PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN'L WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. Carolina.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BEEKS COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
SENATORIAL.
A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.		Districts.	
1.	WILLIAM F. HOGENS,	14.	JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2.	JAMES CAMPBELL,	15.	JAMES B. PATTON,
3.	JOHN W. STOKES,	16.	JAMES S. DAVIDSON,
4.	JOHN F. WEBER,	17.	DR. J. ZIEGLE,
5.	SPENCER MCILVAIN,	18.	RALPH DRAKE,
6.	JAMES M. FOLTON,	19.	JOHN LINTON,
7.	JAMES PERSHE,	20.	ASCHEP ROBERTSON,
8.	JOHN SHUPERT,	21.	THOMAS J. BERGER,
9.	JACOB MARSHALL,	22.	LEWIS L. LORD,
10.	JAMES M. WALLACE,	23.	CHRISTIAN MYERS,
11.	DAVID ALPOS,	24.	DARWIN PHELPS,
12.	N. C. MEREDITH,	25.	SAM'L A. PURDANCE.
13.	NOAH HOSKINSTAKTH.		

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
((in the room of the Hon. Robert Coulter, deceased.)
JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong Co.

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—21ST DISTRICT.
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT.
THOMAS M. HOWE, Allegheny.

FOR SENATE.
GEORGE DARBY, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
GEORGE R. ARMSTRONG, Birmingham.
THOMAS PENNEY, Mckeesport.
RICHARD COWAN, Pittsburgh.
J. S. SPEER, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. FORTER, Taventum.

WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.
SOLICITOR.
EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr. Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &C.
JOHN GERHART, Allegheny.
CORONER.
WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR.
JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR.
FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—We hasten to lay this important and admirable document before our readers this morning. It is just such a letter as his friends wished and expected—just to the South, true to the North, and yet free from servile alliance with the interests or prejudices of either. He takes the only tenable position that can be taken in a great nation like this, made up of diversified interests and widely different sectional prejudices, that there are some subjects upon which we must agree to differ if we would remain united either as a party or a nation.

MR. GRAHAM'S letter, which we also give, is an excellent one; and although his gallant associate is a northern man and he a southern, there is not the slightest jar in the sentiments of their respective letters, and the reason is—they are both truly national in their spirit and diction.

RESIGNATION OF MR. GRAHAM.—The Republic of Tuesday states that Mr. Graham, from motives of delicacy, has tendered his resignation of his office of Secretary of the Navy. At the urgent request of the President, he will remain a few days to complete some important business that remains unfinished, after which he will retire to his home in North Carolina, and await the result of the election.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

From the London Times.

"When the Celt has crossed the Atlantic, he begins for the first time in his life to *consume the manufactures of this country*, and indirectly to *contribute to its customs*. We may possibly live to see the day when the chief produce of Ireland will be *cattle*, and English and Scotch the majority of her population. The nine or ten millions of Irish, who by that time will have settled in the United States, cannot be less friendly to England, and *will certainly be much better customers to her than they now are.*"

There is something exceedingly cold-blooded in the foregoing extract, and something upon which both Irishmen and Americans may reflect with profit. We do not say that it is the settled policy of the British Government to drive the Celt from the land of his fathers, nor do we believe a tithe of the twaddle which we hear and read about British oppression. That the government does not suit the Celt, and that the Celt does not love the government, and does not thrive under it as do other classes of the Irish population, are truths which cannot be gainsaid; and it is equally true that they are leaving their country, which they passionately love, and seeking new homes on this side of the Atlantic, at a rate never before known. This exodus of the Irish is one of the extraordinary features of the age we live in, and is destined to exert a lasting influence for good or evil upon both empires.

