The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 82. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1857. TWO CENTS.

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Every communication must be accompanied by the name of the writer. In order to insure correctness in the typography, but one side of a sheet should be written upon.

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Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF JAMES KELSH, SR., DECEASED. WHEREAS, Letters of Administration to the estate of JAMES KELSH, Sr., late of Philadelphia, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Wills to the undersigned, all indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to the administrators. JOHN KELSH, FRANCIS M. KELSH, } Administrators. S. W. corner of Fifth and Prune sts., oc 26-m,w,fr-6t Philadelphia, Pa.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Julia A. Carr, by her next friend, &c., vs. Charles D. H. Carr. Sept. T. 1856, No. 16. Libel for divorce. And now, Oct. 24, 1857, on motion of Henry C. Kutz, Esq., for libellant, the Court grant a rule on respondent to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed. Returnable Saturday, Nov. 7th, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M. oc27-tu&fr-4t*

ESTATE OF JAMES McGLONE, DECEASED. Letters of Administration on the above estate have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said decedent are requested to make payment. PATRICK McGLONE, 1209 Chestnut street. Or his Attorney, DAVID WEBSTER, 130 South Sixth street. oc14-w6t*

Bank Notices.

PHILADELPHIA BANK, PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1857. The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of the State tax. no2-3t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28th, 1857. NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Stockholders, of the "President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Pennsylvania," will be held at the Banking-house, on the ninth day of November, A. D. 1857, at 12 o'clock, M., to determine whether to accept or reject the provisions of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks, and for the relief of debtors," approved the 13th instant. By order of the Board of Directors. oc29-tN9 J. L. FENIMORE, Assistant Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, October 6, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking house, on Monday, the ninth day of November next, at 12 o'clock M. The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking house, on Monday, the sixteenth day of November next. B. B. COMEGYS, oct7-wf&mtN16 Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1857. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday, November 3, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The annual election for thirteen Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, November 16th, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 3 P. M. mwftn16 M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1857. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking-House, on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next, at 12 o'clock M. oc12,mw&f tnov13

COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1857. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-House, on Monday, the 16th day of November next, from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 o'clock P. M. oct12-mw&f tnov16 S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK. PHILADELPHIA, October 6th, 1857. The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.; and on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next, at 12 o'clock M., a General Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, at 4 o'clock P. M., agreeably to the charter. oc7-tno16 E. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

Attorneys at Law.

THOMAS F. GOODE— ATTORNEY AT LAW, Boydton, Mecklenburg County, Va., Attends to professional business in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Halifax, and Charlotte counties. REFERS TO Shapleigh & Rue, Philadelphia. Baptist & White, New York. Lanier, Bro., & Co., Baltimore. Smyth, Stone, & Banks, Petersburg, Va. Adie & Gray, Richmond, Va. [oc21-s&w-2m

LEWIS S. WELLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 2 AIRY STREET, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will attend with punctuality, and to the best of his ability, to all business entrusted to his care. oc1-3m

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Southeast Corner of EIGHTH and CUST Streets, Philadelphia. au1-1y

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BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE.— The consumers of this celebrated beverage need no description of its qualities, or evidence of its excellence, beyond the benefit they have derived from its use since its introduction into this country; to those who have not yet made an acquaintance with this CROWNING Malt Liquor, it may be well to state a few facts:

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GOLD MINE FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale, with a perfect title, the property known as the REID GOLD AND COPPER MINE, situated 8 miles from Concord, Cabarrus county, North Carolina. With the mine is a plantation of 745 acres of excellent land, well watered and wooded, and a large MANSION HOUSE, with barns, miners' houses, powder and engine house, and other buildings; new steam engine, 45 horse power; Chilian mills, stamps, pumps, &c., embracing all the machinery and tools necessary for the full equipment of a mine, in good order. The mine has been worked at intervals for the last 50 years, and has always been profitable to resident proprietors, but has never been worked for any length of time with an engine and machinery. The shafts and galleries are well constructed, the stoppings have never been taken out, and from 50 to 75 miners can be profitably employed in the old workings. On the property is a formidable vein of copper and lead, which has never been worked, and a new gold vein has been discovered since the first of this month, at which three men have been at work, taking out fifteen hundred dollars a day, with a good prospect of its continuance. no2-6m CHARLES J. GILBERT, 181 Broadway.

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!—THE UNDERsigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they have and are daily reducing the price of Philadelphia Gas, from $2.25 per 1000 feet to the low price of $1 50 per 1000 feet, by their MODEL REGULATOR, which saves 35 per cent., a clear saving of 75 cents on $2.25, thereby reducing the price from $2.25 to $1.50 per 1000 feet. We are daily putting the Regulator on all the principal and prominent buildings in the city, churches, libraries, factories, hotels, and other public buildings. It has also been placed on at the Philadelphia Exchange: Hundreds of certificates in favor of the said Regulator, from those having tried it, showing the above saving, can be seen at our office. Store-keepers and the public generally are requested to send in their orders. Cost of Regulators from $0 upwards, according to size. Orders through Blood's Despatch promptly attended to. N. B.—Fifty energetic, enterprising, and persevering men wanted, to canvass for the MODEL REGULATOR; can make from $2 to $5 per day. ROBERT T. KNIGHT & CO., Office No. 44 South Fifth street, oc24-1m next to Blood's Despatch.

GREEN SAND MARL OF NEW JERSEY. —THE NEW JERSEY FERTILIZER COMPANY is now prepared to receive orders for this important manure. For all lands upon which ashes are beneficial, the Marl is more than a substitute. Professor Cook, in his annual report to the Legislature of New Jersey, says: "The value of these Marls is best seen in the rich and highly cultivated district which has been improved, almost made, by their use; but it may be interesting to examine the causes of their great value in Agriculture, and to compare them with other fertilizers. For example: The potash alone may be taken at an average of five per cent. of the whole weight of Marl, a bushel when dry weighing eighty pounds, and in the proportion mentioned would contain four pounds of potash; this is nearly as much as there is in a bushel of unleached wood ashes." And again—"It is probable that the great value of the Marl is to be found in the fact that it contains nearly all the substances necessary to make up the ash of our common cultivated plants." Price, delivered on board vessel, at the wharves of the company at Portland Heights, on Raritan Bay, New Jersey, seven cents per bushel. For further particulars, see circular, sent free of postage. Orders for other fertilizers will receive prompt attention. Address either of the undersigned. CHARLES SEARS, President, Riceville Post Office, New Jersey. TAPPAN TOWNSEND, Treasurer, No. 82 Nassau street, New York. GEORGE W. ATWOOD, Secretary, No. 16 Cedar street, New York. N. B.—Those wishing Marl for Spring use should order immediately, to secure its early shipment. Orders will be filled in rotation. oct 29-6m

J. E. & B. SCHELL'S CITY MARBLE WORKS AND STEAM MANTEL FACTORY. MARBLE HALL, S. E. CORNER OF TENTH AND VINE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. Where every variety of MARBLE MANTELS, TOMBS, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS and FLOORING, can be supplied upon reasonable terms. au24-tuf3m

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The Press.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1857.

