THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

☞ City Subscribers, who prefer not being called upon weekly for their pay for this paper, may pay in advance for six months or a year at the Desk of the publishing office, and they will have it served promptly and at an early hour.

☞ For an interesting *Letter from Europe—A Visit to Salerno, Ruins of Pæstum*—and *Progress of the Doctrine of Association*, see First Page.

☞ For the conclusion of the *History of the Silk Culture*, No. VI., see Last Page.

Political Economy.

The penny-a-liners who do up the journeywork of writing Editorials for *The Sun* (Beach's) seem incapable of understanding the plainest proposition. Fifty times at least have we rëstated and explained our elemental view of Political Economy, and yet they broadly reiterate, in regard to our Introduction to Atkinson's treatise:

"The doctrine is this: *All commerce is an evil! The transportation of goods from place to place, for the purpose of exchange, ought to be prohibited by penal* STATUTES! This is the doctrine. Let not the reader be surprised. No such language, 'tis true, is found in the preface to Mr. Atkinson's book; but it is not found there because the writer is incapable of making a fair and logical statement of his dogmas. 'Tis true, there are passages in the preface contradictory to the above view of its doctrine. But all authors, confused with an absurd theory, contradict themselves with every other sentence they write."

It is impossible that any one can have *read* the essay referred to and then honestly indulged in the assertions above quoted from *The Sun*. Every where in our essay is the distinction kept in view between such articles as a country *can* advantageously produce and such as it *cannot*.—The ground of discrimination is also distinctly set forth, viz.: Wherever an article can be produced in a country as *cheaply*—that is not for as *few dollars*, which proves nothing conclusively, but *with as little labor*, substantially, as in any other country, then it is clearly advantageous for that country to produce for itself, and not to supply its wants from abroad. But if there be any natural obstacle to advantageous Home Production, then buy abroad by all means, and do not contravene the laws of Nature.

For example, Coffee is a tropical product, to which the climates of the United States are ungenial. No advocate of Protection has ever proposed to foster its cultivation here, or to impose on the foreign article any other duty than a purely Revenue one. And why? Because it could only be produced here at a heavy excess of cost over that of the foreign product. But Wool and Woolens can be produced in the Union as advantageously (i. e. with as little labor) as in any other part of the world. This being the fact, we maintain that it is clearly the interest and abiding policy of our country to produce these articles for herself, no matter though their money price, in the infancy of the attempt to establish them here, be higher here than abroad. The *apparent, immediate* cost of the foreign article may be less, but the *actual, enduring* advantage will be on the side of Home Production. And why? Because the same amount of *Labor* will grow the Wool and make the Cloth here as elsewhere, while in cost of transportation, steadiness of supply, and every thing else, the advantage is on the side of Home Production. Or, to quote the essay alluded to, a hundred men engaged in making Cloth can make just as much here as in England, and will require (absolutely) no more food here than there. By making the Cloth here instead of buying it there, we save to the Country not only the cost of importing and selling and transporting *it*, but we save the far heavier cost of sending the Grain and Meat to feed the Manufacturers in England—which saving is divided between the two classes of producers, giving the farmer more cloth, the manufacturer more food for his labor, and adding largely, through their increased prosperity, to the wealth of the country. Can any thing be clearer than this?

Can any thing be falser than the assumption that this view of Political Economy is fatal to all Foreign Trade? Should we not still require all the products of the frigid and the torrid zones—Tea, Coffee, Spices, Dye Woods, Tropical Fruits, &c. &c.? What country ever imported so much as Great Britain while her Protective Policy was most stringent? If Protection is fatal to Commerce, how came London so much larger than Amsterdam? Protection, in securing the full development of the Agricultural, Mineral and Manufacturing resources of a nation, always secures a more extended and thriving Foreign Commerce. A nation buys most when it is best able to pay. If we were to foster efficiently every branch of industry established in the country, under the limitation already stated, we have no doubt our Foreign Commerce would every year increase, and that the increased import of Foreign Products *not* advantageously produced in the country would amply replace all the loss to Commerce from Home Production.

