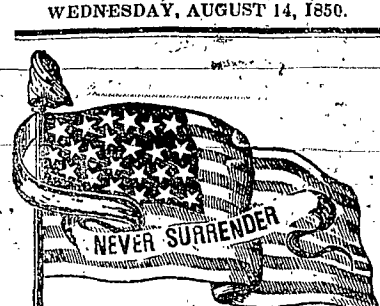




WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1850.



WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
OF DUCKS COUNTY.

FOR JUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Activity, Harmony and Fidelity!

Resolved, That, with a view to sustain the Executive by the association of men—men of high character, sound political opinions, and large experience, we have this day nominated **JOSHUA DUNGAN, JOSHUA HENDERSON, and HENRY W. SNYDER**, surrounded by such men, and no longer embarrassed by adverse associations, the Whig Governor can, without fear or difficulty, carry into successful execution all measures necessary for the public good; for their election, and with the election of a Legislature, so important in every respect, we invoke activity, harmony and fidelity in the Whig ranks from one end of the State to the other—Resolutions of the Whig State Convention.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whig Standing Committee of Cumberland county, held in pursuance of notice at the public house of John Hanover, in the borough of Carlisle, on Saturday the 10th of August, 1850, the meeting was organized by appointing **WM. M. PENROSE, Esq., Chairman, and J. BOMBERGER, Secretary.** The object of the meeting being to designate the time of holding the Delegate Election and County Convention, it was upon motion

Resolved, That the Whigs of the several Wards, Boroughs and Township of Cumberland county, be requested to meet at their usual places of holding delegate elections, on SATURDAY the 17th of August, inst., between the hours of 2 and 9 o'clock, P. M. to choose two suitable persons to represent them in a Whig County Convention to be held in the Court House in Carlisle, on MONDAY, the 19th of August, 1850, for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket.

On motion adjourned.

W. M. PENROSE, Chairman.

J. BOMBERGER, Secretary.

WHIGS! TO YOUR POSTS!!

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Standing Committee that NEXT SATURDAY has been designated as the day for electing Delegates to the Whig County Convention, which meets on the 19th inst., to put in nomination a Whig County Ticket. The notice is short, but there seems to be a general disposition to have our ticket ready in the field, without regard to the action of our political opponents, we hope the Whigs will promptly attend to the call and see that good and true men are sent to the Convention from every township.

The importance of giving proper attention to the elections for delegates in the several wards and townships, says a contemporary, must be manifest to every man who desires to see our public offices filled by capable and honest men. In every canvass it is necessary that every man who desires the success of his party, should lose sight of no opportunity to promote that success; and as the selection of delegates is the starting point towards the nomination of candidates, it becomes the duty of every one to aid in rendering those primary elections a full, free and impartial expression of the views and feelings of each ward and township, so that when the nominations are made they may carry weight with them and ensure the hearty and cordial co-operation of all, instead of being subjected to drawbacks resulting from personal differences, factional bickering and ill-will. Candidates for the following offices will be put in nomination by the County Convention:

- One person for Congress.
- One person for State Senator.
- Two members of the Assembly.
- One person for Prosecuting Attorney.
- One person for Deputy Sheriff.
- One person for County Commissioner.
- One person for Director of the Poor.
- One person for County Auditor.

The duty which devolves upon the members of the County Convention is an important one, and we hope therefore that our Whig friends will see to it that, men of good judgment and prudence, as well as faithful Whigs, are sent to represent them in the Convention. To your Posts! Whigs!

Hon. T. M. McKim.

The appointment of this distinguished Pennsylvanian to a seat in President Fillmore's Cabinet, is everywhere hailed with the liveliest satisfaction. Mr. McKim is a sterling Whig, whose abilities and fidelity have been tried and tested in various public capacities. Should he accept the situation proffered to him—as we sincerely hope he will—he will bring to the aid of the Administration talent of a high order, a large knowledge of public affairs, a ripe and practical experience, and a great personal popularity.

From Europe.

We learn by several late arrivals that the crops in England present the prospect of an abundant harvest. The intelligence of the death of Gen. Taylor had reached London and produced a great sensation. The leading journals of London, Liverpool and other places, were devoting much space in their columns to a review of his character and exploits. A large meeting of the American citizens assembled in London upon learning of his death, at which the American Minister presided. Series of highly patriotic resolutions were read and unanimously adopted, expressing their sense of regret and sympathy with the family and the country.