THE ANONYMOUS IN PERIODICALS.

There is an affectation in some American periodicals of concealing the names of those who write particular articles. Like many other bad customs, this is derived from the practice in England. The *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews* may be said to have established what was formerly only occasionally adopted. Yet who could be mistaken as to the authorship of the leading papers in each number? There, in the *Edinburgh*, as visible as if the name were placed at the head of the article, was readily recognizable the keen analysis of JEFFREY, the laughing sarcasm of SYDNEY SMITH, the vigorous hand of BROUGHAM, the strong sense of HORNER, the logical force of WHATELEY, the metaphysical thought of MACKINTOSH, the imaginative delicacy of MOORE, and later still, the brilliant word-painting of MACAULAY. So, in the *Quarterly*, reading men at once knew the sarcastic bitterness of GIFFORD, the elegant scholarship of ELLIS, the kindly feeling of WALTER SCOTT, the deep learning of SOUTHEY, the geographical knowledge of BARROW, the poetic criticism of MILMAN, and the sweeping force of LOCKHART. This recognition is more difficult now, when the writers in the great British Quarterlies are so much inferior to those whom we have named—floundering in the deep waters which the others breasted, with sinewy force and wonderful self-reliance. They are less readily recognised, because, wanting the individuality which emanates from Genius, there is less interest in speculating about inferior people.

The Magazines have affected the anonymous also, but, with the exception of *Blackwood* and *Household Words*, the concealment has been almost nominal. *Chamber's Edinburgh Journal*, in its prime, (which long since passed away,) kept a good deal, though not wholly, to the anonymous. DICKENS has made it the rule of his *Household Words*, and the result is two-fold—first, that some excellent writers, such as SALA and WILKIE COLLINS, have involuntarily given an echo of his style, and next, that, while DICKENS actually writes very little in his own periodical, he gets the credit of almost every good thing that appears in it.

Blackwood preserves the anonymous marvellously well—and better now than formerly. When "Christopher North" poured out his poetic prose, every body detected JOHN WILSON. When "Ensign and Adjutant Morgan O'Doherty" rollicked in the pages of Ebony, running riot in criticism and getting merry as well as witty at the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," who did not know the erratic and brilliant pen of Dr. MAGINN? And so, equally, with DE QUINCY, GILLIES, LOCKHART, SYME, and a long array of wits and scholars, who used to write for *Blackwood*. Latterly, few are recognizable. AYTOUN, always—ALISON, often—WARREN, invariably. The style betrays each known writer. Sometimes, there is a good deal of guessing. Thus the authorship of "The Caxtons" was a long time undetected. So "Zaidee" was not discovered until it appeared reprinted in a separate form, when it appeared that a practised novelist, MARGARET OLIPHANT, was the writer. So, "The Athelings," also by MRS. OLIPHANT, was attributed to many authors, until, at last, the truth came out. So "Lady Lee's Widowhood," a dashing, splashing, man-of-the-world novel, was accredited to at least twenty popular authors, and turned out, at last, to have been written by a cavalry officer, Major HAMLEY.

Harper's Magazine ostentatiously preserves the anonymous, and does not gain anything by doing so. At first, when it avowedly was mainly made up of articles "conveyed" from foreign periodicals, perhaps there was worldly wisdom in not naming the source. But, since it has become established, with a circulation larger than any monthly periodical ever obtained, in any country, it has gone largely into original articles, and, in truth, takes very little from foreign sources. It can well afford to abandon them altogether, resting its credit on entire originality, and generously doing justice to its own contributors by publishing their names.

The *Knickerbocker*, on the other hand, which is the oldest American magazine, and composed wholly of original matter, almost always publishes the authors' names, and many a reputation, which now is great all over the world of letters, had its commencement in the genial pages of "Old Knick." Had they been "cabined, cribbed, confined," within the frozen boundary of the anonymous, when they first wrote, they might, in disgust, early have dropped the pen.

When *Putnam's Magazine* was commenced, in 1853, there was an affectation of mystery as regarded the authorship of the respective articles. A poor affectation it was—for that universal confidant, the press, was made acquainted with each name, and told the public that LONGFELLOW and BRYANT, CURTIS and COZZENS, and all the rest, poetized or prosed in such or such articles.

We were curious to see how the new periodical which notional Boston had announced would manage. We did not dream of the anonymous here, for twenty-four native and six foreign writers, of more or less celebrity, were duly advertised as forming the literary staff of the *Atlantic Monthly*. A fortnight ago, the first Number appeared (beautifully printed, we must say) and lo! not an author's name to even a single article. Strictly anonymous, indeed. While we yet wondered at the want of judgment thus exhibited—for the public like to know authors' names, to judge whether what they are reading equals what they had read, from the same pens, besides the gain in the way of popularity—we find a paragraph in a Massachusetts paper, which raises the curtain pretty fully. There are nineteen different articles, (exclusive of editorial, literary and musical,) and our country contemporary names the authors of *eleven* of them. We learn that the Personal Reminiscences of DOUGLAS JERROLD was written by JAMES HANNAY, an English writer; Illusions, by EMERSON, the transcendentalist; The Manchester Exhibition, by CHARLES E. NORTON, of Cambridge; British India, by C. C. HAZEWELL, of Boston; The Origin of Didactic Poetry, by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL; The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, by HOLMES; Pendlam, by J. R. TROWBRIDGE; Sally Parson's Duty, by Miss ROSE TERRY, of Hartford; Akin by Marriage, by C. W. PHILLEO, of Suffield, Ct.; The Mourning Veil, by MRS. STOWE; and The Financial Flurry, by PARKE GODWIN. By the way, had GODWIN's name been prefixed to this last, we should have read it more carefully than we did—for you may as well put a kettle on the fire and bid it not boil, (the illustration, though homely, was made by WALTER SCOTT,) as get PARKE GODWIN to write without his plunging, in some way, into a diatribe against the South. And, sure enough, at the wind-up of a discussion on the causes of the financial panic, Mr. GODWIN slily introduces a hit at "the inexorable shape of the slave-power," which (he declares) "consults no interest but its own in the management of Government, and will never make a concession to the manufacturers or the merchants of the North, unless it be to purchase some new act of baseness, or bind them in some new chains of servility." PARKE GODWIN is a very able writer, but the *Atlantic Monthly* will do well to remember that the first serious blow to the undoubted popularity obtained by *Putnam's Magazine*, under the original editorship, (by Mr. BRIGGS,) was given by its publication of Mr. GODWIN's attacks upon the South.

The information respecting the authorship of articles in the *Atlantic Monthly* came to us, in one country paper. From another, published in New York, we learn that Florentine Mosaics was written by MOTLEY, historian of the Dutch Republic; Santa Filomena, by LONGFELLOW; The Romany Girl, The Chartist's Complaint, Days, and Brahma, by EMERSON; and The Gift of Tritemius, by WHITTIER. The sum total is, out of nineteen anonymous articles the authorship of eighteen is declared, in the newspapers, within ten days of the publication of the Magazine. Such being the case, how useless, how ridiculous, is the idea of affecting the anonymous.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN APPEAL FOR A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

[For The Press.]

