costing 17 each and above	30	30
Paper—Billedoux, or fancy note gilt	25	30
Pastes—Balsams, cosmetics, and perfumes	25	30
Silks—Pocket kerchiefs made from fine silk	16	25
Silk velvets	20	25
Brocade silks for dresses	14	25
Flannels—Archer's sunbaking costing 60 cents	23	30
Silk and wool fannels, costing \$1 the square yard	14	30
Hair curled for mattresses	10	20
Chocolate	12	20
Sardines, and other fish prepared in oil	29	40
Furniture of cedar wood, satin wood, &c.	30	40
Combs—Pearls and precious stones when set	7	20
Imitations thereof	7	20
Cameos and imitations thereof, and on mosaic	7	20
Jewelry—Composed of gold, silver or platinum	20	30
ARTICLES OF GENERAL USE, &c.		
Wines—Sicily Madeira, (low price)	49	30
Spices—Pimento	120	40
Ginger	53	40
Garlic	61	40
Carpeting—Tieble Ingrain	73	30
Ingrain	36	30
Iron—Bar or bolt iron	73	30
Nail or spike rods	99	30
Cut or wrought iron spikes	168	30
Hoop iron	116	30
Blacksmiths hammers and stouges	32	30
Iron chain other than chain cables	101	30
Sproouting for ships, locomotives and steam engines	88	30
Smoking irons, hatters and Tailors' pressing, do.	66	30
Wood screws	66	30
Coal	69	30
Glass—Plain, moulded or pressed tumblers	137	30
Gloves—Yellow sheep, called Horvatan, (wagons and resping gloves)	90	30
Imitation buck	55	30
Women's imitation kid	70	30
Braces—India rubber costing 5 francs, or 93 cents the dozen	83	30
Paper—Medium, foolscap, &c.	62	30
Sugar, commonly called brown	52	30
Vinegar	76	20
Salt	76	20
Cloths of Wool—Broadcloths, cassimeres, coatings and paddings	40	30
Silks—Calcutta and other silk pocket handkerchiefs, costing in India \$2 50 for the piece of 7, and weighing eight ounces	50	25
Do., costing \$3 75, weighing twelve ounces	50	25
Black grode nap, or tafetta silk, for dresses, weighing one ounce to the yard, and costing in England or France 32 cts.	47	25
Black crapes, low priced	62	25
Plains—Yellow pound or mixed pin	53	30
Velvets—Cotton	36	30
Shirtings—Costing 6 1/2 cents per yard, the running yard	50	25
Cotton prints, or calicoes, costing 12 cts. the running yard	50	25
Mouline de Laine—Cotton worsted, 24 inches wide, costing 12 cts.	50	25
Cotton and worsted Orleans and alpaca cloth, costing 18 cts. the square yard	80	25
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Lined oil	87	20
Cables and cordage, tarred	120	25
Unmanufactured hemp	39	30
Wool coarse, unmanufactured	5	20
Chain cables	87	30
Anchor	62	30
Anvils	45	30

REPEAL! REPEAL!—The Panic Party are calling aloud for repeal—they call upon all panic makers to lift up their voices long and strong; and not allow the repeal panic to abate until federalism is placed in power, and the spoils of office safely secured. It is of no use. The Whigs have too often attempted to play these pranks upon the people; to gull them in some or any way likely to be successful. They imagine there is something alarming in the word repeal; that the people need only to hear it, and they will respond. But the people are not thus to be duped. They will inquire, what does this repeal mean? The answer will be, it means down with democracy and up with federalism.

MAJANIMOUS.—We give below a selection from the editorial of the Owego Advertiser—a Whig paper—on the course of Mr. Wilmot. The editor had as good an opportunity of knowing the position of Mr. Wilmot in 1844, as most of the Whigs in this county. Why is it they will not speak the truth with equal frankness! They cannot hope by falsehood to defeat Mr. Wilmot; they must and will be condemned by every honest and impartial observer of the course of Mr. Wilmot as always taken on the tariff. If they regret his vote, why not say so; be magnanimous, and speak the truth. They know that every word in the following paragraph is true; and we know, that they will yet reflect with shame on their refuge of falsehoods.

