they are the most effective. Let us take the interior of New York, remote not only from the ocean, but from Railroads and Canals. Now if the duty were 20 per cent. on the import arriving at the city of New-York or its vicinage, that City and its neighborhood, by the Protective theory, should be more injured by the importation than the interior of the State, the freight to which, on many of the articles might add 20 per cent to the cost, making the whole enhancement of the price 40 per cent. and thus operating as a double protection in the interior compared with the seaboard. Now if the restrictive theory be true, the residents of the interior being better protected, the tariff and freight on the foreign article operating as a double duty, should be more prosperous than the resident of the seaboard. But the farmer's products are highest upon the seaboard and lower at every point as we retire from it, lower at Albany and Buffalo; still lower at Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and Lasalle, while the price of all the farmer buys is proportionally enhanced, and nothing but the fact that his lands are cheaper in proportion as they are remote from the foreign market, enables him to sustain the competition.

The protective system is agrarian and a war upon property. It attempts to organize labor and capital by law, adding to the profits of one pursuit by reducing that of another. It is incompatible with the security or profits of capital or labor, and therefore whatever destroys the security or profits of capital results in an arbitrary and despotic power, and if the people should become accustomed to its exercise, looking for legislative support and protection it would terminate in a struggle for the division and distribution by Congress, every year, of property, profits, and capital, among the favored classes. So legislation of man can change the law of capital and wages namely, that as capital augments, being the source from which wages are paid, there will be an increased demand for labor, and a consequent addition to its reward. Capital and wages are the weights in the opposite sides of the scales, vibrating under unchanging laws, wages ascending as capital is augmented, and descending as the capital is reduced. If, then, we would augment wages, as every lover of mankind must desire, we must increase capital, which no tariff or organization of labor can effect, although it may transfer capital from one pursuit to another, always diminishing the aggregate profits when the transfer is forced by law.

The belief is erroneous, that as manufacturers increase in number, skill, capital and products, they will perpetuate High Tariffs.—When they attain this condition, and their fabrics exceed the home demand, they will desire Free Trade to open to them the foreign markets. In England this is now the case, and their manufacturers are the great advocates of Free Trade, as our manufacturers in time will be, and ultimately unite with all other classes in desiring the abandonment of all Tariffs and Custom Houses, and the repeal of all restrictions on Commerce.

* * * *

My last report recommended the grant of one section of land for schools in every quarter township in Oregon. This grant in each of the new States, of one section of the public lands in each township, was designed to secure the benefit of education to all the children of that township. This object has failed to a great extent, because one section in the centre of a township six miles square is too distant from many other sections to furnish a school to which all can resort, and because as a pecuniary provision it is inadequate. The grant, however, of one section for every quarter township would be sufficient, whilst the central locations would be adjacent to every other section in such quarter township, bringing the school house within the immediate vicinage of every child within its limits. Congress to some extent adopted this recommendation, by granting two school sections in each township, instead of one, for education in Oregon, but it is respectfully suggested that even thus extended the grant is still inadequate in amount whilst the location is inconvenient and too remote for a school which all can attend. This subject is again presented to the attention of Congress, with the recommendation that it shall be extended to California and New Mexico, and also to all the other new States and territories containing the public domain.

Secretary of War's Report.

The honorable Secretary has presented an able and well written document, but every movement of the army, for the past year, is so familiar to our readers, that the Secretary has but little of interest left to communicate. After referring to the closing operations in Mexico, he states that the peace establishment, when filled up, will amount to 9,878 officers and soldiers, exclusive of the enlisted men of the ordnance; but its actual numercial strength will generally fall considerably below this number.

He details with great clearness the number and destination of our troops at this time, and the improvements which they may require, to render them more efficient in the long frontier of our extended empire.

He refers with great perspicuity and force to the position of affairs in Oregon, connected with the military service—to the movements of troops to New Mexico—to the amount and disposition of the contributions, which we levied in Mexico during the war—to the settlement of the accounts of the disbursing officers, for which some regulations are yet to be made by law. He pays a high compliment to the manner in which the military bureaus have discharged their important duties. He refers to the propriety of increasing the medical posts. He refers to the report of the Chief Engineer and the prosecution of the plans for erecting fortifications, and to the organization of a board, which is now under orders for California and Oregon, for selecting the proper sites for fortifications as well as for navel establishments. He estimates the appropriations for the army proper for the next fiscal year at $4,432,286. The Secretary refers to the state of the Pension Office—to the comprehensive and interesting report on Indian relations from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—to the treaties made with certain tribes—to the effort made to check the use of ardent spirits among them—and to the multiplication of Indian schools. He also again urges the settlement of California claims, a retired list of Officers of the army, and an asylum for disabled and worn-out soldiers.—*Scotts Weekly Paper.*

