

We recommend to our readers a careful perusal of the following clear, sensible and eloquent speech by Hon. J. M. Niles, U. S. Senator from Connecticut. Mr. Niles is a sound Democrat of the Jefferson School.

Speech of Hon. John M. Niles, on the Tariff.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill for reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes.

Mr. Niles addressed the Senate, in opposition to the bill. A very brief outline of Mr. Niles' remarks are all that we are enabled at present to give. He was so unfortunate, he said, as to differ with most of his friends upon this side of the house in relation to this important subject; and it was perhaps due to himself, therefore, as well as to them, that he should assign some reasons for that difference, and for the vote which he should feel to be his duty to give upon this question. In doing this, he was aware that he should be somewhat embarrassed from the peculiarity of his position. And, in stating the objections which he entertained to this measure with that fullness and precision which he desired to do, it was possible that he might, without intending to do so, tread upon the toes of his friends around him on the one hand and get into the shoes of his friends opposite on the other. He had hoped that some progress would have been made in bringing this subject within narrower limits, and that the prospect would have been offered by this time that this agitating topic might at no distant period, be settled upon a basis upon which it might remain undisturbed. But this confidence has been recently very much shaken. Instead of making any such progress towards the establishment of the question upon permanent principles, they were now called upon to consider it under a new aspect. It was now presented to them in an aspect more startling than it had ever appeared heretofore. When was this controversy to end? When was the agitation of this subject to cease? If they were to open up the subject again in this way, what would be the consequence?

The consequence would inflict an irreparable injury upon the business pursuits of the country—an injury which they could not properly estimate; and they might be assured that those who suffered much would feel deeply and act accordingly. The new duties which were introduced and made a part of this measure were calculated to agitate the whole country. It was a subject which had more than once brought them into conflict, and, he might almost say, to the verge of resistance to the laws. It might perhaps be thought by some of his friends that, inasmuch as he was one of the Democratic party, it would have been sufficient for him to have given a silent vote; for he supposed it was regarded by many as a party question; but he could not so regard it. He would have been content, however, to allow the vote to be taken upon the bill, without troubling the Senate with any remarks, were it not for the extraordinary principles which it contained; were it not that it was, in his judgment, a very extreme measure; were it not that the bill aimed a fatal blow at the best interests of those whom he had the honor to represent; and, he might add further, were it not that this bill, viewed in reference to the principles which it involved, seemed calculated, and was perhaps intended, not only to take away their rights, but to rob them of their principles also. In view of these considerations, he had felt it his duty to say something in vindication of the principles of Northern Democracy. If the Democracy of the North had no other champion, they should at least have one, humble as he was, so long as he had the honor of a seat upon that floor. It was this consideration which had led him to undertake the very unpleasant service of presenting what he believed to be their views upon this subject, and to examine this bill upon the test of those principles, and see whether it would stand the test. Previous, however, to examining the bill in its details he would advert to one or two other considerations. It seemed to have been supposed by some that those who were opposed to the tariff of 1842 must vote for the bill, whether they approved of it or not, as an alternative of evils. In order to get rid of what was regarded as a very bad law, they were expected to vote for another very bad law. This was not a principle that he had ever acted upon, and if he were to act upon it at all, he would at least look at the comparative merits of the two laws before deciding one way or another. He certainly regarded the act of 1842 as somewhat objectionable, but there were provisions in that which had never, as far as he knew, been objected to or assailed, so far as the North was concerned, on the part of the Democracy. It had been rather an object of approval on their part. It was a law which had done some good. At all events, there were no new and untried principles in it. It was a revenue measure, and it had the merit of operating with great uniformity and stability—greater uniformity, indeed, than any measure which had been heretofore in operation. But there was another consideration. He felt himself in no way responsible for the proper working of the law now in existence, but if he should vote for this new bill, and it should become a law, he would be responsible. He was in favor, then, of allowing an objectionable law to remain for which he was not responsible, rather than passing a bad law for which he was responsible. There was still another consideration which forced him to oppose the passage of this bill. The bill had assumed pretty much a party shape, and he supposed it was to be considered an Administration measure. If the fact were so, he could only say, as a friend of the Administration, that he deeply, profoundly regretted it; and, if he had no other motive for voting against the bill, he would have voted against it on this account alone. He would say to the Administration, as Edmund Burke said once to an eminent statesman, that he was supporting his lordship's interest against his lordship's opinion. As a friend of the Administration, he would support its interests against its own opinion in relation to this measure; and they might judge between him and their other friends when they came to see the fruits of the measure. He had various objections to the present bill; first, in regard to the time at which they were called upon to pass a measure for the reduction of duties, and, consequently a reduction of revenue. He had heard no good reason why it should be passed forward at this time. It would seem that the measure had been determined on in certain quarters un-

