PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 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 BERKS COUNTY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

(In the room of the Hon. Richard Coulter, deceased.)

JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong Co.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM F. HUNTER,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES TRAQUAIR,	15. JAMES D. PAXTON,
3. JOHN W. STOKES,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,	17. Dr. JNO. McCULLOUGH,
5. SPENCER MCILVAINE,	18. RALPH DRAKE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LINTON,
7. JAMES PENROSE,	20. ASCHE'S ROBERTSON,
8. JOHN CRAWFORD,	21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9. JACOB MARSHALL,	22. LEWIS L. LORD,
10. CHARLES F. WALLIS,	23. CHRISTIAN NYPAS,
11. HATH ALTON,	24. HARMS PITMAN,
12. N. G. MERCER,	25. SAM'L A. PURDIANCE.
13. JAMES MIDDLESWARTH.	

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—1ST DISTRICT.

DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—2ND DISTRICT.

THOMAS M. HOWE, Allegheny.

FOR SENATOR.

GEORGE DARSIE, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE L. ADDLETON, Birmingham.
THOMAS PENNEY, Hokendauqua.
RICHARD COWAN, Pittsburgh.
S. S. RUSSEL, Pitt Township.
JOHN N. FORTER, Tarentum.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.

SCHEDULE.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS OF COUNTY OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.

JOHN GERHART, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh.

CORONER.

JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.

FRANCIS I. GABUNER, Elizabeth.

THE NIAGARA CELEBRATION.

Quite a number of our citizens left an Saturday for Buffalo and Niagara, but the principal part of the delegation will leave in the cars this morning. We are informed that the excursion tickets will be good until next Saturday the 31st. This will give ample time.

We learn from the Buffalo papers that the Committee of Arrangements of that place have done all in their power to render the meeting, however large, one of comfort to those who attend. There will be plenty with which to feed the crowd. There has been some fears expressed, that those who attend will be subjected to a scarcity of the necessaries of life. These will be provided in great abundance at reasonable rates.

There will be no difficulty in going and returning, between Buffalo and the Falls. The Buffalo & Niagara Falls Railroad will take passengers to the Falls and back at 37½ cents each way. The Saratoga and several other steamers will ply between Buffalo and Schlosser, conveying passengers at 25 cents each way.

The headquarters of the Committee of Arrangements will be at the International Hotel, Buffalo. George P. Whitney has been appointed Chief Marshall.

The Committee on Arrangements and Reception will be at the Falls on Monday evening to receive guests and prepare for the crowd. The Buffalo military corps are expected to go into camp on Monday evening, so as to be ready to receive such military from abroad as may grace the occasion with their presence. Present appearances indicate that the military display will be very large and highly creditable to the volunteer corps of the country.

Gen. Scott will not be present. Gov. Fish has notified the Committee that Gen. Scott's health is such as to render it highly improper that he should encounter the fatigue and excitement necessarily incident to the Anniversary Celebration which it was hoped he would grace with his presence. Under such circumstances every friend of the veteran will cheerfully relinquish the anticipated pleasure of meeting him.

Several boats will leave Cleveland on Monday evening, on the arrival of the cars. Cabin passage $1.50.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Resolved, That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of Internal Improvement.—*Democratic Platform.*

Our readers will be gratified to learn from our Washington correspondent that on a test vote, in the House of Representatives, on the River and Harbor bill, a majority of more than two to one declared in favor of the bill. This is good news, and gives some reason to hope that the injurious policy so long persisted in by the Democratic party, and to which General Pierce adhered so closely all the time he was in Congress, is about to be abandoned, and that Congress will hereafter discharge its obvious duties towards those great national interests that have so long been neglected. The Southern wing of the Democracy is evidently less potential than it was a few weeks ago; for this vote was taken in the face of the protest of the Virginia Delegation; and, what is more, in the face of the resolve of the Baltimore Pierce Convention—quoted at the head of this column—which declares that the bill in question is unconstitutional.—This is the second plank in that platform that has been started by Congressional votes: the vote on Bennett's land bill being the first. There will be more before the session is over.