HON. DAVID WILMOT.—There is a great deal of undeserved denunciation of the Hon. Member of Congress from the Bradford district for voting for the repeal of the present tariff; but no reasonable man can find fault with Mr. Wilmot, as he voted just as he told the electors he would vote. He went into the contest pledged against the tariff of 1842, and throughout his whole district he proclaimed his hostility to it. He met the question manfully and clearly—without subterfuge or evasion; and the electors of his district voted understandingly. He was elected by a large majority; and his action in Congress has been that of a consistent, honorable man. If any of his constituents were less honest than himself, and voted for him with the belief that he would oppose the repeal of the tariff of 1842, they calculated rather upon their own estimation of man's integrity, than upon the really honest, honorable and manly character of their candidate. He should not be condemned because they lacked principle. We disagree entirely with Mr. Wilmot in his views, but we admire his honesty and independence.

Consistency.
"Friends of the North Branch, your hopes to see this work completed have been crushed by the destruction of the American policy of protection. The jig is up at present."—Bradford Argus.
The same paper contains a paragraph, stating "that the wages of the laborer in the mining districts will be reduced one half." So, if the wages of labor is to be reduced one half, the North Branch Canal can't be built—and all public improvements must be stopped. Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel!

Speech of Vice President Dallas, on giving the casting Vote on the tariff.

The following are the remarks of Vice President Dallas, on giving the casting vote on the engrossment of the Tariff Bill. On the tie vote, yeas 27, nays 27, being announced, the President of the Senate rose and said:
"The Senate being equally divided on the important question, I may be indulged in briefly stating the principal reasons for the vote I am required by the constitution to give.
Excluded from any participation in forming or modifying the bill, I am bound to sanction or condemn it, exactly in the shape in which it stands. The responsibility is deeply felt. It belongs, however, to the office assigned to me by my fellow-citizens, and will be assumed with frankness, and I hope, not unbecomingly firmness. The consequences of my decision, either way, may seriously affect the country. No one can entertain, as to that, a profounder solicitude. But, after summing up to my aid the best purposes and best lights that I can command, the consequences, be they what they may, must be hazarded.
The system for obtaining the revenue necessary to support their government is established, directly or indirectly, by the people of the United States, within the limits, and agreeably to the prescribed forms of the constitution. Whatever is ascertained to be their will on the subject, all should undoubtedly acquiesce in. That there are known and approved modes by which their will is expressed, cannot be questioned; and the public officer who reads that with candor and integrity, may feel assured that he conforms to the institutions of his country when he makes it the guide of his conduct. To my mind ample proof has been furnished that a majority of the people and of the States desire to change, to a great extent, in principle, if not fundamentally, the system heretofore pursued in assessing the duties on foreign imports. That majority has manifested itself in various ways, and is attested by its representatives in the other house of Congress, by whom this bill has been approved, & whose votes undeniably indicate the popular sense in the large proportion of eighteen out of the twenty eight States. In the Senate an analysis of the vote before me discloses that while six States (Ohio, Virginia, New Hampshire, Georgia, Michigan and Maine) are equally divided, eleven (Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, N. Carolina and Vermont), are against, and eleven (Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, New York, Texas, Tennessee and Florida) are for the change. Peculiarly situated as I am in my relation to the national legislature these impressive facts cannot be overlooked. In a case free from constitutional objection, I could not justifiably counteract, by a sort of official veto, the general will.
The struggle to exert without abatement the constitutional power of taxation in such a manner as to protect by high duties on imports many of the productions of our own soil and labor from the competition of other countries, has endured for more than thirty years. During that period a system of high taxation has prevailed with fluctuations of success and failure. It is as vigorously and as exactly insisted upon now as ever; and indeed it would seem, in some instances, as if the longer the advantages of a peculiar tax was enjoyed, the stronger became the desire for its continuance, and even its augmentation. And yet it ought to be remembered that this exercise of the taxing power by which the great mass of consumers are made to swell the profits of a few branches of industry, was originally intended to be temporary, to be continued only so long as its continuance was necessary to the industrial independence and safety of the whole people. Such was the language, the inculcation, the spirit, in which it was proposed and justified by its earliest and wisest friends. "The design was to foster feeble 'infant' manufacturers, especially such as were essential to the defence of the country in time of war. In this design, the people have persevered until, with some, but not with light exceptions, these saplings have taken deep root, have become vigorous, expanded, and powerful, and are prepared to share the common lot of human pursuits, and to enter with confidence the field of free, fair and universal competition.
The arrival of this period of time, long promised, has been anxiously looked for by a large and justly respected portion of our fellow citizens, who deemed themselves peculiar and almost exclusive sufferers by the policy of protection. They have sometimes—perhaps imprudently—endeavored to anticipate it. Their numbers first entitled to influence only from their patriotism and intelligence, have gone on gradually increasing as the system ripened to its fruit, and they now constitute what I am bound by reiterated facts to regard as a decided majority of the people of the Union.
It is undoubtedly true that this change of financial arrangement, brought about by public opinion, "which everywhere ought to guide and influence statesmen," should, nevertheless, be characterized by moderation, nay, by scrupulous tenderness for those interests of our fellow-citizens that are to be affected by it. The legislation which encouraged their investments, their educational training, or their habits, should cease, finally and firmly, if required, but still soothingly and gently; and hence I may be pardoned for expressing a regret that certain provisions which, in their bearing, seem to me trenchant and sudden beyond the calls of the occasion, have been allowed to remain as parts of this bill. Were it in my power to except these provisions from the operation of my vote, I would do so; but viewed as a whole, as a measure to accommodate a vast and intricate subject to the prevailing sentiment of the American people, to reduce the burdens artificially imposed upon the laboring and productive masses, and to reconcile diminished restriction of trade, with increased contributions from it, I cannot resist the impression that the bill is more equal, more tempered, and more just than the act of 1842, which it supersedes. That it deals with some pursuits and resources of my native Commonwealth less kindly than she might well expect, does not relieve me from my duty, but only makes its performance personally reluctant and painful.
In aid of these considerations, adequate, perhaps, in themselves to control my vote, there is another which, I am free to confess, nothing but an unforeseen, sheer and pressing public necessity could ever induce me to forego or forget. In

