

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Capture of China—Arrival of Gen. Taylor at Camargo—Advance of Capt. Duncan.

By the arrival of the steamship John S. McKim, at New Orleans, from Brazos Santiago, dates from Point Isabel to the 17th have been received, and from Camargo the present headquarters of the army, to the 13th August.

The news by this arrival from Matamoras is not of general moment. Col. Clark has succeeded in re-establishing order in the city, by putting into execution the order dictated for that purpose by Gen. Taylor. The captain of the battalion of Kentucky volunteers is supposed to have been murdered by the Mexicans on the road between Parita and Matamoras. The town of China, on the Rio San Juan, 65 or 70 miles from Camargo, was taken on the 5th inst. by Capt. McCulloch, of the Texas Rangers, without opposition. Col. Seguin, with 100 Mexicans, were in the town, but on the approach of the Americans, they retreated.

Another Mexican depot of arms has been found at Matamoras, and a quantity of stores and ammunition. The regiment of Rangers, under Col. Jack Hays and Lt. Col. Walker, left Matamoras about the 10th inst. on an incursion into the interior.

The precise route to be taken by them is not known, and will depend probably upon circumstances. We hope to be kept fully apprised of the movements of the army.

The second regiment dragoons, which is composed now of only four companies, with 375 men, has abandoned its encampment between Point Isabel and Fort Brown, and is at Matamoras at last accounts. Maj. Ben. Butler is represented to be quite ill at Point Isabel. Left at Brazos, ship Lehigh, discharging.

News from the Santa Fe Expedition.

An express from Gen. Kearney's camp arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 14th ult. Gen. Kearney, with his command, consisting of several companies of U. S. Dragoons, the first Regiment Missouri Volunteers, under Col. Doniphan, and the Battalion of Volunteer Artillery, under Major Clark, set out from Bent's Fort for Santa Fe on the 1st day of August. The troops were all in excellent health and spirits—there had been but one death up to the time the express left. Some fifty horses belonging to the Volunteers were missing. A short time before the express left, Captain Moore, of the U. S. Dragoons, captured three spies who had been sent out from Santa Fe to ascertain the character, extent, &c., of the United States force. After their capture, and their purpose was ascertained, by the orders of Gen. Kearney they were shown all over the army, and after they had seen every thing, they were dismissed and permitted to return to Santa Fe.

From these men, and also from other sources, it had been ascertained satisfactorily that there would be no resistance made to Gen. Kearney's taking possession of Santa Fe. In fact, it is said that the Mexicans were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the army, believing that it would furnish them a harvest in the way of trade, and protection from troublesome Indians in the vicinity. There were no troops at Santa Fe, nor in the upper provinces, and none were expected. Gov. Armijo had issued a proclamation, in which he states that the existing hostilities between the United States and Mexico will not interrupt the trade between the United States and Santa Fe. That in all respects it shall be conducted as if the war did not exist. This of itself is a sufficient indication that Gov. Armijo does not intend to offer resistance to Gen. Kearney.

Our informant states that the ladies of Santa Fe were making extensive preparations for the reception of the United States troops; and some of them expected to be permitted to go with the expedition to California. Preparations were making for fandango dances and other sports.

It is said that Gen. Kearney will stop at Santa Fe until Col. Price's Regiment arrives there. That, upon their arrival, that Regiment, or a portion of it, will be left to occupy Santa Fe and other important points in the vicinity, and Gen. Kearney, with the residue of the force, will proceed immediately to California.

The five hundred Mormon Infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Allen, were progressing rapidly. They made thirty-eight miles in two days. It was believed they would reach Bent's Fort nearly as soon as Col. Price's Regiment, and quite as soon as the purpose of their enlistment required.

A great many traders and a very large amount of goods are going out. They are scattered all along the route. The road is represented as in splendid condition. There were a number of traders, we believe all but those whom Capt. M. failed to overtake, at Bent's Fort, and would move on to Santa Fe with the army. They are quite discouraged with the prospect before them. They will arrive several months later than they anticipated, and the prospect of trade is by no means flattering after they reach there.