The Sun, with a deliberate recklessness of truth, proceeds to assert that we have repeatedly advocated penal statutes for the 'prohibition of the internal trade between our States.' Bear in mind, O Sun! that we brand this as an unequivocal falsehood, and challenge you to the proof! When you say that, *according to our theory*, all trade between different States, Cities, and even streets and families, should be prohibited, your error may arise from a defect of understanding; but no charity can cover the falsehood above quoted.

That the establishment of various branches of Manufactures in the West would be advantageous to the whole country, we cannot doubt. It would raise the price and steady the market for the vast Agricultural surplus of that region; it would increase the value of its lands, accelerate the progress of Literature and Intelligence; and tend to remove the great local disparities in the relative numbers of the sexes which now prevail among us—the East having a superabundance of Women, the West of Men—a clear moral and social evil, to be remedied only by widening the sphere of employment for Women in the West. The requisite process of building up Manufactures west of the Alleganies is now going on, and will continue to go on at an accelerated pace, if the Tariff is left where it is. That is all we ask—*the Tariff as it is*—under which both City and Country are now doing as well as their previously exhausted and prostrated condition permit. Wo to whoever shall attempt to overthrow it!

☞ We have reports from various quarters that *Ely Moore* will soon take the place of Surveyor of this port, to be vacated by Mr. Webster's lifelong bosom friend, Mr. TAGGART; that Hon. *Francis Mallory* has received the appointment of Charge to Constantinople, which was n't offered to Maj. Noah; and that Ald. *Samuel Badger*, of Philadelphia, is about to supersede *John C. Montgomery* as Postmaster of that City. Ahem!

☞ The *Boston American* says The Tribune is mistaken in supposing Gen. Cass the second choice of New Hampshire.—We expressed no such opinion, sir, but merely gave you the authority of the New-Hampshire Patriot. The difference is entirely a family one—so be good enough to face the music.

—The American adds that Mr. CALHOUN is the first choice of the New-Hampshire Loco-Focos, and Col. R. M. Johnson the second, and Gen. Cass not at all. Very good—'I'm agreeable,' as Mark Tapley says; and now, if the N. H. Patriot objects, let it talk to the American, and not to us.

☞ To-morrow the first great demonstration from the interior of Pennsylvania in favor HENRY CLAY takes place at Lancaster. We have reason to believe it will be a noble one, inspiring to the friends of our Country's Hope, and such as to convince the small band of choice spirits who still hold out against him, that farther opposition is ineffectual, and fraught with peril to the best interests of the country. Pennsylvania cannot possibly afford to divide and throw away the force of her true men in the approaching contest.

NEW-JERSEY.—The Whigs of Burlington, Mercer and Monmouth Counties, N. J. will hold a Mass Meeting at Bordentown on the 16th and those of the Southern Counties at Salem on the 29th of August, to nominate their respective candidates for Congress. Hon. John M. Clayton and other Whig champions are expected to attend. New-Jersey is arousing, and the Loco-Focos can only succeed there by playing their Louisiana game—being better friends of Protection than the Whigs are.

'The Elective Franchise—A Word More.'

The *Albany Argus* still attempts to defend its assertion that Louisiana has been 'as uniform a Whig State as any in the Union' in full view of the indisputable facts that it was Jeffersonian in politics as a Territory, was admitted into the Union in 1812 as a Democratic State, and down to 1840 had voted every time for a 'Democratic' candidate for President, if the Argus is authority on the point. If Louisiana has been 'a uniformly Whig State,' then *Jackson* and *Van Buren* were leading Whigs, as well as JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE.