strict concert with the letter and spirit of the constitution, the Vice President of the United States, now called upon to act, is the direct agent and representative of the whole people. In advance, and dependent upon contingent results, it is perfectly competent to this, his national constituency, to give instructions, and to receive pledges for their execution. On this identical subject of a tariff of duties on imports, whatever may have been the course of local and casual inconsistency, my own honor can admit of no disclaimer of instructions that were formally announced, and my own good faith stands inviolable to a pledge voluntarily given. If by thus acting it be my misfortune to offend any portion of those who honored me with their suffrages, I have only to say to them and to my whole country, that I prefer the deepest obscurity of private life, with an unbounded conscience, to the glare of official eminence, spotted by a sense of moral delinquency.

[From the Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.]
"The Democratic members from your State who, with a single exception voted against the bill, doubtless considered it their duty to do so, and in this they deserve no censure from their Demo. brethren in other States. It is the surest evidence of man's Democracy, to conform to the real or supposed wishes of his constituency. Mr. WILMOT, who voted for the bill, also reflected the sentiments of his constituency.—His opposition to the Tariff of 1842, was well known to the people of his district before his election, having upon all occasions, declared himself in favor of a modification, and the overwhelming majority obtained over his opponent (who was pledged to the Tariff of 1842) was clearly expressive of the will of the people in that district. During the discussion of the bill he made several attempts to amend it, so as to secure an increase of duties on articles of Pennsylvania Manufacture, but was defeated by the unanimous opposition of the Whigs, with the ultras of the South. His proposed increase of the duty on Iron was thus defeated, and if the Iron manufacturers are dissatisfied, they should remember, that the friends of the Tariff of 1852 defeated increased duties in their branch of business. Mr. W.'s speech will better elucidate his views, and to that document, I beg most respectfully the attention of every candid enquirer after truth. His course needs no vindication from the petty assaults of the whiffets who scribble for federal newspapers, but if it did, his speech is sufficient, for if it is admitted to be friend and foe, that a more eloquent, masterly argument was not made upon the subject; it even wrung from the Whigs themselves reluctant praise."
[From the Ohio Press.]
HON. DAVID WILMOT, from the Bradford district is the only member of Congress, from that State that voted for the Tariff Bill. He deserves great credit for his independence; he has looked over the narrow contracted prejudices of the politicians of Pennsylvania, and went for the good of the whole country. The great agricultural interests of Pennsylvania are barely trampled upon, for the purpose of throwing dollars into the pockets of a few interested men, who have large amounts of money invested in the iron business. This fact is clear.—The position of the Democracy of Pennsylvania on the tariff is a false one, and it is the fault of the politicians of that state. They will travel over millions upon millions of acres of good land as ever was cultivated without regarding it, until they come to some little craggy mountain that contains coal or ore, and there they will cry "protection to home industry," while that same industry that digs this ore and coal from the mountain, barely gets enough for subsistence, while the owners who cry for protection, pocket their millions. And yet to these men, the democracy of Pennsylvania are made subservient. The farms, and farmers of Pennsylvania are forgotten, while the iron masters are fattened. There can be no doubt of this. Mr. Wilmot has stood firm against a pyramid of prejudices, which has been gotten up by the politicians of Pennsylvania without reason. The democracy of the UNION can look upon him as a true unbending democrat, and one who will not sacrifice his principles for the benefit of any special set of incorporated individuals.