When the little Missouri left Fort Leavenworth, on the 16th, there were yet at the Fort nine companies, a portion of Col. Price's Regiment, and a portion of Lieut. Col. Willcock's extra battalion.

Letters from Santa Fe, dated July 17, state that a special Mission of the Council was called relative to the approach of Gen. Kearney. There were 600 soldiers in the place, and 1,000 on their way from the lower Counties, and report states that they can raise 15,000 in ten days. Fortifications were building; but the probability is that no resistance will be made.

A FEW LEFT.—Many of the fashionable ladies have left Newpor, but enough remain to frighten the fishes by bathing in red flannel shirts.

[From the N. O. Com. Times, of 24th ult.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. Arrival of a British Ship of War—Election, Overthrow and Imprisonment of Gen. Paredes—The Country Pronounced in Favor of Santa Anna—His Arrival at Vera Cruz—Annexation of the Californias to the United States.

Through the politeness of an eminent commercial house, we have just been placed in possession of the following most important intelligence from Mexico. The news was received by a British man-of-war, which touched at the Baliza with despatches from the British Minister at Mexico for his Government. The purport of these despatches is that the United States have taken possession of the Californias, and that the revolution in favor of Santa Anna is complete.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 16, 1846.

Availing ourselves of the opportunity by a British man-of-war, we have just time to state that M-x and Puebla have just pronounced in favor of federation and Santa Anna. Gen. Bravo's government had hardly been established when it was overthrown; and Gen. Salz has put himself at the head of the government until the arrival of Santa Anna. Tranquility was restored. Gomez Parias ordered the partisans of Santa Anna to bring about the revolution. His sons had come down to give welcome to Santa Anna, who left Havana on the 8th inst., in a British steamer, called the Arab, accompanied by Almonte, Lanariz, Rejoan and Bovees, and they ought to be here every day. Gen. Paredes was taken prisoner, and is kept in the citadel of Mexico. Gen. Salz has issued already a letter of convocation of Congress, on the principles of 1824, and the members are to assemble in Mexico on the 6th December next.

The present conveyance carries the news of the Annexation of California to the United States.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 10, 1846.—Advices have been received by express, of the formal annexation of California to the U. S., and this vessel of war takes the British Minister's despatches to New Orleans and to Mexico. The whole country has declared in favor of Santa Anna, who left Havana for this city in the steamer Arab, but has not yet arrived, which makes his friends rather anxious for his safety.

P. S.—The Arab just in sight. The New Orleans Picayune of the 12th August says, that the British brig of war Daring moored off the Baliza last evening from Vera Cruz, and two of her officers came up to town this morning with a mail and despatches. The steamer Arab arrived off Vera Cruz on the 16th August, with Santa Anna on board. He immediately placed himself at the head of affairs in the Department.

The departments of Puebla and Mexico have declared for Santa Anna, and Paredes has already been taken prisoner. The revolt at the capital was headed by Gen. Salz.

REJOICING IN ENGLAND.—The news of the passage of the new tariff bill through the House of Representatives, and the conviction that it would also pass the Senate, had the immediate effect of reviving business among the manufacturers of England, and of course caused much joy to be manifested. The law will set all English operatives in motion, and they will have just cause to bless the policy that thus gives them occupation, though it may deprive American laborers of bread. Our neighbors of Canada also participate in the rejoicing. One of them, whilst congratulating his fellow subjects on the passage of the bill, had the candor to admit, that were he an American citizen, he should be opposed to the act. He can see plainly enough, that whilst it benefits the subjects of Queen Victoria, and other foreign manufacturers, it will bring ruin to the families of thousands of Americans. And yet this act has been ridiculously styled by some of our newspaper writers, "the people's tariff." A year hence, and we shall hear what "the people" say to its operation, should the bill not be amended or repealed during the next session of Congress.—Balt. Clipper.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—The wife of Mr. Wood, of Benton, N. H. came to her death on the 16th ult. in the following singular and shocking manner. Mrs. W. had been helping her husband with a load of hay, and in attempting to get from a cart on to a work-bench, she made a mis-step, and the handle of the fork struck upon the ground, and one of the tines of the fork entered her mouth, and passed upward, penetrating her brain, and came out at the back of her head. She died in ten minutes.