der a different state of things, before the war commenced. The bill was had enough under any circumstances, but for passing it at such a time as this there could be no excuse. His next objection was to the manner in which the bill had been prepared and brought before them. There was something novel in the manner in which it had been introduced. There seemed to be something novel attending this measure from its very inception; and, if it should pass, he believed it would pass in a novel manner; for it was his solemn conviction that if it passed, it would pass against the judgment of a majority of the Senate. In what manner had the bill been prepared? It had been prepared by a sort of special Congress; a sort of supplemental Congress, composed of the subordinate officers of the customs. What interest had they in preparing this bill? Was it a bill providing for their interests? He was inclined to think that such was the case. These were the gentlemen who arranged the details of the bill. The principle, he supposed, was supplied from a higher quarter. He thought if there was any subject which properly belonged to the Representatives of the people to originate, it was a measure providing for taxation. So scrupulous were the framers of the constitution, that they would not even allow the Representatives of the States to prepare a revenue bill. It certainly never entered into their minds that it was to be prepared at the Treasury Department by custom-house officers. What was the principle upon which this bill was founded? It was founded upon mere theory. A theory formed, like the ancient systems of philosophy, upon certain propositions of an arbitrary or speculative character, to which every thing must be made to conform. One of these new theoretical doctrines was that the lowest rate of duty should be imposed which should yield the greatest amount of revenue. He would admit that if an equal amount of revenue could be obtained from low duties, they would be preferable. But how would this act in relation to incidental protection, which was a matter essential to the interests of the whole country. They all knew that the incidental influences of legislation were often more important than its direct objects. With regard to the *ad valorem* principle, he would like to know why that principle was so tenaciously adhered to and insisted on. Could there be any other reason given than that it was a part of the theory or abstraction that somebody had become attached to? Did they not hear objections made to it from all quarters? Had there been any good reason given for the adoption of this principle? None whatever. Common sense told every man that what they wanted was a system that should be uniform, certain, and safe in its operation; and this could never be the case with the *ad valorem* principle. It was nothing more nor less than a sliding scale, not like the sliding scale adopted in England in reference to the corn laws, where, as prices rose, the duties became less; but a sliding scale in which when prices rose the duties would rise also.

Mr. N. entered then at length into an examination of the details of the bill, commenting upon its operation in regard to the various articles of American production, and showing the injurious effects which would be produced by it in relation to all the great interests of the country. The bill was hostile to the interests of the North, and hostile he believed to the principles of Northern Democracy. He could view it in no other light, and he was determined that neither the one nor the other should be surrendered by his vote. He had always been inclined to go as far as a man could go for his party, with a safe conscience; but here he was brought to a stand. He thought it was time for the Democracy of the North to take care of themselves. They had suffered their good friends of the South to take care of them so long that they had almost forgotten the first maxims in human affairs, self-preservation. It has been said that every tub should stand on its own bottom; and he thought if Northern tubs were to stand on Southern bottoms they would not stand very steadily. They had heard about Northern men with Southern principles. There was not much encouragement, it appeared to him, for a Northern man to adopt Southern principles. It did somehow happen that when the Democratic party were in power, the Southern Democrats had the control. They had always managed affairs, and managed tolerably well, but things seemed to have changed very much. And he thought that Northern Democrats were now called upon to look to their own interests. Southern Democrats had always had the control of the central part of the party, whether it was the organ or not, and it was very well known that public opinion was to a great extent manufactured by it, and he believed the paper now was laboring very hard to manufacture public opinion, with what success he did not know. There was, at all events, some advantage in having the control of the paper. He was not disposed, however, to complain of this state of things; but this bill compelled him to make a stand. It was asking too much to ask him to support a bill which on its very face, demanded a surrender of the interests of his constituents, and the political principles of his party. To expect him to do this for the sake of the honor and glory of supporting the great measure of the age, which was going to make the people of this country tributary to Great Britain, was expecting a little too much. He thought such a bill ought never to pass, and he would be still more averse to its passage than he was if he supposed that it could be any possibility of long duration. This one reflection recited him in some degree to the odious measure which was thus thrust upon them, that if it passed it could not stand. There was nothing very frightful about it, therefore; it would not overturn the world, but he thought the world would overturn it, or at least the American people would overturn it. [A laugh.] If he had an apprehension that the law if passed would be of long continuance, he would consider it a matter to be deeply deplored, as affecting the stability of the Government itself.

