The Press.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STRONG,
OF BERKS COUNTY.
JAMES THOMPSON,
OF ERIE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

☞ Among the editorials on the first page, we call attention to that on "The Future of Kansas."

☞ Mr. HAGNER's article on the Fairmount Water Works, Schuylkill Navigation, Introduction of Anthracite Coal, &c., will amply repay perusal.

THE EQUALITY OF THE RACES.

If there is one thing more than another, not a party question, in this country—one thing about which there can truly be said to be little or no real division among our fellow-citizens—it is that the negro shall not be elevated to political or social equality with the white. Refine the point as you may, reason it as you may, talk of the aphorism that "all men are created equal," yet, at the base of society, in our country at least, this sentiment is to be found full of vitality. The very abolitionist who is fond of dilating on the subject of negro wrongs, is often the first to revolt from association with the negro. We do not write to supply reasons for this feeling—prejudice, if you please—nor yet to prove, as we believe, that it is right. Suffice it to say that it exists; that it is incorporate with the whole frame-work and substance of every class and condition of white men; and that every effort to show that it does not exist, only adds a new evidence to the truth of this assertion. In the free States, the negro is shut out from communion with the white. The most violent fanatic, who shouts himself hoarse over the wrongs of the colored man, refuses to marry him to his daughter; and the most liberal lady of the new school of spiritual free-love, recoils from the advances of her dark-skinned admirer. They are proscribed everywhere by an instinctive and ineradicable repugnance; at the play-house—in the Church of God—by bed and by board—in the coach and the car—on the high-way and by-way. It is unnecessary that we should show that they are of an inferior race, with this living and constant protest against them before our eyes. They are as utterly shut out from contact and intercourse with the master race in the free States as their brothers are the slaves of the South. The last proof is the most positive.

When the Nebraska bill became a law, and, indeed, during the debate upon it in the House, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and other States in the northwest passed from the control of the Democratic party. The immediate consequence of this revolution was the election of opponents to the Democracy to the House of Representatives, to the Senate of the United States, and finally to the Gubernatorial chair in all three of these States. Although the causes of this result are to be traced more directly to the excitement growing out of the agitation of the slavery question on the Nebraska bill, yet the majority against the Democratic party, in these States, was such that it must have required many years before the latter could be restored to the ascendancy it had so long maintained. But it was predicted, and—as the result proved—truly, that power thus obtained could not long be held. Iowa is the first to give confirmation to this prophecy. That State seemed to be utterly given over to opposition to the Constitution. It was in vain that old line Whigs came into the Democratic party by hundreds; it was in vain that the most energetic efforts were made in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN. Iowa seemed to have determined to remain in the ranks of the opposition. Every department of the Government had fallen into their hands, except only one Senator in Congress. In this condition of things, what course did they adopt? A new Constitution had to be framed. As a general thing, the provisions of the instrument were extremely liberal, and the Democratic minority would have been content to take it, coming as it did, from the hands of their adversaries. But the latter, apparently resolved to run counter to an irresistible sentiment, insisted upon taking their stand in favor of negro suffrage; and the consequence has been, that their own Constitution has come near being rejected; while upon the distinct proposition, "Shall the right of suffrage be conferred upon the colored man?" there has been such an uprising of the people of Iowa as has rarely been known. In some counties, there were not three votes in favor of it; and in all, the majority has been alike decided and overwhelming. Another result has followed. The stand taken in favor of negro suffrage has practically given back into the hands of the Democratic party the entire control of the State. A control which we have no doubt they will maintain, inasmuch as they must henceforward be assisted by thousands of men who perceive that, in joining hands upon the Kansas issue, they were expected to follow every political *ism* that could be invented.

The opinion of the venerable Chief Justice TANEY on the Dred Scott case, which has been sadly misrepresented by a portion of the press, contains some passages which bear strongly on the mawkish cant, as we have shown, this mock sensibility in favor of negro equality. While every vote of the people goes to show that there is an overwhelming protest, except in one or two States of the Union, against elevating the colored man to political equality, the efforts of a few misguided men in that direction are sedulously and perseveringly maintained.

Justice TANEY says:

"It is difficult at this day to realize the status of public opinion in relation to that unfortunate race which prevailed in the civilized and enlightened portion of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and when the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted. But the public history of every European nation displays it in a manner not to be mistaken."

"They had not more than a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior, that they had no right which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit. He was bought and sold, and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise and traffic, whenever a profit could be made by it. This opinion was at that time fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, which no one thought of disputing, or supposed to be open to dispute; and no one in every grade and position in society daily and hourly acted upon it in their private pursuits, as well as in matters of public concern, without doubting for a moment the correctness of this opinion."