MAJOR RINGGOLD'S TROOPS AT MATAMORAS. The Matamoras Flag, of the 5th inst., says:—"Captain Ridgely's (late Ringgold's) Flying Artillery, appeared on the Plaza on Thursday morning last, and went through the exercises of their drill, to the admiration of an immense concourse of spectators, who had been drawn to the spot by their presence. The rapidity and precision with which they executed their manoeuvres was truly astonishing. With such men at the guns, what enemy can cope with them?"

AN AMERICAN KILLED IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—Mr. J. D. Norden, formerly of New York, has been killed at the Cape of Good Hope, in a battle with the Kaffirs. He was captain of a company of mounted gun men. His family remain at the Cape Colony, and will no doubt be comfortably provided for by the British government.

SEVERING TWO CONNECTIONS.—John Betts, of Rochester, ran off from his wife last week, with his wife's sister. He cut the wires of the telegraph so that the news should not travel before him.



THE AMERICAN. Saturday, September, 5, 1846.

V. B. FOSTER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also at his Office, No. 160 Nassau Street, New York. And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

We refer our readers to the correspondence and letter of Thomas Smith, Esq. to Wm. B. Foster, resigning his office of Supervisor on the West Branch Canal. It shows the game that Mr. Foster is playing in that county to secure his election. He does not even hesitate to appoint officers that are wholly unnecessary, according to Mr. Foster's own friends, in order to make friends for himself. It will be seen that the Wilkesbarre Farmer, a warm friend of Gov. Shunk's administration, is compelled to condemn Mr. Foster. We understand that Luzerne county will tell a woful tale for Mr. Foster, at the October election.

The editor of the Sunbury Gazette charges us with having said that arrangements had been made for the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road, which would have been pushed through as fast as possible, but for the passage of McKay's tariff bill. Now we hardly know whether to attribute the assertion to a wilful disposition to misrepresent us, or to his ignorance. The latter would probably be the most charitable conclusion. We are not, however, bound to furnish him with both argument and understanding. Those who read our article will recollect that we referred particularly and exclusively to the link of the road between Shamokin and Pottsville, in speaking of the arrangements that had been made for its completion. That such arrangements had been made, is well known to several persons in Sunbury, besides ourselves. That it will yet be made, we have no doubt ourselves, but how soon, is hard to say at present.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—The Democrats of Lycoming county met in convention, or rather in two conventions, at Williamsport, on Tuesday last, and nominated two distinct and separate tickets. The old school party has nominated James Gamble, Esq., of Jersey Shore, for Congress, and Wm. F. Packer, Esq., late Auditor General, for Assembly. The new school party has nominated Gen. Wm. A. Petrikin, of Muncy, for Congress, and Robert Faries, of Williamsport, for Assembly. From what we could learn at Williamsport on the day of the convention, we think there can be no doubt of Mr. Packer's election. Who the conferees will select as the candidate for Congress, in this district, it is hard to determine.

CONSISTENCY.—Immediately after the passage of the odious and iniquitous Tariff of 1846, orders were issued by Mr. Ritchie that the Democracy of Pennsylvania were to be whipped into the traces. A few editors of our own state, who live upon the spoils of office, forthwith set about to carry these orders into execution. But they soon found that the democratic yeomanry of the Keystone State are not a "whippable article," whatever may be Mr. Ritchie's opinion of them. Free and independent, they will not submit to injury and injustice under the specious garb of Democracy. Having been convinced of this fact, they now throw aside the warfare of the pelagolague, and console us with assurances that the duties on coal and iron will be raised high enough to protect these articles, at the next session of Congress. The past has learned us that we can place no confidence in assurances coming from that quarter; but we will see. In the meantime, however, the Democracy of this state will show their sense of the injustice done them, by refusing to nominate or support for office any one who favors the present British Tariff. Let them speak on this subject like freemen, and their voice will be heeded by those in high places.