That the Whigs since 1824 have often had a majority in the Legislature as well as in the Delegation to Congress, we have never disputed.—Why should we? There have been probably *eight* years of undivided Whig ascendancy in Louisiana and *twenty* of what the Argus calls Democratic, with two or three years of divided power. Now on which rests the greater blame, if blame there be, of Property Restrictions on Suffrage in Louisiana—the Democratic party which *imposed* them and maintained them twenty years, or the Whig party, which has suffered their continuance for *eight* years? But, says the Argus,

"But all this is mere badinage. It does not settle the question whether the Whig party of Louisiana were advocates of an extended suffrage. Men change, but principles do not. We ask, then, did Whig executives during the last twelve years make any efforts to extend the elective franchise? Did they press it upon the Legislature? They did not. Was not Alexander Mouton the first Democratic Governor in twelve years? and more, was he not the first executive who earnestly pressed this with all the influence of his high office upon the consideration of the Legislature? And the result is, six months after his inauguration, the Democratic party have carried the State, and the Convention is to be called. This is undeniable."

Let us look into all this. In the first place, 'the question' is not whether 'the Whig party of Louisiana' have any exclusive right to praise in regard to this matter. It was *the Argus* that was attempting to make party capital out of this matter, when we rebuked it. We are not claiming that the Whigs did it, but that the Suffrage movement is a popular one, irrespective of party. Now to the facts: The Constitution of that State requires that two several Legislatures may submit the question of holding or not holding a Convention to the People at the next State Election respectively, and that a majority of the People at two Elections should sustain the call. The question was thus first submitted to the People by the Whig Legislature of 1841–2 *before* Gov. Mouton was elected. Of course Mr. Mouton (who was then a U. S. Senator at Washington) will not take the credit of *this*. The People—(the bloody, aristocratic landholders, mind you!)—gave a large majority for a Convention at the election of 1842, at the same time electing a Whig Legislature and two of three Congressmen by decided majorities. Gov. Mouton was elected at the same time, aided, doubtless, by the Convention question, which helped him a great deal more than he did it. The Whig Legislature so elected again submitted the Convention question to the People, by whom it has again been affirmed by an overwhelming majority—two to one in all the Whig Parishes we have heard from.—Now is there any justification in all this for the paltry attempt at vote-catching of the Argus?

Let us not be understood as judging this question of Suffrage Extension in Louisiana, still less as blaming the small number who have felt constrained to vote against a Convention. We do not doubt that they are at heart as devoted friends to Freedom and to Human Progress as those who voted differently. It is a cheap way of floating with the popular current, that of clamoring for the overthrow of all Constitutional barriers and the widest diffusion of Political Power, yet to our mind it argues recklessness of public interests in eagerness for the gratification of individual ambition quite as often as a more generous sentiment. Considering what the Population of Louisiana is—how fluctuating, to what extent uneducated, how made up of such heterogenous races but recently thrown together, how prone are thousands among them to that voluptuous sensuality which is the grave of all stern-souled Patriotism or lofty devotion to Freedom, while we should have voted for the Convention, we deeply respect those who dared stand up on the unpopular side and vote against it. We trust their apprehensions of evil will prove groundless; yet if we were called to designate among that motley population a band whom no splendor of tyranny could dazzle or corrupt—whom no prospect of favor or power could induce to bow the knee to an Emperor Napoleon or other brilliant despot, we should look for them among the voters against rather than those for a Convention, good men and true lovers of Liberty as there doubtless are on both sides. And farther: we should have more faith in the Republicanism of a Louisianian who should vote *against* the Convention but *for* a system of Common Schools than in that of the loudest brawler for Universal Suffrage who should be perfectly willing that the great mass of the People remain, as now, without the means of Education. The extension of Knowledge and Virtue should be the first care; Power will diffuse itself fast enough after these.—So much for the Argus's insidious allusion to Chancellor Kent and Judge Spencer as having opposed the Extension of Suffrage in this State.—Does it wish us to quote Mr. Van Buren's remarks in the Convention against Universal Suffrage?