Lieut. Dean.—This young officer, who it was reported at the time, had been attracted by some Mexican damsel, on the banks of the Rio Grande, opposite Fort Brown, but who in reality swam the river in search of the famous Colonel Cross, and was captured by the enemy, has been restored to his company.

The Boston Firemen, who receive \$100 per annum, are asking higher pay.

Congressional.

From the Public Ledger.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 6 P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Dix presented a petition, numerous signatures for the repeal of the Pilot Laws of 1837.

Mr. Mangum moved to postpone prior orders, and take up the bill granting a site for the Washington Monument, which was agreed to.

Mr. Benton argued that the morning business had not been disposed of, and moved to lay the Monument bill on the table, which motion was carried by 24 yeas to 20 nays.

Mr. Lewis reported the Naval Appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. Rusk was appointed by the Chair to fill Mr. Haywood's place on the Committee of the District of Columbia.

The bill to incorporate the Texas Navy into the Navy of the Union, was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Breese, Berrien, Cass, Johnson of Md., and others. After this the subject was postponed until tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the Senate next took up the Sub-Treasury bill.

Sundry amendments reported by the Committee, were agreed to.

An amendment for a branch Mint at Detroit, was rejected—yeas 18, nays 23.

Most of the amendments to the Sub-Treasury bill, reported from the Committee, were agreed to without debate, but on coming to one in the 21st section, authorizing an issue of paper money by the Government, in the shape of Treasury drafts, without limit as to amount, it was denounced in the strongest terms by Mr. Benton, as changing the whole principle of the bill, and converting the Sub-Treasury into nothing more nor less than a huge bank of circulation.

The amendment was also opposed by Messrs. Allen and Davis, and defended by Messrs. Calhoun and Lewis, the latter acknowledging that the amendment came from the Secretary of the Treasury, and that without the adoption of this feature the bill could not be carried out.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the Warehousing bill as the special order of the day.

The Tariff bill from the Senate was then received.

Mr. Boyd moved to proceed to its consideration.

Mr. Brodhead demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. McKay moved a call of the House, which was ordered.

The roll was called, when there were 190 members present. The absentees were called, when 12 answered—making 211 present.

On motion, further proceedings under the call were suspended by a vote of 142 to 53.

A motion to postpone the order of the day and take up the Tariff bill from the Senate was agreed to by yeas 108, nays 100.

The Speaker then announced a message from the Senate.

Mr. Winthrop insisted that it could not be taken up but by a vote of two-thirds, until the morning hour had expired.

The Speaker said the question had been put to postpone the specified order, and to take up the bill, and that no discussion of the question having been demanded, the majority vote was sufficient.

Mr. Winthrop appealed from the Speaker's decision. The appeal was laid on the table, yeas 102, nays 93.

Mr. Thibault then moved to postpone the bill until Monday next.

The Speaker said this motion was not in order until the message had been read.

Mr. McKay got the floor and moved to concur in the amendment, on which the previous question was demanded.

Mr. Stewart moved to lay the whole subject upon the table, which was lost—yeas 95, nays 113.

The demand for the previous question was then seconded by yeas 102 to nays 101.

The main question was then ordered to be put by yeas 109 to nays 103.

Mr. Thompson, of Pa., moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was lost—yeas 99, nays 111.

The Senate's amendment was then agreed to by yeas 115, nays 93.

The House refused to reconsider the vote. So the bill will become a law as soon as it shall receive the President's signature.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the new postage bill, and after voting on one or two amendments, rose for want of a quorum.

Sundry bills from the Senate were then read.

A quorum having appeared, the House again went into Committee, and proceeded to vote on amendments to the Postage Bill.

There being no quorum present, the Committee rose without further discussion or action on the bill, and the House adjourned.