"And in no nation was this opinion more firmly fixed or more uniformly acted upon than by the English Government and English people. They not only seized them on the coast of Africa, and sold them or held them in slavery for their own use, but they took them as ordinary articles of merchandise to every country where they could make a profit on them, and were far more extensively engaged in this commerce than any other nation in the world."

BRITISH ENLISTMENT.

It is rumored that certain British officers are now in the United States, for the purpose of enlisting recruits for the regiments in Hindostan. This rumor was first made public some six days ago, and if enlistment had then commenced, or was going to commence, instructions on that head must have been issued in England some weeks *before* the revolt of the Sepoys was known to the British Government. Neither is it likely that any residents in this country, physically qualified for the military service of England, sound in health and limb, can be so wretchedly situated, as to consent to become food for powder, as Velasco called his ragged recruits, consenting to be shot at, to say nothing of the severe discipline which transforms them into soldiers, at twenty six cents per day, and no settlement each being the magnificent pay of a full private in the British army. Any man who could earn this distance as a soldier would be qualified to earn a dollar per diem by ordinary labor, without the risk, the danger, and the miseries of warfare. If any such man there be, let England get them—if she can. We suspect that, at the end of six months, such enlistments would not fill a very small room indeed. American citizens are worth more than twenty-six cents a day, and know that they are.

THE PRESIDENCY NO SINECURE.

Our Washington correspondent makes some very happy allusions to the business habits of Mr. BUCHANAN, and to his invariable custom of prompt and efficient attention to all matters entrusted to his care. No man who ever occupied the Presidential chair was better prepared for it. As a lawyer he was remarkable for his care and his assiduity; his regularity; his order, and precision, showing these latter qualities in the beautiful hand-writing, which is at this day a marvel of penmanship, clear and plain. Such an example cannot be too faithfully copied by young men. The immense details of the Presidency would leave, to an ordinary man little or no repose; but they are met and mastered by President BUCHANAN with the skill that an experienced mechanic bestows upon a new work committed to his charge. Still the labor is vast. Those who are impatient for office should remember this in their nervous anxiety. They should recollect that there are thousands of other and higher matters than their own—that in this forward age nearly every mail gives birth to a new trouble—that hundreds of questions await adjustment, and must be settled—that the enormous business of the territories is constantly increasing—that the foreign department is full of interesting issues—that the War, the Post-office, the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Navy, the Interior, with the pensions and patents, the public lands, with their accumulating receipts and complications—all these divisions and counter-divisions pass in review before the President, who, unlike her blessed Majesty, Queen Victoria, is not a mere pageant, or form in the administration of government, but the head and the heart of it. Truly does the New York *Times* exclaim:

"Mr. BUCHANAN needed rest also from the incessant cares of business for the last five months. For to him the Presidency is no sinecure—he attends faithfully to the public business in all its details, and even in his brief retirement, we would venture to say, that his mind will still be more or less occupied with the affairs of the Republic. He will receive no application for office at the Springs, so that pilgrims in search of consulships and missions may save themselves the trouble, time and expense of a journey to that distant retreat, where Mr. BUCHANAN is invigorating health and invigoration from the mountain breezes of his native county—a resort to which he has always repaired in days gone by. He will thus be the better fitted for the discharge of the duties of his arduous, but glorious trust. Hitherto, under his happy rule, the country has enjoyed unusual tranquility and repose."

Bedford is not Mr. BUCHANAN's native county. He was born "over the hills," in Franklin county, and the traveller along the Alleghenies is often pointed to the spot.

UTAH.

The command of Gen. HARNEY, now on its way to Utah, will be watched with as much expectation and anxiety by the whole country as it will be waited for with interest by the Mormons themselves. Gov. CUMMING will speedily follow, if not accompany the troops, along with the other newly-appointed civil representatives of the Government. After the arrival of the army and the Governor and suite, the mystery will then be decided whether the whole populace of the Territory is bound hand and foot at the feet of the miserable pretender, whose rule has thus far disgraced our common humanity and our common country. Mr. BUCHANAN has acted in this matter with wise promptitude, and we have no doubt that success will attend his efforts. The Mormon question is one that reaches every heart. Those who care nothing about Kansas, or about a foreign war, or about our Indian difficulties, regard this Mormon question with feelings of angry and impatient solicitude, and he who shall be potent enough to bring order out of chaos and to release the victims of a delusion which has thus far baffled all the ingenuity of our public men, will entitle himself to undying gratitude. At all events, an efficient trial will now be had, and it is to hoped that by the meeting of Congress it will be known either that this trial has been triumphant, or else that new measures and more stringent ones must be resorted to. In the latter event, the programme of Judge DOUGLAS, in his Springfield speech, will be worthy of primary consideration. Should it be found impossible to eradicate Mormonism by bringing it under the authority of the United States and of the rules of civilized life, to secure a fair trial by jury, to protect the lives of our citizens, and to put an end to the system of mysterious massacre that is a part of this Heaven-offending despotism, then it will be high time to decide whether the strong remedy of Judge DOUGLAS shall not be applied, whether the act erecting Utah into a Territory shall not be repealed, and whether those now occupying the soil shall not be declared rebels to the laws and subjected to all the penalties for violating the Constitution and the acts of Congress? When a statesman who has been so long identified with States' rights as Judge DOUGLAS, conceives it to be necessary to suggest a remedy like this, the magnitude of the evil which he purposes to abolish may be estimated. But let us fervently hope that the initiatory steps of the President will be of themselves sufficient to tranquilize the public mind on this absorbing subject, and to bring the Mormons under something like subjection to decency and to law.