The Argus proceeds to speak of the last canvass (1842) in Louisiana when "it was known that the triumph of Democracy was the triumph of *Specie Payments*." This is a new tack. Perhaps the Argus can tell how the late Whig Governor evinced hostility to Specie Payments, and how it comes that such Payments were restored, although the Whigs held the Legislature. Perhaps it does not know that the Suspension of Specie Payments in this State, (as in nearly every other,) was sanctioned by a Van Buren Legislature, while the Resumption took place under Whig rule. But when it speaks of the "fact that a suspension of specie payments was authorized and tolerated in Louisiana longer than in any other State of the Union," and offers this as "the *best evidence* that it has been a thorough and uniform *Whig* State," it not only states an untruth, but commits a very great blunder. The public are so well aware of the '*uniform*' political character of ALABAMA and ARKANSAS, two States which have *never* yet been Whig, and which are still floundering in the slough of Suspension, with little prospect of speedy extrication, that such assertions as the above only injure the party which resorts to them.

—And now will the Argus correct its statement that *Rhode Island* has been uniformly a Whig State, admit that it claimed a complete Democratic triumph there in 1833 and for the *four* years succeeding, and state why those who gave its vote to Van Buren did not begin to extend the Right of Suffrage to its non-freeholding population? Then will it tell us why the Democratic principle of Free Suffrage has made no progress in *Virginia*, the mother of Democracy, which has always voted for President as the Argus says is Democratic, which has never had a Legislature Whig in both branches, which has no alien or discordant population, and which yet *allows her Property-holders to vote several times each, and does not permit poor men to vote at all?* Will you speak to this point, Mr. State Printer? You seem to have strangely overlooked it in your last. Will you attempt to reconcile the notorious fact with your sweeping assertion that the triumph of your party in such a State is *always* immediately followed by an Extension of Suffrage?

Forgery on an Extensive Scale.

On Wednesday week, a man named David Crowley was arrested and committed to prison, charged with forgery on the Seventh Ward Bank, the Chemical Bank, and the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, of this city.

It appears that during the 13th and 19th days of the month, the First Teller of the Seventh Ward Bank, Mr. Francis J. Smith, paid four forged checks, purporting to be drawn by Mr. Minott Mitchell, of White Plains, Westchester County, of the following amounts and dates: $380, dated the 15th of July, payable to A. Williams; $250, dated the 13th, to William A. Adams; $475, dated 15th July, and $700, dated the 17th of July. That of $475 was paid to a lad named William White, of Spring-street, near Hudson, on the 17th of the month, and the one for $700 on the 19th, to another lad, named Joseph Harperway.

An examination into the circumstances took place this morning, when the boy White stated he met the accused in the Park, who requested him to do an errand for him, and sent him to one Austin's machine shop, in Gold street, to get the money for the $475 check. He procured it, returned to the accused, and handed him the money. Humphrey states that he met the accused, and was also asked by him to run of an errand; and after going to the Custom House store, corner of Cliff and Beekman streets, he sent him with the $700 check, which was cashed, and he handed Crowley the money.

Mr. Smith, the Teller, testifies that after finding the $475 check to be a forgery he watched the presentation of another, and when the boy Harperway had got it cashed (who by the bye is an apprentice to Messrs. Harper,) engaged Messrs. Robert S. Browne and Richard Ackerman, two of the clerks in the bank, to follow the lad and see what became of the money. They saw him deliver it to the accused and arrested him with it in his possession and sent him to the Police.

James T. Brady, Esq. appeared as the counsel for the accused, who declined answering any questions in relation to the matter, further than he was 32 years of age, born in Ireland and a dyer and bleacher by trade; residence, 88 Chatham street.

Officers Relyea and Kellinger have had this matter in hand and it has been discovered that a forged check in Mr. Mitchell's name has been presented at the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, but not paid, as Mr. M. kept no account there. Three checks also forged in the name of —— Easton, No. 211 William-street, have been presented at the Chemical Bank, two of which were paid, but the other dishonored; the account of Mr. E. being over-drawn.

TRIAL OF ABNER ROGERS.—The evidence for the people in this case had closed, and the prisoner's counsel had made some progress in opening for the defence when the Court adjourned, on Monday night. On Tuesday several witnesses were produced, among whom was A. W. Crowninshield, contractor for cabinet work in the prison.