CONGRESS.—The Independent Treasury and the Postage Bill.—Congress having disposed of the Tariff, has taken up two other important bills, the Independent Treasury and the Postage Bill. The first is before the Senate, having already passed the House. This bill will no doubt be adopted after some modification. Several of the Democratic members, Mr. Benton among the number, are opposed to the action authorizing an unlimited issue of Treasury notes.

The bill for increasing the rates of letters postage is before the House. An amendment we see, has been adopted to publish the list of letters in such papers as the Postmaster may select, and not in the one having the largest circulation, as the present law requires. This amendment is no improvement in the bill, for the object of advertising the list is to inform those having letters remaining in the post-office of the fact, and the wider it is circulated the greater will be the number of persons made acquainted with it, and consequently the greater number of letters be called for at the Post-office. Besides, the class of persons whose letters remain in the Post-office is generally that which cannot afford to take a high-priced paper with a small circulation, but can take a low-priced journal, such as the Ledger, with an extensive circulation.

THE Army of the United States now in Mexico appears to be about 11,000 strong, at the following estimates:—U. S. Regulars 3500; Louisiana volunteers 4500; Texas 750; Alabama 750; Kentucky 750; Missouri 750—total 11,000.

From the Army.

Names of the Privates Killed in the two Battles.

THE United States has obtained from the Surgeon General's office a list of the privates killed, or who subsequently died from the wounds received in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The names of most of those killed instantly have not yet been reported. The following is the list:

William Atherton, Lewis H. Tucker, George Bates, Charles Wilson, Fredrick Pappas, James Mannig, privates, 2d dragoons, died May 9th, at Resaca de la Palma, and Thomas Cantwell, ditto at Palo Alto.

Martin, private, 1st artillery, died May 19, and Eichler, sergeant, 2d do. June 5, at Point Isabel.

Owen Hawkins, sergeant, 2d artillery, May 10, at Resaca de la Palma.

James Morgan, sergeant, 3d artillery, May 9; William B. Fuller, sergeant, 4th artillery, May 9; and John Forsyth, private, 4th artillery, at Palo Alto.

Mathew Nidy, artificer, 4th artillery, May 9; Charles Marshall, sergeant major, 3d infantry, and George Chisum, private, 3d do. May 9, at Resaca de la Palma.

Philip Lee, private, 4th infantry, May 9, at Palo Alto; and Orlando Pierce, Robert Mathews, Daniel McDardie, privates; do. May 9, at Resaca de la Palma; and Eldridge, private do. June 10, at Point Isabel.

James Stockley, private, 5th infantry, May 10, at Alamo, do. May 12, at Resaca de la Palma, and Sherman do. May 27, at Point Isabel.

Weigart Horace, sergeant, 7th infantry, May 8, at Fort Brown.

Francis, private, 3d infantry, May 8, at Palo Alto, and Anthony, do. May 9, at Resaca de la Palma.

Fische, musician; Mullen, sergeant; and Hunt, corporal, 8th infantry, May 9, and Hart, and Wallace, privates, do. May 10, at Resaca de la Palma.

Farrel, private, 8th infantry, May 31, at Point Isabel; Haddock, private, do. June 6; Lewis, do. June 11; Murray, do. June 14; Waldron, do. June 15, and Patton, do. June 24, all at Point Isabel.

From the New Orleans Times.

CAMARGO.—Reconnaissance to Monterey.—Gen. Taylor.—Forthcoming Campaign.

Every fresh arrival from the seat of war serves to sharpen curiosity, and keep alive the interest we all feel, as to future events in our collision with Mexico, which is now beginning to assume a phase of activity, after a rather long interval of repose, on the part of the belligerents.

The following highly interesting information, although given in a rather desultory form, we derive from a gentleman who has just arrived here from Camargo, which he visited on the steamer Big Hatchee, and who left that town on the 14th instant.

The Big Hatchee reached Camargo on the evening of the 13th, having on board troops and provisions—a company of the 7th Infantry. Two companies of the same regiment had previously arrived on the steamboats Brownsville, Enterprise, and J. E. Roberts. The river was falling rapidly, and the Rancheros resuming their usual occupations. Col. Hay's Rangers were not there at that date.

