From the New York Morning News.

THE GOLD HUMBUG.

A few years since, when, amid the evils of a most ruinous abundance of paper money and an unnatural scarcity of coin, the democratic party persisted in purifying the currency, by discountenancing the multifarious promises of corporate speculators, and encouraging the increase of the national coinage, the whole commercial world rang with opprobrious epithets, bestowed upon the great leaders of the people, for their alleged folly in supposing that specie was preferable to paper. The gold bill of 1834 was carried, in the face of the strongest opposition—its object being to encourage the import, and to retain a necessary quantity, of gold in the country. No measure was ever more perseveringly reviled than the measure of Col. Benton to establish branch mints, to give the imported gold an American form, in which it could circulate freely and familiarly among the people. Those measures have served to assist in more than doubling the quantity of national coin in circulation, and the quantity of specie in the country has become as large as is necessary. Now, however, the opponents of a specie currency have changed their note, and nothing *but* specie will suit them. The "National Intelligencer" of a late date spoke as follows:

"It is quite clear, we think, that the safest and most *solid* business for us would be to make our exports exceed our imports; because the balance, whatever it may be, will come to us in coin: that is to say, if, in 1846, we export one hundred and fifty millions, and import only one hundred millions, the balance of *fifty millions due us by the residue of the world will be received in the 'HARD,' which should be as welcome to the locofocos as the whigs.* But if the party in power disturb the tariff, the reverse will be the case, and the consequence may be another commercial and financial revulsion, perhaps as disastrous as that of 1837—which may Heaven forefend!"

This is emphatically a "gold humbug." Why, this *Intelligencer*, that for years reiterated the stupid assertion that there "is not specie enough in the world to transact its business," now talks coolly of importing $50,000,000 per annum. In such a state of commerce, supposing it possible for it to continue on such a basis, how cheap would money become in the course of a few years? and how high a level of prices would represent that cheap money?

At a late date, the Bank of England had on hand $75,000,000 of specie, and the Bank of France $50,000,000—making $125,000,000, which would supply two years and a half of the *Intelligencer's* sound trade. After a long import of the precious metals, as it cannot be eaten or drunk, would it not get so cheap as to be *exported* at a profit? If so, the "sound business" would be liable to become deranged without any disturbance of the tariff. From an extreme of paper, the bank party have gone to an extreme of specie, and always leaving room to "regulate." Now, the great principle of the democratic "regulation" was simply to affix to the precious metals a legal value, and as nearly as possible that which they had obtained abroad, in order that nothing might interfere with their free influx and efflux. Having done that, it became very apparent that they would always flow to the point where their value was the greatest. If they become scarce in the United States, they will come here in spite of all the regulations of combined Europe. If, after a continued import, they become cheaper here than in Europe, in consequence of their accumulation here, and depletion there, they will go there, in the face of all the tariffs that can be manufactured. The only way to retain any considerable quantities here, is to give them value by increasing *the demand* for them. That is, to make them alone receivable for State and federal revenues. They will then not leave the country until that demand is more than fully satisfied. The whig system is to make them stay in bank vaults by virtue of parchment laws.

WHAT IS A REVENUE TARIFF?

This question, we believe, has never been satisfactorily answered, and we doubt whether it can be; or whether, strictly speaking, there can be such a thing as an unmixed revenue tariff. But there are certain principles which should characterize such a tariff, to the standard of which we should approximate as nearly as the nature of things will permit.

A revenue tariff will proportion the burdens of the government, as nearly as possible, according to the wealth of each individual—placing but slight duties on articles which are indispensable for the poor, and high duties on articles of foreign luxury, the consumption of which is confined to the rich. In the present tariff, this principle is entirely disregarded.

A revenue tariff imposes no burdens upon the people, except to pay the expenses of the government, avoiding, as far as possible, the operation of the present system, which imposes a double tax; the duties upon foreign imports alone going into the public treasury, while there is another tax in the higher prices of our own manufactures, which makes up the enormous profits of the manufacturers. This is as much a tax upon the people as though it was levied directly upon their property, and then paid from the national treasury in the form of bounty—with this advantage in the last method, that it would then fall upon each according to his means, while the burden is now placed disproportionally upon the poor.

A revenue tariff looks upon all classes and interests, and all sections of the Union, as equally entitled to favor, not making one the particular pet and favorite of the government, and building it up at the expense of others; and in this manner it avoids the jealousies and disaffection which have heretofore threatened the permanence of the Union. It also approximates the income of the government as nearly as possible to the amount of its expenses, thus preventing a large surplus revenue and its attendant evils.

Such a tariff being at all times necessary, and regulated by a standard which has little variation, is sure and permanent, not stimulating by temporary benefits or deceiving by false hopes, producing a feverish excitement and constant vacillation in business, and making the politics of the nation a miserable scramble for pecuniary gain.

In the "incidental protection" which it may confer, it avoids raising the profits of one occupation far above that of others, but rather aims at a wholesome and permanent equality in every branch of industry in the nation.—*Barre Gazette.*

From the Lexington (whig) Observer, Oct. 11.

"THE TRUE AMERICAN" again exhibited itself in our city on Thursday last, purporting to be printed *here;* but of this fact we doubt. We should rather suppose it was printed in the city of Cincinnati, and brought here afterwards.

It is taken up with a review of circumstances fresh in the recollection of the people, and about which we hoped not again to be called on to speak. In truth, *we* seem to fare worst of anybody in this war; for, whilst Mr. C. M. Clay denounces us as instigating to acts of violence against him, some of the gentlemen concerned in taking down his press attack us with like severity. But, upon all these matters, we put ourselves upon the country; and before that august tribunal we have never yet failed, when truth and justice were with us.

There is no man, we believe, but C. M. Clay, who would again attempt this rash procedure. He is, or seems to be, deaf to the entreaties of friends, the remonstrances of foes, or the solemn enunciation of public feeling, displayed to him in the most clear, emphatic, and decisive manner. If the vision haunts his imagination that none but his personal enemies alone were engaged in the abatement of this great moral and political nuisance, which he set up among us, let him dismiss the simple and ridiculous suggestion from his mind, and rest assured that never will he find any people more calm, more collected, but unswerving in their resolution to protect themselves, and those dependent upon them, from the fatal effects of such a paper. It will not be the act of one man, or any set of men, but the deliberate act of a united people. How they will act, we know not. It may be in one form, or it may be in another; but that men are determined to protect themselves, he will most assuredly find; and all his appeals in behalf of the liberty of the press will never convince this people that the constitution of the State ever contemplated, by its provisions, to protect a paper such as this.