WHIG OLD HUNKERISM.—The North American of Monday gives the Whig Old Hunkers their quietus with a bare bodkin, in a leader of a column. It discourses most eloquently on this subject, shows that the Whig Old Hunkers have kept the party out of power for the last twenty years, and gives them plainly to understand that they must not expect that Gen. Taylor will allow it, or they will feel the vengeance of the spirited, energetic, sprightly, talented, *nice young gentleman* of the North American. Well we presume John Sergeant, Josiah Randall, Joseph B. Ingersoll, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and numerous other distinguished Whigs will consider themselves highly complimented by this notice of the North American. We had Mr. Ingersoll in our eye for a place in Gen. Taylor's cabinet, but we presume now that Mr. Levin, or some of the other young Taylor men of Philadelphia will obtain the place which we supposed Mr. Ingersoll might receive.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Secretary of the Navy's Report.

The Secretary of the Navy presents an elaborate report. A very large portion of it is useless to the general reader. The construction of the four steamships of war authorized by the Act of Congress of 3d March, 1847, is in a satisfactory state of progress.

There are unfinished on the stocks, at the several Navy Yards, four ships of the rate of 74 guns, and two frigates of the rate of 44 guns.

The operations of the navy during the late Mexican war are reviewed, and deservedly complimented. The report says that through the efficiency of the navy not a single American vessel has been lost to her owners during the war.

The Secretary says, that the respect felt for our flag, and the fear of our Navy, has alone restrained foreign nations from the temptation to commit depredations by the means of privateers.

He dwells with peculiar stress on the efficiency and necessity of naval schools, and strongly recommends an appropriation for that purpose. He also recommends that the trophies won by our naval heroes, and now in the department at Washington, be placed in naval schools to excite the scholars to emulation.

The construction of the Dry Docks at Philadelphia, Pensacola and Kittery, is treated of next.

The prices stipulated to be paid for the works complete, are at Pensacola, $921,937; at Philadelphia, $813,742, and at Kittery, $733,505; total, $2,463,574.

By the acts of March 3d, 1847, and August 3d, 1848, $750,000 were appropriated for the objects, and an estimate is submitted for $650,000 for the next fiscal year.

The Naval Observatory and the valuable result of the labors of Lieut. Maury, and his assistants, are alluded to in strong terms of commendation.

The connected lines in all their parts will, it is expected, be in successful operation early in the ensuing spring, and a regular communication established between New York and Oregon.

The report recommends that authority be given to contract for the transportation of the mail between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, in steamships convertible into war steamers.

In the matter of the hemp required for naval use, the Secretary purposes to invite, by advertisement, the hemp growers themselves to contract.

The military contributions collected in the Gulf of Mexico, at ports and places in the military occupation of the naval forces, amount to $131,835.

The expenses of the department for the two fiscal years, ending on the 30th June, 1845 and 1846, amounted to $14,967,036 09, and the aggregate amount expended in the two years ending on the 30th of June, 1846, was $21,598,661 18.—*Scott's Weekly Paper.*

ENERGY.—One of the most remarkable instances of the success which attends well applied energy and perseverence is exhibited in the case of Dr. David Jayne, of Philadelphia, with whose advertisements the readers of the Register are familiar. The Doctor, after spending many years of his life in practice, and a careful investigation of the origin and character of diseases, applied himself to the preparation of remedies, and the excellence of his compounds was tested by the grateful thanks of thousands who have proved the benefits of his skill and scientific knowledge. His are not mere quack nostrums, but preparations resulting from long and careful study, as they serve, in an eminent degree; the good purposes for which they were intended, success has followed the proprietor's enterprise and labors. His establishment is now one of the largest in the United States, and besides furnishing every city, town, and township in the country with his invaluable medicines, he ships, annually, immense quantities to foreign lands.