They, however, had been in, after making a reconnaissance of the country as far as Monterey. Our informant states that it was reported by the Rangers that they had penetrated to the precipitous cliffs that overhang Monterey, when a trooper, a very adventurous soldier, named Cummins, reached a point overhanging the Bishop's palace, which commanded a view of the whole city. The utmost activity seemed to prevail among the Mexicans, who were busily employed in repairing the old fortifications and erecting new ones. The number of troops was not ascertained, but from the movements observable, it was evident they were preparing every means of defence.

Gen. Taylor is now encamped with four regiments, (Colonels Walton's, Davis', Dakin's and Mark's) with the Alabamians, under Captain Desha, at Buena Vista, on the borders of a lake, seventeen miles north-west of Matamoros. The health of the volunteers here, with General Taylor, had much improved, owing to the fine air they enjoyed and splendid camping ground they occupied.

The roads were perfectly impassable for wheeled vehicles, owing to the swampy soil, occasioned by the immense falls of rain which had recently taken place. The steamer Mercer arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande all safe, on the 17th instant. There were no signs of Mexican soldiery in the vicinity of Camargo. This town is but a paltry one after all, as regards houses and population, the former not being more than twenty. The whole of the population had been obliged by the inundation to seek shelter elsewhere on the high grounds. There was no exhibition of hostility or discontent on the part of the people; on the contrary, they showed every symptom of pleasure at the change of masters the country was undergoing. On the 12th instant, before the arrival of the Americans, seventy horsemen left Camargo for Monterey.

Capt. Walker had returned from his expedition to Monterey, and delivered a report, which is said to be an exceedingly interesting one, of the state of the country through which he passed, halting places, &c. There is no probability of any opposition being made to the advance of the American troops between Camargo and Monterey, and from what could be collected, the Mexican force concentrated at the latter point is extremely insignificant. Nothing regarding the reported approach of Paredes with the army of reserve, of an authentic nature, has been ascertained at head quarters, although scouts are out in some numbers for that purpose.

Every thing, however, seems to announce that the possession of Monterey will be severely disputed, as it is, by nature and art, one of the most powerful strongholds in Mexico. The inhabitants and soldiers are daily employed in improving the defences.

The crops, it is feared, are almost irreparably injured. The cotton harvest is annihilated. As for the corn, much will be saved, although greatly deteriorated.

The Mexican peasantry are employed very diligently in cutting wood and piling it on the banks of the river, for the steamboats. They receive \$2.50 a cord. It is market wood, and burns very well. Gen. Taylor put it to them, whether they would

cut it and get paid, or oblige him to have it cut by his men, when they would lose the price of labor. Would, however, he added, must be had.

Business is very brisk at Matamoros. Fine weather had again assumed a permanent aspect; the waters were every where falling, and the whole of the military were joyfully preparing for the opening campaign.

Col. McIntosh.—This distinguished officer left the city yesterday in the *Crisp*, for Mobile on his way to Georgia, of which he is a native. He is slowly recovering from the severe wounds he received in the battle of the 9th, though he is reduced to a shadow.

Col. McIntosh was in the battle of the 6th. On the morning of the 6th a council of war was held. Col. McIntosh, Capt. Duncan and Capt. Scott voted to attack the Mexicans forthwith. The rest of the officers, for good and sufficient reason, took the opposite view. Gen. Taylor, however, determined to hazard a fight—and the odds were apparently against him, and in that hard fought battle where every man distinguished himself, Col. McIntosh suffered severely. The battle commenced at two o'clock, P. M. About four, after the firing had chiefly ceased, and the bayonet was deciding the day, Col. McIntosh being on foot, some twenty paces in advance of his regiment, cheering them on to the charge in the chapparel, five Mexicans armed with muskets, rushed upon him, one of them thrust his bayonet in the mouth of the Colonel, and it came out on the back of his neck below the ear. He seized the point of the instrument with his left hand, and was in the act of cutting down the soldier, when another Mexican drove his bayonet through his left arm splintering the bone to pieces. This situation he was borne down and at that moment was pinioned to the earth by another Mexican, who ran his bayonet through his thigh, just below the hip. All this happened in a minute. The Mexicans fled and the Colonel was relieved from his position by his troops. We trust this brave and veteran officer will speedily recover and long survive his wounds, although we fear he is disabled for life. The whole country will be gratified to hear of his promotion.—N. O. Paper.