We have treated Mr. Clay with great personal kindness. He may not think so; but our readers do know it. We cannot forget that he has been a bold and able champion of our party. But we owe a sacred duty to our country, just as sacred as that which he thinks is operating upon him; and we should be false to that country, if we did not notice this repeated and extraordinary defiance of the feelings of the people of Fayette.

The truth is, (and his short editorial career demonstrates it,) Mr. Clay is wholly unfit to be at the head of a press, as the advocate of any cause. He may be an able man; but he must have something besides mere ability. The press is the great lever of modern times—all powerful for good, still more potential for evil. To put such a lever in the hands of such a man as C. M. Clay, heedless, reckless, impetuous, ultra, and revolutionary, is almost like putting a torch into the hands of an incendiary.

We have nothing to do with Mr. Clay's *motives.* He may be animated by just and pure motives, and he seems to be in earnest. So much the worse for us. If he were a mere hypocrite, playing a game for his own elevation, he would soon be detected and exposed. But if he is in earnest, resolute and honest in the faith by which he is inspired, then must he be met with deliber[illegible] in the terrible crusade which he is bent on waging.

Our readers know our views about this matter. We hold that this thing of slavery ought not to be discussed in the public prints, and we have heretofore given our reasons for that opinion. We will not now reiterate them.

Mr. Clay told us he was sensible his paper had not been conducted as it ought to have been. Does this number of the True American promise any reformation? It seems to be marked by the same qualities that usually characterize Mr. C.'s productions—boldness of denunciation, and utter defiance of mankind. Let Mr. Clay remember that there are other people on this earth that have hearts and feelings as well as himself; and, above all, let him learn that the best and surest way to have his own rights and feelings respected, is to respect the rights and feelings of others.

It is easy to defy a foe. Mr. C. M. Clay can no doubt do it with as much coolness as Kentuckians usually do. But to turn a cold ear to the counsels of kind friends, who feel (and he must know it) a deep sympathy for his sufferings, and an ardent attachment to him as a man, exhibits a trait of character for which none can feel any possible respect.

Let not Mr. Clay suppose that we are now recommending any acts of violence. We utterly disclaim it. We are the advocates of calm, orderly, deliberate proceedings, to protect ourselves against a great public nuisance, as it has been found by the judicial tribunals of the county. We are no lawyer, and do not know how is the way to abate a nuisance.

The "Glentworth conspiracy," and the facts connected with it, are too well known in this community to require any elucidation from us. Everybody remembers that in 1840 a foul plot was entered into by certain individuals of the whig party in New York, to defraud the ballot-box in that city, at the presidential election then pending. Everybody remembers the success of that plot, and the names of the parties who figured conspicuously in its revolting details. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that the most stupendous conspiracy against public liberty was detected and exposed to the public indignation; and that the Recorder of New York was honorably instrumental in unmasking those wholesale villanies. Whether, in the act of wresting from the culprit the damning evidences of guilt, he kept strictly within the line of duty prescribed by his judicial obligations, we do not feel called upon to decide.

It is enough for us, that the statements made public at that time, which the whigs denounced so furiously, and which the Advertiser refers to in his paper of yesterday, were furnished by the officers of the law, and in discharge of what they deemed an act of duty to the public. Now, admitting, for the sake of illustration, that they were mistaken in their ideas of duty, and that the Recorder committed an error in seizing the Glentworth papers: is there any parallel in the case to that of an individual feloniously breaking through locks, rushing into the sanctity of closets and bed-chambers, seizing hold of the confidential letters of men and women, and publishing them to the world, with no motive of public duty to excuse the act?

But we do not intend to enlarge upon this subject. We prefer rather to refer our contemporary to the opinions of the northern press—whigs and democrats—a few examples of which we have thrown together in another column, for his edification. Perhaps a careful perusal of these opinions may enlighten him on the subject of the location of "that fountain" whence our notions of moral obligation were drawn.

We add but a word in reference to the "Clay letter." Whether it was copied into this paper or not, we have no recollection, and we will not take the trouble to examine. Before it reached here it had appeared in the northern whig press with defences and explanations; and was copied by us, if at all, not as matter of news, but for reference and argument.—*Mobile Register.*

We ask the attention of our readers to an article we copy to-day from the Washington Union, headed—"The Kane letter again!" It strips the mask from the worthy; who for several weeks past has been pouring forth volumes of abuse, through the columns of the Charleston Mercury, upon the President and his cabinet, Mr. Benton, Mr. Bagby, and other senators, and has made himself notorious by the recklessness of his charges, and the impudence and presumption of his "fables," as the "Union" styles them. Our whig friends, who have been in the habit of quoting this scandalmonger with peculiar glee, and chuckling over what they have denominated democratic disclosures, will be interested in learning that the author is a straggling Englishman, employed by the Charleston Mercury to do its peculiar business—for a consideration, of course. These foreign patriots who prowl about the capitol, always keep a sharp look-out for the ways and means.

There is something rich and refreshing in the idea of a subject of Queen Victoria installing himself into the office of public censor, and reading homilies to the American people upon the conduct of their rulers, their duties, and obligations. Who will hesitate to say that we are a favored people!