The New York Whig State Convention is to be held at Syracuse, September 26.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The bill for the adjustment of the Texas boundary question passed the Senate on Friday last, by a vote of 30 to 20, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Cass, Clarke, Clements, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Foote, Greene, Houston, King, Norris, Pennington, Phelps, Rusk, Shields, Smith, Sprague, Sturgeon, Wales, Whitcomb, and Withers—30.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Davis of Mississippi, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Hale, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Seward, Soule, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Walker, and Yulee—20.

The bill designates the boundary between Texas and New Mexico, and provides for giving ten millions of dollars to Texas for the relinquishment not only of her claims to territory but all other claims against the U. S. The Texas Senators voted for the bill. It is generally believed it will pass the House.

Much excitement still prevails among the ultra Southern men. They held a caucus on Thursday night last, and appointed a committee of fifteen on "Southern Rights," with Toombs at the head. One object they have in view is to determine how they shall resist the admission of California, and not what they shall do in case she is admitted. The California bill still hangs in the Senate, though the vote is expected to be taken daily. The Southern ultras are opposing it by talking against time.

The vacancies in the Cabinet have been filled by the appointment of the Hon. Thomas M. McKim, of Washington county, Pa., to the Home Department, and Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, to the War Department. The nomination of John W. Farwell, Esq. of Pennsylvania, Auditor, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Dispatches it is said have been received stating that Mr. Clay, our Charge at Lisbon, has demanded his passports from the Portuguese government. He is reported to have withdrawn from his mission in consequence of the offensive refusal of the Portuguese government to satisfactorily adjust the claims of our government.

By yesterday's papers we learn that the California bill was ordered to be engrossed in the Senate, on Monday, by a vote of 33 to 19—the latter all Southern members. It was expected to pass finally yesterday. It is said the President has received information that some movement is on foot for the invasion of Cuba. Mr. McKim has accepted the appointment to the Home Department.

The County Conventions.

The nominating Conventions of both parties in this county meet next week—the Whig Convention on Monday and that of our opponents on Tuesday. Both tickets will therefore be in the field before the August Court. Our opponents have generally had the advantage of having their ticket made up before the public, at least a week before the Whig ticket was announced. Many of our friends have long thought that we have in this way more or less lost ground. The County Committee has however decided on more prompt action with respect to the Whig ticket this year. So far as we can understand there is very little feeling among the Whigs of the county as to candidates. Very little preference is shown for particular men. All that the party asks for the Convention is the nomination of men whose character and qualifications are known to be good, and who will thus give strength and success to the ticket.

The rumblings of a coming storm in the ranks of our opponents already reach our ears. A very warm contest is going on among several aspirants in town, to the nomination for several Commissioners. Besides this, the locofoco Convention of last year formally resolved that one of the Legislative candidates then nominated should be dropped in favor of the nomination of the Rev. Amos A. Church? The latter it will be remembered voted for the Reading railroad bill and introduced Tariff resolutions, for which the Volunteer has constantly denounced him. He has also been very significantly pointed out as a *Copperhead* by the Volunteer, and against the re-election of Gen. Cameron to the U. S. Senate the Volunteer has been busy "forewarning" the democracy, so that the County Convention may be "fore-armed" to resist.

There must be no Cameron-men sent to the Legislature from Cumberland county, says the Volunteer. On the other hand the Democrat has defended the course of Mr. Church, and under the lead of the great champion of locofocoism in Dickinson township, Col. Samuel Woodburn, is rallying his forces for a grand onset upon the "Jesse Miller faction." What will be the result we can scarcely yet conjecture.

Col. Woodburn is hard to beat. He is one of the most indomitable Locos in the county, and when Gen. Bowman of the Bedford Gazette met him telling on the road to the Pittsburgh Convention through the heat and dust of August, he could not help but exclaiming that he was one of the "most enthusiastic democrats" he had ever met with. The Jesse Miller faction claim in advance with no little exultation that the fines of the party is with them. But Col. Woodburn may show them to their sorrow, after he introduces his tactics, that the "battle is not always to the strong."

Gov. Johnston.