But our business at present is to offer a few remarks upon the business-like calculation of the London Times upon the profit and loss attending the depopulation of Ireland, and the policy upon which that calculation is based.—The Times comforts itself and its English readers with the reflection that the Irishman in America is a better customer to the British manufacturer than the Irishman in Ireland. Unfortunately this is too true. And why is it true? Because our so-called democratic party will persist in a system of low duties which enables the British manufacturer to undersell the American manufacturer in the markets of the United States. We tell the Irishman that the Times speaks the truth when it says that he is more profitable to Great Britain here than in Ireland; and we tell a large majority of them, that they have, unwittingly perhaps, contributed largely by their votes to make it so, by supporting a party which, although it calls itself democratic, has for years been playing into the hands of the English, by maintaining a system of low advalorem duties. Think you the London Times would chide over emigrating Irishman as it does, if the tariff law of 1842 were yet in force? Not exactly; so far from it, that were that law, or one like it, the settled policy of this country, the Times and the British government would stand aghast at the depopulation of Ireland.—We should hear no more about feeding *cattle* on the deserted fields of the Emerald Isle, and the superior profit which would result from the change. Now, we know that it is in the power of Irishmen in America to "block that game," if they choose to do so; and they are simpler men than we take them to be if they do not do it. Let them ponder the words of the Times until they clearly comprehend the drift of the argument and the basis of the calculation—which is, the facility with which British goods can be thrown upon our markets under the tariff law of 1846—and then if they still see proper to play into the hands of the oppressors of their country, we have nothing more to say.—We have not heretofore, nor shall we now, fill their ears with fulsome and disgusting flattery, but we desire to tell them some wholesome truths, which it may be to their own interest as well as that of their adopted country, if they will act upon. The London Times, as we said before, has good ground for all it has said; but let a scale of moderate protective duties be laid—specific as far as practicable—and we shall hear no more from that quarter of Irishmen being more profitable to Great Britain in America than in Ireland.

The new species of caterpillars mentioned in our paper of Tuesday morning are probably the same as those spoken of in the subjoined paragraph, which we find in an eastern paper.

The gardens in Newark, N. J., are infested with a specie of insects, which commit very destructive ravages on cherries plums and other fruits.

WOODWARD AND ROWLAND'S PITTSBURGH DIRECTORY, just issued from the press, is now on our table. It is admirably got up; is embellished with a large and handsome map of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the suburban villages, and with the cards of many of our professional, mercantile, and manufacturing men and firms. The main body of the work is occupied with the names of the inhabitants of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, arranged in the usual manner, and is, so far as we have examined it, very accurate. Several pages are occupied with the names and locations of the several Churches, Societies, Banks, News Paper Offices, Public Offices, Buildings, &c., a part of the work which comprises a large amount of useful information to both residents and strangers. Price one dollar.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The following is the reply of General Scott to the letter of the President of the Convention formally notifying him of his nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1852.

To the Honorable J. G CHAPMAN,
President of the Whig National Convention.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive from your hands the official notice of my "unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States," together with "a copy of the Resolutions passed by the Convention expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of National policy."

This great distinction, conferred by a numerous, intelligent, and patriotic body, representing millions of my countrymen, sinks deep into my heart, and, remembering the very eminent names which were before the Convention in amicable competition with my own, I am made to feel oppressively the weight of responsibility belonging to my new position.

Not having written a word to procure this distinction, I lost not a moment, after it had been conferred, in addressing a letter to one of your members to signify what would be, at the proper time, the substance of my reply to the Convention, and I now have the honor to repeat, in a more formal manner, as the occasion justly demands, that I accept the Nomination with the Resolutions annexed.

The political principles and measures laid down in those resolutions are so broad that but little is left for me to add. I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connexion with Congress, to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance; and also to recommend or approve a single alteration in our naturalization laws, suggested by my military experience, viz: giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship who shall faithfully serve, in time of war, one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, regular or volunteer, on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service.

In regard to the general policy of the Administration, if elected, I should, of course, look among those who may approve that policy for the agents to carry it into execution, and I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sentiments throughout the Whig party, without attempting to reduce its members, by proscription, to exact conformity to my own views.—But I should, at the same time, be rigorous in regard to qualifications for office—retaining and appointing no one, either deficient in capacity or integrity, or in devotion to liberty, to the Constitution and the Union.

Convinced that harmony and good-will between the different quarters of our broad country is essential to the present and future interests of the Republic, and with a devotion to those interests that can know no South and no North, I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction, or resistance to the Law or the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land; and I should carry into the civil administration this one principle of military conduct—obedience to the Legislative and Judicial departments of Government, each in its constitutional sphere, saving only, in respect to the Legislature, the possible resort to the veto power, always to be most cautiously exercised and under the strictest restraints of necessities.