In the prosecution of his plans for bringing his specifics to the notice of the whole people, Dr. Jayne has issued a Family Almanac, containing certificates and testimonials of the highest character. We see it stated in the Germantown Telegraph, that last year, *one million* of the Almanacs were published for 1848 and all distributed. This year, the demand for 1849 is so great that two power presses, driven by steam, are running day and night, with a double set of hands, and unable to meet the demand of the public for the Almanacs. Indeed, Messrs Stavely and M'Calla, who do the press-work have found it necessary, to meet the wants of the publisher to obtain a third *power press!* *Two millions and a half copies* will be required for 1849, consuming from twelve to fifteen thousand reams of paper, and incurring an expense, at the very small rate of two cents each copy, and we cannot see how they can be furnished at so low a price—of *fifty thousand dollars!* This is wonderful; exhibiting, as it does, one of the most remarkable instances of enterprise on record.

But it must be remembered that this large sum, which is a fortune of itself, is entirely given away—the whole two millions and a half of Almanacs are gratuitously given to merchants, storekeepers, families and individuals, with a view to their general gratuitous distribution throughout the United States.

The position of Dr. Jayne is an enviable one—achieved by his own unaided energy, industry and enterprise—drawing largely from an extensive knowledge of medical jurisprudence—and he now stands at the head of the discoveries of medicines for "the million," which have not only been pronounced to be unequalled as remedies, for the diseases severally set apart by the proprietor, &c., but destined to confer upon the human family incalculable benefits in the form of restored health, and prolonged existence.—*Norristown Register.*

AMERICAN ART UNION.—Last night at 10 o'clock this year's books of the Art-Union were closed, the list numbering about 16,000 names, which will make a fund of $90,000 for next year's operations. The number of subscribers is nearly double that of last years, and the collection of paintings to be distributed—400 in all—much more extensive and valuable. The drawing and distribution of the prizes will take place on Friday morning next, when 15,999 persons will be disappointed in obtaining Cole's Voyage of Life.—*Tribune, 16th.*

If you would live happy—endeavor to promote the happiness of others.

Thirtieth Congress—2d Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

House met at the usual hour this morning and after prayer and reading the Journal, the Speaker announced as the first thing in order the private bills on the calender, whereupon the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cobb of Georgia, in the chair, and after some time spent therein, rose and reported progress.

Two or three bills were then considered—one, for the relief of the heirs of Farrow and Harris, led to considerable discussion, when on motion the House adjourned over till Monday.

In yesterday's dispatch, I should have stated that Mr. Botts offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with statements showing the amount of coal imported under the tariff act of 1842, and that of 1846, and the amount of revenue respectively received under both.

Monday, Dec. 18.

SENATE.—Several petitions were presented and referred; among them one by Mr Cameron for the reduction of the tariff, and one by Mr. Sturgeon for a reduction of the rates of postage.

Mr. Douglass presented a memorial from Mr. O'Reilly for a right of way to construct a telegraph to California.

Mr. Douglass moved to take up his bill relative to California for the purpose of referring it, and moved its reference to the committee on territories; carried 30 to 25.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of State.

Mr. Berrien moved its reference to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Downs submitted a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to report on the expediency of establishing a mint in California.

Mr. Dix gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution to take up the House bill admitting certain Canadian productions free of duty.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, that portion of the President's Message relating to the tariff was referred.

That portion relating to a Mint in California and the national revenue therefrom, was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Benton called up the bill giving Messrs. Aspinwall and others the contract for building the Panama railroad.

Mr. Benton advocated its passage by a forcible speech.

Mr. Breese hoped the bill would be postponed, as he had reason to believe that more favorable proposals would be offered from other parties.

Mr. Hale spoke earnestly against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Johnson opposed the bill, and gave his reasons why he thought it ought not to be passed.

It was laid over.

The banking bill was postponed, and after sundry unimportant matters were disposed of in executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Petitions upon various subjects from several of the states were presented.

Mr. Vinton reported a bill to supply the deficiency of the civil and diplomatic bill for the year ending June 31st, 1849.

A motion to reconsider the vote instructing the committee to report upon New Mexico and California, was agreed to.

The Territorial bill, which was made the special order for to-day, was then taken up for discussion.

Mr. Robinson, of Ia., addressed the House adverse to the consideration of the subject at all by the present Congress, and was in favor of postponing it for the benefit of Gen. Taylor's administration.

Mr. Wentworth moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion prevailed—yeas 105, nays 80.

Mr. Giddings asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the people of the District of Columbia, white and colored, to express by ballot, their opinion as to the further toleration of slavery.

Mr. Thompson, of Mo., moved to lay the motion on the table—carried, yeas 106, nays 77.