DEATH OF JUDGE KENNEDY.—The Hon. John Kennedy, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died at his residence, in Philadelphia, on the 26th ult. He was seventy-two years of age, and has been laboring under a severe and painful illness for a long time. Judge Kennedy has occupied a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court for fifteen or sixteen years, and has enjoyed, in a high degree, the confidence of his associates and the members of the bar throughout the State.

MONTREY TAKEN.—Commodore Shast had entered Monterey on the Pacific, and taken possession of California, and extended the revenue laws of the U. States over that country. The Commodore entered the harbor on the 6th of July.

MORE MORMON TROUBLES.—By the WATSON Signal extra, it appears that there is fresh trouble brewing between the Mormons and citizens of Hancock county. The constable of the county has issued a proclamation to the citizens, calling upon them to assemble at Carthage, on the 24th inst., well armed, and bringing provisions, to enable him to enter Nauvoo and arrest certain offenders concealed in that city, and execute search warrants for stolen property. He gives as his reason for calling out the "Posse Comitatus," that his life would be endangered were he to enter Nauvoo without protection.

MILK.—The Milk brought down the Erie railway, for use in New York city, each day, weighs, with the cans, thirty-five tons.

The Democratic Union, Mr. Foster and Free Trade.

The editors of the Harrisburg Union, under an article headed "A Base Charge," say:

"The Sunbury American asserts that Mr. FOSTER, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is a free-trade man, and his election would be hailed as a triumph of free-trade! We have known that gentleman long and intimately, and we can vouch that his sentiments are directly the adverse of free-trade. The same paper, not content with mis-representing Mr. Foster's views upon the tariff, says: 'Let it also be remembered, that Mr. Foster, through his carelessness and want of judgment, suffered the Clark's Ferry Bridge to be destroyed by fire.' This charge is one of infamy, and none but the most vindictive motives could have induced the editor to make it.

Every body knows that Mr. Foster had about as much to do with the destruction of the Clark's Ferry Bridge as the editor of the American himself."

For the satisfaction of the editors of the Union, and for the information of the people of Pennsylvania, we repeat and reiterate the charge, in relation to Mr. Foster's free trade principles, notwithstanding the editors of the Union profess to "vouch that his sentiments are directly the adverse of free trade," and for the proof of which we are ready to refer to a number of respectable individuals, with whom Mr. Foster has conversed within the present year, and to whom he avowed and expressed himself in favor of such principles. We can also refer them to a gentleman of character and standing in this place, who conversed with Mr. Foster on this subject last winter, in the Canal Commissioners' room, at Harrisburg, when Mr. Foster most decidedly declared himself in favor of the doctrine of free trade. Besides, we might refer to the fact that Mr. Foster is the warm friend and right hand man of Jesse Miller, the free trade Secretary of the Commonwealth; that he is the intimate and warm political friend of Mr. Wilmot, the only member from Pennsylvania who voted for McKay's bill, and from whom he has most probably imbibed his free trade opinions, and that he is supported by all the free trade papers. This is our authority for this charge against Mr. Foster, which, we presume, will require something more than the assertion of the editors of the Union to refute, who, if we mistake not, several years since, unfortunately vouched for the tariff views of a much more distinguished and successful candidate, on the authority of a "near neighbor."

It certainly does not become the editors of the Union to question the motives of any man. This, for them, we should think was a most delicate and tender subject. Had we that malignancy of heart of which they accuse us, we might ask, from what motives did they shift their course in relation to the present state administration, and to Mr. Foster himself, whom they opposed until the recent demise of the Harrisburg Reporter, the late organ of the administration, when, by a most miraculous and sudden conversion, they became the apologists, and their paper the organ of these same individuals. These are questions that naturally suggest themselves to all reflecting minds, but as we have no "malignant" feelings to gratify, we shall refrain from making comments.