Finally, for my adherence to the principles of the Whig party, as expressed in the resolutions of the Convention and herein suggested, with a sincere and earnest purpose to advance the greatness and happiness of the Republic, and thus to cherish and encourage the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world—avoiding every act and thought that might involve our country in an unjust or unnecessary war, or impair the faith of treaties, and discountenancing all political agitation injurious to the interests of society and dangerous to the Union—I can offer no other pledge or guaranty than the known incidents of a long public life, now undergoing the severest examination.

Feeling myself highly fortunate in my association on the ticket, and with a lively sense of my obligations to the Convention, and to your personal courtesies, I have the honor to remain, sir, with great esteem, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT

MR. GRAHAM'S REPLY

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1852.

SIR: I am gratified to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which you did me the honor to deliver in person on yesterday, announcing my unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, by the National Convention which recently assembled in Baltimore, accompanied by a copy of the Resolutions of the Convention upon questions of National principle and policy.

I cordially approve the declarations made by those resolutions on matters of the most recent practical interest. They do but portray the conduct of an Administration of the Government of which for near two years I have been a member. On all other matters they but reiterate the doctrine and recommendations held by its Chief in important public communications.

Should the People of the United States give their sanction to the nominations of your Convention, so far as I shall be invested with authority, a faithful adherence to these doctrines may be expected.

I therefore accept the distinction, so honorably tendered, with a grateful heart, but with unaffected diffidence. It is a satisfaction, however, to know that the place to which I have been nominated is, but secondary, and that for the first office the Convention have proposed a citizen of tried patriotism and virtue, long and familiarly acquainted with public affairs and public men: a safe and sagacious counsellor, who has well fulfilled every trust heretofore committed to his hands, and who has illustrated our history by eminent public services.

With my thanks for the courtesy with which you have honored me, in the execution of your office, and with the highest personal respect, I am your obedient servant,

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

The Honorable J. G. CHAPMAN,
President of the Whig National Convention

BANK ROBBERY.—On the night of the 17th or 18th of January last the office of the Bank of Virginia, at Portsmouth, was entered by burglars, and robbed of the following bank notes and specie:

In notes of Bank of Virginia; payable at Portsmouth, of the denomination of $100	$18,900
In notes of Bank of Virginia, payable at Portsmouth, of the denomination of $50, 20, 10, 10 and 5	8,850
	27,750
In other notes of the Bank of Virginia and North Carolina	10,774
In gold	27,783 88
In all	$96,307 88

At the time of the robbery, there were in circulation only eleven notes of the Bank of Virginia, payable at Portsmouth, of the denomination of $100, since which time six of them have been returned; and it is earnestly requested that those who may be holders of the remaining five notes will not circulate them, but forthwith return them to this office for redemption. The public are warned against receiving notes of the denomination of $100, payable at this office, as the payment of all this denomination, (other than the remaining five of the eleven notes mentioned,) will be resisted, and no other notes of the denomination of $100, payable at this office, will be put in circulation. To this paragraph your attention is particularly called.

Among the notes abstracted payable at other Banks, were $56 of counterfeit notes, of which one $50 note of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, and one $5 note of the Bank of the Valley.

The gold was nearly all American, of all denominations, and among it $1,000 in dollar pieces. There were also $76 in Georgia $5 pieces, and a Portuguese half-Joe.

Recently some of the $50 and $15 notes, payable at this office, and which were among those stolen as above-mentioned, have been thrown into circulation and returned for redemption. Many of the notes returned have a purple stain on them, similar to one on papers in a bag which was found near this town about two months ago, and which evidently at one time had been buried with the stolen notes in it.

A reward of $10,000 will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen, or proportionately for what may be recovered.

"Gen. Pierce knows no East, no West, no North no South.—*Atlantic Atlas.*

Neither does the East, West, North, or South, know Gen. Pierce. The coincidence is truly remarkable!—*Allegheny Whig.*

PIERCE POETRY.—The Mt. Gilead Messenger has a poetic muse, who becomes inflated with Pierce gas, and belches it forth in irregular breaths, as follows:

"Upon his fiery steed,
He dashed amid the fight,
And led his gallant legions on,
And put the foe to flight."

We think the poetry and history of the above would both be improved if it read thus:

"Upon his fiery steed,
His dashed amid the fight,
The horse got scared, and so did he,
And fell and fainted quite.

The Cincinnati City Council has again refused to pay Kossuth's bill of expenses while in that city as its invited guest.