[From the Clinton Democrat.]
HON. DAVID WILMOT.—The course pursued by this gentleman during the present Congress cannot fail to meet with the hearty approbation of every honest and well-meaning Democrat in our good old Commonwealth.—Upon all the important measures that have been acted on during the present session, he has been found the sound Democrat and fearless champion of the rights of the people.—When the new Tariff Bill came before the House, "solitary and alone" amidst the Pennsylvania delegation stood Mr. WILMOT, advocating with all the powers of his prolific mind, the wholesome provisions of the Bill. The approbative smiles and caresses of monied aristocrats could not lure him from the duty he owed his country and constituents. For his manly and patriotic course the Democracy of the Keystone will long remember him. Pennsylvania claims him as one of her brightest jewels.

QUICK TRAVELLING.—The evening line of steamers up the river, from Courtland streets, the Columbia and the Empire, connect with the Northern and Western railroads, to Buffalo, Saratoga Springs, Lake Champlain, &c. A person going on board either of these boats en route, may take the smooth new H rails at Troy and glide through 250 or 300 miles of the loveliest scenery in the world before supper time. How a journey of 400 or 500 miles in one day and night would have astonished our fathers! The expense, too, is now comparatively trifling. One can jump about the steamers Empire, Niagara, Troy or Columbia, and be at Saratoga Springs in about twelve hours, for four or five dollars.

SERIOUS FRESHET AT BROWNVILLE.—There was a violent rain in the vicinity of Brownville, Pa., on Thursday night of last week. The Free Press says:
"Lumber, rafts of logs, rails, grain, hay, &c., were carried off in large quantities. Our enterprising boat builder, Mr. Pringle, lost some \$800 or \$800 of timber, besides considerable damage to one or more boats on the stocks.—Others of our citizens and neighbors sustain losses to a less amount. The stabling of the Monongahela House was inundated; the horses therein were cut out and swam to the dry land. The houses along the river had several feet of water in the cellars. The toll-house at No. 4 was totally swept away, and was caught several miles below; and the toll-house at No. 3 was capsized, and was only saved from taking a "downward trip" by great exertions. It is to be hoped this is the close of a series of heavy rains that we have had this summer."

Arrival of the Steam Ship Hibernia.

The Steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston yesterday morning, with two weeks later news from England. The news was telegraphed to this city for the Ledger.
"The intelligence is brought that the Oregon Treaty has been ratified by the British government. The new ministry has gone to work. A disposition exists in every quarter to give the new ministers a fair trial.
Parliament will probably close its session in the middle of the present month.
The British nation intend to testify its gratitude for Sir Robert Peel for the great measures he has effected, by raising him a monument.
The Oregon Treaty was ratified by the British Government, under the seal of the new Foreign Minister, Lord Palmerston. This document was signed by his Lordship and Mr. McLane, on the 17th, at the foreign office, and afterwards conveyed for despatch by the Hibernia, by his Excellency, Mr. McLane, American Minister to Great Britain.
In the House of Lords, on the 17th of July, the Marquis of Lansdowne rose and said, that it was his duty to lay before their lordships and that House, the treaty which had just been concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States, in reference to the Oregon Territory; he had the satisfaction of informing their lordships that ratifications had that day been exchanged. A similar motion was made in the House of Commons, by Lord Palmerston, who appeared at the bar, and stated that he had a paper to present, by command of Her Majesty.
The new Ministry has got to work, and the business of the country is again in a state of progression. All the members have been retained without opposition, except Mr. Macaulay, and Lord Abingdon. In every quarter a disposition exists to give the new appointment a fair trial. In consequence of the excitement now past, the country needs repose, and, with the exception of the sugar duties, there is no prominent question likely to embarrass the Ministry or test their capability.—The affairs of this session of Parliament will be wound up probably by the middle of August.
The great movement to reimburse Mr. Cobden for the loss of health and money is progressing apace. There seems every chance that the hundred thousand pounds fixed upon as the maximum of the amount to be given to him will be raised.
Efforts will be made to raise a splendid monument to Sir Robert Peel, by means of penny subscriptions throughout the British empire, as an expression of the nation's gratitude.