On the afternoon of Thursday last, the spacious carriage-house and barn of F. Lusk, Esq. of Monroe, was totally consumed by fire. At about 3 o'clock, P. M. smoke was seen issuing from the shingle and clapboards of the left, by school children at little distance from it, who gave the alarm. On opening the front door, the windows were almost completely darkened, though no fire was apparent, it being then considered as a fire by an immediate and energetic effort, Sheriff N. C. Warner succeeded in looking and literally crowding out, later, one of a pair of horses standing there frantic and almost suffocated. It was thought by some that his mate must perish; but Mr. L. asserts, though he could discover little else of him than his glaring eyes, venturingly rushed in between him and fire which at that moment commenced falling into the rack, and wrenched the halter from his fastenings. Such was his anxiety to follow his mate that he bounded out of the barn, wet with perspiration, terrified and bewildered. The disposition of the fire, to cling to his wretched stall and his associates, endangered the lives of both—the noted and extraordinary attachment of the latter to his mate was instrumental in saving him. By various means, wagons, harnesses, sleighs, &c. were quickly, though with hazard of personal safety, run out into the street. It was very clear to us, that an efficient Fire Company with Engine and Hose might have saved the building; but, unfortunately, such means were not at command—it was doomed to utter destruction; and with imminent danger to surrounding dwellings. Presently we discovered Col. Lusk with a few active assistants upon his house watching the roof. Mr. Sayre with like aid was adopting the same means of prevention. Their dwelling-house was little over an hundred feet from the fire, and considering the direction of the wind, their respective forces sufficed for their protection. The balance of these present (and the assemblage was upon numerous) exerted their energies in endeavoring to save the house of Mr. Bentley (who was absent), and that occupied by Mr. Follett, which were nearer to the fire—the former, being distant about fifty feet, while the latter was probably within thirty-five feet of the barn. The wind was from the south-west, no other direction would have been favorable to so immediately in that neighborhood. A vast flame steadily leaned over the common, and harmoniously checked it with burning shingle, live coals, &c.—a distance of nearly or quite as hundred paces. Several were actively and efficiently engaged upon each of the two houses last mentioned, in extinguishing fire first caught upon the roof, arranging company spreading water, &c. (we could not distinguish names), though the heat was very oppressive. These buildings were unexpectedly saved—and that, not principally by great and well directed exertion in supplying water and forcing the little Engine, which, though not of sufficient power to extinguish the fire, assisted very much to check its rage and keep the buildings more exposed. The barn being nearly new, built a long time, though it contained one or two tons of hay. Consequently, many who entered themselves in the heat until danger ceased, were nearly (some quite) exhausted.

In noticing incidents of the conflagration alluded to, we should justly express ourselves to the lamentation of lightly appreciating former merit were we to neglect an approving reference to the important services rendered by the ladies of our village on that occasion. In the matter of conveying water from the different depositories to the scene of destruction and points of danger they assisted essentially. Double lines were formed; the ladies carrying pails for the return of empty buckets. The regular energy and fortitude with which they endured the heat and burden of the day is certainly worthy of much praise and commendation.

The barn was not insured. The probable amount of loss is about \$4000.

The reader may be disposed to inquire, how did this fire originate? The only way in which it can be accounted for consistently with the supposition that it resulted from accident, we understand to be this: a spark, from a stove-pipe, passing horizontally out from a chimney in rear of the house occupied by Mr. Follett, and about fifty feet distant, must have found its way through some hole in the roof, or joint in the clap-boarding of the barn, and communicated fire to the hay, hay-stock, or other combustible material within. The direction of the wind, (the little air was stirring) was favorable to this conclusion; which, if it is reasonable, affords another strong objection to that mode of conducting smoke. Insurance Companies refuse all risks when steeples run out at windows or through the sides of wooden buildings. It may be desirable that our Town Council should consider this subject, as one which materially affects the safety of property within our Borough.

THE Fire-proof Organ, which we reported of late of near two months, last week passed in its journey up the river, by a most noble and awe-inspiring ascent. Why it is called a *fire-proof* article about some fanciful notion of this sort, we do not know. It is a piece of machinery, simply this: The mode of playing is very simple, and the organ is very small, and is open, fair, honest and unassuming in its appearance; while the manner of playing is in itself behind some realizations that when they are induced by fatigues or other appliances to emit fire or heat, or heat with their own improved means, and give publicity to his vile productions. To the latter, the organ of man, we assign a place of our own, and we may say, with pride, that our kind, pure and holy work or work is not to be compared to this.