[*Mobile Register.*

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

It is anticipated that the extension of the American boundary so near to the populous parts of Mexico as the line of the Rio Grande, will effect, to a considerable extent, a revolution in the trade of that country. For several years past, England, by sly means and adroit management, has succeeded in monopolizing, in a degree, the Mexican commerce. We can well recollect when, eight or ten years ago, it was common to notice the arrival of vessels from Mexico in our port almost every week, laden with fifty, or a hundred, or three hundred thousand dollars in precious metals, consigned to merchants here. This specie was returned to us in exchange for shipments of cotton fabrics and other American manufactures. In carrying on the traffic, a number of Baltimore-built clipper schooners of the smallest class were kept constantly plying from this port to Matamoras, Tampico, and Vera Cruz. Of late, however, a change has taken place in the course of the trade. Instead of Baltimore clippers arriving every week or two in New Orleans, with consignments of Mexican coin, we see registered in the papers the arrival at Havana, direct from Vera Cruz, of her Britannic Majesty's royal mail steamer *Tweed*, or *Clyde*, or *Tay*, laden with one or two millions of dollars in silver and gold. These precious metals are on their way to England, to pay for cargoes of British goods previously shipped to Mexico, and scattered over her vast territory from centre to circumference. Immense is the amount of specie every year drained, through this channel, from the Mexican mines into the coffers of British merchants and manufacturers. But, as was before intimated, the approximation of the United States frontier to the Rio del Norte will, in all probability, put an effectual check to this monopoly. A change, it may be expected, will be brought about somewhat after the following manner: The rates of the Mexican tariff are extravagantly high—ranging often, as on cotton fabrics, at four and five times the original cost of the article. Such a tariff of course presents temptations to smuggling, that, to the Mexican character, are irresistible. All Mexicans, it is said—even their custom-house officers—participate in the business, when an opportunity offers. Much of that contraband traffic has been hitherto carried on with Texas, by bands of smugglers organized for the purpose. Indeed, all of the Mexican traders there are smugglers in disguise. But the distance across the desert wilderness they have to pass in returning from Texas, where they are exposed to detection, has prevented any very extensive operations by the Mexican contrabandists. As soon, however, as the eastern bank of the Rio Grande is occupied by the United States, the case will be very different. It will not be possible for any custom-house police to guard that stream along its whole length. An army of fifty thousand men could not do it. Then, for the trouble of crossing the river to some convenient depot on the American side, the Mexican merchant will be able to supply himself with goods to an unlimited amount, with every facility for transportation to markets in the interior, free of duty. In this way it is anticipated that American manufactures will be introduced into Mexico, in quantities sufficient for the wants of the whole country, so soon as the boundary on the Rio Grande is established and occupied. With such facts before us, it is easy to calculate the effect of the movement on the monopoly now enjoyed by British merchants, of the Mexican commerce.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
Washington, Sept. 12, 1845.

NOTICE.—On and after Monday next, the 15th instant, the through fare in either direction, between this city and Baltimore, will be $1 60; and at the rate of 4 cents per mile for intermediate distances. By order,

SAM'L STETTINIUS, Agent.

Sept. 12—1m

PARIS MILLINERY.—Will be opened on Friday, the 10th of Oct., at 9 o'clock, a. m., at Mrs. S. PARKER'S, on Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, a splendid assortment of Paris millinery and fancy goods, for the fall and winter.

Oct. 7—6t

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 15

FURTHER NEWS BY THE GREAT BRITAIN.

EIGHT O'CLOCK.

The Great Britain has just arrived at her wharf. She arrived off Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock last evening.

Captain Hosken has sent us the following:

"Left Liverpool at 4 p. m. 27th September. The first ten days experienced westerly winds, strong gales, and heavy sea, during which the ship behaved admirably; for a few hours of the 2d October the wind was northeast, and in a heavy squall the foremast was carried away.

"On the 12th, at noon, found the ship had been set thirty-six miles to the northward in the preceding twenty-four hours, and on that night found by soundings the ship again set to the northward thirty miles, from noon of the 12th to 2 a. m. of the 13th, and among the shoals off Nantucket; a thick, dirty night, with very heavy rain.

"At daylight made signal for a pilot, and ran into Vineyard sound, where we remained ten hours and a half. Left at half-past 10 yesterday morning, and reached Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock last evening, where she remained for want of water until this morning.

"Oct. 1st.—At 6 45 a. m., latitude 51° 30′; longitude 16° 50′, spoke the Great Western steamship, bound to Liverpool.

"Oct. 7th.—At 2 15 p. m., latitude 48° 30′, longitude 42° 45′, exchanged colors with a royal mail steamer running to the eastward, supposed to be the Britannia."

The intelligence by this arrival is of an interesting character, though no event of political importance had occurred to break the monotony of time's doings. There were tidings from the far East, which seemed to portend a renewal of war and bloodshed in that great theatre of changes and of strife. The religious revolution in Germany was still in mighty progress, forcing upon itself the attention of kings and governments, and laying the foundation, possibly, for a struggle scarcely inferior in extent and importance, though not likely to be accompanied by the shock of mailed hosts, to that which ended in the Protestant reformation. But the engrossing topics for observation and remark are the yet enduring prevalence of the speculative mania in England and France, and the now assured certainty of a deficient harvest.

The first appears to have at length excited the alarm of the press, and it is even intimated that the government has under consideration the necessity of interposing some check to the rage for getting up new projects. Of the second we have given copious notices, going to show that while the grain harvest is barely within the possibility of an average yield, there is every probability that the result will fall considerably short of an average.

The news is favorable for the export of breadstuffs from this country. The failure of the potato crop is even more general than was expected; there will be a serious deficiency in wheat, and fears are entertained that there will be a falling off in barley, oats, beans, and peas. No supplies are expected from the continental ports, for the same state of affairs exists there. Among the measures of relief recommended by the English papers, the Manchester Guardian suggests to the consideration of Parliament, when it reassembles, the entire remission of all duty on the importation of Indian corn.

The cotton market at Liverpool has been rather dull since the date of our previous advices; and though the quotations were unaltered, prices were a turn lower. At Havre, the Circular of the 23d notices a decline of 1a2f., which had been partially recovered. This decline was mentioned in our correspondent's letter of September 17, received by the Cambria.

The steamer Shamrock was lost on her passage from Liverpool to St. John's, N. B. Her crew, fifteen in number, were taken from the sinking vessel by the Jane, from Newfoundland, and carried into Penarth Roads on the 18th of September. The object of the owners of the Shamrock, it is said, in sending her across the Atlantic, was to take letters-of-marque for privateering in the service of Mexico!

The Bishop of Bath and Wells died on the 22d of September, at a very advanced age. He had been for some time so infirm, that his episcopal duties were performed by another bishop.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* thus discourses upon the annexation of Texas, and the political principles involved therein:

"The United States deserve applause for the prosperity they have gained, and good wishes for its prolongation. They form a great nation, which cultivates most admirably the soil on which it is planted by Providence, and has opened vast fields to civilization; but the domain allotted to them is quite sufficient to satisfy any ambitious and enterprising people.

"It is ten times the extent of our France—which, nevertheless, is a very fine empire. All the acquisitions required to consolidate them, and make them masters of their own possessions, they have already won by force or negotiation. They have the valley of the Mississippi, the Floridas, and all that originally belonged to the Indians. What more have they need of? Have not their twenty millions of people sufficient room in their vast territories? If the United States knew their own interest, they would be contented with what they have.

"The civilized world cannot view with indifference their aggrandizement on the Mexican side; for every inch of ground they gain in that direction, is so much given up to the infamous institution of slavery. For the political balance of the world, the conquest of Mexico by the United States may create eventual dangers, which, though distant, it will not be superfluous to guard against.