MONEY IN ENGLAND.—The present state of the money market in England is without precedent. There is more capital there than can be profitably employed, and still it is pouring in. The only remedy will be to enlarge the sphere of investment. This, to some extent, has already been done; and we may expect to witness streams of British gold flowing to all parts of the world, seeking investment in all kinds of enterprises which hold out a reasonable promise of safety and profit. American railroad stocks and bonds are becoming in high favor in London, and millions have recently been sold there, among which we notice lately the sale of four millions of dollars of Illinois Central Railroad bonds, which secures the building of that important road. If a company were formed, under such guarantees and regulations as would inspire confidence, to build a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific, we have no doubt but the stock or bonds would be quickly taken.

We subjoin an extract from the letter of the London correspondent of the New York Commercial, dated June 16.

In the money market, the excess of capital seeking investment becomes every day more noticeable. The bullion in the Bank increases week by week, and is now nearly £21,000,000, while the notes unemployed amount to £12,000,000. At this time last year the bullion was £19,000,000, and the notes unemployed were only £8,000,000.

The discount houses refuse now to allow even 1½ per cent for money at call, and in the case of an existing deposit of £50,000, Gurney's refused yesterday to continue to hold it at that rate. The London Joint Stock Bank, which is one of the largest establishments of that description, has also given notice that for the future it must discontinue the allowance of any interest whatever on current amounts. Hitherto it has been the practice of this Bank, as well as of others, to allow a small rate, according to the condition of the money market, upon the *minimum* balance of each customer calculated at the end of every month.

Under these circumstances the funds continue to show great steadiness, and holders of the 3 per cents are looking forward with no little anxiety to the possibility of a reduction to 2¾.—That such a measure may take place in the course of a year or two is by no means improbable, as a further rise of two or three per cent might render it quite practicable, if the government were at the same time to offer the temptation of a guarantee against a fresh reduction for 20 or 25 years.

At the last dates console were at 100⅞. They are now quoted without the dividend, and have closed to-day at 99⅞. The amount of dividend being 1½ per cent, this is equivalent to a rise of ¾ per cent.

The cotton market this week has opened with less animation. In the greater part there has been much firmness, and a tendency to higher rates.

The Paris Correspondent of the New York Express speaking of the quarrel between Louis Napoleon and the Correspondents of the London papers, says:

You heard by the last steamer of the summons served upon the correspondents of several of the London journals, and of the protest made by the Director of the Press, against the "daily doses of false and ambiguous intelligence served to the English reader through their medium." This was in a measure deserved. For certainly the thirds of the correspondence of the London journals from Paris is incorrect, not to say absurd.

I know something about this, for I was once invited to join a society of correspondents, and to pay my share of the expense of keeping an array of runners and scouts, whose duty it was to mount guard at the gates of the Elysee, and to watch Ministers, some of whom went in and out, observe the expression of their countenances, and starting with these data, infer discontinuities in the Cabinet, or even announce a positive ministerial crisis.

The Land Distribution Bill passed by a strongly democratic Congress divides 58,350,000 acres of land among the states for the construction of railroads, and for educational purposes. How does *that* comport with the following plank from their Baltimore platform?

Resolved, That the proceeds of the Public Lands *ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution*; and that we are opposed to any law for the *distribution* of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the Constitution.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The steamer Yatch, arrived at New orleans, brings Rio Grande dates to 12th June. The outrages on the frontier were on the increase, and murders were of frequent occurrence. The newspapers are full of the accounts of incursions to the American side made by Mexicans and Indians. Five persons had been murdered near Agua Negro, and a party of Americans who started in pursuit of the murderers were forced to retreat, not being strong enough to effect anything.

The liberal party at Tamaulipas had succeeded in electing Don Ramon Prieto, Governor; but his predecessor refused to give up his office, which had occasioned great excitement at Matamoras. The editor of one of the papers and a number of citizens had been arrested and imprisoned for denouncing the course of the Governor.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

We learn, through the medium of private letters, that a conspiracy has recently been discovered in the French army, of a serious character. The Government, apparently, have endeavored to keep the circumstances from the public ear; and neither the English or French papers have a word on the subject. We are satisfied, nevertheless, of the accuracy of our information.—We have not yet received full particulars of the transaction, but hope soon to be able to give additional facts.