The testimony of this witness, to whom Rogers had made frequent appeals for protection from imaginary mal-treatment, as well as that of other witnesses, although not conclusive as to the insanity of the prisoner, proves "something peculiar" to have been observable in his demeanor before the murder. The deceased seems to have been an object of great terror to him, in consequence of the frequent punishments occasioned by his repeated violations of the prison rules. The case is not yet concluded, as several other persons, among them Doctors Woodward and Bell, were to be examined on Wednesday.

Later from St. Domingo.

By the schooner Victoria we have advices from St. Domingo to the 14th inst. We are informed that the elections for President will come on as soon as the General arrives at Port au Prince; he has visited almost every town in the Island, and was invariably received with the greatest honors. He was on his way to the Capital, and would arrive there in about four days. Great preparations are making to welcome his return. No doubt can be entertained as to his election, as there are none to oppose him half so popular.

There is not much sickness in the Island, although it was feared there would be a great deal; the yellow fever has merely showed itself, but not dangerously.

Business was not dull nor lively, the markets were generally well supplied with American produce. The produce of the Island was considerably in demand, and there was sufficient to supply all wants.

☞ Hon. HENRY F. JANES, nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the Fourth District, Vt., declines.

☞ Two persons have been arrested in Schenectady for passing counterfeit $1 bills of the Bank of Rome.

☞ A splendid locomotive of the largest class was brought to Albany, from Philadelphia, by the Black Diamond, for the Western Railroad.

Literary Notices.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF SLANDER AND LIBEL, and incidentally of Malicious Prosecution. Nescit vox missa reverti. By Thomas Starkie, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law. From the second English Edition of 1830, with notes and references to American cases, and to English decisions since 1840. By John L. Wendell, Counselor at Law. In two volumes. Albany, C. Van Benthuysen & Co. 1843.

We have received a copy of the work of which we have here given the title, and which, as the times go, promises to be a work of much value to the editorial profession. It behoves us who have the management of newspapers to look carefully to our steps, for we walk among snares and pitfalls, and if we make a rash movement to the right or the left, we are entrapped in the meshes of the law of libel.

Starkie's work is much esteemed by the profession. The American editor has added the American decisions, and the later decisions of English courts. We copy the following notice of the work from the Albany Argus. [Eve. Post.

"The second edition of Mr. Starkie's treatise is a great improvement on the first, and in itself cannot fail to be acceptable to the profession.—To it are added the notes of the editor, in which are collected the American cases, and English decisions since the publication of the second edition; and an introduction pointing out various discrepancies in the *law of libel* as held in England and as it prevails here; particularly on the subject of *privileged communications*; the force and effect of the plea of the *general issue* in the action of slander as to the evidence admissible under it on the trial of the cause; the proper subject matter of a *special plea*, and the danger of attempting to plead specially facts which in their nature are not, and cannot be the subject of such plea; the evidence admissible *in mitigation of damages*, whether the general issue be or be not accompanied by a plea or notice of justification; and the right of a jury in all prosecutions for alleged libels, notwithstanding any direction given by the court, to determine both the law and the fact in *civil* as well as in *criminal cases*. The introduction also contains a review of the libel cases of Turrill and Dalloway, and of several of the cases for libels prosecuted by J. Fenimore Cooper."

PARK'S MANIFOLD WRITER.—The art of Manifold Writing is proved to be of wide utility by the extent and rapidity of its diffusion. A few years since, but dozens of the implements were in use where now there are thousands. The demand has greatly tended to the cheapening and perfecting of the article until now it is quite as easy to write two or three copies of letters as one, and the former are read quite as distinctly as the latter. In this way you have not only a copy of your letter to keep as well as one to send away, but you are sure the copy is exact, which you cannot be if it be transcribed by the ordinary process.