THE DEAD SEA.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, Bayard Taylor, Esq., who is travelling in the East, gives, in a late letter, an interesting account of the Dead Sea and the river Jordan. He mentions one remarkable fact—if indeed it be a fact—that we have not before met with in the narratives of any travelers, which is, that *the Dead Sea is thirteen hundred feet lower than the Mediterranean*—"Without doubt," he says, "the lowest part of the earth's surface." If this be so, it might not be impracticable to open a channel through which the water of the Mediterranean or Red Sea might be let into this deep and desolate valley, and convert it into a fine inland sea, the exhalations from which would restore a large tract of that now desert region, which is higher than the Mediterranean, to fertility.

The present volume of the Dead Sea is all that can be maintained by the water of the Jordan and some smaller streams, the evaporation in that parched climate being extremely rapid.—The Caspian Sea evaporates all the water discharged by the Volga and several smaller rivers. It, too, is said to be lower than the ocean. The notion some people entertain that these seas have subterranean outlets is incorrect. In fact it is susceptible of demonstration by a very simple calculation, that evaporation is abundantly adequate to exhaust all the water poured into them by the rivers.

KENTUCKY will be well represented at Niagara. The Louisville Courier says that "a number of gentlemen from Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington and other points will attend and take with them the large and splendid brass cannon which was captured from Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo, by Gen. Scott, and which was brought to Kentucky by Col. Jno. S. Williams, a gallant son of Kentucky, who bore a conspicuous part in the brilliant achievements on that battlefield.

THE "COAD WHEAT."—We mentioned, about a fortnight since, having received from Dr. JOHN E. SHAFFER, of Elizabeth, a few stalks of wheat,—then immature—very large and fine. We have now before us several heads of the ripe grain, which are certainly amongst the heaviest we have ever seen. The grains are large, plump and white, and we think will make flour of the first quality. The Doctor has enough to supply scores of farmers with a few pecks each for seed. We think it will prove to be a valuable variety.

ILLINOIS.—The election takes place on the 2d of August. The State nominations are:

Whig. *For Governor.* Opposition.
Edwin B. Webb. Joel A. Matteson.
Lieutenant Governor.
Jas. L. D. Morrison. Gustavus Koerner.
Secretary of State.
Buckner S. Morris. Alexander Starne.
Auditor.
Charles Betts. Thos. H. Campbell.
Treasurer.
Francis Arens. John Moore.

THE FISHING TROUBLES.

This important controversy is assuming a more serious aspect, and the magnitude of the interests involved is greater, than we had at first supposed—2,100 vessels, and 30,000 seamen are engaged in the business, and the capital invested is said to amount to twelve millions of dollars.

It appears that the usage under the treaty of 1818 was that the Americans had the privilege of fishing within three marine miles of the coast of the different *bays* as well as of the open seas, and by the following important document it will be seen that the right of the Americans to fish in the Bay of Fundy was expressly conceded by Lord Abdermun in 1845, in a note to Mr. Everett, our then minister to London.

BOSTON, July 20th, 1852.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier.

SIR: Since my return to the city this morning, I have received a copy of a despatch from Mr. Everett, the United States Minister in London, to Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, which adds a very important feature to the subject of the fisheries, and which I send you for immediate publication. Yours, very respectfully,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

No. 305.

LONDON, 23d April, 1845.

James Buchanan, Esq., Secretary of State:

SIR.—With my despatch, No. 278, of 25th March, I transmitted the note of Lord Aberdeen of the 10th of March, communicating the important information that this government had come to the determination to concede to American fishermen the right of pursuing their occupation within the Bay of Fundy. It was left somewhat uncertain by Lord Aberdeen's note, whether the concession was intended to be confined to the Bay of Fundy, or to extend to other portions of the coasts of the Anglo-American possessions, to which the principles contended for by the government of the United States equally apply, and particularly to the waters on the Northeastern shores of Cape Breton, where the 'Argus' was captured. In my notes of the 25th ult., and 2d inst., on the subject of the 'Washington' and the 'Argus,' I was careful to point out to Lord Aberdeen that all the reasons for admitting the right of Americans to fish in the Bay of Fundy, apply to those waters and with superior force, inasmuch as they are less landlocked than the Bay of Fundy, and to express the hope that the concession was meant to extend to them, which there was some reason to think, from the mode in which Lord Aberdeen expressed himself, was the case.