Mr. Rockwell, of Ct., moved for a select committee to enquire into the comparative advantages of a railway or canal between Chagres and Panama.

After the consideration of unimportant business—adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 19.

SENATE.—Agreeably to notice, Mr. Breese asked and obtained leave to bring in a joint resolution, which was, by unanimous consent, referred to the committee on the judiciary, explanatory of the law remunerating losses suffered in the military service.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Miller, of Vt., calling on the President for information respecting the rumored intention of our government to purchase the Island of Cuba.

Mr. Berrien, of Ga., objected to this resolution, and it was on motion laid over.

HOUSE.—Sundry petitions and memorials were presented, read and referred. One from Mr. Greely, on land reform, numerously signed by citizens of New York state, which was also referred.

At the close of this report the committee are being called upon for reports

It is generally conceded here that Mr. Crittenden is to be the Secretary of State.

SENATE.—Mr. Miller moved to take up the resolution he offered yesterday, calling upon the President for information concering the correspondence had with the government of Spain for the purchase of the Island of Cuba.

Mr. Berrien opposed the Resolution. He said such information, if communicated might prove injurious to the public interest. He thought that it infringed upon the President's prerogative.

Mr. Miller stated his reasons at some length for the introduction of the said resolution, but concluded by giving his consent that it should lay over.

Mr. Benton submitted documents called for yesterday, concerning the Railroad across the Isthmus from Chagres to Panama, and the subject was debated by Messrs. Benton, Cameron, Foote, Allen and others, mainly upon the merits of the bill.

No decision was arrived at. The subject was informally laid aside.

A message was received from the President, when, on motion, the Senate went into Executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Various petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Several bills were also reported and appropriately referred.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Thompson of Iowa, in the chair, and took up Mr. Vinton's resolution referring the President's message to various standing committees.

Several amendments were offered. One by Mr. Meade, of Virginia, proposing to refer that portion of the message relating to the establishment of territorial governments to a select committee of nine, which, after some discussion, was put and lost.

Another amendment was offered by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, proposing to refer that passage relating to the tariff question to the committee on agriculture and commerce.

This was warmly discussed by Messrs. Cobb, of Ga., Rumsey, of N. Y., J. Ingersoll, of Pa., Holmes, S. C., Gentry, of Tennessee, Thompson, of Pa., and others.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, replied to Mr. Thompson, and accused him of inconsistency in having supported Gen. Cass for President, and now turning round and opposing the present tariff.

Mr. Greeley, of New York, followed in a plain, forcible speech, in which he advocated Mr. Rumsey's motion to refer the Tariff portion of the Message to the committee on manufactures.

Mr. Marvin, of N. Y., followed in a speech of some length, in which he gave a history of the last legislation on this subject.

Mr. Fisher, of Ohio, has the floor on this subject to-morrow. Adj.

Wednesday, Dec, 20.

SENATE.—Sundry petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

On motion of Mr. Douglass the bill of last session for the organization of Nebraska and Minesota was referred to the committee on territories.

Mr. Downs brought in a bill in relation to the mail steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, which was referred.

The pilot bill, introduced by Mr. Dix, was called up, discussed, and on motion laid aside for the present.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting to Florida certain water courses in that state—laid over, after some discussion.

The House bill, pensioning widows, was called up by Mr. Cameron, of Penn., and passed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Vinton, chairman of the committee of ways and means, reported a bill carrying into effect certain treaty stipulations with Mexico.

Mr. C. N. Smith reported a bill for establishing a government in California.

Mr. Greeley presented a resolution enquiring into the expediency or practicability of employing government vessels for carrying citizens to California—referred to the committee on Naval affairs.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the President's Message, and its reference to the various committees.

Mr. Fisher gave his views at length; denounced Polk's administration.

Mr. Hunt touched upon the war, tariff, &c., and the management of public affairs.

The committe rose and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Sebastian's (Arkansas U. S. S.) credentials received and he took his seat.

Mr. Bright offered a resolution which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, calling upon the President for the correspondence with the Mexican Minister.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution calling for all existing treaties touching our commerce with other countries.

A resolution asking for information respecting import duties, was passed.

Panama railway bill postponed until after the holidays.

The Senate were engaged in Executive session discussing the nomination of Lewis Cass jr. as Charge to Rome.

The Committee on Territories on Wednesday morning voted on the subject of suffrage in California.