Mr. Park's Manifold Writer is warranted not to smut nor rub, but to exhibit every word distinctly in each copy, preserving all the hair-marks as well as the coarser. In these respects he considers his invention a decided improvement on any thing of the kind heretofore presented to the public. He asks business men to call and examine it at his Blank Book Manufactory, No. 37 John-street.

PRODUCTIVE FARMING; or a Familiar Digest of the Recent Discoveries of Liebig, Johnston, Davy, and other Celebrated Writers on Vegetable Chemistry, showing how the Results of English Tillage might be greatly augmented: By J. A. SMITH. New York: Wiley & Putnam.

We have here, in a paper bound volume of 150 pages, (price 31¼ cents,) a compilation or digest of the additions made to the Science of Agriculture by the eminent scintific writers of our day. It is worthy the regard of farmers.

☞ THE NEW MIRROR for this week is embellished by a "Scene near Glenmary,' which is hardly equal to Mr. Willis's dainty adieu to that pleasant home of his, which accompanies the engraving. Gen. Morris contributes some tripping verses, and the number will afford agreeable occupation for a sultry hour.

☞ LECTURES ON THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS, by THOMAS CHALMERS, D. D. Part V. (and last) has just been published by Robert Carter, 58 Canal-street.

☞ THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, No. VIII. of Hewet's Illustrated Edition, edited by Rev. J. M. WAINWRIGHT, D. D. has just been published.

THE CROPS.—The Wheat of some parts of Indiana and Illinois suffered severely by winter-killing, but what was not killed does well. There can no longer be a doubt that the aggregate Wheat crop of the country will be very large.—The complaints of drouth are increasing, and we hear some from West of the Alleganies. From the Delaware River to Maine nearly the whole seaboard has been parched, though we hear of showers this week in several quarters.

CROPS IN GEORGIA.—Both Cotton and Corn promise an abundant harvest.

In *Florida*, some of the Cotton is already ripe.

☞ The Cotton Crop of Upper Louisiana (Red River) is greatly injured by rains.

☞ The British and American Musical Society gave their third Concert at the Shakspeare Hotel last evening. It was fully and fashionably attended, and the performances were received with decided *eclat*. Miss McGloin sung the Echo Song very effectively and was deservedly encored—and Mr. Clirehugh gave "The Sun his bright rays" with great pathos, sweetness and expression. This Society, which is but in its infancy has strong claims upon the favor of the public.

UNION COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—A friend who attended the Commencement at Schenectady on Wednesday informs us that the attendance was very large, and the exercises highly interesting. The Addresses were emphatically able.—The attendance of Graduates was very numerous. The Trustees have elected Judge KENT of this City and Bishop HEDDING of the Methodist Episcopal Church to fill the two subsisting vacancies in the Board.

CRUEL FRAUD.—A scoundrel named Maltitz, who came over from Bremen in the ship Goethe, Capt. Homann, which arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday, contrived on the way to ingratiate himself with many of the passengers, and obtain from them over $1,000 in all on the pretence of paying their passage to their several destinations. Immediately on landing he disappeared in a coach, and has not since been heard of.

☞ A third edition of the Pamphlet, entitled *A Concise Exposition of the Doctrine of Association*, by A. Brisbane, is now preparing and will be ready in a few days. This work contains a description of the System of Association by CHARLES FOURIER.

Single copies 18¾ cents; by the quantity 12½ cents; 8 for $1. We are compelled to raise the price from 12½ to 18¾ cents, as a considerable loss has been experienced on the two first editions. As this is the last edition which will be published probably for some time to come, we would advise those who want the work to send their orders early, to the Office of The Tribune, or J. S. Redfield, Bookseller.

Some works in French and English by FOURIER and his disciples may be had at Redfield's Bookstore, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets.

News from the Oregon Company.

We find the following letter from the Oregon Emigrants in the Iowa Gazette of the 8th inst.

OREGON EMIGRATION COMPANY,
KANSAS RIVER, June 3d, 1843.