I received, last evening, the answer of his Lordship, informing me that my two notes had been referred to the Colonial Office, and that a final reply could not be returned till he should be made acquainted with the result of that reference; and that in the meantime, the concession must be understood to be limited to the Bay of Fundy.

The merits of the question are so clear, that I cannot but anticipate that the decision of the Colonial Office will be in favor of the literal construction of the Convention. In the meantime, I beg leave to suggest, that in any public notice which may be given that the Bay of Fundy is beneceforth open to American fishermen, it should be carefully stated that the extension of the same privilege to the other great bays, on the coast of the Anglo-American dependencies, is a matter of negotiation between the two governments. My notes of the 25th of March, and 2d inst., will suggest the reason for presenting the actual state of the controversy in this form.

I am, sir, with great respect,
your obedient servant,

[Signed,] EDWARD EVERETT.

Transmitted with despatch No. 305.

The Earl of Aberdeen to Mr. Everett, 21st April, 1845.

This much was expressly conceded, and like privileges have been tacitly conceded for more than 30 years in the other bays and inlets on the Anglo-American coast, until they have acquired almost the force of prescription. Some years ago a different construction was put upon the terms of the treaty by the British cabinet, which required that the line should be drawn from headland to headland, thus excluding the Americans from all the bays and inlets; but it was not insisted upon, so things went on pretty much as before, until the present Derby administration set about a strict enforcement of the terms of the treaty construed as above stated. The American government has never acted upon in that construction, for the reason, perhaps, that until recently no attempt had been made to put it in force. But now the question must be met and settled, or the most serious collisions will inevitably ensue.

To show the temper of the people affected by this new movement, we copy a few paragraphs from the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald. After complaining of the neglect of our Government in regard to this important question, that paper goes on to say:

Now, censure as much as we may, the neglect of the Executive departments of the government and members of Congress, in this matter; there is also quite as much censure due to those interested in the fishing business themselves. They know, or they ought to have sufficient observation enough to be aware that for a quarter of a century past, this government has never done anything, except pay the salaries of its officials, until it has been driven to do it by the occurrence of a crisis which would admit of no longer delay, or forced to it by unceasing importunity, such as the woman in Scripture visited upon the unjust Judge.

This course (a proper spirit of resistance,) will hardly fail of effecting the object in no long time, but if it should, then there is the last resort of self-protection, which will bring on the imminent crisis, compelling the instant and energetic action of the government. The fishermen have good vessels, manned by strong men with courageous hearts.—Let them man their vessels, and resist any violation of the legitimate and long established construction of the treaty. Let them scrupulously avoid trespassing on the inhabitants, or fishing or curing within three miles of the shore, but submit to nothing more, and sink every British cruiser which molests them outside of these limits, or if overpowered by superior force, let their own vessels go down with their flags flying.

We are never disposed to push matters to extremity until all other hope of redress has failed; but there is a point when patience and forbearance cease to be virtues, and become cowardly pusillanimity."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STOCK, yesterday, reached a higher figure than it had previously attained in our market, 46¼ being freely bid, and 46½ asked. The stock had been steadily rising for some time previous, but yesterday it advanced suddenly from 45½ to 46½. Confidence in the value of this investment appears to be increasing on all sides.—*North American.*

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, which is the Western extension of the above great work, is also attracting the attention of capitalists. A gentleman from England went out on the road a day or two ago, for the purpose of pursuing his investigations with a view to extensive investments. The stock is now steadily looking up, and will no doubt be at par by the end of the year. It now pays 7 per cent. on the finished portion. If it does so well in its present unfinished and imperfect state, what will it not do when it is completed to Crestline, and has secured direct connections with Cincinnati, St. Louis and the North-West, through Fort Wayne? We understand the freight business is becoming more important daily, and there is a constant and encouraging increase of the passenger travel. It is a singular fact that the stock commenced to rise when Mr. Eliot began to denounce the road. It shows the appreciation the public has of his judgement.

CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

SUNBURY, July 21, 1852.

The following cases were argued to-day in the Supreme Court, which is now in session here:—

Dixler vs. The Franklin Railroad Company—Application for an injunction to restrain the Company from prosecuting their work. Messrs. Williams, of Pittsburgh, and Kunkle, of Harrisburg, for the relators; Messrs. Meredith, Burnham and Hirst for the respondents. Held under advisement.