It was proposed to make suffrage universal. A move was made to confine it entirely to the whites. After an animated discussion it was put to test—yeas 4, nays 4.

Caleb B. Smith, chairman, then gave the casting vote in favor of excluding all but whites.

Mr. Yulee of Florida, moved to take up the bill for compensation to the captain of the frigata Phila., at Tripoli, which was agreed to.—Mr. Y. went on to speak at some length in support of the bill, and urged its adoption on the ground of justice and equity to the gallant men who had distinguished themselves in that brilliant action.

Several other senators gave their views on the subject, when, without coming to a conclusion the question was postponed.

After the passage of a few private bills, the Senate adj.

HOUSE.—A petition presented from the messengers employed to convey the electoral votes of the States to Washington, for mileage, was laid over.

Mr. Vinton reported a bill making appropriations for the fiscal year.

The bill from the Senate, pensioning the sufferers by the destruction of the brig Philadelphia, was debated and postponed.

The resolution instructing the committee on the District of Coiumbia, was passed.

The committee on printing reported in favor of printing an extra number of Emery's report, together with others respecting Oregon and California. The question was discussed, but not decided. Adjourned.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.—As this epidemic will eventually, if it has not already appeared in this country, everything in relation to it becomes deeply interesting. We find in one of our exchanges, some facts, gathered from a London Medical Journal, relative to the progress of the disease, which we transfer to our columns. The Medical Journal referred to, says it has no proof of the existence of the Asiatic Cholera, earlier than the year 1817.—There had been recollections of an epidemic which burst out in the midst of an assemblage of Pilgrims in Central India about the year 1772, destroying thousands and scattering the rest; but it may have been the Plague. Our first exact knowledge of the Cholera was in the disease which traversed England about fifteen years ago.

Slowness, regularity of movement, and eccentricity of direction, formed the characteristics of its progress. It commensed in May, 1817, in the Delta of the Ganges, slowly spreading through the remainder of the year through Lower Bengal. In 1818 it moved northward, and travelled the whole the Peninsula at the rate of a degree a month. Yet it had not the sargelike sweep of the plague, but moved in lines, often parallel for a great distance, and capriciously sparing intermediate districts.

A Bloody Tragedy!

One of those shockingly atrocious scenes which occasionally disgrace humanity, was yesterday exhibited in a house on the corner of Henry, Grand and Walnut streets.

It appears that a Frenchman named Francis Geiger, living at No. 118 Cedar street, formerly kept a beautiful French girl as a mistress, but quarrelled with her. She then left him, and has lived for some time with a German Jew named Frederic William Marks. A few days since Marks and his mistress came to live in the second story of the house in which yesterday's tragedy took place. Marks was a tailor and worked at his trade in the house. Early yesterday morning Geiger called and wished the girl to go with him; but she refused, and he left the place. At about 11 o'clock he rode up in one of the East Broadway stages and entered the house. In a few minutes afterwards a desperate and deadly struggle commenced between Marks and Geiger. Marks is small, thick set, dark complexioned and homely; Geiger is large, muscular and handsome. Both were in the prime of life; one was armed with a short dirk, and the other a dirk knife, and both fought desperately. The woman screamed for assistance, and some other persons living in the house shouted murder. A young man named Chase, who was passing by at the time, opened the door, and on the stairs met Marks covered with blood, one wrist cut nearly off, the ligaments of the other arm cut dreadfully, and numerous deadly stabs on his body. Mr. Chase's first impulse was to push the bloody man from him, lest he himself should be supposed to be concerned in the affray, but the next moment he caught the wounded man in his arms. Marks never spoke, but being laid down, expired in a few minutes. On entering the room, Mr. Chase found Geiger in one corner of it, stabbed in several places, and in the agonies of death, and the woman in another corner with a wound in her breast and another under the left arm. Geiger was seen by persons in the back yard in the act of stabbing her. Whether he was himself killed by the hands of Marks, or whether he stabbed Marks and the woman, and then himself, is unknown. The two men died in a few minutes; the woman was carried to the Hospital, but there are no hopes of saving her life. Capt. Tilley, of the 13th ward, took into custody several women belonging to the house, but they were discharged by order of the Coroner.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE CALIFORNIA GOLD MINES.—From an article in Harper's forth-coming Biographical Cyclopedia, we learn that the gold mines of California were first discovered by the Jesuits, about the middle of the last century. The Jesuits concealed their discovery from the Government, and the suspicion that they had done so perhaps had something to do with their expulsion from Mexico. In 1769, Don Jose Galvez, Marquis of Senors undertook an expedition into California to ascertain the truth of the reports respecting the gold in the rivers, the soil, and the rocks. He was accompanied by the celebrated Don Miguel Jose de Arenza, who, discouraged by the fruitless search of a few weeks, recommended the abandonment of the enterprise, and for contending that the Marquis was insane for proceeding was thrown into prison, where he remained several months. Nothing at all satisfactory, however, appears to have resulted from the search of Galvez; though the Jesuits disclosed, in Spain and in France, that the charges of discovery and concealment, made against them, were true.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER WITH OVER 400 SLAVES.—Capt. Kennard of ship Goodwin, from Calcutta, last from St. Helena October 12, reports that a brig of upwards of 400 slaves arrived at St. Helena in October, having been captured by H. B. M. ship Britomart, on the West Coast of Africa, without colors or papers. She had been previously boarded several times by H. B. M. ship Dart, when she was always represented as the American brig Fredrica, with American colors and papers.—She was taken at Congo river, at which place it appears she had been delivered to Brazilian purchasers. The cook, who was on board at the time of her capture, was on board previous to her being delivered to the Brazilians. She was sent to St. Helena for adjudication in the Admiralty Court. About forty of the negroes died on the passage. The others were put in the depot, and when in proper condition, if they are willing, will be sent to one of the West India Islands.