PARLIAMENT.—The proceedings in the houses of Parliament possess considerable interest. Lord Brougham led on the assault in the matter of the Judges' salaries. Earl Grey showed that if blame attached to any one, it was to the noble Lord himself. Mr. Duncombe wished to hear from the noble Lord himself a distinct avowal of his views on the leading topics of the day. Lord John Russell declined this categorical analysis, but while doing so, said sufficient to point the morale of his future career as Minister to the principles of free trade, to which he avowed his unswerving attachment. Justice he would literally carry out, but with respect to the established Church of that country, the Premier thought it imprudent to meddle in this early stage of the business. The same evening, Lord John Russell declared that he would make his views respecting the Sugar duties known on Monday.
COMMERCIAL.—The manufacturing districts are busy and confidence prevails, and the season continues all that we could desire. The cotton market is firm, with good steady business, and prices have an upward tendency.—The latest arrivals from the United States of the last crop will not exceed 2,100,000 bales, and that the prospect of the crops for the present year, owing to the lateness of the spring, are not particularly promising.
The timber trade is in a most flourishing condition.

THE IRON TRADE.—The foreign papers received by the Hibernia bring intelligence of the iron trade abroad, which cannot but prove gratifying to those engaged in the business in this State, and which will render the operation of the new tariff much less injurious to their interests than was at first supposed. The immense number of railways under operation in England and other parts of Europe have given a great impetus to the trade, and carried the present high prices up still higher "with the prospect of a further improvement. With the present high prices of the articles abroad, the iron men of this country will still be able, we trust, to compete profitably even under the reduced rates of the new tariff with the foreign article. We copy the following paragraph in relation to the state of the trade from Wilmer & Smith's European Times:
"IRON.—During the last fortnight an impulse has been given to the trade by the giving out of several large orders for Rails. Pig Iron and Merchant Bars have improved nearly 10s per ton from the lowest point, with the prospect of a further improvement. The quarterly meeting of the Iron masters at Birmingham, on the 9th instant, was well attended; a large amount of business was done, and subsequently large contracts have been entered into with the makers by the principal stockholders in the kingdom. It was agreed at these meetings that no alteration in the rates fixed at last quarter day should be made during the current quarter. The stocks on hand are exceedingly low, and fresh orders are coming in daily; indeed the difficulty will be to meet the demand for iron which will be required during the next few years for English and foreign railways.—Already contracts for 30,000 tons have been taken by the Chillington Company, Messrs. Bagnall, of West Bromwich, and Messrs. Foster, & Co., of Stourbridge, in the proportion of 10,000 tons each; besides about 10,000 tons of railway chairs.
The Scotch Iron masters have sold heavily, and are not now disposed to sell further, unless at higher prices. In Wales the principal makers are still working at Rail orders, and are not disposed to take further orders, unless at advanced prices. A much greater number of Railway bills have received the royal assent for several years to come, providing no revolution takes place to stay their progress. When the number of companies who have already obtained their acts, and whose lines intersect the midland district and our own immediate neighborhood, is taken into account, the difficulty will be, not to keep up prices, but for masters to fulfill their engagements.

The following are the present quotations for Iron: Merchant Bar £8 15s to £9; best do £10 10s to £10 15s; Hoop £10 15s to £11; Sheet £11 15s to £12; No. 1, Scotch Pig £4 7s 6d.

Later From Mexico.

By the arrival of the Barian at Pensacola on the 24th ult. from Vera Cruz on the 16th, we have two days later advices.
The Oregon treaty was published in Vera Cruz on the 15th. The papers say that in consequence of the treaty, the Mexican people are called on to make increased efforts to save their country. They recommend a general warfare by which the French were driven out of Spain.
Paredes had not left the city of Mexico. It was found impossible to raise a body of five thousand to follow him, while it is the opinion of all well informed persons that there is nothing to prevent Gen. Taylor from marching directly to the city of Mexico. There are no troops to oppose him.
Gen. Moro, the commandant of the castle & city of Vera Cruz, who has succeeded the President Bravo, has entered upon his duties. He has a body of several hundred men at work every morning on the low sand beach adjoining the castle, where he is throwing up additional breastworks. About sunset the soldiers are exercised at target firing.
The guns are mostly of large calibre, and throw shot to a great distance. The American squadron is anchored under Green Island.—The opinion of General Gaines is that the castle can only be taken by escalade or boarding, as "Jack" calls it; the sailors are eager to undertake. The British steamer anchored at Vera Cruz on the 14th, without Santa Anna, and the best informed now say there is no probability of his coming there at all.
The yellow fever is making great havoc among the troops, both in the castle and in the city. The soldiers, being mostly from the interior, are not accustomed to the climate, and therefore suffer in health very severely. Vera Cruz could easily be taken with two or three thousand men, who could land either North or South of it. At present the city is nearly deserted.