It is amusing, says the Lancaster Union, to observe the pains the locofoco editors in the State are now at to give circulation to the absurd belief that Gov. Johnston's friendly relations with Gen. Taylor, and efficient support of his administration, have compromised his standing with President Fillmore and his administration. A more silly idea never entered a more silly brain. Gov. Johnston's high standing with the Whig party of the State is a fact, and is the legitimate result of his devotion and great services to that party and cannot be affected by any adventitious circumstances.

His noble exertions in this State in the Whig cause can neither be overlooked nor forgotten, whilst his administration has been such as to widen and deepen his hold upon the affections of the people, and to redound to the prosperity and honor of the Commonwealth.

We have yet to be convinced of the fact that Gov. Johnston's friendship for the favorite of the Nation, the lamented hero and patriot Taylor, and uniform and efficient support all the prominent measures of his Administration, can have any unfavorable effect upon the mind of his patriotic Whig successor. Viewed in this light, how preposterous the idea—how illustrative of the petty meanness of those who conceived it and seek to give it currency! No, Gov. Johnston's noble conduct towards Gen. Taylor will ever be a claim upon the remembrance and gratitude of the Whig party. And it is no mean distinction—that which Governor Johnston enjoys—that no man stood higher than he in the affections of Gen. Taylor.

The Evening Bulletin, a neutral paper, edited by locofocos, makes the following announcement, enclosed with black lines: "Appointment by the Canal Commissioners, Gen. A. L. Roomfort, to be superintendent of Motive Power on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad."

"God Save the Commonwealth!"

TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO.

Message of President Fillmore on the boundary dispute.

The Philadelphia Inquirer contains an able review of the boundary dispute between Texas and New Mexico, and the views of President Fillmore in relation thereto, as expressed in his Message communicated to Congress on Tuesday last. The State of Texas, says that paper, claims as part of her territory, that section of country which is known as Santa Fe or New Mexico. "The people of the disputed territory do not acknowledge the jurisdiction of Texas, but on the contrary, recently held a Convention, adopted a State Constitution, and sent a delegate to Washington, asking that the distinct rights of New Mexico should be recognized by Congress. Texas, indignant at this, protests in the strongest manner through her constituted authorities, and threatens to coerce New Mexico into obedience by force. Under this aspect of the case, Governor Bell, under date of June 13th, addressed a letter to the Senators and members of Congress from Texas, in which he alludes to the attempted independence of New Mexico, in utter disregard of what he calls the rights of Texas. He charges also that the "General Government, instead of exercising parental care and vigilance over the interests of the youngest member of the confederacy, has stepped forward with a confident and supercilious air of power, and erected herself into an umpire." "Is this," he asks, "one of the boasted practical benefits of the Union?"

"The State of Texas," he says, "is not prepared to acquiesce in a doctrine at once absurd and dangerous. It is expected," he continues, "that the State of Texas will use the necessary means to extend her jurisdiction, co-extensive with her proper limits—limits which have been defined by the sword, successfully maintained by the same instrument, and confirmed by the most enlightened nations."

He requests the delegation from Texas immediately to wait upon the President, and inform him of all the facts of the case, and he closes by saying, "that he will at once employ the power and resources which the Constitution and laws of Texas confer, to secure complete jurisdiction over the Santa Fe District," which, he adds, "a misguided and refractory population are endeavoring to sever."

This letter, and these statements and intimations so formally submitted to the Chief Magistrate, have elicited the important message to which we have just referred. In that statesman-like document the leading facts are recapitulated, and the language of the Constitution is quoted as to the duties of the National Executive. That instrument enjoins, that if the laws of the United States are opposed in any State or Territory, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the civil or judicial authorities, it becomes a case in which it is the duty of the President either to call out the militia, or to employ the military and naval forces of the United States, or to do both, if in his judgment, the exigency of the occasion shall so require, for the purpose of suppressing such combination. Texas, Mr. Fillmore argues, is a State authorized to maintain her own laws, as far as they are not repugnant to the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, to suppress insurrections against her authority, and to punish those who may commit treason against the State, according to the forms provided by her own constitution, and her own laws; but this power is local, and confined entirely within the limits of Texas herself. She can confer no authority which can be lawfully exercised beyond her own boundaries. If, therefore, the Texas militia should march into one of the other States, or into any territory of the United States, there to execute or enforce any laws of Texas, they become, at that moment, trespassers, and they are no longer under the protection of any lawful authority, and are to be regarded merely as intruders; and if within such State or Territory they obstruct any law of the United States, either by force of arms, or more power of numbers constituting such a combination as is too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, the President of the U. S. has no option left to him, but is bound to obey the solemn injunction of the constitution, and exercise the high powers vested in him by that instrument and by the acts of Congress; or if any civil posse, armed or unarmed, enter into any territory of the United States under the protection of the laws thereof, with intent to seize individuals to be carried elsewhere for trial for alleged offenses, and this power is too powerful to be resisted by the local and civil authorities, he is bound to attempt to seize and to be prevented or resisted by the authority of the United States.