"Europe, therefore, watches with care a great empire, which occupies in the east and in the north an immense surface, covered with a population of sixty-two millions—double that of France and that of Austria, and quadruple that of Prussia; and cannot help being filled with the contemplation of another colossus, which may occupy the whole space of the isthmus of Panama, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the Columbia river in the Oregon, thus acquiring the disposal of the most productive cultivable lands, and the richest mines of the earth, and extremely redoubtable at sea.

"Between the autocracy of Russia on the east, and the democracy of America, thus aggrandized, on the west, Europe may find herself more compressed than she may one day think consistent with her independence and dignity. It is not for the interest of Europe that the entirety of America should be in one hand, nor do we think America herself wishes it. Well, then, the conquest of Mexico would be a wide step toward the enslavement of the world by the United States, and a levy of bucklers by the Mexicans at this moment would lead the way to this subjection. There is, therefore, good reason why the public mind should be turned with attention toward what is now passing on the other side of the Atlantic."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The building of an iron ship, to be propelled by screw, and intended for a New York packet, was lately commenced at the works of J. Hodgson & Co., Toxteth dock, Liverpool.

The principal owners are Mr. Thomas Sands, Captain Thompson, of the packet-ship Stephen Whitney, and Messrs. M'Tear and Hadfield. Her dimensions are—length of keel, 188 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth to main deck, 20 feet; ditto to spar deck, 7 feet 3 inches; tonnage, old measurement, 984 tons, new measurement, 1,317 tons; her engines will be of 180-horse power, on Grantham's patent direct-action principle: and the screw to be employed is that patented by Mr. Woodcroft, in which the pitch can be increased or diminished, as may be desired.

After providing the requisite space for the engines, about twenty-one days' coal, and ample state cabins for sixty passengers, she will still have room for upward of 1,000 tons measurement. The form of the vessel is well adapted for the object intended, and is expected to steam seven or eight knots without sails, and, though lightly sparred, she will, no doubt, be a very fast sailer.

POSTAGE.—By a treasury warrant, published in the London Gazette, it is ordered that newspapers, British, foreign, or colonial, passing between British or colonial and foreign ports, and through the British post, to pay 2d.; if not through the British post, 1d. Such papers passing between places in British North American or British West India colonies, to pay a uniform inland rate of ½d. Each supplement to be charged as a separate newspaper, whether enclosed separately or not. No newspaper, price current, or commercial list, shall be conveyed by the post, under the regulations of this warrant, unless the same shall be sent without a cover, on in a cover open at the sides, and unless there be no writing or mark upon it except the name and address of the person to whom sent.

The Huddersfield subscription for the Quebec sufferers, money and clothing together, is upwards of £1,500.

Donald Ross, a Highlander, who was employed as a special messenger during the rebellion of 1745, died on the 23d ult., at Kiltearn, Ross-shire, in his hundred and sixteenth year. The veteran enjoyed his health and faculties until a few days before his death.

BELGIUM.

THE POTATO CROP.—According to the report of a special committee appointed to examine the potatoes in the vicinity of this city, there is little or no chance of saving even a small portion of them. The malady is attributed to the sudden changes in temperature, particularly in the month of July. The committee state that all the potatoes which are infected in their stalks should be immediately dug up, otherwise the roots will soon become injured also. They recommend government to pass a law prohibiting the use of potatoes for the purpose of distillation.

190 sacks of potatoes were sold on the 20th, at the market of Bruges, at from 9 to 13 francs per sack.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 21.—The new project of law relating to provisions was voted yesterday with two amendments. One remits the tonnage duty on vessels bringing cargoes of potatoes of good quality, and the second authorizes the government to reduce or totally remit the duty on cattle and other provisions not mentioned in the project of law.

ART. 1. Until June 1, 1846, the following will continue to be duty free: Wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, maize, beans, and vetches, peas, oats, oatmeal of all kinds, potato-meal and similar substances, vermicelli, macaroni, semolia, potatoes, and rice. The government, moreover, will have the power, for the same term, to remit, totally or partially, as they may judge fit, the import duty on flour, and on cattle, and on all alimentary provisions not designated in this clause. On the above articles a weighing duty of 10 centimes per 100 kilogrammes will be levied.

ART. 2. Until June 1, 1846, there will be granted a remittance of the tonnage duties on the importation of potatoes of good quality, and declared to be in consumption.

ART. 3. Until June 1, 1846, the export of buckwheat and potatoes is prohibited.

ART. 4. Until June 1, 1846, the exportation of the following articles is prohibited: Wheat, rye, barley, oats, the farinaceous portions of potatoes, peas, beans, vetches, and grots, or oatmeal of all kinds.

ART. 5. The government may, moreover, prohibit the exportation of flour, bran, bread, biscuits, and all kinds of grist. It may wholly or partly remove the effects of articles 2 and 3, as well as the prohibitions established by virtue of the present article.

ART. 6. A supplementary credit of two millions of francs, for measures relative to provisions, is opened for the budget of the Minister of the Interior for 1845. Before Dec. 31, 1846, a special report of the measures adopted, and the expenses incurred, will be laid before the chambers.

ART. 7. The present law will come into force on the day after publication.

From the New York Morning News.

Letter from a passenger on board the Great Britain steamer.

ON BOARD THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAMER,
Holmes's Hole, Oct. 13, 1845.

MY DEAR FRIEND O'SULLIVAN: The passengers on board the above vessel have, all of us, been in an alarmed state of much excitement this morning, but now find ourselves in the evening with renewed hopes of a speedy and safe arrival at New York. I have thought it would interest you to relate the strange things which have occurred on our passage across the ocean in this mighty Leviathan of human art. We left Liverpool on the appointed day, the 27th ultimo, amidst the cheers of many thousands who crowded the shores and swarmed in the many steamers, yachts, and sail-boats, which graced our departure, drawn together from many miles to see our gigantic vessel.

As we sat down to our first meal, we found we numbered about one hundred passengers. The next day we awoke to adverse winds, which, in seaman's phrase, hard-heartedly opposed us the whole way to the banks of Newfoundland, blowing at one time with the full severity of a heavy gale of wind; at the commencement of which, as it bounded on us at one sudden jump, it swept overboard our foremast, which, the next moment, we saw tossed about in the heavy swell by the flapping sails still adhering to it, and the whole yet lashed to the ship by portions of unsevered cordage. The engines of the vessel were then stopped for some time, until these sails and the broken mast could be again secured on board. This gale continued to blow with the greatest severity for about twenty-four hours; and I confess that when this storm burst on us in such severity, I felt considerable alarm, as I had not that confidence in the ship that I should like to make in her a winter voyage, and I felt that I would answer the words of Prior affirmatively—

"I did but purpose to embark with thee,
On the smooth surface of a summer's sea;
And would forsake the skiff and make the shore,
When the winds whistle and the tempests roar."