The conspiracy was denounced by a Bergeant in the Army; who had joined the conspirators, but became frightened at the extent and holiness of their plans. He states that in the regiment to which he belonged, an association had been formed, among whose members were numbered some eighty or ninety non-commissioned officers, who had agreed, in the event of a popular outbreak, when ordered to fire on the people, to aim their bullets at their own officers, and join the popular ranks. The informer was unable to say whether the organization of the conspirators extended beyond his own regiment. Their movements seemed to have been planned and prosecuted with great care and secrecy.

Although, as far as our present information extends, non-commissioned officers of a single regiment have been implicated, it seems quite probable that the ranks of the conspirators embrace other portions of the army, and many of the private soldiers. The circumstance of this character goes far to show that the bayonets on whose points Louis Napoleon now reposes, are "shinking" again, and quite ready to turn against him on the slightest occasion. If the Prince-President loses their support, whence shall he obtain the power to secure him in his seat?

It is clear that the President has little or no confidence in his idle army. Hence we see him continually feeding their hopes of active life and armed adventure. But that does not appear to be opportunity to wage safe war; unless, indeed, the recent offensive demonstrations against Belgium, should encourage a filibustering movement in that direction. He is not certain that the jealous arms of Russia may not be turned against him if he should become involved in an effort to extend his dominion. It is doubtful, then, whether he will venture the experiment of offensive war, especially now that his confidence in the integrity of the army is shaken by knowledge of the conspiracy referred to.

There is another element, lately thrown into the cauldron of European politics, which must unsettle still more the calculations of the President, and may change his entire policy. We refer to the "fusion" of the Orleanists and Bourbons. What is the meaning of this movement? and what are to be its effects upon the French affairs? The question is an important one. Some persons see in it an evidence that the Orleanists are to be reinstated by the aid of the Czar. This supposition is based upon the idea that Nicholas has a peculiar respect for the Legitimacy itself: it is questionable whether he would carve anything whatever upon that subject. Louis Napoleon, the Orleanists, or the Bourbons are alike to him, so long as his aim—the maintenance of absolutist supremacy—is secured.

Louis Napoleon, as a shrewd politician, will doubtless so reason. And he will soon see the necessity of deciding upon one of two courses—either to meet the Czar on his own terms, or prepare to defy him. If he elects the former, he has only to throw himself more entirely into the hands of the autocrat: if the latter, he will, by a sort of a backward somerset, throw himself into the hands of the people again, raise the standard of Republicanism, and inscribe on it "No replacement of Monarchy,—death to the Bourbons"—and join the hosts of European Revolution, whenever the struggle comes.

It would indeed be a strange sight to behold Louis Napoleon leading his Frenchmen in a struggle against despotism,—side by side with Kossuth, Mazzini, and the other Revolutionary leaders of the old world. And yet such an event, though improbable, is not impossible. The force of circumstances may compel the usurper to take so anomalous a position. But it is not at all likely. It seems more probable that he will become the more abject tool of the Czar, and thus buy his own peace, until the sea of popular Revolution shall again set him afloat, an unwilling, involuntary voyager upon so tumultuous waves. Although the European sky seems unusually quiet, there certainly are small clouds floating about, which to the more careful observer, betoken the approach of interesting developments.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE IRISH PRISONERS.

The prisoners taken by the British at Queenstown; were sent to Quebec, and thence by cartel to Boston. When they were about to sail from Quebec, Scott, being in the cabin of the transport, heard a bustle upon deck and hurried to see what was the matter. He found the British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest, such as were judged to be Irishmen, who were to be sent in a frigate to England to be tried for treason, according to the English law maxim, "once a subject always a subject." Twenty-three had thus been set apart, when Scott appeared, and there were at least forty more of the same birth in the detachment. The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no more selections might be made by the act of speech. This was obeyed in spite of the threats of the British officers. Scott was repeatedly commanded to go below, and high altercation ensued. He addressed the party selected, and assured the men that a retaliation should follow the execution of a single one of them.—Though unarmed he would not be silent. The Twenty-three Irishmen were sent in irons to England. After his exchange, Scott laid the matter before his government, and Congress passed an act authorizing the President to retaliate. In the capture of Fort George, May 27, 1813, Scott made a number of prisoners, and true to his word, selected twenty-three of them to abide the fate of the men sent to England. In July, 1815, after the peace had been concluded, Scott was passing along the East River side of the city of New York, when a cheering attracted his attention. The Irish prisoners had arrived. He was quickly recognized by them, and was hailed and embraced as a deliverer.—Twenty-one were present, two having died in the English prison. How gratifying must have been such a scene to the whole-hearted Scott.