This language is plain and unequivocal. The President expresses the opinion that New Mexico is now a territory of the United States with the same extent and the same boundaries, which belonged to it while in the actual possession of the Republic of Mexico before the late war. He quotes the treaty of Guadalupe, and says it is plain from its provisions, that the Executive Government of the United States has no power to determine what was the true line of boundary between Mexico and the United States before the treaty, nor has it any such power now, since the question has become a question between the State of Texas and the United States. So far as this boundary is doubtful, that doubt can only be removed by some act of Congress to which the assent of the State of Texas may be necessary, or by some appropriate mode of legal adjudication. But in the meantime, if disturbances should arise, it is absolutely incumbent on the Executive Government, however painful the duty, to take care that the laws be fully maintained; and he is empowered to rescue them. In the struggle, he says, the laws were then put into the cars and sent to this city.

While in the cars, pistols were fired at the Pennsylvanians. One slave, in attempting to shoot his captor, shot himself. The affair produced a great excitement here, as well as all along the railroad. The slaves were lodged in jail this morning, to await their owners.

New Conventions.—5 in the York Bank, which appear to have been printed from a counterfeit plate on the Harrisburg Bank altered, have been detected in Montgomery county. In the counterfeit, the words *The York Bank* are placed in a semicircle over the vignette, which is not the case in the genuine. The die work is generally cloudy and imperfect.

The Hon. Henry Clay arrived at New York, R. I., on Thursday. He was soon surrounded by a large concourse of friends, who called on him for a speech, but in a few words he declined, saying that he had done enough of that in Washington.

The post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has been offered to R. M. Bard, Esq. of Chambersburg, but declined by him, says the Chambersburg Intelligencer.

Hon. Samuel A. Eliot has been nominated by the Whigs of Boston to succeed Mr. Winthrop.

bound by the Constitution, the laws, and by all the treaties of Guadalupe, to interfere with all the power of his command. But seeing the entire condition of affairs, and anxious to avoid anything like collision, he expresses his deep earnest conviction of the importance of an immediate decision, or adjustment, or settlement of the question of boundary between Texas and New Mexico.

These are enlightened and patriotic views, and such, we venture to predict, as will secure the approbation of every lover of law and justice throughout the land. The subject is treated in an able and manly, yet calm and temperate spirit. The President recites the facts of the case, gives an abstract of the laws, alludes to his solemn duty under the circumstances, and says that he will discharge that duty. In this proper course, his countrymen will uphold and sustain him. This aspect of the case is somewhat alarming, and it is, therefore, the more incumbent upon the Chief Magistrate to speak out distinctly and unequivocally. Seeing the necessity for prompt action, he expresses a doubt of the expediency of the appointment of Commissioners. This would be but a species of arbitration which would last as long as a suit at law. The general facts are all known, and Congress, the President thinks, is as capable of deciding on it justly and properly now, as it would be after a report of the Commissioners. He therefore proposes that Congress order Texas an indemnity for the surrender of her claims, not unreasonable or extravagant, but fair, liberal and just.

This is precisely what Mr. Pearce's bill, recently reported in the Senate, proposes to do. It is a bill to settle the boundary between Texas and New Mexico, and it is a bill to settle the boundary between Texas and New Mexico. It is a bill to settle the boundary between Texas and New Mexico. It is a bill to settle the boundary between Texas and New Mexico.

IDEON J. BALL. The Pennsylvania while enlarging the present State Treasurer for his prompt payment of the interest on the State debt on the 1st of August, it seems to us that the State should not let the interest pass without a great deal of honor and credit to the previous Treasurer.