THE bill to increase the rate of postage has been virtually killed.

Another Fire.

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The barn was not insured. The probable amount of loss is about \$4000.

The reader may be disposed to inquire, how did this fire originate? The only way in which it can be accounted for consistently with the supposition that it resulted from accident, we understand to be this: a spark, from a stove-pipe, passing horizontally out from a chimney in rear of the house occupied by Mr. Follett, and about fifty feet distant, must have found its way through some hole in the roof, or joint in the clap-boarding of the barn, and communicated fire to the hay, hay-stock, or other combustible material within. The direction of the wind, (the little air was stirring) was favorable to this conclusion; which, if it is reasonable, affords another strong objection to that mode of conducting smoke. Insurance Companies refuse all risks when steeples run out at windows or through the sides of wooden buildings. It may be desirable that our Town Council should consider this subject, as one which materially affects the safety of property within our Borough.

THE Fire-proof Organ, which we reported of late of near two months, last week passed in its journey up the river, by a most noble and awe-inspiring ascent. Why it is called a *fire-proof* article about some fanciful notion of this sort, we do not know. It is a piece of machinery, simply this: The mode of playing is very simple, and the organ is very small, and is open, fair, honest and unassuming in its appearance; while the manner of playing is in itself behind some realizations that when they are induced by fatigues or other appliances to emit fire or heat, or heat with their own improved means, and give publicity to his vile productions. To the latter, the organ of man, we assign a place of our own, and we may say, with pride, that our kind, pure and holy work or work is not to be compared to this.

THE bill to increase the rate of postage has been virtually killed.

Another Fire.

On the afternoon of Thursday last, the spacious carriage-house and barn of F. Lusk, Esq. of Monroe, was totally consumed by fire. At about 3 o'clock, P. M. smoke was seen issuing from the shingle and clapboards of the left, by school children at little distance from it, who gave the alarm. On opening the front door, the windows were almost completely darkened, though no fire was apparent, it being then considered as a fire by an immediate and energetic effort, Sheriff N. C. Warner succeeded in looking and literally crowding out, later, one of a pair of horses standing there frantic and almost suffocated. It was thought by some that his mate must perish; but Mr. L. asserts, though he could discover little else of him than his glaring eyes, venturingly rushed in between him and fire which at that moment commenced falling into the rack, and wrenched the halter from his fastenings. Such was his anxiety to follow his mate that he bounded out of the barn, wet with perspiration, terrified and bewildered. The disposition of the fire, to cling to his wretched stall and his associates, endangered the lives of both—the noted and extraordinary attachment of the latter to his mate was instrumental in saving him. By various means, wagons, harnesses, sleighs, &c. were quickly, though with hazard of personal safety, run out into the street. It was very clear to us, that an efficient Fire Company with Engine and Hose might have saved the building; but, unfortunately, such means were not at command—it was doomed to utter destruction; and with imminent danger to surrounding dwellings. Presently we discovered Col. Lusk with a few active assistants upon his house watching the roof. Mr. Sayre with like aid was adopting the same means of prevention. Their dwelling-house was little over an hundred feet from the fire, and considering the direction of the wind, their respective forces sufficed for their protection. The balance of these present (and the assemblage was upon numerous) exerted their energies in endeavoring to save the house of Mr. Bentley (who was absent), and that occupied by Mr. Follett, which were nearer to the fire—the former, being distant about fifty feet, while the latter was probably within thirty-five feet of the barn. The wind was from the south-west, no other direction would have been favorable to so immediately in that neighborhood. A vast flame steadily leaned over the common, and harmoniously checked it with burning shingle, live coals, &c.—a distance of nearly or quite as hundred paces. Several were actively and efficiently engaged upon each of the two houses last mentioned, in extinguishing fire first caught upon the roof, arranging company spreading water, &c. (we could not distinguish names), though the heat was very oppressive. These buildings were unexpectedly saved—and that, not principally by great and well directed exertion in supplying water and forcing the little Engine, which, though not of sufficient power to extinguish the fire, assisted very much to check its rage and keep the buildings more exposed. The barn being nearly new, built a long time, though it contained one or two tons of hay. Consequently, many who entered themselves in the heat until danger ceased, were nearly (some quite) exhausted.

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