Personally, we entertain no unkind feelings against Mr. Foster, nor has he ever given us any occasion to engender such feelings. We cannot, therefore, be charged with having acted from malevolence, or vindictive motives.

In regard to the burning of the Clark's Ferry Bridge, we only repeat, what is the opinion of almost all who are acquainted with the facts, that from carelessness and want of judgment the bridge was destroyed, and that a temporary structure could have been made to supply the place of the two lost spans at a small expense, which would have accommodated the trade, and avoided the danger of sparks from the tow-boat.

The Union further says: "To oppose Mr. Foster's election upon political grounds is one thing—but to attempt to brand him with the crime of arson, is most infamous. Whatever may be said of him politically, his private and public character are beyond reproach."

We cannot imagine from what motives the Union accuses us with having charged Mr. Foster with the crime of arson. Clarity forbids us to suppose that they were either malignant or interested, but for political effect. Nor can we think it possible that the government organ is so ignorant of common law as well as common sense, as to construe the charge of "carelessness and want of judgment" to constitute a crime. Had Mr. Foster even applied the torch with his own hand, through carelessness or want of judgment, it would not constitute the crime of arson. We need not repeat what every Tyro knows, that the *quo animo* or design and intent is what distinguishes crime from accident, carelessness, or want of judgment, in all cases.

But the Union would have us to believe that we have no right to oppose Mr. Foster's election, except upon political grounds. A pretty doctrine for democrats, truly. Mr. Foster, it seems, is not to be found fault with, whatever may be his official misconduct, or his mismanagement or carelessness on the public works, provided he is politically right. The democracy of Northumberland county, at least, entertain very different views, and will teach Mr. Foster and his friends that they look upon public officers as their servants, and not as their masters.

RESIGNATION OF HON. GEO. DUFFIE.—The Columbia Carolinian of Thursday says, "in consequence of his physical prostration, it is now understood that Mr. Duffie will vacate his seat in the Senate of the United States."

THE NEW RAIL ROAD BRIDGE at Harrisburg has progressed so far toward completion, that a communication for foot passengers has been opened to the Island. It is to be finished by the first of December.

From the Wilkesbarre Republican Farmer.

The following correspondence has been handed us for publication, and we accordingly give it place. We regard Mr. Smith's course in the matter as right, and we believe his fellow democrats will agree that he would have been wanting in self respect, had he remained in the office under the circumstances. Mr. Smith's predecessor had the whole line of the Canal under charge during upwards of two years, and it is a wanton disparagement and reflection upon Mr. Smith, to say that he is not equally capable of managing the work. At all events, and under all circumstances, the Commissioners should have informed Mr. Smith, at the time of his appointment, of the change they contemplated making in the direction of portions of the work, and failing to do so, they were in duty bound to continue the whole under his charge for the year. But this it seems, they had not the candor to do, but preferred subjecting the feelings of a high minded and honorable man, to humiliation and mortification.

WAYNESBURG, August 7, 1846.

To Thomas Smith, Esq.

Supervisor,

DEAR SIR:—In consideration of the length of your line and the duties devolving upon you in keeping it up, and the urgent and absolute necessity of the repairs being speedily done at Nanticoke Dam; the board have deemed it advisable to commit the entire charge of the latter work to Mr. Maffet, who will strive it on as rapidly as possible. You will please furnish him such tools as can be spared from the other parts of the line, so that nothing shall be wanting to urge forward that job.—You will give your attention to Fishing creek aqueduct, and such other important repairs as your line demands, and the whole matter of driving on, drawing funds and paying at Nanticoke, will be done by Mr. Maffet.

By the Boards,

WM. B. FOSTER, Jr.

At least two of the large flats will be furnished to Mr. Maffet.