The charge is stated and most signally exploded in a letter from Mr. Ball, which we publish: "WASHINGTON, Aug. 6th, 1850. Col. J. W. FORNEY—Dear Sir—My attention has been called to the article in your paper of the 2d instant, announcing the payment of the interest on the State debt on the 1st of August. I am glad to hear that the interest has been paid, and I am glad to hear that the interest has been paid. I am glad to hear that the interest has been paid. I am glad to hear that the interest has been paid."

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A Daniel Come to Judgment!

SENATOR STURGEON'S SPEECH: "Hear! Hear!"—The Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, has absolutely made a speech, perhaps we might justly say another speech, for we believe about six months ago when an anti-slavery petition was presented from some of our Quaker population, his tongue found eloquence enough as he got up and cautioned the Senate against listening to the petition, to characterize it as having been "sent by blacklegged Abolitionists!" He gave the Quakers their due, and now he triumphantly replies to the advocates of Protection!

It appears that Mr. Cooper presented one day last week a large number of petitions from people of Pennsylvania, praying for a modification of the tariff, and forcibly advocated the prayer of the petitioners. But Daniel did not give him his opinion as to the merits of the petitions. He gave the Quakers their due, and now he triumphantly replies to the advocates of Protection!

There is a speech, "brief but eloquent" and comprehensive! With one sweep of a powerful intellect he brushes off the arguments of his opponent! There is depression in the iron interest, but the iron business is overdone. Yes, it is indeed too late, perhaps, for half the iron establishments have been idle for months and are in the hands of the sheriff! On the other hand the agricultural interests of Pennsylvania were never more prosperous than now.

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Hon. Thomas Corwin. Since the appointment of this gentleman to a post in the cabinet, says the Huntingdon Journal, the Locofoco press is pouring out a second edition of its abusive slang upon his head. And this abuse is re-echoed verbally by the reverend and blackguards of that party on the corners of every street in every town and village in the land. And now his is his? Simply because Corwin is a pious in his high-mindedness, he speaks the truth, and whose towering eloquence has frequently been employed in exposing and rebuking the impurities of Locofocoism. Corwin is one of the great men of this country, and the most popular his State has yet produced. He is a man whose no adventitious circumstances have led to rise from the humble position in which he was born, to the high dignities in the land, and cannot be otherwise well qualified for the discharge of the new duties which now devolve upon him. To his reviewers we would simply say, "cease vipers, you bite a file."

Tariff of 1846. The Tariff of 1846 has ever since its passage operated most disastrously to the interests of the country. From a statement contained in the Railway Journal, we gather the following facts, viz: that there are in Pennsylvania 57 anthracite blast furnaces, of which 5 are unfinished, and 23 out of blast. The actual make of 1849, was 109,168 tons, while the capacity of the furnaces is equal to 221,400 tons. There are employed in these furnaces 4,228 men, and 2,126 horses and other animals.

From these statistics, says the Daily News, it is safe to estimate that more than twelve thousand iron-workers have been thrown out of employment by the tariff of 1846. The aggregate daily wages of these men would be \$8,000, or nearly \$800,000 per annum. Add 5,000 for others connected otherwise than as workers inside these establishments, at \$1 per day, and we have an aggregate direct loss of \$1,000,000;—the whole of which is paid to the iron-workers of England, Scotland and Wales. This is one of the modes in which the Locofoco Tariff of 1846 benefits the working-men of the United States.

FACTORIES STOPPED.—We learn from the Pittsburgh papers of Tuesday, that all the cotton factories of Allegheny city have stopped, throwing about 1,100 hands out of employment. The market for manufactured goods is completely gorged; the free traders say, in consequence of over-production, but as all know, by the immense importation of foreign goods.

THE STATE OF SUPERIOR.—We observe that a resolution has been submitted in the Michigan Constitutional Convention, to enquire into the expediency of a formation of a territorial government for the Upper Peninsula, (on Lake Superior), and its ultimate admission in the Union as a State, with the consent of the people of the State of Michigan and of Congress.

THE BOUNDARIES OF UTAH are thus defined by the bill which just passed the Senate, erecting it into a territory.—Bounded on the west by the State of California, on the north by the territory of Oregon, on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude.

Accounts from Mexico represent the political condition of the country as much improved. One newspaper thinks that both famine and civil wars are to cease the nation. The treasury is empty, with no means of replenishing it. The whole form of government seems to be wrong.