NOT ALL HARMONY YET.—The free soil democrats having had time to understand the full effect which the nomination of Messrs. Pierce and King is likely to have upon their section of the party, seem resolved at last to kick over the traces. A circular is published, dated at Washington, and signed Samuel Lewis, chairman," calling "a national convention of delegates of the free soil democracy, at the city of Pittsburg, on the 11th day of August, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States." Friends of the principles declared at Buffalo, at the memorable convention of August, 1848," are requested to send delegates.—*N. Y. Com.*

SCOTT AT VERA CRUZ.—During the bombardment of Vera Cruz, Scott, while walking along the trenches one day, observed several of our troops rising up and looking over the parapet to watch the effect of our shot and shells. The officer called out, "Down with your men!—don't expose yourselves." "But, General," said one, "you expose yourself." "Oh!" replied Scott, "Generals now a-days can be made out of any body, but *men* can't easily be had."

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN MINNESOTA.—The first seizure under the operation of the liquor law was made on Tuesday last. It appears that a person by the name of Getchell, lately arrived at this place with about $4,000 worth of liquors from Chicago, which were stored in Mr. Batchelor's warehouse. These facts becoming known, a complaint was made before Justices Simons by some of our citizens; Getchell was arrested, tried and found guilty. He was fined $20,000 and costs, and his liquor declared forfeited, and to stand committed until the fine was paid.—*Minnesotian, 12th inst.*

FIRE AT TROY.—On Sunday, June 27th, at half past one o'clok, a fire broke out in the steam iron mill of the Albany Iron works in this city, which destroyed a large portion of these extensive works, and some fifteen or twenty dwelling houses, occupied chiefly by the operatives in the factory.

The fire is said, was caused by the falling of a blazed lamp into the spirits of turpentine, in which one of workingmen was drawing from a barrel.

The full amount of loss, has not yet been accurately ascertained, but it will probably reach $150,000, at least. The amount of insurance is not yet known.

Two hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment by this disaster. The works were owned by J. F. Winslow & Co.

REBELLION IN AMERICAN CAMP.—As General Pierce, an inferior officer, has raised his hand, and is about to make war on Gen. Scott, a superior officer, we suppose, of course he will suffer the penalty of the Military Law in such cases made and provided.

THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN.—We learn that the owners of this ship, urged by the extraordinary demand for passage to Australia, have determined to send her there in August next.—She will therefore not return to New York.—*N. Y. Comm. and Emp.*

It is stated that the cholera has broken out with great violence on the Kanawha river, Va., and that its ranges have, so far, been confined to slaves, who are exposed to the weather, and to persons of intemperate habits.

In Montreal, on Sunday week, a Mrs Indlay fell from a chamber window and was instantly killed. She was holding a child in her arms at the time, which, had she dropped, might have been the means of saving her own life, but, disregarding her own safety, she managed to push the child aside, while she fell out and was killed.

The "Spiritual Rappings" of America are now initiated at Mayenne, in France.

J. B. Gough is lecturing on temperance, in Jefferson county, N Y.

Madame Otto Goldschmidt, according to the London papers, was confined to her state room nearly the whole of her passage, by severe indisposition.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The payment of the July interest on the Coupon bonds of 1841, of this company is suspended, in consequence of the heavy expenditures for repairing the canal.

There is to be a grand Scott camp barbecue at Indianapolis next Thursday

BEN SPILLED.—The city agency for the sale of liquor, in Belfast, Me., was entered on Saturday night, and the greater part of the most valuable liquors either spilled or carried off—The loss to the city is about $300. The rogues placed on each side of the door when they left, a marble grave stone, on one of which was written, "rum leads to death."

A little girl, eight or ten years old, was recently suffocated in a crowded car, on the railroad between Albany and Utica.

SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUSTS.—As was predicted last year, the seventeen year locusts have made their appearance in Connecticut.

As the passenger train was starting from Kennelpillie, Steuben county, N. Y., at five minutes past one o'clock, on Monday, 21st instant, during a slight thunder storm, Elisha Mack was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was a brakeman on the train.

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