PRIVATEERING.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, alluding to the question of the abolition of privateering, says:

"The hesitation of Great Britain to accept Mr. Marcy's proposition, affording, as it did, an opportunity to Mr. Buchanan's administration to discontinue the negotiation, is much rather matter for congratulation than regret, so far as this country is concerned. The abolition of privateering and the exemption of private property on the sea from attack and capture by enemies, in time of war, leaving commercial enterprise only exposed to the interruption of effective blockades, seems a very important and desirable modification of the old laws of maritime warfare; but until the next step is taken, and commercial blockades are abolished, leaving free ingress and egress to vessels containing private property not contraband of war, it will be inexpedient, in our opinion, for the United States to consent to renounce the right, in case of war, to use our private armed ships as an auxiliary to our navy, in defence of our shores and commerce against the powerful navies of Europe."

"Privateering is only legalized plunder, blockading is just as mischievous, for it puts a stop to trade, by cutting off the intercourse between nations, and ruins hundreds. The United States should never give up the right of privateering unless governments with larger naval forces than ourselves agree to give up blockading. Without privateering we should be entirely at the mercy of the latter. For, relieved of the necessity of protecting its commerce against privateers, it could employ its superior naval force in completely destroying our commerce by blockading all our commercial ports."—*Baltimore Sun.*

The simple proposition appears to be this: Shall private property be exempt, in all cases, from seizure, on land or sea? We mean property not contraband of war. But in any event, the surrender of this Government of the right to use privateer vessels, in time of war, should never be agreed to. They are the naval militia and volunteers of our country—the only protection we would have against the leviathan navies of Europe. With these resources, we could always command a mighty fleet. This nation should go as far as the farthest to exempt and protect private property, in time of war, no matter where found, on land or sea. And we have no doubt that this principle can be made general, if Great Britain and France will agree to the proposition as stated by Mr. MARCY, and originally suggested by Mr. BUCHANAN.

The New York Tribune on the Southern Elections.

"The results of the August Elections in North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee convey a lesson which must not be misinterpreted. All these are decided Whig States, having voted for Harrison in 1840, Clay in '44, and Taylor in '48. Tennessee and Kentucky voted for Scott in '52, and North Carolina, by Clingman's defection, was barely carried against him. There is no reasonable doubt that these States, on the old party issues, would be Whig to-day; yet they have all been carried by what is termed Democracy, by overwhelming majorities. The 'National American party' was the only formidable opponent, and that party has virtually ceased to exist. It has now no State it can hail its own, Maryland excepted.

"Of the eight members of Congress elected as 'Democrats' in Kentucky, at least three were staunch Clay Whigs—namely: James B. Clay, (son of Henry,) J. W. Stevenson, and Albert G. Talbott. Each of these three conservative Southern States has gone against the 'National American party' by full ten thousand majority. Two United States Senators will be chosen by the victors—in place of John B. Thompson, of Ky., and James C. Jones, of Tenn.—both Whigs of old, but only Mr. Thompson is now an 'American.' Of the twenty-six members of the *House from these States*, but five or six are 'Americans.' A new Governor in Tennessee and a Legislature in that State and in Kentucky, are among the fruits of the triumph."

We copy this paragraph from yesterday's *Tribune*. There are one or two inaccuracies which should be corrected. J. W. STEVENSON was never an "Old Line Whig." He is a native of Virginia, and the gifted son of the late Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia, former Speaker of the House and Minister to England. The *Tribune* evidently referred to Colonel T. B. STEVENSON, of Maysville, lately an Old Line Whig, but now an efficient ally of the Democrats. There are *three* United States Senators to be chosen by the newly elected legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee, the latter electing two.