Mr. Geo. Scott.—The correspondent of the Tribune announces that Gen. Geo. Scott is hereafter to take up his headquarters in Washington, and has taken, the house lately occupied by Mr. Clayton, while Secretary of State. His administration of the War Department thus far has been most admirable, and he enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence of the President and all the members of his Cabinet.

DEATH OF NEANDER.—The Berlin correspondent of the Boston Transfer, under date of July 23d, announces the death of the celebrated and much esteemed Dr. Neander, the church historian. His age was about 71.

SOME SCOTT THOUGHTS.—The Western Reviewer, a Free Soil paper of Trumbull county, Ohio, writes in favor of Mr. Fillmore, and avows its purpose of supporting his administration.

Commanders Jacob Jones, well known in the war of 1812, died at Philadelphia, on Saturday, August 3d, aged 83.

Two Mobs and one fireman's Riot in Philadelphia last week. The perpetrators will be punished—perhaps.

Gov. JAMES CLARKE, we see it stated, recently died at Burlington, (Iowa). He was a practical prior and a native of Pennsylvania.

Review of the Past Week.

The weather has been warm, but very favorable to vegetation. The hot sun and showers in quick alternation are bringing every thing to perfection rapidly. These effects are seen in all their power in the freshness of the forest-trees. They look like the young growth of June. Thunder showers have been very frequent, and some injury done.—The health of the country is as good as it ever is at this season. A few half the localities, the cholera is still prevalent, though it is greatly diminishing.—The foreign news needs but little comment.—The war in central Europe; the continued defeat of the English military; the disruption of amicable intercourse between the U. S. and Portugal, are the principal events.—The semi-official announcement in a Vienna paper of the American intended recognition of Hungarian independence, is a curious article. It is one of the finest specimens of diplomatic nothingness on record.

Nobody but Metetrach or Martin Van Buren could have equalled it. It contains simply the assurance that though the Austrian government is not in a position to such hostile measures, it attaches to them no more importance than they demand!—Portugal has refused payment of \$132,000, the claimed value of the General Armstrong, but allows \$91,000 for the other claims. In consequence, Mr. Clay, our minister, has demanded his passports.—The news from California, though unfavorable to mercantile speculations, is still favorable to the gold seekers. The high state of the rivers has prevented much labor, but still much gold has been obtained, and more will be through the systematic operations of the miners.—Oregon seems governed by the gold fever which will prove a hindrance to her agricultural prospects.

The isthmus is beginning to be infested with robbers.—From the Sandwich Islands, we learn, that agriculture is improving, business on the advance, and great efforts making to perfect civilization.—Cuba is quiet and the cholera on the decline. Threat of the American prisoners have been condemned to the galleys.—Congress have been together eight months, and have done just nothing. We hope since the big "commis" out of the road to be able to report some good results.

On the result of the adjustment of the Texas boundary and the admission of California, Mr. Geyer of Missouri, and Mr. McKim of Pennsylvania, are now reported for the War and Home Departments, which makes the Cabinet full. President Fillmore's message was received by the Texas members of the House with a great outburst of "fire and fury."—Gov. Bell's insolent and threatening manifesto, to which the President so calmly but firmly replies, is the latest news from Texas.

These paper bullets we think will be the only missiles thrown in the threatened war. South Carolina, Gen. Quitman, and Mr. Orr have been quiet the last week.—North Carolina has gone loco-foco. We might fill a column with the supposed causes, but see no use in "verging over spirit milk." The State is periodical in its political changes. The Board of Health of St. Louis, acting upon the theory that limestone water causes cholera, have ordered the handles to be taken from the pumps in that city, to prevent the use of such water.—The telegraph extension from St. Louis to Fort Independence is going on.—The Lieut. Governor of Kentucky, Honorable John L. Helm, has been sworn in as Governor.—The Government has seized forty-six vessels on Lake Michigan, for having lumber on board obtained surreptitiously from government lands. It is determined to protect the public lands from these depredations.—The harvest is over in Michigan, and the surplus wheat it is thought will double that of any former year.—Corn bids fair.—The city of New York has been agitated by the failure of an extensive house, by the falling of improperly constructed buildings, and by a riot arising from the new labor movements in the city. Garibaldi could not enter the city quietly, but could not avoid some welcome from the Germans and Italians.

The election of Members of Congress in Massachusetts is on August 19; and Prof. Webster is to be hung August 30