LEBANON, October 27, 1857.

It is not in the spirit of the partisan that I address you this letter, but with the view of calling your serious and careful attention to a subject, in which you cannot avoid feeling, in common with your suffering fellow citizens, a deep and absorbing interest. The sad condition into which our working and business classes have been suddenly plunged, and the present and prospective misery that is likely to grow out of the terrible revulsion that has overtaken us, demand the thorough and unbiased consideration of the people, and more particularly of those who are placed in the responsible position of journalists, and as such, exert the influence that you do. The temperate tone of your paper, and the sympathy you profess to feel for those who carry out and conduct the great industrial operations of the country, lead me to expect that you will henceforth give to the overshadowing interests of the working classes an earnest support, and receive the sincerely entertained views herein expressed, in the same spirit of candor and respect in which I assure you they are offered.

However difficult of solution, and whether proximate or remote the cause may be, of the fearful break-up in business and nearly total stoppage of manufactures that have taken place within a few weeks past, there is no mistaking its effects. These are presented in characters that not only excite commiseration, but the most serious apprehension as respects the condition of myriads of working people during the approaching winter. In the manufacturing and mining districts, the desolation produced by the revulsion is the most apparent. The throng of female operatives, who so recently filled our cotton-mills, and made them resound with the hum of industry, are now cast down and lamenting at the torpor that rests on their spinning frames and looms. Hard-working, honest men, embracing an aggregate of several hundred thousands, have been suddenly bereft of the means of supporting themselves and their families, and stand in woful, helpless groups about the closed doors of the machine-shops, foundries, rolling-mills, factories, furnaces, and forges, in which they lately toiled contentedly and cheerfully for the bread and raiment to which they, of all others, are the most strongly entitled. This is not only a distressing but an alarming state of affairs; and it requires but little acumen to point out the danger to society, in thus instantly wresting from immense numbers of our people the "from hand to mouth" support, on which so many of them depend. Be where it may, there is a fearful accountability resting in some quarter for the absolute want imposed upon our producing classes.

On occasions such as the present crisis, and in any emergency of danger and trouble, it is natural for men to endeavor to trace effects to their causes; and even to venture on the suggestion of remedies, whether they possess any virtue or are heeded by those at the helm or not. Specifics so cheap and freely offered, may be worth little or nothing separately; but from the long array of them, now presented to the public, the "powers that be" may be able to extract a little something from each, that will when combined afford the required relief. Permit me to add one more to the list; and though the remedy is by no means an original one, but on the contrary a very old one, it is nevertheless balsamic and deserving of the consideration and adoption of our citizens individually and collectively. I esteem it not only for its inherent virtues, but because it has come down to us, invested with the celebrity of having figured conspicuously in the public and private practices of such sound economists as Doctor Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and others equally renowned and endeared to the American people by their examples of wisdom and patriotism. It is simply this: *Nations and individuals, to be prosperous, must live within their income.*

Mr. Fox complimented Doctor Adam Smith, in the House of Commons, for his clear and forcible exposition of this truth in the "Wealth of Nations;" and, though it has long since passed into an axiom, it is no less strange than true that we still persist in violating it *nationally* and privately. As long as we continue thus to sin against the clearest light, we must suffer from such periodical revulsions as the one that is now involving in ruin our working and commercial classes in all sections of the country. The extent to which we have been pursuing the suicidal policy of spending more than our income is exhibited by the tabular statements of exports and imports which accompany the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury. During the last eleven years, from 1846 to 1856 inclusive, we have bought foreign wares and merchandise to the amount of $2,251,527,061; and in the same period we have sold to other nations breadstuffs and other productions to the amount of $2,029,172,896, leaving a balance against us, taking the eleven years together, of $222,354,165; while at the same time there was a drain of $277,644,590 in specie and bullion from the country—of which but $75,524,923 has returned to us, leaving our circulating medium and bullion $202,119,653 short of what it would have been under a policy that would have limited us to buying no more than we sold.

The effects of the system of low duties, or partial free trade, that has been in operation for the last eleven years, are various and somewhat complicated, but still not very difficult to trace. During the operation of the tariff of 1846, our manufacturers have had to struggle severely to eke out a bare existence in competition with foreign workshops; with the exception of the spasmodic prosperity of the past three years, brought about mainly by the increased price of labor in England, and the enormous inflation of credit, produced here by the influx of European goods, which were offered at low *prices, and on terms so inviting* that we could not resist buying, and to an extent far beyond our income. The most prominent recipients of this abundant credit were railroad companies, which were numerously organized all over the country, and particularly in the West, where railroads have been built that are twenty years in advance of the wants of the present time. But the ability of such roads to pay, it seems, was a secondary consideration, and was entirely eclipsed by the facility with which cheap iron could be bought, and loans negotiated abroad; but that very indifferent iron and loans could only thus be had at heavy sacrifices in the way of shaves, ranging from twenty to thirty per cent., could not have possessed a feather's weight in the estimation of the *pseudo* Yankees who headed these schemes.

To operate such roads, pay interest on their cost, and declare dividends out of their earnings, was of course an impossibility; but in order to give them a prosperous phase, immense floating debts were created, by borrowing money at enormous rates, thus sustaining and extending the reprehensible and ruinous system of usury, that is now devouring the substance of our honest business men. The holders of such bogus railroad, and other securities of the kind, were not in the true sense of the word panic-stricken—for that implies alarm without a cause—but they have had occasion to be alarmed at the fact, that has within the past few months become frightfully apparent, that such investments are worth little more than the paper on which the certificates of them are written. This discovery has caused the rush of securities of all kinds into market, and is the cause of the ruinous decline in the price of them, and of the total overthrow of confidence, that has occurred in all sections of the country.

Excessive importations, or the practice of buying more than we sell, has not only crippled our manufactures, created a stupendous line of abundant or cheap credit, by means of which unprofitable and costly railroads have been built, and the *wildest speculation in land, encouraged along* the routes of them; but it has stimulated individual extravagance to an almost incredible extent. For the proof of this, I refer you to *statistical statement No. 16, annexed to* the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which shows that the average annual consumption *per capita* of foreign goods, under the tariff of 1842, was only four dollars and *fifty-four cents*, while the consumption *per capita* under the low duties of the last eleven years has reached a yearly average of *seven dollars and seventy-six cents.* The difference in our use of foreign fabrics and wares, under the protective and free-trade periods, is three dollars and twenty-two cents *per capita* [less] under the former than the latter, which, multiplied by 21,000,000, the average of our population for the last eleven years, gives above $77,000,000 as our annual, and $817,000,000 as our total consumption of foreign goods in that time, over and above what, it is no more than fair to presume, it would have been under a policy that would have restricted us to living within our income, or have made our imports and exports to range as they did under the tariff of 1842. The balance of trade in our favor during the operation of the tariff of 1842, or for four calendar years under it, as per official statement, was $10,262,388, exclusive of specie either way, which is the true method of stating the account, instead of classing coin on either the debit or credit side of it. Including specie in our import and export account does not exhibit its true standing, from the fact that such a rendering of it does not help to show the true consumption and production of the country; but in order to bring out the successful operation of the tariff of 1842 in still stronger relief, it will be found, even after adding the import and export of specie, that the balance in our favor was $24,279,181.