The Democratic State Convention is to be held at Syracuse September 10th.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Although particulars of the event have not been received, for only an outline of the news was telegraphed from Trieste to England in advance of the Overland Mail, we have no doubt that the British had signally defeated the Chinese fleet, and were occupying Canton when the last advices left Hong Kong. The London *Times*, with more moderation than it sometimes displays, recommends that, having shown their power, the British should make no further hostile demonstration against China. It was stated, some time ago, that Lord ELGIN's private instructions bound him *not to enter* into any treaty with China, until after he had been personally received by the Emperor. He may or may not obtain an audience, but it may be safely prophecied that, under any circumstances, China will not be let off lightly. After the last war, the complaint in England was, that the British negotiators were content with such a miserable and unhealthy place as Hong Kong, when they might easily have retained possession of Chusan, a large island, admirably situated for commerce, with beautiful climate, a fruitful soil, and numerous fine harbors. This time, we are confident, England will use her position for the purpose of aggrandizement. The wedge is in.

The foreign policy of England has far too frequently been aggressive. In Asia, where the inhabitants are generally not belligerents, this has especially been the case. From the manner in which the Hindoos permitted their country to be gradually taken from them, it long has been the belief among British statesmen and publicists, that those countries which are near Hindostan—viz: the Burman Empire, Siam, Cochin China, and China proper—might be, and ought to be, secured to England, by some means. Where the state is mighty, they purchase (cheating as they bargain, as much as if they were selling wooden nutmegs,) when it is defenceless they bully and plunder. For, as SHELLEY said, England ever has been—

"A coward to the strong,
A tyrant to the weak."

There is a little fable, among those attributed to ÆSOP, which seems applicable here, as showing how readily England can find, or make, excuse for warfare, when territory is to be gained by conquest. A wolf and a lamb drank at the same stream, and the wolf complained that the lamb muddied the water. "How can that be?" said the lamb, "you are above me; the water flows from you to me, and it is you who muddy it." The wolf snarled out, "I do not care whether you do it or no—I dare say some of your family have done it at some time," falling on the lamb as he concluded the sentence.

This applies pretty exactly to the way in which England commenced the war with China. The trade of foreign nations with the Chinese had been only permissive for centuries. They condescended to trade with the "outside barbarians," limiting their access to a few ports, and most strictly forbidding their travelling through the country. Embassies from Europe were rarely received by the Emperor, and even then, with circumstances of such marked humiliation, that two ambassadors returned to England without having even obtained a sight of "the Imperial Brother of the Sun and Moon." As the trade with China was lucrative, the British merchants, who enjoyed the largest portion of it, submitted to numerous restrictions and indignities, rather than give up the gain. Against the importation of opium into China, where that dangerous drug was in great request, the prohibition was not stringent. The East India Company, notwithstanding, permitted opium to be largely produced in India, drawing a heavy revenue from that production, and sanctioned its exportation to China. The authorities at Canton made protests, stronger and stronger, year after year, against this opium smuggling. All was without effect, the trade being very profitable.

At last, by command of Commissioner LIN, Captain ELLIOTT, the British trade-superintendent, and several British merchants at Canton, were seized, and the surrender of a large quantity of opium, known to be in store, urgently demanded. LIN was firm, and, after some delay, opium to the value of $15,000,000 was given up to the Chinese authorities and destroyed by them. Here was a seizure of smuggled goods, followed by their confiscation and destruction. Clearly, England, which had long and lucratively violated the fiscal laws of China, and had been repeatedly warned of the consequences—England was in the wrong. It was she and not China that troubled the waters.

This was in the spring of 1839. About midsummer England commenced hostilities. Hong Kong seized; the trade closed; Canton blockaded; Chusan taken; and a truce made, were the events of one year. Early in 1841, the Emperor of China refused to ratify the treaty concluded by his Commissioner, KISHIN. Canton was again attacked, and, in August 1842, (after the English had entered the great river Kiang, taken Shanghae, and, disembarking an army at Nankin, had threatened a march upon Pekin,) a treaty of peace was made, by which the value of the burnt opium was paid in full by China, Hong-Kong was granted to England, and Canton, with four other ports, thrown open to the trade of the world.

Such was the first China War. There was a slight breeze, in April, 1847, when Sir John Davis, the British Governor at Hong-Kong, thinking that the Chinese did not treat him with sufficient respect, took the forts of Bocca Tigris, and forced the Chinese to give pecuniary satisfaction. In the autumn of 1856, the native master of a small vessel, nominally, but not actually, under license from Hong-Kong, (a frequent occurrence, to pay smaller port dues,) was taken out his vessel on a serious charge, and the Chinese, not recognizing his authority to sail under it, pulled down the British flag which he carried aloft. When the mistake was discovered, the flag was replaced, and the master of the boat and his men were restored. But Sir JOHN BOWRING, Governor, Commander-in-chief, and Vice-Admiral of Hong-Kong, immediately waged war with the Chinese, and, after numerous contests at and near Canton, some months ago, that city has again been taken by the English, after the destruction of the Chinese fleet. The mission of Lord ELGIN to China bears scarcely any relation to the contemptible occurrence which Sir JOHN BOWRING—who, oddly enough, is Vice President of the Peace Society in England—chose to aggravate into a *casus belli*. It is not denied, by the English Government, that Lord ELGIN is to make a new treaty, giving the English increased privileges and territory in China. History records how British India, from an equally small beginning, was extended, by annexation, to its present gigantic dimensions.