But she rode out the gale most joyously; and although some fleecy spray occasionally clambered over her mountain sides, and baptized her iron frame, yet I did not see her ship one sea; no hatches were fastened down, nor was there the slightest need to do so. In the mean time, however, most piteous were the complaints of the sea-sick against the excessive rolling of the vessel. I think that the action of the propeller, acting like sculling a small boat, contributed to this. They say also that she wants a false keel, and that all of her six masts, excepting one, being simply clamped on the upper decks, instead of descending to the keelson, is an additional cause; yet never in a gale of wind, even of less severity, did I see a dinner eaten so peacefully, and at which the dishes behaved themselves with equal propriety; soups imitated in moderation the ups and downs of the ocean tides; gravy chasséed right and left, without improperly leaping into ladies' laps; and in the general dance of the dishes, at dinner-time, usually so uproarious in a gale of wind, they yet on this occasion enjoyed themselves within decent bounds. This, however, may perhaps be accounted for, because the dining saloon is on the second deck, below the uppermost deck of the vessel, and thus is situated at the centre of such rolling motion.

At the conclusion of the gale, I think it was the very general opinion of the passengers that the Great Britain was a very buoyant and dry sea-boat, and capable of behaving herself most handsomely in a storm.

We had come to this pleasant belief, when, on the morning of the 11th inst., consternation seized on many a trembling heart, from a new source of alarm. Just as the iron-gauntletted hand of the commandant resounds at the door, at the supper scene in the opera of Don Giovanni, so thundering iron knocks were felt and heard dashing against the bottom of our vessel; and it soon became evident that our propeller, which, with its immense fangs, fifteen feet in circumference, of solid iron, and said to weigh several tons, and which revolves at the rate of from 40 to 50 revolutions in a minute, was, from some disturbing cause, dashing its iron arms against the bottom of the vessel. Well was it for us that iron met iron, and that the propeller proved the weaker combatant, and soon gave up the contest with (as was said after examination) one of its six fangs broken off, and another doubled up. In the evening, at tea-time, many a face turned pale as the contest was renewed, and which again terminated with new damage to the propeller.

This morning, however, I awaked partaking in the general and satisfactory belief that, in spite of adverse winds, damaged masts, and crippled propeller, I should meet you and my friends safely at New York this evening; but, after the new dangers of this day, I am delighted that, safely anchored, I am this evening writing you from *Holmes's Hole*, Rhode Island.

In the morning, as soon as I stepped on deck, I saw signals set for a pilot, and our guns preparing to fire; loud calls for aid, while no one could tell, or knew, where we were; but the breakers, which everywhere surrounded us, too plainly testified that we were in imminent danger of shipwreck. Our alarming situation had, however, excited humanity to our aid on shore; and after a few hours, some Nantucket farmers, who had brought a boat three miles over land, were seen launching it as they were hastening to our assistance. They were soon on board, and from them we learned that we had strayed among the dangerous and extensive reefs of rocks called the "Rips," lying between Cape Cod and the northern point of Nantucket; and that the little town we saw on shore was called Siaconsett—a favorite summer watering-place, delightfully situated among the Rips, celebrated among sportsmen for their shark fisheries. These honest men puzzled themselves in many an argument how we safely steered among them reefs of rocks without destruction. One of them (Mr. Nathan Gibbs, who keeps a store at Siaconsett, but is besides partly a farmer, and more a fisherman, and most of a very good pilot and fine fellow) then took charge of our vessel, and anchored us safely in Holmes's Hole. In the mean time, it was announced that we had only sixteen hours' supply of coal on board; and we are now taking in a supply, which we have most fortunately found on board a brig now alongside.

In accounting for this most strange and dangerous misadventure, I am inclined to the opinion that we made the banks of Newfoundland very far north, by Cape Brace; and then, having to come down southerly, and hugging very closely the shore, we were driven easterly around the cape, inland, among the Rips, by the strong current which there set inland towards them; at the same time making, probably, much lee way the previous afternoon, while the wind blew freshly from the southeast; and our vessel, very lightly laden, from the consumption of her coal, was particularly liable to so wander from her course. There may also have been some defect in steering, induced by error of the compass, from derangement caused by our iron vessel and its massive machinery. If there was any fault in the navigation by our captain, which got us in the scrape, (but which no one seemed to impute,) I am yet the more pleased that it happened, and would the sooner sail with him again, from witnessing the admirable coolness and judgment with which he laid his huge vessel in a safe place, with shoals, reefs of rocks and breakers all around him, and where a cockle boat would have perished if error had for an instant guided the helm. He was among them from one o'clock in the morning until about noon, when the farmers came on board, feeling every inch of way with the lead and their nautical eye. Could you have seen the place and the monster vessel, you would have understood the amazement of the Nantucket men to find her there and safe.

The Great Britain is a noble vessel: its spacious dimensions afford most ample room for comfort, yet great complaints are justly made against the smallness of the state-rooms—the iron rigging, wanting in elasticity, also endangers the masts, which, besides, appear too weak. Her great length secures her from pitching; and her length, being united with her mode and the materials of her construction, she is, in my opinion, a very safe sea-boat; and after all the vicissitudes of our voyage, the greatest cause of danger which I now feel in reference to her, is in reflecting on the immense length, weight, and velocity of motion of her shaft, which turns the propeller, and is situated along the keelson. That shaft is about one hundred and twenty feet long, and weighs about thirty tons, and is meant to revolve fifty times in a minute, and is only boxed and fastened at the two extremities. Such weight, united with such velocity of motion, readily suggest thoughts of easy derangement, while such derangement might in a moment involve the destruction of the ship. Should a weak spot exist in its unusual length—should it break, as so often has happened to steamboat shafts—with its immense weight and velocity, it would probably in an instant, and before the engines could be stopped, dash through the vessel's sides, and hurl destruction upwards among the saloons.

If guarantees of safety could be furnished in the above particular, I have no doubt she would prove the safest, as I have also confidence that, proper improvements being made, she will eventually be the swiftest and most commodious boat that ever crossed the Atlantic, "Facile Princeps" surpassing all others in speed, comfort, and safety.