The vessel captured, if we do not mistake, was a British bottom condemned at Key West as unseaworthy, purchased by Americans, and sent to Rio Janeiro, under a sea letter, and thence proceeded to Africa.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A NOVEL MANNER OF CELEBRATING THE 4TH OF JULY.—The following extract is from a sketch of a funeral sermon by the Rev. Henry A. Rowland, preached in the Presbyterian Church at Bethany, Pa., on the occasion of the death of Jason Torrey, Esq., an aged, wealthy, and much esteemed citizen of Wayne County:

"A curious incident occurred during one of his summer excursions. He was in the woods, in what is now Susquehanna county, ignorant that there was a human being for miles around him, when he suddenly heard the crash of falling timber. Advancing to the spot whence the noise proceeded, he discovered men engaged in falling trees. It was the morning of the 4th of July; and, having no Irving's cliff at hand, surmounted by a twelve pounder, they had prepared, the day previously, thirteen huge forest trees, by cutting them almost off; and when the morning commemorative of the independence of our country came, they gave a salute with the best means at their disposal. Tree after tree fell with a thundering noise, in quick succession, one for each of the original states of this confederacy; and the spot thus cleared has become the site of the flourishing village of Montrose."

☞ The Mormons in California have laid claim to a large portion of the gold territory, and demand 30 per cent. of the ore taken therefrom. An express has been sent to the Salt Lake settlement, where about 10,000 Mormons are located. There is a rumor that equally rich mines have been discovered in that region. The 30 per cent demand of the Mormons is expected to lead to trouble and perhaps bloodshed.

GROANS OF THE WOUNDED.—Gov. Johnston's appointments, says the *Delaware Republican, (Whig,)* are the subject of much dissatisfaction to a large majority of his supporters, not only in this county, but elsewhere. The complaint is, that a great portion of his favors have been bestowed upon men whose moral character, and whose standing in the ranks of the party that elevated him to power, are not such as should commend them to his special regard.

Reduction of Wages.

The New York Tribune of the 12th November, contains the following in its commercial article, quoted from the Dry Goods Reporter:

"The arrivals from Europe brings us intelligence of a still further decline in the price of cotton. This will have a corresponding effect upon this side, and enable our manufacturers to purchase their raw material at less price. *It is also agreed among many of our largest manufacturers to reduce the rate of wages* TWENTY-FIVE *per cent.*"