In truth, England is an annexing power. Very different is the policy of the United States. The ruling principle of that policy, (as laid down by ANDREW JACKSON, in 1836, when Texas, struggling into freedom, entreated to be taken into our family of States,) respects the comity of nations, and is wholly against what is called filibusterism. In 1837, the independence of Texas was acknowledged; in 1840, the European powers recognized it as a republic, but not until 1846 was Texas, on her own strongest solicitation, admitted into the Union.

Again, the war with Mexico was undertaken, not for conquest or annexation, but because the national honor had been insulted and injured in the persons of American citizens, and it was due to them that reparation should be made. That war concluded with the defeat of Mexico. It would have been easy to have annexed the whole of that country—it was what the Mexicans themselves greatly desired—but with a forbearance and magnanimity above all praise, Mexico was allowed to exist as a nation, and our National Honor was nobly vindicated. We might have acquired territory, but preferred being true to that honor. As in 1808, under the Presidency of Mr. JEFFERSON, the United States purchased Louisiana from France, so at the close of the war in 1848—at the very moment when, had it so pleased us, we might have taken it as a conquered province, we paid $15,000,000 for California, and, at that time, its auriferous wealth had not been discovered.

Such moderation has hardly a precedent in the history of nations. For Mexico read China, for the United States read England, (save that *we* had ample grounds for the warfare, and England had none against China,) and who will say that England would have acted so generously, so self-denyingly, as honestly as we did?

Meanwhile, Mr. REED, the American Minister, is on his way, in the good ship Minnesota, to discharge his functions as Ambassador to China. We have no war with China. Our interests, moreover, demand the closest relations of amity with that Power. Our trade with her is daily increasing, and it cannot fail that she will feel well disposed to us, especially when we send to her one of our most distinguished citizens, who has, no doubt, been instructed to bear himself as a neutral between the belligerents.

THE STEAM-PROPELLER SLOOP OF WAR.

Proposals have been issued by the Navy Department, for the building by private contract of one of the six Propeller Sloops of war, authorized by Congress. As it should be, the Department has only given the number of men, number of *guns*, weight of *stres*, &c., the ship is to carry, leaving the plan of construction, kind of material, and all else relating to her to the taste and judgment of the contractor.

Complaints have been made for some time in and out of Congress that the naval construction, equipment &c., of our national vessels was behind the age, and that better and cheaper vessels could be built by private contract than by the government. An opportunity is now afforded to test the accuracy of these opinions by giving full scope to all of our ship builders to purpose any plan of construction and any kind of material they may fancy.

A diversity of opinion has long existed in and out of the Navy, as regards the propriety of building our national vessels of live oak, and other very durable materials, with a view to their long-continued existence. The cost of repairs to this class of vessels has been believed by many to be far greater than it would be to supply their places by new vessels of less durability and less costly but equally strong materials. By this course, every eight or ten years the Navy would have the benefit of any improvement on construction that may have been made, and would always have new vessels instead of old ones. As an argument in favor of this plan, it is said that the cost of re-building or repairing our national ships at the end of six or eight years, built as they have been, with live oak, is generally greater than the first cost of the ship. It is also said that, if built of white oak, pine, &c., they would be much lighter and better sailers. On the other hand, it is asserted that ships of large size, built of other than live oak, and strong material, will not be of sufficient strength to resist the shocks war-vessels are liable to, and that the live oak has the approval of experience. Of the soundness of these opinions we are not capable of judging, and only offer them as suggestions to those builders who may feel disposed to offer for the job.

Let all our constructors offer other *plans*; let the best *one* be adopted; or if there are more than one that shall command the approval of the Navy department, let there two or more selected, that the country may be satisfied that a fair opportunity has been offered to test the skill of its naval architecture; and that a ship or ships may be sent out to the world of which the navy and the country may justly be proud—ships that will *add* to the already high character of both our navy and mercantile marine.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

The interest which has been excited by the peculiar character of the recent contest in Missouri for Governor has not abated since it has been ascertained that the result is exceedingly doubtful. ROBERT M. STEWART is the regular Democratic candidate, JAMES S. ROLLINS the independent candidate supported by Americans, emancipationists, Bentonmen etc., etc.

The policy of opposing the Democratic Candidate by fusion is not a new one. It has been elsewhere tried and has occasionlay succeeded. Every conceivable *ism* seems to have been engaged in this struggle. Some voted for Rollins because he belonged to the especial American order, some because he was opposed to the Democracy, some because they expected to make Missouri a free State, and others still on account of pecuniary interests. It is manifest that should Rollins be elected it cannot be an indication in favor of any special organization.