The Susquehanna Railroad Company vs. The Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company—Application for special injunction to prevent the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company from building their road between Sunbury and Bridgeport. Messrs. B. F. Brewster and P. W. Hughes pressed the application with unanswerable force and eloquence. Messrs. Meredith, C. Fallon, Judge Campbell and J. W. Maynard for respondents. Held under advisement.

Great excitement has existed in regard to the latter case, and the court room was crowded to excess. The sympathies of the people are enlisted entirely with the Susquehanna Railroad Company It is thought the injuction will be granted.

The "Franklin Railroad Company," referred to above, is the Company which is building a Railroad from Erie to the Ohio State Line, by a fraudulent use of a charter given for another purpose, to wit, to build a road or canal from Erie to Meadville and Franklin. The Supreme Court will no doubt grant the injunction prayed for.

A vote taken on board the fine steamer Cornelia, on a recent trip from St. Louis to Louisville, stood thus: Scott, cabin, 62, deck, 16, total 78; Pierce, cabin, 9, deck, 6, total, 15.

SOUTH CAROLINA VS. FREE BLACKS.

Our readers doubtless remember that sometime since Manuel Pereira, a colored sailor was imprisoned in Charleston, charged with no offence whatever, excepting that of coming within the limits of the state of South Carolina, contrary to the laws of that state, which forbid a free negro to pass its boundaries. The facts of the case were these:

Manuel Pereira, was by birth a Portuguese, but at the time of his arrest he was an English seaman engaged on a British vessel, which being in danger of foundering at sea, put into the nearest port, Charleston, in distress. When it became known that a free negro was on board, the police proceded to the vessel, and having arrested Pereira he was confined in the jail at that city, loaded with irons, for several months. The officers of the ship to which he belonged demanded his release. To this, the authorities of Charleston agreed on conditions that his jail expenses should be paid up to that time; to which the captain of the vessel would not consent, and Pereira was allowed to remain in prison until more effectual means could be taken to procure his release

The case was brought before the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and no little excitement was manifested about Charleston with regard to this proceeding. It was generally supposed by those who were not blinded by prejudice that the decision would be in favour of the plaintiff for reasons into which we shall not at this time enter, but which must be manifest to all.

At the same time the case of Pereira was taken into serious consideration by the British Parliament, and measures were about to be taken to procure his release by force, should that be necessary. But their determined attitude was sufficient to bring the Palmetoes to terms; and we have just seen it stated that Manuel Pereira after an unjust imprisonment of several months has been set free, to the great indignation of the Charlestonians, who, it is asserted by the English papers, intended to sell him into slavery in return for the trouble and vexation he has given them.

This case will, we think, settle the question, as to whether South Carolina has a right to imprison free negroes of other nations, who may unavoidably enter its ports, even if she has a right to arrest colored seamen of other States, who do so purposely. The questions involved in this case are not merely the sufferings of the poor prisoner, but it includes more important ones with regard to the laws of nations, which have been broken, and the honor of a foreign nation, which has been insulted, by the unjust and, in this country unprecedented, conduct of the principal actors in this affair. As far as it concerns the British Government, this case is precisely analagous to that of an American citizen seized and imprisoned in a foreign country, as was the case fifty years since, in Algiers, where many of our citizens underwent treatment similar in barbarity to that of Pereira. How then could Great Britain stand by and see one of her subjects treated in this way? And if she cannot in this case she never can, neither can South Carolina withstand the demands, seconded by the power of England, or of any other nation likely to be similarly situated, with respect to such affairs in that State. So that South Carolina will hereafter, as she has done in this case, have to succumb to her more powerful neighbors, and drop her much vaunted privilege of 'doing what she pleases, she being a sovereign State.'

AID FOR THE SHAM DEMOCRACY.