In view of the facts stated, and culled from official sources, I am at a loss to know how the revulsion under which the country is writhing can be traced to any other cause than that of living beyond *our income, or, in other words, importing* much more than we export. This, it seems to me, is the true secret of our troubles, and to blame the banks, or point to them as the origin of our embarrassment, as many persons do, is mistaking one of the effects for the cause of our distress. Banks have doubtless many sins to answer for; but I cannot see why they should be denounced and held accountable for their inability to pay their debts in specie, while the policy of the National Government is such as to render it impossible for them to convert the best of assets into coin, by draining the country of it to pay for extravagant imports on one hand, and locking up millions of specie in the National Treasury on the other.

Though the question of a protective tariff is still a mooted one, and many are sincerely opposed to such a measure—because they have not given the subject the careful and earnest consideration it demands—there are, however, signs of healthy reflection appearing of late, in the right quarters, on this important matter. As instances of such return of the "sober second thought," I have only space to refer to the late circular of Duff Green, Esq., which is full of misgiving as to the workings of the tariffs of 1846 and 1857, and to the recently published opinions of the editor of the Richmond *Examiner*. In that paper of the 23d inst., there is an article published, that is full of protective tariff data, in spite of an effort to conceal it. The article referred to gives the imports and exports of specie from 1845 to 1857, showing a balance against us of $253,317,020, and then goes on to say that, until the return of the bulk of this lost treasure to our shores, "we cannot expect a return of an easy money market and sound system of business." But how are we to stop the drain of specie that has been going on—with the bare exception of two years—for the *past thirteen? Such a tariff as we have now,* and have had for years, will not do it, as bitter experience has proven; and the only method to reverse the stream of the life-blood of business, and keep it *flowing into, instead of out of, the country,* is to return to a tariff approximating, in some respects, to the tariff of 1842, under the four years operation of which we gained specie to the amount of $15,983,207, while business of all kinds flourished uninterruptedly, and the balance of trade was largely in our favor. To attribute the drain of specie from the country to over-issues of paper money, is a mistake which is too apparent to pass current.

If the statement of facts herein contained prove anything, it is the necessity of such an adjustment of our revenue laws as will produce much more of an equilibrium in our exports and imports than has existed for the last ten years; and if such a change is to be made, there should unquestionably be discrimination in favor of our manufactures. It is a great mistake to suppose that this subject is effete. It is now more fruitful than ever, and not a whit less out of place, in the discussion of the sufferings of the people, than is the idea of retrenchment in the mind of the bankrupt. Devoted, as I believe you to be, to the interests of your native State, and to the working and business classes throughout the country, induces the hope that you will do what you can to promote the change in the present tariff that the depressed condition of manufactures and trade imperatively demands. Very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

C. B. F.

THE TARIFF.

[For The Press.]

A few men are just now busily engaged in advocating a *tariff*—not for revenue, for of that we have had too much, we yet have enough, and we ought to need and require even less; but these persons now demand a tariff of protection for the *sake of protection*—a thing always protested against by the asserters of free trade, and rarely countenanced even by their opponents. I, Mr. Editor, am in favor of free trade, and I propose to make a few notes, and to put a few queries upon the respective themes of free trade and a tariff. I shall, of course, express my own opinion on these subjects, without regard to whether it accords or not with yours; but, thanks to your liberality, THE PRESS, is not only open to one, but to both sides of these questions, and if I be wrong in any position I take, I shall be glad to be corrected:

I shall begin, then, with a *note* upon the *origin* of the word "*tariff*." In Trench on Words, page 92, he says: "Nor is the true derivation of '*tariff*' unworthy to be traced: we all know what it means, *namely, a fixed scale of duties, levied upon imports.* If you turn to a map of Spain, you will take note, at its southern point, and running out into the Straits of Gibraltar, of a promontory, which, *from its position, is admirably adapted for* commanding the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea, and watching the entrance and exit of all ships. A fortress stands upon this promontory, called now, *as it was also called in the times* of the Moorish domination in Spain—'TARIFA.' The name, indeed, is of Moorish origin. It was the custom of the Moors to watch from this point all the merchant ships going into, or coming out of, the Midland Sea, and *issuing from this stronghold to levy duties* according to fixed scale on all merchandise passing in and out of the straits; and this was called, from the place where it was levied, 'tarifa' or 'tariff,' and in this way we have acquired the *word*," and the *thing*.

Now mark the origin of this thing. Here were industrious and peaceful merchants trading to and from the different countries of the earth, and interchanging their respective products. It was for the advantage of the producers and consumers that this trade on the high seas should be *free*, and that their products should be untaxed. But their ships were obliged to pass this fortress, '*Tarifa*,' whence these Moorish sea-robbers issued forth, and, with levelled cannon, cried *stop!* The ship hove to, and the Moorish officer of customs stepped aboard to levy the fixed duty. *How much* he took we are not informed, but that he did *take*, and for the purposes of his *revenue*, is clear; and just what he took, the merchant, the producer, and, finally, the consumer, *lost*. It is true, that *this import duty or tax made the remainder of* the goods dearer—that these imported goods rose in price, because out of them the owner had to make up his loss. The consumers, poor as well as rich, had to *pay that much more for them, in consequence* of which fewer of them were imported—the domestic producers of the like goods had less competition to encounter. They consequently raised their prices, *all* which the consumers had to pay. In those times, the owners of these ships and goods called that act of the Moorish custom office *robbery*; the people who imported them had not then discovered that this *tariff protected* their own industry. They too were a simple people, and they said that by such a *tariff* they lost just what the Moors gained; and even the latter did not imagine that this act of theirs was a protection to the industry, and downrightly profitable to the purchasers of the plunder they had left; they were a very intelligent body of men; they know well that they were thereby taxing—or, if you choose, *tariffing*—the many for the benefit of the few—themselves. With them might was right. Unlike the modern tariffer, they scorned to contend that taxation was no tyranny. So much for the origin of the tariff; we shall next consider whether the thing has not ever since retained the same signification.