With the kindest wishes, I am
Ever yours, truly,
A. D. L.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The Chesapeake and Ohio canal, as will be seen by the following letter from a friend, is to be forthwith completed. From our knowledge of the gentlemen who have undertaken this work, we have no hesitation in commending the attention of contractors to their lettings.

[*Albany Journal.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1845.

DEAR SIR: Pursuing our recent conversation in relation to the contract lately entered into by myself and others, constituting the firm of Gwynn & Co., with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, for the unfinished work of the canal, I have to state that our contract amounts to $1,625,000, including some collateral stipulations.

The work extends over a distance of fifty miles, commencing at dam No. 6, a few miles above Hancock, and ending at the town of Cumberland; in which distance work has been already executed equal to 31 7-10 miles, leaving to be done that which is equal to 18 3-10 miles.

The amount of cost will serve to give you an idea of the heaviness of the work to be done; and I will only state on this point that it embraces the completion of a tunnel, (the arching of which will require 5,000,000 of bricks,) dams, locks, aqueducts, and culverts, besides a considerable amount of heavy excavation.

The contractors contemplate sub-letting the greater part of this work, and are now prepared to exhibit this part to bidders, and receive applications for it. One or more of the contractors will remain on the line for this purpose until after the 20th inst., when sub-contracts will probably be entered into, so far as the bids are found to be satisfactory. Any of your friends that may be disposed to examine the work, will be cordially welcomed and kindly treated; and I trust their visits may prove of mutual advantage. The contractors are already prepared with money sufficient to fulfil all sub-contracts they may enter into.

It may not be amiss for me to state that those disposed to examine the work to be done, can be conveyed on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad either to Hancock or Cumberland, as they may prefer; and at either place may readily find horses to convey them along the line of work, and be directed either to the contractors or engineers of the company in charge of the line.

The work must be commenced by the contractors during this month, and is to be completed within two years.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON ON LAKE ONTARIO.—On Saturday last, a most extraordinary occurrence was noticed in the lake at this place. Shortly before noon, some gentlemen walking upon the wharf, happening to cast their eyes upon the water between the piers, were struck with the very unusual appearance of a strong current tide, as if it were setting directly out to sea. It seemed as if the whole lake was going bodily away. In a few minutes, nearly a third part of the inner harbor, with a corresponding portion of the shore on either side, was left entirely bare; when suddenly the tide turned, and came as rapidly back again, filling the harbor, at least two feet higher than it was before. This extraordinary action of the lake was continued at regular intervals of every eight or ten minutes, till after dark; the highest tide noticed being a little before six o'clock in the evening, when the water rose several inches higher than it was last spring, and just two feet and an inch above its present level.

We understand the same occurrence was noticed at other places on the lake, and hear that at Port Hope the effect was so great that the Princess Royal could not get into the harbor at all, running hard aground when more than her length outside the entrance to the piers. The cause of so extraordinary a phenomenon is at present a matter of various conjecture; but the general opinion seems to be, that it could only have been produced by a violent earthquake in some part of the continent, which we shall probably soon hear of.—*Cobourg Whig.*

MR. CUSHING ON CHINA.—Mr. Cushing has been lecturing at Newburyport on China and the Chinese, an abstract of which we find in the last Herald. He thinks the people to be more learned than they have credit for. Papers and books abound among them. One of the Pekin papers circulates to the remotest parts of the empire. They need only military skill and discipline to make a formidable nation. He infers from this, that the "Utopian dreamers of peace," who would extinguish the martial spirit of a nation, would destroy it, without which spirit the "independence of a nation could never be maintained." They did not want foreign trade; they had all the arts among themselves. Commissioner Lin said that trade had been forced upon them. The population of that country, he thought, had not been over-estimated. The soil was so fertile, that, in the southern latitudes, two crops a year were raised. Machinery was not used. From that reason it was that many articles of our own manufactures found a market there. The introduction of it would probably produce a revolution, from the numbers thrown out of employment. He found no difficulty in procuring such persons as were needed in the mission, at *five dollars per month.*

The Herald says that Mr. Cushing has lost that smooth style of speaking which he formerly possessed. He had acquired a more vigorous, energetic, bold manner, from his addressing tumultuous popular assemblies, and from writing into other languages.—*Boston Daily Whig.*

FURNITURE, GROCERIES, AND LEMONS AT AUCTION.—On Saturday morning, the 18th instant, at half past 9 o'clock, I will sell, in front of my store, a good assortment of groceries, furniture, &c.:

Mahogany sofas, sideboards, bureaus
Chairs, rocking do.
French, and other bedsteads
Beds, bedding, and mattresses
Cane and wood-seat chairs
Carpets, rugs, andirons, shovel and tongs
Looking-glasses, washstands, toilet sets
China, glass, and kitchen furniture.

GROCERIES.

10 boxes lemons, in prime order
5 hhds. molasses, 6 bbls. sugar
4 chests tea, 2 boxes tobacco
1 pipe brandy, 1 bbl. gin.

WM. MARSHALL,
Auctioneer.

Oct 16—dts

TO THE FRENCH.

AN American gentleman wishes to obtain board in a respectable French family in this city. References to character given and required. Terms must be moderate. Letters directed to J. M., box 139, will meet with attention.

Oct. 6—3t*

MEXICO.

The "New Orleans Picayune" has received by the Joaquin, at that port, a copy of the inaugural of President Herrera, delivered on the 16th ult. The "Picayune" remarks, that it is too voluminous to be inserted at length, but gives the following synopsis of it:

After a solemn, and, we believe, most sincere introduction, breathing a spirit of patriotism, he commences with the declaration that it will be his first duty to see that the laws be executed with all exactness. Persuaded, as he is, that *good laws are the sole support of national well-being*, he will exercise, with all diligence, his prerogative in the formation of them, and in their subsequent enforcement.

Order and peace he holds to be essential to the national well-being. To insure these, he will endeavor to obtain the united and harmonious action of all the administrative departments, and to keep himself aloof from party conflicts, tolerating honest differences of opinion, but nothing like positive disobedience, tumults, or outbreaks.

Being especially charged with the internal tranquillity of the country, he promises a rigid superintendence over the police, and especially to promote a general feeling of security by means founded upon the policy of preventing crime rather than punishing it.

The prompt and rigorous administration of justice, and the improvement, morality, and discipline of the army, are named as prominent among the duties assumed by the Executive, to which he will give his best efforts.