The London Times, in an article upon the nomination of Gen. SCOTT, declares its preference for Gen. PIERCE, and its ardent hopes for the success of the so-called Democratic party of the Union, in the following explicit terms:

"In fact, the advantage of Gen. Pierce's name to the Democrats, and the disadvantage of Gen. Scott's name to the Whigs, were both so generally recognized, that the latter was supposed to have lost all chance. The very last telegraphic message that arrived before the Convention had terminated its labors led us to suppose that the nomination of Fillmore or Webster was certain. But in a Democratic Convention, as in a conclave of Cardinals, nothing is lost as long as the ballot box can be kept going. The Pope and the President of the United States are the two principal elective rulers of mankind; and, though the constituencies differ, the mechanism of parties is not dissimilar, and the result just as capricious in one case as in the other. But in this instance, we doubt whether any nomination would have materially altered the chances of the Whig candidate; and so far as the general interests of the Union and *its relations with our neighbors are concerned, Gen. Pierce has our best wishes for his success.*

"The primary question for the United States in this election, is the *national sanction and inviolable establishment of the principle of free trade.* For, though no country is more interested in the adoption and extension of those principles than the American Union, the fight has hitherto been carried on against the avowed opinions of the Executive Government. Mr. Fillmore's message, and Mr. Corwin's report have continued to avow protectionist doctrines worthy to rank with Lord Granby's political economy, and Mr. G. F. Young's statistics; and the country has only escaped the imposition of more restrictive duties by the fact that the present American Government has never possessed a majority on these questions in the House of Representative. The triumph of the candidate of the Democratic party, brought forward by the men of the South, will secure, probably for five years, the ascendancy of liberal commercial principles; and if Lord Derby should next year be disposed to take the American tariff for his model, we have little doubt that it will serve to remove the last illusions of the protective system from his mind. In this respect, and on this point, we take Gen. Pierce to be a fair representative of the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, and, as such *a valuable practical ally to the commercial policy of Great Britain.*"

We commend this extract to the earnest attention of the American electors, who in November next, have to decide on the policy of the country. The leading journal of England raises its voice against Gen. Scott, and in favor of Gen. Pierce, because the latter will be *a valuable ally to the commercial policy of England*, while the former will oppose that policy and consult the welfare of his own country, and the prosperity of its millions of working-men, of its farmers, its mechanics, its miners, of all its people. The commercial policy of England is to obtain absolute control of the industry and finances of the world, to render herself the manufacturing nation, and all others producers of food and raw materials alone. Thus they will have to come to her to sell and to buy, and she will be able to dictate to them the terms at which they must do both; and they will become weak, poor and dependent, and she rich, powerful, supreme over all. That is the policy of England now, as it has been always; once she enforced it by violence; now she attempts to enforce it by what she calls free trade. That policy the Democratic party and its leader are pledged to sustain and extend, and *The London Times* cordially hopes for their success. Let Americans judge whether their votes ought to be given to increase the wealth of British merchants and their control over the world, or to sustain the industry and the power of our own country! Let them decide between the British and the American candidate!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FAIRVIEW, July 23, 1852.

MR. WHITE—*Dear Sir:*—The Scott men of Fairview assembled last evening in front of the house of Mr. Thomas Kemp, and had a very spirited and enthusiastic meeting. The Whigs are wide awake in Indiana Township. The meeting was first addressed by Mr. J. B. Powers, of Fairview, and was followed by Benjamin F. Blood, Esq., of Pittsburgh, who spoke for about one hour. Mr. Blood gave an account of the services of General Scott in the war of 1812, and the war with Mexico, and argued to some length upon some of the cardinal principles of the Whig party. He showed conclusively that a protective tariff is more a Democratic measure than any one measure advocated by the party calling themselves the Democrats; that it inured to the benefit of the great mass of the people, and not as contended by the Democrats, to the benefit of the few. Both speeches were received with applause, and we had a first rate meeting.

Yours, &c., F.

FATAL EPIDEMIC IN VIRGINIA.—The Farmville (Va.) Journal mentions a rumor that a disease of a most malignant character, somewhat resembling cholera, is prevailing to an alarming extent, in Charlotte, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, and other countries south and east of that place, among the blacks particularly, and that a large number of them have died; one gentleman in Charlotte having lost ten, and another in Mecklenburg, as many as forty.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The Jury in Day's case returned the following verdict; "Guilty of manslaughter, and not guilty of murder." This unexpected verdict is solely attributable to the powerful exertions of his advocate, Joseph H. Bradly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1852.