DEAR SIR: We have now traveled 400 to 450 miles since leaving Burlington and are in good health and fine spirits, as also are all the company. The company have organised by electing Peter Burnett, of Platte City, Mo., Captain. The company have also elected a committee of nine, who are to be "Cabinet Advisors" for the Captain. They are also to decide all questions of difference—disregard to orders—negligence of duty, &c. Although I had not reached the camp prior to the election, I was honored with an election as a member of the committee. The number of wagons now in rank are upwards of 120, and there are many others on their way here, besides the wagons and carts of Freemont's, Stewart's, and the California companies, all of which are on the march and within two days' travel of each other.

The view from the eminences in the prairie is the most delightful.

Here is a small nation emigrating some 2000 miles by land through a wilderness, inhabited by fierce and warlike Indians, relying alone on their own exertions for defence and sustenance.

There are over 3000, and perhaps 5000 head of cattle, mules and horses attached to the company. Captain Applegate has over 200 head, and others over 100 head. This has been a bone of contention with some of the emigrants, and very nearly divided the company. Indeed, I am not certain but it will be the means of a split yet, as there are a number without cattle who refuse to assist in guarding them. The dissatisfaction is not quite so violent now, as the cattle owners have agreed to furnish the company with beef, (in case of a scarcity of Buffalo meat) work-cattle and milch-cows, the former at a price to be fixed by the committee, and the cows and oxen without charge. The company have agreed to this proposition, and the former law, limiting each individual to three head of loose cattle, is thereby repealed. The number of cattle is quite too large. It is impossible to guard them at night, and the Indians at this place have already commenced stealing horses and killing cattle. The company which leaves next spring for Oregon should keep strict guard on their cattle and horses at the crossing of this river, as some 8 or 10 horses and mules have been stolen in one night from our company.

Our route, since we left the State of Missouri, has been through a beautiful rolling prairie, such as I have never seen in any of the States or Territories. Indeed, I do not see how it could be beat either in point of fertility, or beauty of scenery. There is, however, a drawback in the scarcity of timber. The roads generally, have been very fine. We will reach the buffalo country in four or five days more. A few were killed a short time since, about five miles from this place. The buffalo hunters will start out in a day or two. Dr. Whitman, from Wallawalla, who is in our company, advises that the company divide into three or four parties, for speed and convenience, as there will be no danger from the Indians.

Tell our friends to get ready and come on next spring by thousands. There is not half the difficulty, from the information I can get from persons who have been there, that I apprehended before starting. The scenery and amusement are worth all the trouble. There is not a case of sickness in the camp.

☞ We see a Temperance statement that the import of Liquors to this country has fallen off from 20,143 casks during the first half of 1842 to 2,111 during the like half of 1843. Sorry to spoil a good story, but the heavy duty on Brandy and Gin imposed by the New Tariff had obviously a hand in producing this result, though we hope increased Temperance comes in for a share also.

☞ Michigan has 147 miles of Railroad in operation, viz. from Detroit to Jackson, 80 miles; Monroe to Hudson, 42 miles: Detroit to Pontiac 25. Forty miles more are soon to be added on the Central road from Jackson to Marshall, and 16 on the Southern from Hudson to Hillsdale, making 203 in all which will be in use before the year closes.

☞ Henry Berryer, of Harrisburg, Pa. was arrested last Saturday for beating his wife severely, apparently with intent to kill her. While under examination he drew a knife and attempted to cut his throat, but only succeeded in drawing a good deal of blood. Committed.

☞ Rev. SQUIRE CHASE, Superintendent of the Methodist Mission at Liberia, who returned to this country for his health about two months since, died at Syracuse on Wednesday morning.

☞ The St. Lawrence Canal, around the Long Sault, has been stopped for the present by a serious breach of about 60 feet in its banks. Several weeks will be required to repair it.

☞ The Oswego County jail was opened with false keys on Saturday night last, and six prisoners escaped. A reward of $130 is offered for them.

☞ A colored person, while white-washing in the freight-house at the Boston Depot, Greenbush, accidentally fell from the top of the building and was instantly killed.