I have said that the *tariff* originally signified this, viz: the forcible taking of a part of the owner's goods, in consideration of the remainder being allowed to pass *free;* and I say that that is yet its meaning. I said, too, that when the Moors of the Castle "Tarifa" took a part of the ship-owners' goods, they thereby injured *the importers and consumers of the remainder;* and I now say that when, by way of tariff or duty, our custom-house officers take from the ship-owner a part of his cargo, they too, and to that extent, injure the importer and consumer. *In effect* the cases are exactly alike. Observe, I speak of the *effect* of the two operations; I do not say or mean that the intention of our custom-house officers or their principal, the Government, is like that of the Moors. I have nothing to say about the motive or intention of any man, or class of men, be they in favor of a tariff or otherwise. I say that the *thing itself* is wrong—its *effect* is injurious, no matter with how good or patriotic an intent it may be done. Some men, and I regret to have to include among them the chief advocates of a tariff, cannot discuss the merits of free trade without turning aside to impugn the *motives* of its friends. Witness their daily assaults on Mr. Dallas and Mr. Walker. If we assert that the act of 1846, reducing duties, was beneficial, their replies are: What do you think of the Kane letter? Was not Mr. Walker bribed by British gold? Was he not poor, and is he not now rich? And both of them should be hung! True, gentlemen, you did burn them both in effigy; but I have never yet known that the language of a fishwoman, or the logic of the fagot, has persuaded or convinced the judgment of any man whose judgment was worth changing. Let the merits of every proposition, and not the motives of its proposers, be the sole subject of controversy.

But, to return. When a merchant of Philadelphia exports the products of our workmen, he does so in order that he may bring back or import in exchange or in return for them, other products of *greater value;* and of course he, and consequently this city and the whole country, are benefited just in the proportion that what he gets and imports is greater than what he *exported and gave.*

Now, with this return cargo he is stopped at his home port, not, it is true, by a Moorish, but by a United States officer, who demands and *takes* from him a certain portion, or what is the same thing, *the value* of a certain portion of his property; and for what? Why, as the price or consideration for permitting the remainder to pass free. I say, then, that a part of his property is thus compulsorily taken from him, just as *effectually* as formerly by the Moors of Tarifa. Oh! but, say you, it is taken lawfully and for the support of Government. I reply, that I am not now considering the *motive* from which it was taken, or the *purpose* to which it has or will be *applied*. The merchant or owner has lost it, and that is all at *present* I wish to show. So far, then, our tariff and that of the Moorish sea robber, are identical. Now, when the owner has brought in the remainder of his goods, it is evident that either he or those to whom he sells it must bear the loss of what has been thus taken, or else that it must be borne between them; in either case, and up to that point, the importer or consumer, or both, are losers and are injured to the amount of the duty, tax, or *tariff*, thus imposed upon them. And that was just what happened to the importers and consumers in the case where a part of their goods was taken from them, or *tariffed*, by the Moors. So that it is true, then, that in its *effect* upon the owner and consumer, their tariff and our tariff are identical; and if the levy of a tariff on our imports has the *effect of protecting* the industry of those among whom they are imported and who consume them, then the Moors' robbery must have had the same effects; they must thereby have been the protectors of home industry, and thus have exemplified the saying, "that is no robbery." The supposed difference we shall examine hereafter.

It is insisted that to levy a tariff—that is, for the Government to take from the importer a *certain part of his property as the consideration of* permitting the remainder to be brought into the country—is in effect to *increase* the *wealth* of the country! Thus, if Mr. Cope should bring to our port a cargo worth, say $100,000, and the Government should take from him 50 per cent. of those goods, or $50,000, by way of an import duty or *tariff* he will have but $50,000 left, and he can add that amount only to the wealth of this city; and yet, the friends of a tariff contend in effect that Mr. Cope and the people of this city will possess more wealth by having this remaining $50,000 than they would have had if the Government had not taken from them the other $50,000, but let them import it all untaxed and free! Now, that is certainly a curious problem; it may be stated thus: What tax or tariff upon, or per centage taken from a given quantity, will yet and consequently *increase* the quantity *from which it has been taken?* Oh, but say they, we do *not* contend that the quantity of goods imported is increased by the duty levied upon their importation; on the contrary, we admit that it is thereby *decreased*. Very well, gentlemen, we shall soon see how that affects the community. In the first place, then, how were these imported goods obtained? Mr. Cope got them for nothing, or else he paid for them. If he got them for *nothing*, surely *he* gained by that, and how can the people to whom goods are *given for nothing* ever suffer by the gift? Is any individual injured by obtaining for *nothing* what he needs? And if no one is so injured, how can a community, which is composed of such individuals, be injured? There is a very easy way to test this: let *any* person inform you, Mr. Editor, in what instance he, or any other given person, has been injured, that is to say made *poorer*, by having received goods for *nothing;* when he does so I will support a tariff to keep him, and others like him, from obtaining them so cheap. But suppose, which of course is the fact, that Mr. Cope paid for the goods he imported: with *what*, let me ask, did he pay for them? He must have paid or given for them the products of *American* labor; that is to say, he *exported* the products of the *labor of Americans, of home industry*, and brought back and *imported* in exchange for them, the $100,000 worth of goods I have spoken of. Now, are not those $100,000 of goods the product of *American* labor, of *home* industry? If a carpenter works at, and puts in a building, his labor for one week, he can point to what he has actually done, and say *that* is the product of my labor and when his employer gives him his week's wages, say nine dollars in gold, can not he also point to the *gold* and truly say, *that* is the product of my *American* labor—of my *home* industry? Is it the less so because the gold may be *foreign*—Spanish or English? Certainly not. Is he not entitled to the whole of the $9? Should the Government put a duty or tariff on his $9 of gold, and thus take off 10 or 20 per cent, because the gold had been *imported* or was *foreign*? Verily, no. And if he invests this $9 of foreign and imported gold in any other foreign and imported article, be it cloth for himself or silk for his wife, is not *that* article also the product of his *American*—his *home* industry? And if the Government takes from that 10 or 20 or 50 per cent., by way of a duty or *tariff* does it not thereby take that amount from *him* and his wife and family? And is not that a duty or tax levied upon and taken from *American* labor and *home* industry?