WILKESBARRE, August 15, 1846.

Board of Canal Commissioners.

HON. GENTLEMEN:—During the last fall and winter, some gentlemen of this region and other part of Pennsylvania—tax payers who feel the necessity of economy in the expenditures of the public money—with my consent, solicited your Hon. Board to appoint me to the place of Supervisor of N. B. Canal instead of Mr. Maffet. During some part of the winter it became necessary for me to be at Harrisburg on business of my neighbors and my own, and though I did not personally solicit the appointment of the Board, still I did permit others to do so and was willing to take the charge. It was then supposed that if any change took place it would be much sooner than was the case. It took from December to July for the Commissioners to decide upon that matter, and before notice of the appointment reached me, I had forgotten, in the midst of other matters, that any such thing was depending, and on receiving your notice was surprised. In this state of things, having hitherto left the whole matter to the discretion of others, and feeling no anxiety about it, I deemed that my duty to my friends required me to let them direct it, and therefore informed them that the board of Canal Commissioners had at last concluded to make the appointment they had solicited, and left them to judge of the course proper to be pursued by me. It was believed by them that the expenditures along the North Branch (and the public improvements generally) were large beyond all that was necessary, and that by taking hold of it even at so late a day as the first of July, a system of economy might be introduced that would ultimately be very useful. I therefore consented to take the place. I had no sooner done so, than I was politely informed that the board had determined to put Mr. Maffet in business at the Nanticoke dam in capacity of Engineer, but that I would be required to enter into all contracts receive and disburse all monies. With this fact before me, though I could not but think an engineer at Nanticoke dam was quite unequal for and totally unnecessary and particularly that that engineer must be Mr. Maffet, savored strongly of favoritism and consequent unnecessary expenditure of money. Still as I should be pretty likely to know to what amount the money was so used in this instance, I continued in charge. This last fact seemed at length to have alarmed the board, or Mr. Maffet, or both, and the board, by Mr. Foster, writing from Waynesburg, thro' the Post Office at McVeytown, 7th August, 1846 are so kind as to inform me that the whole business of driving on the work, drawing funds and paying at Nanticoke Dam will be done by Mr. Maffet, and at the same time directing me to give my whole attention to the Fishing creek aqueduct, &c. By this last change, Mr. Maffet is placed in a position that gives him absolute and entire control of the water which feeds the canal from Nanticoke Dam to Northumberland, more than fifty miles, and which requires the utmost vigilance of the Supervisor aided by the best and most devoted assistance to keep a sufficient quantity of water in the canal for navigation, and Mr. Maffet can at any moment (or any man can under him) destroy the navigation effectually and without any responsibility or the possible interference of the Supervisor to prevent.

Now Gentlemen, as I did not accept the place of Supervisor with any expectation of making it profitable to myself in a pecuniary point of view, but with the hope that some money might be saved to the public by strict economy, as you have seen fit to place Mr. Maffet in charge of the most important portion of the work along the line, where, if at any point, money may be wasted on favorites, and most effectually concealed and finally have made him independent of me or any other Supervisor, thereby frustrating completely and entirely the only object I had in accepting the place, viz: Economy of the public money. For with all I might be able to

do and to save on the whole line perhaps I might not be able to cover the amount of his (unknown) salary as a totally unnecessary engineer, much less what may be uselessly squandered to gratify the insatiable maws of favorites. I must decline to act in the capacity now left me, from which no good can result.

You will therefore, Gentlemen, at your earliest convenience, supply my place with such material as you may find more subservient and obsequious; and as it seems Mr. Maffet's services cannot be dispensed with, and as I consider it quite superfluous to keep two Supervisors on this North Branch line, perhaps you may as well let the whole business devolve on him.

With due Respect, I am,

THOS. SMITH.