The pure and rigid administration of the finances of the country, and especially the equitable payment of the public creditors, without any show of favor or preference, is announced as one of his most urgent desires. This branch of the message leads the President to deplore the utter insufficiency of the revenues of the government, and gives him an opportunity to demand the prompt and energetic co-operation of the legislative body to remedy the evil. All the powers of government are paralyzed for want of means. In pointing out particular evils from this source, the President says:—"The army cannot move; territory usurped, *will remain usurped;* and the hope of recovering it being once lost, the usurpation will be successively and gradually continued, until it embraces the whole republic; and (I shudder to confess it) Mexico, with so many elements of abundance and of greatness, will disappear from the number of independent nations."

The necessity of constitutional reform is acknowledged and strongly urged upon the chambers. But, at the same time, the President rebukes all attempts to bring about reforms by arms or civil dissensions, as atrocious crimes.

The security of the state in its foreign relations will be one of the most constant employments of the government. It will aim to preserve and to form friendly relations with foreign powers, avoiding all occasions for controversy, "but guarding always the sovereignty and independence of the republic, its honor and dignity, and the observance and respectability of the national laws."

Such is a very slight outline of Gen. Herrera's message. The reader will note one paragraph above, which has reference to the annexation of Texas; the last one in quotation-marks evidently alludes to the difficulties with France. Besides these, there is nothing whatever to indicate the existence of France, the United States, or Texas, or that there exist the slightest national differences with either.

We also take from the Picayune the following additional items of news by the same arrival:

The diligence between Vera Cruz and Jalapa was recently robbed near the latter city. One of the passengers, writing on the 17th ult., describes the process. There were only four concerned in it—two mounted and two on foot, and all well armed. Had the passengers had any spirit, they could easily have defended themselves. The captain of the gang was a well-dressed, smooth-spoken scoundrel, of manners and bearing indicative of some breeding. He is supposed to have followed the stage from Vera Cruz. The spoils obtained amounted to twenty ounces only of gold, and the swords, canes, and umbrellas of the party.

The diligence which arrived down at Vera Cruz on the 22d was robbed near Rio Frio. The particulars are not given.

The Mexican papers give the most minute details of the military and naval forces which the United States have concentrated upon the frontier and coasts of Mexico. The Vera Cruz journals are very watchful as to the Gulf squadron, serving up full lists of ships and guns to their morning readers, as a kind of *appetizer* for breakfast.

Every Mexican paper we open speaks of a war for the recovery of Texas as a matter of course. There is no longer any talk about a declaration of war; but the plan seems to be to go about the reconquest of Texas at the earliest convenience of the government and people. It may suit the convenience of our government to bring this controversy to an earlier issue than Mexico desires.

The papers give at length the circular of General Paredes, dated the 6th ult., at San Luis Potosi, in which he defends himself from the charges brought against him by the papers of the capital, whom he accuses of the most disorganizing views. He professes implicit confidence in the government, and a determination to sustain the Organic Bases, and to resist by arms the plans of the seditious, of whatever class they may be, and thus secure the peace and tranquillity of the nation.

La Esperanza of Tampico of the 3d ult. says that letters have been received, which declare that Paredes was only awaiting the arrival of $60,000, hourly expected, to take up his march for the Rio Grande. We should perhaps add, that Paredes, in his circular, declares that the most perfect unanimity prevails in the "army of reserve" under his command; that every man fully adopts the sentiments which influence himself and dictated the circular. The papers of the capital are evidently still in doubt as to the ultimate views of this "Mexican Warwick," as he has been called.

The first act of the Senate after the inauguration of Herrera, is deplored by the *Diario.* It referred to the affair of Gen. Rangel, in disposing of whose case the court-martial and the government appear to have come in collision. The precise story of this Rangel case we have lost sight of; but the vote in the Senate was 24 to 11, upon which the official organ exclaims: "Thus has been sanctioned, in the court of last resort, the most scandalous impunity!" This is not a very good commencement for the administration.

The destitution of the government is so complete, that means are wanting for the payment of necessary daily expenses.

All the papers continue to discuss the chances of a revolution. The existing government being evidently too weak for the emergency in which it is placed, it would appear that that military aspirant who possesses most money and most audacity, and who is willing to favor with soft words and promises the views of the federalists, is the most likely to obtain temporary power.

MEXICAN SCRIP FOR SALE.

ABOUT $3,500 in Mexican scrip, bearing 8 per cent. interest *per annum*, and payable in seventeen quarterly instalments, seven of which are already due, for sale by the present holder, who is about to remove to Europe.

Offers received until the 25th of October, 1845: addressed to P., No. 292 Broadway, New York.

This is a good opportunity offered to capitalists to make a safe and profitable investment.

Oct. 7—tf

Drawn numbers of the
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, CLASS B.,
Drawn 11th October, 1845.
69, 4, 55, 57, 53, 10, 38, 35, 44, 20, 15, 51, 75, 28, 62.

$30,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 40, for 1845.
To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, October 18, 1845.

CAPITALS:
$30,000—$10,000—$5,000—$3,317—2 prizes of $2,500—4 of $2,000—10 of $1,500—200 of $500, &c. &c.
75 No. lottery—12 drawn ballots.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of packages of	25 whole tickets			$130
Do	do	25 half	do	65
Do	do	25 quarter	do	32 50

$25,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
Class 41, for 1845.
To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, October 25, 1845.

PRIZES:
$25,000—$10,000—$4,000—$3,000—$2,200—10 prizes of $2,000—10 of $500—10 of $400, &c.
66 number—12 ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	22 whole tickets			$110
Do	do	22 half	do	55
Do	do	22 quarter	do	27 50

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington, D. C.

Oct. 13—d&td

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Union.

I observed in the "Union" of the 29th ult., a communication upon "Alabama politics," signed "Mobile." My object, sir, is not to engender any further feeling of strife upon this subject, nor to reply to "Mobile," even in a justifiable defence. I sincerely trust that your columns will not be open to every scribbler who takes upon himself to attack or defend particular portions of the democratic party of Alabama. I mainly desire, in this brief letter, to disabuse your readers of the idea that the democracy of Alabama, who have ruled its legislative councils ever since she was a State, has committed the "legislative enormities" spoken of by your correspondent, or winked at them, during the long period alluded to. The sole governing motive in our general assemblies has been to collect as much from the debtors to the State Bank and branches during the pecuniary convulsions which destroyed public and private credit, and wrecked fortunes, as could be collected *consistent with the safety of the debt.* The idea that bank debtors have ruled the assembly, and controlled it to suit their own selfish purposes, when it was deemed that a contrary course was wiser, is absurd, and an unjust reflection upon the people of the State. Our democracy have been endeavoring quietly and effectually to rid the State of the whole system. In an evil hour, we chartered these banks. We have, however, refused to charter others, or to continue those now in existence; and it is the prevailing sentiment, that not another will again be chartered by the authority of the State.