Change the case, and let me show it in another light. Suppose the carpenter still to have his $9 in *gold, and that cloth enough to make him a coat were* at this port and were imported *free of duty* for that sum; now under this *free* trade, and in the absence of any duty or tariff, he would obtain this cloth for *his coat at nine dollars, or for one week's work;* that coat is surely the product of his labor! Oh, but, says the friend of a tariff, the Government should have put a tax or tariff of one hundred per cent on that cloth *before* they allowed it to be *imported*, in order to protect *American* or *home* industry. Very well, let that be done, and we shall see how it will operate. When that duty or tariff of one hundred per cent. has been laid on it, the cloth can then be brought into this port and be sold at eighteen dollars. Our friend, the American carpenter, walks down to the importer with his nine dollars in gold and asks him for the cloth for his coat. Ah, my worthy American mechanic, I could have sold that to you for nine dollars when the trade was *free*, and before I was compelled to pay this duty or *tariff* of 100 per cent. on the cloth, but *now* and under this *tariff* just put on to *protect* American laborers and home industry, you must return and work another week, and thus give the product of *your* labor for *two* weeks, in order to obtain the coat, which, under free trade, and without any tariff, you might have obtained for only *one* week's labor. Of course, the carpenter feels the *protection*, though he does not get the coat! Oh, but insist our tariff friends, the Government is thus *maintained*, and an American instead of an English cloth-maker will be protected. *Protected* against *what?* Why, from the *competition* of the *foreigner*. How did he compete with the American cloth-maker? Why, he sold his cloth to the carpenter for $9, while the American cloth-maker could not make or sell it under $18, and so this will *protect* the latter, because the English cloth at $9 will thus be kept out of the market, and the American carpenter *must* buy at $18 from the American cloth-maker! In other words, the carpenter is taxed, or one-half of his labor and of the *product of his industry* is taken by the Government, to *protect* his neighbor, the cloth-maker! But why does he submit uncomplainingly to this tax? Because it is not taken *directly* from him, and he tries to believe that *he* does not specially *feel* it because he does not actually *see* it. If he will strip it of its high-sounding name of *protection*, he may at once see as well as feel it. Thus, suppose that, *instead* of the duty or tariff of 100 per cent. being put on the cloth *before* it is imported, as at present, the Government were to admit it duty free, and then call or require the carpenter to pay them the tariff or duty of one hundred per cent.—that is to say, to give them nine dollars in gold, or which is the same thing, to give them the wages of his labor for one week, for the purpose not of supporting the Government only, for that would be but a mere *revenue* tariff or duty, but to *protect* the *cloth-maker*—would he do it? Would he submit to pay that duty or tariff? Assuredly not! He would say to the Government, I will bear my share of the public expenses—I will contribute to the revenue *you* need, but I will *not* submit to be taxed to support the business of other tradesmen. *Millions* for *defence*, but *not a cent* for *tribute!*

DR. GUILLOTIN.

[For The Press.]

The author of the graphic and very accurate sketch of the late John Sadlier, in THE PRESS of to-day, says, "The inventors of the 'guillotine' and of the 'Scottish maiden,' both perished by their own discoveries."

The Earl of Morton, who invented what was called "The Scottish maiden," (an instrument of capital punishment which anticipated the mechanical principle of the guillotine,) actually lost his own head by its means.

The Scotch carpenter, Brodie, who invented that improvement on the gallows called "the drop," whereby death was made more rapid, also personally experienced the advantages (!) of his own ingenuity.

But Dr. Joseph Ignatius Guillotin, whose adaptation of "The Scottish maiden" was caused by a feeling of humanity, to diminish the pain of death by rapidity of execution, and who deeply lamented the facilities it gave to murder during the Reign of Terror, in France, died quietly in his bed, "in peaceful retirement," (as the Cyclopædia of Biography informs me,) in the year 1814. Popular belief is that he perished by his own invention in the French revolution, but he survived until the above date. ☞

THREE WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.

$1,600,000 IN SPECIE COMING TO NEW YORK.

ACCIDENT TO THE GOLDEN GATE.

EXODUS OF THE MORMONS OF CARSON VALLEY.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

The steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, from Mobile the 27th and Havana at 5 P. M. on the 29th ultimo, arrived at New York on Monday afternoon, four days from the latter port. The Quaker City made the run from Mobile Bar to Havana in forty hours.

The steamship St. Louis, Capt. Hudson, from New York for Aspinwall, arrived at Havana on the 29th, and left the same day. The steamship Cahawba had not arrived at Havana when the Quaker City left.

The steamship Star of the West, Capt. Gray, from Aspinwall for New York, arrived at Havana at 3 P. M. on the 29th. She had on board seven hundred and fifteen passengers, (all well,) the mails, $1,600,000 *in gold for New York and $500,000 for* Europe. She would leave on the 30th. Twenty-five of her passengers came to this port in the Quaker City. The cause of her detention was the non-arrival of the Pacific steamship Golden Gate. That vessel left San Francisco on the 5th of October, but on the following day her machinery (in part) became disabled, and she was compelled to return to port, where she arrived on the 10th. The ensuing day her passengers, specie, and mails were transferred to the steamship Golden Age, and again took took their departure, arriving at Panama on the 24th. The same day the passengers, &c., reached Aspinwall, and immediately embarked on board the Star of the West, which had awaited their arrival.

Twenty-five of her passengers came to New York in the Quaker City. The following is a list of their names: Col. John C. Fremont and servant, Hon. D. C. Broderick and servant, H. Palmer, B. Allien, J Moss and servant, C. McDonald, lady and three children; Mrs. J. E. Ober, Mrs. J. N. Angier, H. Barnes, Mrs. L. A. Young and two children, H. Haight and lady, E. C. Williams, Col. C. James, C. Meyer, J. B. Purdy.

The San Francisco *News Letter*, noticing the departure of Col. Fremont, says: "Col. Fremont leaves our State by the present outgoing mail steamer, the Golden Gate, *en route* for the East and Europe, whither he proceeds with the now completed survey of his vast domain, Los Mariposas. About fifty tons of auriferous quartz, from the various veins, yielding, with the present imperfect methods of reduction, fifty dollars and upwards per ton, have been shipped in order that the *savans* of Europe may confirm, by the severity of their tests, its unquestionable richness. Col. Fremont has, by his brief sojourn among us, discharged every lien and outstanding claim against the property, incurred in its development, and is proceeding to Europe to perfect arrangements by which the construction of the extensive canal for mining and irrigating purposes can more fully exhibit the incalculable richness of the Mariposas."

The advices from San Francisco are to the 11th of October. We have no very important news to report. The official returns from nearly all the counties in the State give Weller 11,636 majority over both the other candidates. The total vote was about 90,000. Mining returns since the departure of the previous steamers are represented as very encouraging. Quartz operations have taken a new start, owing to some rich discoveries which have been made recently in different portions of the State.

Our accounts from the mining districts are even more than usually favorable. The streams are nearly all flumed, and the diggers hard at work in their beds. Astounding accounts of the richness of the "Cape claim," at Oroville, are received. Col. Fremont has been sojourning in Mariposa county, adjusting his difficulties with the miners located on his grant. He has sent down several tons of auriferous quartz, which is to be shipped to Europe, where it will be tested in the most thorough manner art can devise.

An unusual number of deeds of violence have occurred in various parts of the State.

A civil suit against Henry Bates, late Treasurer of State, and the sureties of his official bond, for the sum of $100,000, the amount of the bond, was tried in the Sacramento District Court last week, and resulted in a verdict against the bondsmen for the full amount. The case of Bates against the Pacific Express Company has been continued until the next term of the District Court. This suit was instituted for the recovery of $124,000, advanced to that firm for the payment of the July interest. Bates and Rowe, his deputy, are both still incarcerated in the prison-brig at Sacramento.

Bain, who has been carrying on his peculations against the Mint for years, has at last been sentenced by the United States Circuit Court to six years' imprisonment in the State Prison and to pay a fine of $2,000.

The line of telegraph is to be immediately extended from Marysville north to Shasta, Yreka, and Weaverville.

The crops have all been garnered, and the yield is excellent and abundant.