Death of Justice McKinley—New Minister to Mexico—The Difficulty in Regard to the Fisheries—Great Scott Meeting at Niagara Falls.

The death of Justice McKinley creates a vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court, which will probably be filled by the appointment of Mr. Crittenden. This honorable and distinguished judicial position has long been desired by the able Attorney-General. He was nominated to the Bench by Mr. Adams, towards the close of his administration, but was rejected by the Senate, in which there was an opposition majority, on political grounds. Should considerations of advanced age, or straitened circumstances now induce Mr. Crittenden to decline, Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, may be invited to accept the place.

Judge Conkling, Federal Judge of the Northern District of New York, was to-day nominated Minister to Mexico, in place of Mr. Letcher, who desires to return home. The new Minister will carry with him instructions to maintain the rights of the American assignees of the Garay grant for the construction of a railroad and canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

From the statement of the difficulty regarding the Newfoundland fisheries, published under the sanction of Mr. Webster in the newspapers, it seems that the Derby ministry in England is riding a considerably higher horse than even that bellicose minister, Lord Palmerston. Under these new Tory auspices the English are going to drive us away from all the fishing stations, or attempt to do it. This is undoubtedly the most important question that has arisen in our foreign relations since the war of 1812. We cannot, with safety to our character and power as a naval and commercial nation, consent to the abridgement of our right to participate in the fisheries, in any particular. If we retire from that school of training for our seamen, the question of supremacy on the sea is at once and irrevocably decided in favor of our adversaries. Mr. Webster and Mr. Crompton have, it is said, had interviews in Boston, relative to the subject in controversy. It is to be hoped that Mr. Webster's skill will be able to quell the rising quarrel, and to secure us in rights which we can never safely surrender.

Mr. Olds, of Ohio, made a flaming Pierce and King speech in the House to-day, and was answered by Mr. Bell, of the same State, who demonstrated that Gen. Scott occupied a true national position, and would get the vote of Ohio by as large a majority as was ever given for any Presidential candidate.

The celebration of the battle of Lundy's Lane, at the Falls of Niagara, will be a grand affair. A deputation of several hundred zealous and trusty Whigs from Baltimore may be expected. With this exception, there will be profound tranquility in the political world until the August elections shall show to which side the balance inclines. For the present, it is an undoubted fact, that the Democrats are so divided between the factions of new men and old men, that their exertions are in a great measure paralized. They cannot move, and are only anxious to get away from here, in order that the public eye may no longer be directed upon their manifest dissensions. Nevertheless, there is no reasonable prospect of an adjournment before September.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

Mr. James' Tariff Bill—Faint prospects of Relief—Final adjournment fixed for August 31st—Stockton turns a summersel, and changes service and his coat, at the same time—The Virginians courting the fate of the Sabines, but miraculously preserved.

An effort will be made to rule out Senator James' tariff bill, on the ground of the constitutional prohibition against the initiation of measures for raising revenue in the Senate. But if that objection be overcome the bill is likely to pass that branch. The adoption of standard home valuation would be a very important and beneficial reform for all interests in the United States. Mr. James' plan is, briefly, to ascertain the duties upon all imports according to a valuation corresponding with an official average of prices for the five preceding years. Thus if a yard of a given description of broadcloth were worth in 1848 $5, in 1850 $4, and in 1852 $3, the average value on which the 30 per cent duty of the present tariff would be imposed in 1853, would be $4; and that without regard to the invoice price in the latter year. The variations in the official value from year to year would be comparatively slight. In fact the tendency of the regulation would be to keep the duty very nearly upon a level, and the trifling change that will take place in any year will be apparent to all intelligent merchants the year before. The article which will be chiefly affected by this new regulation is iron. The price of that article has fallen at least half since 1846, so that the actual duty now paid is but fifteen per cent, when the legislature intended to give what should be at least equivalent to thirty. A measure so obviously just and necessary ought to be passed without hesitation, and I trust that it will yet be crowded in among the things which must not be neglected at the present session. This will relieve the manufacturers from the ruinous fluctuations which place them most in the power of their foreign competitors, when most in need of protection from the lowness of prices, and the glut in the market abroad

A most happy event took place to-day in the passage of a resolution, by the Senate, fixing upon the 31st of August as the day of final adjournment. It was the next best thing they could have done after the adoption of the House resolution naming the 16th of August for the dispersion.