Briefly permit me to say that the democratic party have never held a convention more fairly constituted than that which nominated Col. Terry. Four months longer time was given than usual. Col. Terry was avowedly a candidate for the nomination for two years previous to its assembling. Opposition of a vigorous character, however, was waged against him. Those who were in favor of him, therefore, met in their primary assemblies, and elected delegates whom they instructed to vote for him. *A majority of all* the delegates to which the party was entitled, *were thus instructed.* His friends operated promptly—so much so, that the writer of this, in favor at the time of another person for that office, frequently heard Col. Terry's opposers (in counties which had not held meetings) observe, that it was useless to do so, as Terry already had secured a sufficient number of delegates instructed to vote for him, to obtain the nomination. Several counties opposed to him did not, therefore, elect delegates. When the convention assembled, this feeling—that Terry's nomination had already been made by a large majority of the voters of our party—was so generally acquiesced in, that some 16 delegates, instructed to vote for him, did not attend or send their votes. The opposition to him, with the exception of some dozen delegates, did not attend. Thirty-one counties were represented in that body, out of fifty; and Col. Terry received a majority of all the votes to which all the counties in the State were entitled—and even two-thirds of those represented; and yet some 16 votes in his favor not represented in person or by letter! Was ever man declared more decidedly to be the choice of his party?

How was he beaten? Having been for many years an ardent and active democrat—one who *never* flinched or dodged, when called upon to work by his party—one who was particularly energetic, and active too, in drilling others in the line of duty, and perhaps with too little of the *suaviter in modo* in such things, he at once encountered the old guard of the whig party; many democrats, who had marked him during a service in the senate of eight or nine years, for votes given against them for office; and the long pent-up disaffection of those whom party voice had not elevated.

Col. Terry was an ardent Van Buren man; but as liberal and generous in his bearing towards those of his party who differed with him, as one can conceive. This caused many a too stringent Van Buren man to mark him for punishment, (and I now have in my mind's eye one who said that he should be remembered for voting for Dixon H. Lewis for United States senator last winter!) while, strange to say, a large portion of the friends of Calhoun took peculiar pleasure in voting against him!

Judge Martin was personally unfriendly to Col. Terry; had a very extensive family connexion; and had been reputed to be a good democrat. He yielded to the call of the strange and unnatural combination of whigs and Van Buren and Calhoun democrats; and the result is, a defeat of the party will, and a most exhilirating state of feelings in the minds of long-headed whigs.

As to Col. Terry's indebtedness being $30,000: he owes but about one-half that sum, and is considered to be worth near $200,000. It is a great pity that the State has not a few more such debtors. There would be far less danger of *repudiation.*

In conclusion, I hope for a *healing* of this difference in our ranks. Judge Martin is a gentleman of fair talents, not unpopular hitherto with the party, and is capable of making a good governor. If he does so, with no undue leaning to the whigs who elected him, not much harm may grow out of the late election.

ALABAMA.

Is it not best to suspend this controversy here?—UNION.

NEW YORK, October 16, 1845.

To the Editors of the Union:

I pray you to pardon the present intrusion upon the columns of the "Union," and to accept an assurance that "all is well that ends well," whatever may happen to be the termination of this particular letter.

Should it ever be the fortune of any distinguished or great man to escape the calumnies and slanders of the restless or malevolent spirits of his day, and pass smoothly along a career of public life, greatness or distinction would no longer properly be said to belong to him. Slander seems to be, in our day, as in times past, a necessary constituent element of distinction; especially is this the case with political distinction. In proportion as a public man is traduced, he rises in the scale of popular estimation; and, unless the popular eye is drawn to him in this way, he soon passes quietly from the popular mind and memory.

The foregoing remarks have been elicited from having seen in the "Journal" *scandalum* of Albany, an intangible assault upon the Secretary of War, which assault has been commented on by a paper published in this city. In some remarks upon the pamphlet recently sent forth by the renegade Mackenzie, the *Journal*, by an artful paragraph, insinuates that the correspondence of W. L. Marcy, since he has been Secretary of War, if it could be brought to the light of day, would exhibit certain operations in copper and "permits," which might possibly astonish the reading community. By this means, the Journal attempts to convey the idea that Gov. Marcy has abused and prostituted his place for the purpose of individual gain.

Permit me, gentlemen, as a personal and political friend of Governor Marcy—having known him for a long time very intimately—to assure you and your readers, from my own personal knowledge, that a more base, scandalous, and untenable insinuation than that of the Journal was never put forth by any man, or any public press. Governor Marcy does not own a share in any copper-mining company—has no interest, directly or indirectly, apart from the interests of the government, in any company organized for mining purposes—nor has he had any personal interest of any description in any such company or companies, since he was called by the President to the responsible and honorable position which he now fills so worthily and so well. These are assured facts, upon which you and your readers may implicitly rely; although pardon is asked for the present notice of what every right-minded man must know and believe to be base calumnies. But while upon this point, let one ask why the Express and Tribune did not publish, among others, the letter of Governor Marcy on the one-hundred-and-thirteenth page of "Mackenzie's book?" *They dare not publish this*, because they would thereby be giving currency and wider scope to a letter which does honor to the head and heart of the writer. In that letter, Governor Marcy exhibits an unflinching democratic spirit—a devotion to democratic friends—a democratic stubbornness (allow me the phrase) which I should be glad to see imitated upon all occasions where political enemies, sustained and supported by political friends, seek to obtain places or patronage to which, from every consideration, they are wholly unentitled. Let the Express and the Tribune publish the letter alluded to.

Our conventions are advancing without progressing. The *questio vexata* is upon the candidate for register of the city—a good office, for which there are very many good candidates. The delegates have had three meetings, and at each meeting a number of ballotings; but no prospect of a choice has yet been manifested. But we shall elect the candidate, whoever he may be. Edward Sanford, a worthy son of Chancellor Sanford, will be elected senator beyond question. He is "every inch a man," politically and personally, and will serve the people faithfully and well.

With this letter you will get the intelligence received by the steamer Great Britain; the most important item of which seems to be the probable demand that will be made upon the United States for bread-stuffs, and, it may be, other articles of subsistence. *Au revoir.* W.

TO STUDENTS OF MEDICINE.—Dissecting instruments can be had of

C. H. JAMES,
Corner of 14th and E streets.

Oct 6—1m