The St. Louis *Republican*, an Old Line Whig journal, which has advocated the election of the Democratic candidate with extraordinary ability, does not, however, give up the election.

In order to place on record that portion of the history of this extraordinary contest, which explains the attitude of the opposition to the Democracy, headed by ROLLINS, we give his speech, on Saturday, the 1st of August, prior to the election which took place on Monday the 3d.

"Now, in regard to my opinion upon the subject of 'emancipation,' I hear it said occasionally that Missouri is destined to be a free State. Very well. I am in favor of leaving that question to higher than human laws, and I am in favor of submitting that question to the laws of climate, of emigration, of labor, and of production, which, first or last, affects the destinies of man and commonwealths, and to the clear guidance of Him who does all things well. [Marks of enthusiasm.]

"Now, I am in favor of encouraging labor in the State; protecting the labor of this great city, and of the entire commonwealth in which we live. I am in favor of inviting and encouraging emigration to the State of Missouri from every part. [Cheers.]

"I say, let us throw wide open our doors and invite here men of the North, of the South, and men of every tongue and kindred upon the habitable globe. Invite them here to cultivate our prairies, to till our land, to aid in developing our mineral resources, and to aid us in filling up our great cities, and in making Missouri the proudest and noblest Commonwealth in this *sisterhood* of States; and if, my friends, this cordial *system of emigration from North and South*—if, I say, this emigration in the course of years brings about such a disproportion between the white and the black races that it is no longer the interest of the people of the State of Missouri to continue it a slave State, I say, 'then let it go.' [Tremendous cheers.]

"These are my opinions, my friends. I hide them from no one, I do not wish to war with a man, however, because he differs with me upon the subject. I do not wish to war with a man because he is an emancipationist. That is the best and the wisest policy. My opinion is, that in consequence of the agitation that such a question will awaken in the State, and in consequence of the fact that we have not a very large slave population in Missouri; in consequence of the fact that we occupy a high northern latitude here; in consequence of the fact that the disproportion between the white and black races is becoming greater and greater; and of the fact that in course of time, in ten, twenty, or fifty years, most probably, it will become the interest of the slaveholder himself to stay the current of slave population in the State of Missouri, that it is better to do without this institution; I say that in consequence of all these laws, and considerations and causes now operating, it would be best to leave this question alone."

From the above it will be seen that Mr. ROLLINS *shied* the emancipation issue, as he did all others; and should he get into position, being himself a large slaveholder, we have little doubt that the emancipationists will be as much disappointed as any other branch of his supporters.

THE NEW CENT COINAGE.

We notice that a statement is extensively published to the effect that some of the coins issued by the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, particularly the new cents, are of light weight. The *Public Ledger* of Saturday having contained the extract alluded to, furnished its readers yesterday with the following full refutation of the charge:

We have been furnished by the Director of the Mint with some important facts in relation to coinage, which explains the cause of variation in weight, and exculpates the officers of the institution from censure, which the article published in the *Ledger* of Saturday, extracted from a New York paper, impeaching more especially the late issues of the cent coin, attempts to fasten on them. Under *the most rigid cases*, variations in the weight of individual coins from the exact standard must necessarily take place, and such variations are provided for in the laws regulating the standard. In the gold coins, the admitted variations are from one-quarter to one-half a grain in single pieces, according to value; in the silver, from one-half to one and a half grains, according to the value of the piece. For the new cent coin, four grains variation are allowed by law in the single piece. The necessity of such allowances arises from the inherent imperfection of all machinery and mechanical operations, so that it is impracticable that the discs of metal shall be prepared for an exact and uniform weight. In the case of gold coins this result is subsequently obtained by weighing and adjusting each piece separately, discarding those too light; but with the silver, and a *fortiori* with the copper coins, such separate weighing and adjustments is out of the question. If it should be observed then that some of the silver or cent coins vary from the exact standard, this is no more than the law admits, within the limits mentioned. The newspaper article which induces these remarks, states that the cent coins were "of short weight, equal in some cases cases to five per cent.; but even this, which is mentioned as an extreme case, falls short of the legal allowance, which is over five and a half per cent. It is undoubtedly the duty of the Mint to issue the *coins with as little variations from the standard* as practicable. With regard to the gold coins, this end is known to be accurately attained by the actual weighing of each piece separately, and by weighing the pieces in mass. A similar result is attained in regard to the silver coins, in the average of pieces, by frequent and daily tests of their weight, separately and in mass. Within the last three months, the mint has issued about forty-three tons of cents, composed of 8,000,000 pieces, manufactured from an alloy never before used in coinage; and in this large amount a variation from the exact standard of less than one-sixth of the allowance fixed by law has been found. Further experience will cause even this small variation to disappear.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided in the case of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of New York against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, that the defendants were liable for goods destroyed upon their trains by fire, of which the cause was not known. The Court ruled that, failing to show that the fire was unavoidable, the defendants were liable.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1857.