While this resolution was under discussion, Commodore Stockton declared that if the representatives of southern slavery insisted upon a course inimical to the free labor of the North, he would be compelled to leave the service of the former, and adhere to the rights and interests of the poor white men among his own constituents, who must have employment and adequate wages for it. And in order to procure any alteration in the tariff, he was sensible that the Senate must have more time to consider the present bill, or some other, than they could have if they agree to so early a close of the session as the House proposed.

This stout assertion from the Commodore took several of his friends aback; for he has been justly looked upon as one of the most servicable and convenient instrument of the slave power to be found at the North.

In the House, the internal improvement men beat out the strict constructionists—the pennywise and pound foolish people—on the river and harbor bill by 92 to 44, taking up the river and harbor bill by that vote. This was a great triumph. Meade, of Va., made a very ridiculous speech against the bill. He complained that it contained not one dollar for Virginia. How was that? Because, owned Meade himself, because the Va. delegation are all anti river and harbor men, and would not go before the committee to point out where the money ought to be spent, or where works were needed. This certainly was quite sufficient; but Meade went on to say that the committe should have sought other means of information. Though opposed to the whole concern, he looked upon the omission of appropriations for Virginia as a flagrant outrage, and pointed out places which ought to have money expended. Now this was a little too much. The committee on commerce, with every disposition to oblige old Virginia, could not go travelling over the country to hunt up her particular wants. They were altogether unwilling to engage in any such pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. Moreover, from what Meade said, it was quite evident that all their modesty and virtue was sheer prudery and affectation. The whole delegation, it seems, has been standing all the session close by its chamber door waiting for an irruption from that terrible committee on commerce. Like the old maids of Ismail, in the sack of their city, they wondered when—"the ravishing would begin," and are equally astonished and indignant that they are suffered to carry away the virginity unsoiled. Poor old relics of '98 and '99, may they live and die as good virgins as the mothers that bore them, and never get the first red cent which they have not the face to ask for.

The large vote for taking up this bill shows that it will be passed, and that without much delay.

JUNIUS.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINES.

(From the London Times, of July 7.)

The "Further papers relative to the recent discovery of gold in Australia," presented to Parliament by command of her Majesty just before the close of the session, are by far the most valuable and authentic collection of facts we have yet obtained of this important subject. We have here a tolerably complete history of the first six months of this singular revolution in the condition of a colony, which seems destined to form in all things an exception and a contrast to the ordinary laws of nature.

The despatches of Mr. Latrobe, Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, convey the most vivid picture of the extent and value of these discoveries of gold, and of their effect on the population.—Soon after the opening of the Ballarat diggings 1,800 licences were issued. The ore was found pure, in irregular masses of "great beauty," scattered in the blue clay and other superior formations, and sometimes in lumps weighing seven or nine ounces. "I witnessed," says Mr. Latrobe, "during my visit, the washing of two tin dishes of this clay of about 20 inches in diameter, the yield of which was not less than eight pounds weight of pure gold." The average produce of this spot was estimated for some time at about 700 ounces and upwards *per diem*. But even this was soon surpassed by the discoveries at Mount Alexander. The gold raised there in December was calculated by hundred weights, and arrived in the cities on the coast at the rate of about two tons a week. Some 20,000 persons were soon congregated in the district. Ballarat was comparatively deserted, and from the general prevalence all over the colony of the same geological formation in which the gold has hitherto been found, Mr. Latrobe declares that he can "contemplate no limit to the discoveries or to the result of the opening of these fields."