Is this the entertainment to which the laboring masses of this country are to be invited on the very heels of a great Whig victory? These people were invoked, nay, in many cases coerced to vote the Whig ticket. They were threatened with loss of employment if they did not do so, and promised the most unbounded prosperity in the event of Whig success. The land was to teem with wealth, and the sea send in its tribute; the hungry were to be fed, the naked clothed, squalid poverty driven from out our borders, and our whole people were to rejoice with exceeding great joy, because of the success of the *Protectors of Labor.* But here is *their protection*, shown forth even before the shout of victory has ceased falling from their lips. *It is agreed among our largest manufacturers to reduce the rate of wages* TWENTY-FIVE *per cent.* Oh horrible, excruciating announcement! Why are the rejoicings of the toiling millions thus suddenly arrested? Why could they not have been carried through the chilling frosts of a ruthless winter, ere their high hopes were thus dashed, and their revelries turned into bitter mourning? Why, oh why is it NOW necessary to reduce the wages of labor twenty-five cents in the dollar? As the principle of *protection* is declared to be the settled principle of the late canvass by the leading Whig journals, and as the fathers of that church have declared that the government should take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor, why cannot these *largest* (Whig) *manufacturers* run their mills for a season, or at least for the coming winter without dividends, and leave the *wages of labor* at its present price until the protection they say they are to get is granted.

We submit this view of the case to the leading manufacturers.—*Dem. Union.*

CROWD AT PANAMA.—A gentleman who arrived yesterday, direct from California, informs us that he found at Panama no less than *six thousand* persons, mostly South Americans and West Indians, waiting for conveyances to the Gold Region. There were no vessels to be had for any price; and the greatest excitement prevailed among the unfortunate adventurers. The price of board was six dollars a day, in the commonest negro and Indian boarding houses.

He also confirms every thing that has been said to the Gold Region, and the vast productiveness of the mines. Parties were preparing to go out during the wet season, when the valley is overflowed, for the purpose of exploring the mountains and discovering the rocks from which the gold is supposed to have been washed. There was some quarrelling at the mines, consequent upon the arrival of a few desperadoes who were plundering the miners of their clothing, ore, rations, &c. It was proposed to organize a temporary government for the preservation of order and the protection of life and property.

Our informant suggests that owners of vessels would find it to their interest to stop at Chagres and send over to Panama for the passengers now waiting there, as the latter would prefer to go round the Cape rather than spend moths in uncertainty and at great expense, waiting for vessels bound up the coast. —*N. Y. Sun.*

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.—In a few days we shall hear whether or not this gentleman has been elected President of France. We do not hesitate to say that we sincerely hope for his election; for he seems to be a man of intelect and discretion, as he is known to be a man of liberal feelings and high courage. A singular fact has come to light in regard to Cavaignac lately. In the intercepted correspondence of LOUIS PHILIPPE and family recently published in the *New York Herald*, the Duc D'Aumale writes from Algiers as follows about Cavaignac to his mother, the Queen:

"If I were to say plainly what I think, I have as yet known but one single man, excepting Bedau and Lamoriciere, possessing that combination of practical and intellectual qualities, of soldiership and statesmanship, which I should desire to see united in a provincial Governor; but he is, at this moment, under every point of view, wholly out of the question—I mean Cavaignac des Zonaves. I think, however, that it will be difficult to avoid making him Field Marshal before long; for Cavaignac's conduct is always perfectly judicious and honorable. It would be idle to dream of arresting his carreer; he is young, and too prominent; it could only be retarded, and that would be in my opinion, a blunder; for, by seeming to bestow upon him unwillingly, the grades which everybody knows him to have won, all claim to his gratitude would be lost, and he would be rendered all the more dangerous."

WHAT SOME OWN FRIENDS SAY.—The Fredericksburg (Va) *News*, a zealous supporter of Taylor and Fillmore, thus hints at the difficulties which must surround the new Administration:

"The President, we admit, will find it impossible to please all of his friends. We do not expect it. We have not a doubt some of his warmest supporters now, in twelve months will be his bitterest revilers. It cannot well be otherwise."

EXECUTION OF EPES.—This miserable victim of the law, for the murder of Mr. Muir, at Richmond, Va., was executed on the 22d inst. He made a full confession of his guilt.

A RUINED COUNTRY.—Danville is rapidly improving. The Montour Iron Company are repairing two of their large Furnaces for operation during the coming winter.—*News.*

Why, this is most cheering, adds the *Reading Gazette*, compared with what the same paper, with others of similar politics, told us about Danville and its environs only six or eight weeks ago. Then Danville, instead of "improving," was almost a "deserted village," and the Montour works were in a state of complete suspension, owing to the "hard times," and "prostration of the iron trade." But all that, was *before* the election.

A gentleman, whom the dazzling prospect early induced to start for the gold diggings, by the Chagres route, has just returned, after getting as far as Panama, finding there two thousand persons entitled to precedence in the vessels from thence; and it is computed that are six thousand there now eager for a chance to San Francisco.