THE PANIC.—Mr. Cooper, of New York, a liberal, intelligent iron manufacturer, who owns the largest Rolling Mill in the country, and whose letter to Secretary Walker attracted so much attention, has raised the wages of his workmen and mechanics since the passage of the tariff of 1816. If we had a few more such men, instead of the grasping, selfish, miserly, unprincipled, despotic, tyrannical iron masters, who employ their capital for the purpose of oppression, half of mankind would live happier, and much of the strife and misery as well as slavery which they cause, would never exist.—Reading Dem. Press. The above extract is certainly very flattering to the Iron Masters of Berks county—but they must take care of themselves. We copied it for the purpose of giving it a flat contradiction, which we are authorized to do. In the beginning of this week, two gentlemen, residing in this place and Danville, called on Mr. Cooper at Trenton and inquired whether the above statement was true. His reply was that the publication was not true and that it was made without his knowledge or authority. On the contrary, after his present orders are fulfilled, which will be about the first of October, he will find it necessary, an intends to reduce the wages at his establishment 25 per cent. The wages of two puddlers, who performed extra work, were advanced to the amount of the extra work, by his son, about three weeks ago, which he presumes gave rise to the report. Mr. Cooper stated that it was his intention to contradict the report under his own signature, in the Trenton papers.—Miners' Journal.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.—The following letter from Mr. Cooper, corrects a statement which we, among others, copied from another journal Ledger.

TRENTON, IRON WORKS, Aug. 21st, 1846.

To the Editors of the Public Ledger:

Gentlemen—About ten days since my attention was called to a paragraph in your esteemed paper, and which I believe has passed the general round of circulation, stating that the wages of the hands employed in the Trenton Iron Works had been raised in consequence of the passage of the tariff of 1846. I forbore to contradict the statement at the time, as it seemed clear that every intelligent man, at all conversant with the state and prospects of the iron business, would see at once that it was an error, and had originated in some misconception. But finding that it has been extensively copied and widely quoted and commented upon by advocates of the new tariff, I am compelled to contradict the statement entirely, and to b that you will give the correction the benefit of your extensive circulation. It must be apparent that the reduction in the tariff will and has already reduced the price of iron, and that the benefit which accrues must fall alike on capital as on labor; and wages, so far from being advanced, must, as a matter of absolute necessity, be considerably reduced between this and the end of December next, so as to meet a falling market and after that still more considerably, until Congress, at its next session, shall make the requisite modifications in the tariff to enable us to receive its just reward. Very respectfully your obedt. servt. EDWARD COOPER, Manager of the Trenton Iron Works.

GIANTIC INCREASE OF THE COMMERCE OF LAKE.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer, in an article on the "Lake Country," says that its trade and commerce in a few years will nearly equal the commerce of the Atlantic. At the present moment it exhibits evidence of gigantic increase. It is known that the first steamer which reached Mackinaw was in 1819, and 1826 steamboats navigated Lake Michigan. Last year there were 380 vessels navigating the La above the Falls, amounting to 76,000 tons. The same year there were on Lake Ontario steamboats, 8 large propellers, and 100 brig schooners. The tonnage is estimated at \$1,000,000,000 per annum. This is an evidence of what that commerce will be hereafter.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, Aug. GRAIN.—The supply of Wheat continues very light and of the receipts, very little is prime quality.—We quote fair to prime reeds 70s80 cts and inferior to fair at 55s70 cts. family flour white Wheats in market. Sales of white Corn to-day at 47s49 cts, of yellow at 50 cts. Oats are worth 25s26 cts.

WHISKEY.—There has been a decline in price to-day, and sales of hds. were made at 45s and of bls. at 22 cts. The market is not active.

For the America

Mr. EDITOR.—MR. ALBA C. BARRETT is recommended in the last Sunbury Gazette, as a person to represent Northumberland county the next legislature. In this recommendation, heartily concur. Mr. Barrett is a gentleman sound judgment, correct habits, and worthy support of the Democratic party. With course, when in the legislature, I was well pleased, and so were my neighbors. I hope he will receive the nomination on Monday next.

SHAMOKI