The arrival of emigrants across the plains was increasing daily. It was computed that 16,000 had arrived this fall, and the total number for 1857 would not fall short of 30,000.

A project is now on foot in California for raising money for the construction of a wagon-road from Clear Lake to the Sacramento Valley, at a point nearly west from Colusi, a distance of some twenty-five or thirty miles from the Valley, and seventy-five miles from Marysville. The best butter and cheese that *California produces are the products* of the Clear Lake valleys, and the dairy business is already carried on there to an extent which would surprise those unacquainted with it.

The United States frigate Independence had arrived at San Francisco from Panama.

The United States steamer Wabash was lying at Aspinwall, where she will be stationed for some time.

Two vessels of the United States navy were cruising off the coast of Nicaragua, on the lookout for Walker and the fillibusters.

The Mechanics' Fair closed on the 26th ult., having been attended with an immense concourse of people, and having netted over and above all expenses something over $8,000. It has had a very favorable effect upon the industrial interests of this section of the State, and gives renewed evidence of our productive energies.

On the 27th, the California State Agricultural Fair was held in the city of Stockton. It was arranged on a most comprehensive scale, and included within its scope *agricultural products*, works of mechanical art, both useful and ornamental, and live stock. The *display* was exceedingly creditable to the State. Squashes weighing 261 pounds, beets of 90 pounds, potatoes of 20 pounds, apples and pears weighing 28 to 30 ounces each, corn stalks 20 feet in height, indicated the wonderful productiveness of California soil, and challenge comparison with the world. A large wagon was also on exhibition, which weighed over five thousand pounds, and was capable of carrying twelve tons of merchandise. It was intended for a team of twelve mules. Among the incidents of the fair was a display of female equestrianism, characteristic of California in some remarkable respects, and not easy to be excelled. One young lady, after *riding* nearly all night, from Sacramento to Stockton, entered the lists on the ensuing morning, and secured the first prize. Among other accomplishments in this department, she showed that she could saddle her horse, leap on his back from the *ground*, then unsaddle him, remount in the same way, and then ride him at full speed bare-back *à la woman.* A little girl, of eight years only, joined in the race, and came near gaining the first prize. She could also saddle her horse, change her position, in full career, from a female attitude to that of a male, and ride her horse with a rope about his nose instead of a bridle. The exhibition was attended by thousands from all parts of the State, and so great was the assemblage that accommodations for sleeping could hardly be found.

We have later and interesting news from Southern California. All labor is suspended at the copper mines of San Ysidro. On the contrary, the Jesus Maria mines are being worked with energy.

The exploring party sent out to examine a new route from San Diego to Deseret for the overland mail has returned, and report favorably thereon. A party of emigrants, arrived from Texas, report serious difficulties with the Indians.

Great excitement existed between the Sonorians and those on the Gadsden purchase, and no Americans were allowed a passport into Sonora.

The Pimo Indians in Arizona had chastised the Yumas and Apaches, for killing some of their women and children. The Pimos killed one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty of their opponents, and lost only twenty-five themselves.

CARSON VALLEY.

We copy the following telegraphic despatch from the Sacramento *State Journal*. It is dated Genoa, Sept. 17. It will be seen that by it the rumor of the exodus of the Mormons from Carson Valley, by order of Brigham Young, is confirmed:

"The Mormons are all making preparations to leave for the Great Salt Lake; they will leave here in about ten days, and will have in their train over 100 wagons. Their farms have been purchased by immigrants coming over the plains this season. The immigration this year is immense. The valley is all alive with men, women, children, and animals, who have just arrived over the plains. The immigration this year will reach full 25,000, and probably 30,000. Two-thirds are women and children."

We copy the following from the Sacramento *Union*, dated Placerville, Sept. 26:

"The Mormons will start on the 25th October. There will be upwards of two hundred wagons, a portion of which are ordered to emigrate to Salmon River, and the balance to Salt Lake City. Brigham Young has ordered a secret cavalry company to organize from the Saints in Carson Valley, armed and equipped with one year's provisions and clothing. My informant also states that it is the intention of the Mormons, if matters get too serious, to seek a refuge in the Russian Possessions, where they have already driven the stakes for a new Zion.

"The rich valleys and meadows in and about Carson are perfectly alive with stock. Genoa is all activity—excursionists are arriving daily from the States."

The Financial Crisis in the Atlantic States.

[From the San Francisco Herald, Oct 5.]

By the steamer yesterday we received news of a financial crisis in New York. Several of the oldest established banking and insurance firms had succumbed, and railroad stocks had declined to a figure unprecedentedly low. The New York papers, with commendable prudence, have labored with might and main to allay the excitement, and the probability is that if they had pursued an opposite course we should have to chronicle the most wide-spread ruin in the Atlantic States. *Here we can* discuss the causes of the panic without restraint, and can form an unprejudiced opinion on the subject. It must be confessed that the news of financial distress in New York does not excite any very *unusual degree of surprise in this community.* The fact is, we have long expected it, and the only question for us to discuss is, as to whether we have by this mail received the worst of the news, or if the recent financial troubles are to be regarded as simply the prelude to that greater, more general and more sweeping crash which is yet to come. But on this branch of the subject we do not propose to speculate at present. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and in obedience to this wise precept, we will, at this time, confine ourselves exclusively to the facts which are admitted. The panic in New York is ascribed to expansion, generally, in importations, in the construction of railroads, and in the agricultural productions caused by the demand for breadstuffs during the continuance of the great war in Europe. It is not our intention to dispute these premises. They are doubtlessly the cause of the recent failures, through in a remote degree. The immediate cause is the changes observable in the movements of specie. We stated, a few days ago, that there was a most gratifying diminution in the amount of specie shipped from this port eastward. An examination of the statistics of the custom house shows that the diminution amounts to no less than $1,070,185.35, and that it has for the most part taken place during the third quarter of the present year.

OREGON.

Our dates are to the 23th ult. The Constitutional Convention was at last making some definite progress, and there was no doubt of its final adjournment by the 1st instant. The slavery issue *finds little favor, and the "let alone policy"* seemed to meet with general acquiescence.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrivals at San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands bring dates to Sept. 5th.

The funeral of his Excellency the late John Young took place on Sunday afternoon. The remains were escorted with military parade to the royal tomb, where they were deposited.

On Thursday last the United States consulate changed hands, our worthy vice consul, Dr. George A Lathrop, giving place to his successor, the Hon. A. Pratt.

The *Polynesian* says: Captain John Paty's guano exploring expedition resulted in taking possession, in the King's name, of two islands upon which guano was discovered. Laysnan's Island is the name by which one of these places is known; and the other is called Lecanskey's Island.

MEXICO.

The Pinto Indians had broken out in open rebellion, and were laying siege to Tixtla, the capital of the State, with a force of 5,000 warriors, commanded by the old chief Juan Antonio. The cause of this outbreak is as follows:

At the sale of the church property, confiscated by order of the Supreme Government, General Alvarez became by far the largest purchaser, obtaining mere tracts of land for extensive sums.