The President will return from Bedford on Tuesday. He writes that he has been greatly improved by his trip. Even during his short absence a vast amount of business has accumulated; and, as Mr. Buchanan attends to all important matters *himself*, giving even to details his personal attention, he will go to hard work as soon as he arrives. During his long and active life he has been remarkable for a regular habit of increasing toil. Even in his retirement at Wheatland he was a close student and an early riser. During his residence at the British Court he performed the heaviest duties himself. The number of letters and papers he writes without the aid of an amanuensis now, is legion. Reading without spectacles, and giving to every subject prompt and careful analysis, he is a wonder to his Cabinet, several of whom knew very little of him till thus thrown into connection with him. Rising almost at dawn, and toiling late, he gives to his high office the conscientious fidelity and patience which have marked his career from the day when, nearly forty years ago, he took his seat in the National Councils.

Mr. Secretary Cobb has rented Mrs. Montgomery's fine residence, near the State Department. Mr. Clayton has gone to Georgia for the family of the Secretary, who are expected this week.

It is rumored here to-day that Col. Sam. Workman, of Washington county, in your State, will be the new Commissioner of Patents.

Senator Toombs is said to be somewhat offended at the Kansas policy of the *Administration*. If this is so, it will be a subject of regret to many of his admirers. His great speech, at Boston, in 1856, was so full of sound, practical sense, and so manly and impartial too, that it formed the basis of many a good argument. He should be a pillar of strength to the new Administration.

The great petition of the Philadelphia people in favor of removing the Post-office was duly received, and created quite a sensation in the Cabinet.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright leaves to-day or to-morrow for Indiana. There is some speculation as to the result of the contest for the seats of Mr. Bright and Dr. Fitch, who claim to have been elected, and who, in my opinion, were legally elected Senators by the very last Legislature of Indiana. Whether the Senate confirms them in their claim or not, makes, in my opinion, but little difference. They will both be again elected. Bright is greatly beloved in Indiana, and he deserves to be.

Mr. Auguste Belmont, late Resident Minister to the Hague, returns to his home in New York, in October next.

Should Rollins be elected Governor of Missouri, some strange *results may follow*. By-the-way, the Kansas policy of Governor Walker, and of the Administration, is warmly sustained by the Democrats of Missouri.

I saw Colonel Denton riding out yesterday, on a beautiful black steed. He was a little pale, but sat in his saddle as stoutly erect, as if he were riding to battle. SOLITAIRE.

FROM EPHRATA SPRINGS.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, August 10, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—

I long had thought, my youthful friend,
A something to have sent you,
Tho' it should serve no other end,
Than just a kind memento:
I avail myself, therefore, of a quiet hour, before retiring to my cottage cot, to sketch in an inartificial form, a few of the attractions of this deservedly favorite resort, and to suggest to your extended circle of Philadelphia subscribers, that if they would inhale, in all its purity—the light exhilarating air of our unequalled Pennsylvania mountains, and rusticate amid the charming scenery afforded by the richest agricultural country in the State, this is the spot to which they should resort.

Geographically speaking, this place is situated on the Cocalico Ridge, Lancaster county, something less than sixty miles West of your hospitable home. It is one thousand feet above tide-water, commanding an extended view of the luxuriant hills and valleys of the adjacent counties, and in the dim distance, towards the Sunny South, Fort Gibson looms up its commanding height.

The house is most judiciously constructed on an admirable site, and there is a not point on any of the spacious verandas which surround it from which the prospect is not grand and beautiful. The walks and drives diverging from this centre of attraction are numerous, and delightful; each presenting some distinctive form of nature's loveliness, utility, or grandeur.

The sylvan path which winds up towards the summit of the mountain beside the rippling streams, which glisten in the particles of light admitted through the gently waving trees, or over the rude bridges and capacious *rustic arbours* which are thrown across them, affords to the lovers of romance the greatest attractions of the place, and ever and anon the merry ring of joyous laughter, or the sweet echo of some lovely melody is heard resounding through the hills. Here, too, upon the Christian Sabbath, many devout ones may be found tracing their way to some secluded spot, where they may offer up their meed of praise and gratitude to the Divine dispenser of all good and perfect gifts, and humbly invoke His blessings on themselves, and those sojourning with them for the time to come. Not that this primitive form of worship is preferred to regular church service in a sanctuary dedicated for that purpose; but in the absence of such an one, 'tis felt He will respect the humblest altars reared by pure devotion to His name.