Excellent health prevails throughout the squadron, the frigate Barian alone excepted, on board which yellow fever prevails, to great extent; this is caused by the length of time the vessel has been at sea. She has been two years and six months in commission, and all that time has been passed in the tropic and under a vertical sun.
From Fort Leavenworth.
The steamer Mail arrived at St. Louis on the 29th ult. from Fort Leavenworth on the 22d ult. Capt. Edmondson's and Morris' companies had reached the Fort on their way to join Gen. Kearney. It was reported that 500 Mormon were on their way also. It was also reported that a company of Oregon emigrants, with eight or ten wagons, had returned to St. Joseph, having proceeded about five hundred miles on their way.
The Indians had their stolen all their work cattle, 63 in number, and they could proceed no further, and in order to return they were obliged to hitch the mule cows to the wagons.
A report was in circulation at St. Joseph, that a company of sixty odd persons bound for California—among whom is mentioned a Wm. Cunningham and family, from near Weston, had lost their way and got out of provisions and nearly all, including Cunningham and family, had starved to death. It is hoped this report is exaggerated.

SERIOUS ROBBERIES.—The State of Georgia seems to have been selected for the depredations of a gang of burglars who have succeeded descents on a State which they believe is not vigilantly guarded. But a few weeks since, a wealthy gentleman in Harris county was robbed of 12 or 15,000 dollars that he had hoarded up in his house. A similar robbery occurred in Hancock county on the night of the 18th ult. Mr. William Watts, a gentleman well provided with the goods of this world, was robbed of \$4,000, which he had in his house. The thief or thieves having ascended where he kept his money, by means of a chair placed against a window, entered his house and stole the \$4,000 in money and several notes. A few days before the robbery, two strangers, representing themselves as brothers to Mississippi, stopped at Mr. Watts' and stayed all night. One of them professed to have more silver than he wanted, and proposed to exchange it for paper. The proposition was acceded to by Mr. Watts. The exchange was made—the parties saw where the money was kept, and a few nights thereafter the robbery was committed.

FROM LIBERIA.—The bark Chatham arrived in this city on Wednesday evening from Monrovia, with dates to the 18th June. The U. S. store-ship Southampton arrived at Monrovia on the 5th, all well. The U. S. brig Hester sailed from Monrovia on the 25th, for Washington.—
THE LIBERIA HERALD says:
"The slave trade about here is breathing its last gasp. The British cruisers have so completely invested these dens of blood and death that slavers find it impossible to send off their victims. The slavers at the Gallinas have given up their slaves to the natives, and some of them, we have been informed, are awaiting with anticipation an opportunity to quit the coast. Negotiations are being made with the natives, to have embarked in the palm oil trade. Success to this branch of their business."
The natives are all at peace. Gov. Roberts of Liberia has purchased for his government 20 or 40 miles of the coast, commencing Castle Creek country.

THE REPORTED ENGAGEMENT WITH THE SANTA FE TRADERS.—Letters from Fort Leavenworth have been received at St. Louis, which not only throw deeper doubt upon the reported disastrous engagement with the Mexicans, but render their correctness altogether improbable. The same paper contains accounts of the progress of Col. Kearney's expedition. The advance of the volunteers had reached some 200 miles beyond Council Grove. Col. Kearney, with his staff, was one day's travel from Council Grove, and would, in a few days, be within advance party. The whole expedition was progressing as rapidly as the extreme heat of the season on the plains would admit. Considerable difficulty is experienced in getting the baggage and subsistence along. A number of the wagons had given out during the excessive heat, and several of the ox teams had been lambed, and other injured in the drive. The infantry part of Col. Kearney's command were fatigued, and some of them were worn down by the march. But as this was a consequence, it was believed that in a few days, when the men had become more familiar with the march and the toil, they would travel faster and more easily than the mounted men. Up to the time of the latest information, there had been no case of a serious sickness with any of the volunteers.

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