The Pinto Indians had always inhabited these lands rent free, while they belonged to the Church, but after they came into the possession of Alvarez, he compelled them to pay a small tax, trifling in its nature, but still a tax. This proceeding irritated these Indians to the utmost, and they flatly refused to comply. To enforce obedience the General had recourse to military coercion, when they arose in open rebellion, as stated. They declare *their intention to resist to the death any attempt*, either by Alveras or by the Supreme Government, *to enforce the tax, and have gathered 5,000 warriors*, who have laid siege to the capital. To resist this force Alvarez has but 2,000 men, and is by no *means certain of subduing the rebels.*

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States sloop-of-war Vincennes, lying at the Brooklyn navy yard, was ordered to be put in commission yesterday, the 3d inst. The Vincennes will sail for the coast of Africa the latter part of next or the beginning of the week following. Those having letters to send to their friends on the coast of Africa can leave them at the Naval Lyceum on or before the 10th inst. The United States sloop-of-war Cyane, off Hampton Roads, is expected to go out of commission in a few days. The injury sustained by the steamer Saranac, now lying at the Gosport navy yard, on the night of the 25th ult., is thought to be of a more serious nature than was at first apprehended. She will in all probability have to go in dry dock, and perhaps be put out of commission.

The Dutch brig, Walborg, with Crawford's equestrian statue of Washington on board, has arrived in the James river, and is now at Newport Nense, awaiting orders. "The arrival of this vessel," says the Richmond *Enquirer*, "almost simultaneously with the intelligence of the death of the artist whose genius was manifested in the completion of his great work, ere his light went out forever, will be regarded by some as a melancholy coincidence; yet it is gratifying to know that the object of his latest toil has been borne in safety over the seas, and that Virginia will be permitted to perpetuate his memory by adorning her Capitol with his most conspicuous achievement."

The Binghamton (N. Y.) *Democrat* states that a trial came off before Judge Balcom at the Broome Circuit, last week, between Mr. Beebe, a respectable gentleman of fifty years and upwards, and Mr. Ayres, a conductor upon the Erie Railroad. Mr. Beebe had purchased a ticket from Newburg to Addison, but on arriving at Deposit, he left the cars, being fatigued, to lay over till the next day. The next day he took the ten o'clock A. M. emigrant train, west, but left it at Great Bend, and took the day Express train. Ayres, the conductor, refused to recognise the ticket, and put him off the train forcibly. The suit was brought for damages for the assault. Mr. Beebe recovered a verdict for $250, under the direction of the court.

Hon. John Hamilton, of Warren county, Pa., died at Sugar Grove, October 27th, aged seventy-six. He was one of the early settlers of that county. He was a native of York county, Pa. *In 1803 he settled in Cherry Tree, Venango county.* He removed to Franklin soon after. He filled the office of commissioner and sheriff of Venango county, of which Warren was then a part. In 1810 he was appointed judge of the county of Warren, which office he held until 1841. Judge Hamilton possessed in an eminent degree the characteristics that mark the true Pennsylvanian. He was honest in his intercourse with all persons, kind and friendly to all.

The Santa Fe *Gazette* of the 30th September reports the intended resignation of his office by Judge Perry E. Brockus, of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico. The cause assigned is a *growing defect of hearing*, attributed to the peculiar climate of that country. The resignation will take effect this month. Occasion is taken by the *Gazette* to testify in strong terms to the high estimation in which Mr. Brockus is held in the Territory, both as a judge and a man.

A young man, named William Cooper, was accidentally shot by his father on Friday last, while hunting in the neighborhood of Lewistown, Pa. From the accounts received by Mr. Burt Cooper, a resident of our city, and a brother of the young man shot, it appears that the father had fired his gun at a pheasant, when one of the shot therefrom glanced and struck the son in the eye, through which *it is supposed to have entered his brain*, and caused his almost instant death.

Orders have been received for a detachment of two hundred and fifty-three United States recruits from Governor's Island, to go in the Northern Light on the 5th of November. They are destined for the 4th infantry in Oregon, and 3d artillery in California and Oregon, and are under command of Colonel Casey. The officers accompanying the detachment are Lieutenants St. Clair Dearing and James Howard.

Miguel T. Tolon, well known in this country, died in Cuba a short time since. By his death the cause of freedom has lost one of its most zealous and constant advocates, Cuba has been deprived of a most faithful and uncompromising champion of its liberty, and the literary world mourns the loss of a distinguished poet and a learned and proficient scholar.

A telegraph despatch from St. John, N. B., states that three persons, named Breen, Slavin, and Lisson, the supposed murderers of the Mackensie family, of six persons, on the 21th ult., were *arrested at their camp* in the woods, and brought to this city and placed in jail. They offered no resistance. The coroner's jury had returned a verdict of wilful murder against the above parties.

Enoch Mudge, Esq., an old and well-known resident of Cincinnati, died on Saturday morning. He had been engaged in business in Cincinnati for over twenty years, and was highly respected for his integrity and many excellent qualities of head and heart.

Franklin O. Hulse and Thomas Atkins, on a charge of manslaughter, in killing a citizen of Marblehead, Massachusetts, were sentenced by Judge Briggs, at Lawrence, to ten years each in the State prison.

Early on Sunday morning Paddock's large building at St. John, N. B., containing theatre, ball-room, billiard-room, &c., was nearly destroyed by fire. The lower part was saved, but was badly damaged by water. Insurance $10,000.

There is a clerk who has been in the New York post office forty years. He formerly carried the whole Southern mail in a bag under his arm across the river to Jersey City. The same mail now amounts to ten thousand pounds daily!

Geo. Vail Snodgrass, of Burdell celebrity, came to Savannah on Sunday last, and the Burdell murder is revived. He, of course, is pointed at wherever he goes, and the question now is, "Have you seen Snodgrass?"

In the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer the trial of Michael Cancemi was *postponed* until the third Monday of November, and a panel of one thousand jurors ordered to attend.

Wm. W. Mulford, a carpenter, while at work at Bridgeton, N. J., received a slight blow above the eye with a shovel, from the effects of which he died the next night.

Major John Campbell, U. S. Treasurer under General Jackson, is publishing some articles on the panic in the Abingdon *Virginian*.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, of Thursday, announces the prevalence of killing frosts in that neighborhood.

Robert Wilson, whose legs were broken at the time of the collision of freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, died on the 30th ult.

In an affray at Clay's Ferry, Fayette county, Kentucky, a few days since, Caswell Brown was killed by William Rice.

Mrs. Ann Varick, daughter of Gen. Wm. Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died in New York on Friday.

John Nelson, a citizen of the United States, and native of West Point, N. Y., died at the city of Mexico, 11th ult.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer* is of opinion that Hon Alexander Ramsey "is probably elected Governor by a hundred votes."

Milwaukee, by a *recent* census, has 44,542 inhabitants.

Bayard Taylor's wedding-day was appointed for Tuesday of last week, at Gotha, Germany.