Meanwhile, he adds, the whole structure of society, and the whole machinery of Government, are dislocated. Upon the first discovery of gold in May, last year, in the Bathurst district of New South Wales, the moral effect on the laboring classes was violent, and appeared to be exaggerated. But the increased discoveries in Victoria surpassed all conceivable anticipation. In three weeks the towns of Melbourne and Geelong seemed emptied of their male inhabitants, idlers, day laborers, shopmen, artisans, mechanics, domestic servants, first; tradesmen, farmers and clerks; next, the higher classes at last, because, as employers of labor, they had no alternative but to follow where labor was to be found—it realized the fairy tale of that enchanted bird which dragged after it the peasant, the smith, the clerk, the parson, the squire, as each of them tried to stop the rest. Cottages were deserted, business at a standstill, schools closed, the ships in the harbor were abandoned, and even masters of vessels were compelled to join with the men, whom it was impossible for them to retain on board. All building contracts stopped; the survey of the country became impossible; clerks, public servants, jailers, and constables caught the infection, and resigned their appointments. The Postmaster and Surveyor General of Victoria apprehended a total interruption of the business of their departments. The Superintendent of the penal Stockade announced the resignation of his constabulary.—The Deputy Sheriff reported that eight men in the jail department had determined to leave, and the Colonial Surgeon feared much trouble if the attendants at the lunatic asylum should throw up their situations, from the fact that establishment was never more needed by the community.

Mr. Latrobe continued to rely, with a confidence which was not altogether disappointed, on the reaction which must ensue when many of these persons would find by experience that they were utterly unfit to encounter the labor of the diggings, and that they might turn the discovery of gold to account by the increased value of their industry or their abilities in other branches of occupation. But it became absolutely necessary to the public service forthwith to raise, by from 50 to 100 per cent, the salaries and wages of all persons employed. Thus, the wages of the police, turnkeys, letter carriers, &c., were raised from 4s. 6d. to 7s. and 8s. a day, and the salaries of clerks about 50 per cent. The rise of wages and of prices had been even larger in private employments. On artisans' wages the increase was from 80 to 120 per cent. Men cooks got £2 and £3 a week; female servants rose 25 per cent. The quartern loaf rose in price from 5d. in December, 1850, to 1s. 8d. in December, 1851; meat doubled in price; bacon rose from 6d. to 2s.; and on all other articles of domestic consumption, the rise was from 50 to 100 per cent; clothes, hardware and furniture, 100 per cent; saddlery was so to be got, and the price of shoeing a horse increased from 5s. to 25s.

Not less than 11,000 persons had arrived by sea in the colony of Victoria in the last six months of 1851, and 2,781 from the 1st to the 17th of January of this year; 8,000 licenses were issued for the month. As the vast majority of these persons arrived as consumers of general produce, and producers of no article but gold, the colony was obviously drained of all other commodities; while gold became in excess. The grand total of gold brought down under escort in the last three months of 1851 from all the diggings in Victoria, was 124,835 ounces, valued at 378,450l.; but it is calculated that not more than two fifths of the gold collected is brought by escort, so that the real amount found would be more than double this sum. The total amount known to have been exported down to the 8th of January, 1852, from Victoria, is upwards of 220,000 ounces; and the quantity shipped from Sydney is 142,975 ounces.

Then it is remembered that all these effects have been produced in little more than six months from the first discovery of the gold, down to the date of the despatches, and that the scene of action is in an almost unexplored region of that portion of the globe most remote from Europe and from civilization, they will certainly be ranked among the most curious and surprising phenomena in the history of mankind. We shall shortly revert to the subject in order to take into consideration the measures taken, or to be taken, by the Home authorities on the receipt of this intelligence.

The measures consist chiefly in the immediate increase of the military and naval forces in the colony, for, as matters now stand, a well armed pirate who should anchor in Hobson's Bay would have no difficulty in laying the capital of Victoria under contribution to any amount; and to secure the maintenance of peace and order in the town depends mainly on the good temper of the inhabitants. The second object is the promotion of emigration in the form most calculated to provide for the general want of the community; and the last is the question of establishing a local mint and assay office, in order to legalize the transactions of gold by introducing a regular standard of business. These subjects have been attentively considered by Her Majesty's Government, and in part provided for, by Sir Charles Pakington, whose last dispatches to Sir Charles Fitzroy and Mr. Latrobe are also before us; but whatever may be the measures taken, it is impossible not to apprehend that the influx of loose emigration from all countries, the sudden overthrow of the ordinary standard of value in the colony, and the consequent suspension of the usual and necessary occupations of many classes of society, will for some time to come be attended with very serious inconvenience.

I Could not Recover.

TIDIOUTE, Warren Co., Pa., June 29, 1852.

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Yours, &c., O. J. TAGGS.

Prepared and for sale by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood street.

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