Immediately beyond the beauteous Conestoga Creek, which crosses the turnpike half a mile above this house, the Seventh Day Baptists have their seat, and gloomy indeed is the spectacle presented to the curious gaze of those who visit their establishment. The large frame buildings which the males and females separately occupy, are dilapidated in the extreme; the cooking utensils and domestic arrangements generally are of the rudest forms; the different apartments, down to the rude chapel itself, emit the musty and oppressive atmosphere of long-deserted tenements, and the two aged men and five decrepid women who make cheap mats and baskets which they sell to visitors, are the only members of this eccentric and once numerous sect that still survive and occupy the narrow rooms. Unique grave-stones in their well-filled adjoining burial ground, yet designate the resting place of some who died more than a century ago. Everything about the premises is going to decay, and the hoarse frogs upon the meadows seem to wail forth an ominous dirge as harbingers of death.

A delightful drive of seven miles brings one to Litiz, a neat Moravian village, of about five hundred souls. Two spacious seminaries and a handsome church, which they are now enlarging, add much to the appearance of the place.

A peculiar feature of the tenure of property in this village, which existed from its formation, more than a century ago up to a recent date, was this, that the land was all held by the society which founded it. None but Moravians were permitted to live there; and none had a fee simple title in the soil; so that in the event of impropriety of conduct on the part of any one holding a lease of the ground on which his house was built, the value of his improvement was assessed by referees mutually chosen, the amount of their award paid by the society, who thereupon annulled the lease, and the delinquent was compelled to leave. This strict arrangement has however been abolished, and now, any persons of whatever creed may purchase property and live there.

Litiz is celebrated for a spring of water, clear as crystal, which forms a pretty lake, and thence flows softly down between its verdant banks, o'ershadowed by a double row of waving, weeping willows.

A sunset viewed from the Observatory is as grand and gorgeous as a moonrise is sublime. Few who have thus seen the sun go down, and paused aloft amid the twilight dews, while fades the glimmering landscape on the sight till Luna from the East arose, can soon forget the scene.

At the hotel itself, Mr. Konimacher—a good illustration of the healthiness of the location, (he weighs 300 pounds,)—and his amiable wife, keep everything in admirable order, and use their best efforts for the gratification of their guests.

A juvenile dramatic association, gotten up by Master C.—a guest at the House, and a perfect little genius—is much enjoyed by many who would not attend a theatre at home. The various parts of the pieces which they play are well committed to memory and delivered by the lads in a very creditable style. It cannot but be improving, unless carried to extremes.

The shower, douche and plunge baths are enjoyed by almost every one, and the round of amusements for each day is closed at evening with a pleasant hop.

On Wednesday night a grand Fancy Dress Ball will take place. It will, doubtless, be a very beautiful affair, if one may judge from the beauty already here, and the taste which they evince in their every day attire. If you can spare the time, ride up, and see it, and return by way of Reading to enjoy the handsome scenery which that Road affords.—More anon MACGREGOR.

AMUSEMENTS.

The very bad state of the weather, yesterday evening, was decidedly against dramatic performances. However, at the Walnut street Theatre, a good many persons witnessed the performances of the clever and interesting *troupe* of juveniles, who commenced a brief season there under Mr. Nagle's management. They will make a sensation, we think.

At Sanford's, (Eleventh street,) the rain did not deter many of his friends from attending, we understand.

At John Drew's National Theatre, was the benefit of Mr. Canning, a general favorite. M. Godard has been re-engaged for five nights, and re-commences this evening, with new performances.

On Saturday afternoon a German baker, named John Radel, went in company with a companion to bathe in the river, at Newark, N. J., but venturing beyond his depth, was drowned.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL.]

Important Decision of the Secretary of the Treasury on the General Appraisers.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1857.—The act of March 3, 1851, authorizing the appointment of four appraisers at large—one of which was stationed at Boston, one at New York, one at Philadelphia, and one at Baltimore—since which time two have been added: one at New Orleans, and one at San Francisco. Their duty is to visit distant points, and when so engaged their actual travelling expenses are paid. The act establishes their compensation at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, and their actual travelling expenses to be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury." Under this act Mr. Corwin, while Secretary of the Treasury, allowed them, as actual travelling expenses, ten cents per mile for every mile travelled, and two dollars per day for every day they were absent from the post at which they were stationed. In addition to their annual salary. This regulation was acquiesced in by Mr. Guthrie. Mr. Cobb has, however, felt it to be his duty to limit their compensation for travelling expenses, as will be seen by the following letter, either to ten cents a mile, or to their actual expenses as shown by vouchers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1857.

SIR:—I have to instruct you that the per diem compensation of three dollars and fifty cents, heretofore allowed to general appraisers when absent from their own posts on official business, will henceforth be discontinued. The only allowance that will hereafter be made to General Appraisers, in addition to their regular Salaries, while absent on duty, from their own posts will be as follows:

They will be allowed the amount of the actual and necessary expenses incur