☞ Messrs. Raymond & Co. the proprietors of the Menagerie, gave $306 to the selectmen of Fall River, for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of that town.

☞ Thomas, aged 17, son of Joseph Smith, of Fishkill, was knocked overboard from a sailboat on the Hudson and drowned on the 20th.

☞ An enthusiastic Repeal Meeting was held at Marshall, Mich., on the 15th.

Also, one at New-Bedford, Mass. on the 24th.

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.—A letter from a gentleman who went out in the packet ship George Washington to his friend in this country, written on the 3d July, says. "the crops in England, as far as I have had an opportunity of observing, are very deficient, and if what I have seen is a fair specimen of the country generally, I have no doubt but they will want considerable from the United States to serve them till crops come round again."

STRAIGHT-OUT.—The Picayune has the following anecdote of the late Louisiana Election:

A sovereign in one of the country parishes, who went up to vote, was asked if he would vote for a convention. "No," said he—"I'll be —— if I do! I came here to vote for Gen. Bossier, and I'm not a-going to split my ticket!"

☞ Seventy-two of the crew of the U. S. steamer Missouri have signed the pledge of total abstinance from all intoxicating liquors.

☞ We invite the attention of those interested in such matters to the advertisement in another column of PIERCE'S KITCHEN RANGES. We have witnessed the operation of these Ranges, and heard them spoken of by persons who have them in use, and, from our own observation, as well as the judgement of others, we believe Mr. Pierce has succeeded in manufacturing an article which combines more conveniences with greater economy of fuel and labor than any invention for similar uses which has come under our notice.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—This old and established place is filled every night to see Mr. Cole and his dog Billy, and to hear Great Western, the greatest in his line living, and other eminent and popular performers. The attractions are unequaled this week, and will be sustained by a generous public. Splendid entertainment this evening.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

From the Pacific.

By the brig Phœnix, at Baltimore, on Wednesday, from Kingston, Jamaica, the editors of the Baltimore American have received files of papers to the 8th inst.

Correspondence of the American.

KINGSTON, Jam., July 8, 1843.

The U. S. ship Vandalia, Capt. McCluney, from Chagres in 13 days, arrived here on the 19th ult., having on board Lieut. Little, of H. B. M. ship Vindictive, who came as bearer of despatches to the British Government from the Tahiti. This officer was at Chagres, and finding no vessel bound to Jamaica, Commodore Dallas ordered the Vandalia to take Lieut. L. to Jamaica. She spent a few days here, and her captain and officers were entertained with dinners by the Navy in port and Army at Port Royal. The Vandalia sailed, all well, on the 1st inst. Enclosed you have an account of the latest Pacific news. The Vandalia has sent a letter bag by this vessel. No other news. Flour $8 to $9 wholesale; Meal $5.50.

From the Kingston Journal.

DESPATCHES BY THE VANDALIA.—We stated some days since, that the American sloop-of-war Vandalia had arrived here, it was supposed, with despatches for his Excellency the Governor, but the nature of those dispatches (if there were any) has not as yet transpired. Since then, the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Panama, to another gentleman in this city, dated the 8th of June, has been placed in our hands, and we transcribe it into our columns, as it seems to convey some idea of what is going on in our neighborhood, and which probably might led to the Vandalia being despatched to this Island:

"A few days since, arrived here the Young Vindictive, tender from Tahiti. She brought two officers with despatches, who went across to embark in the United States' ship Vandalia, for Jamaica. It appears that the occupation of Tahiti by the French, has not been altogether to the liking of Queen Pomare, who writes on the subject to her well beloved sister her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, one of her officers being the bearer of the letter. The Vandalia came direct from Norfolk to Chagres, with Commodore Dallas, and several other officers, to join the United States' squadron in the Pacific.

"By the last accounts from the Windward, Admiral Thomas had arrived in the Dublin from the sea coast with $1,500,000 on freight. The Salamander steamer was at Callao waiting orders, and it is supposed will come down here, and then go on to Mexico. The Satellite, Captain Gambir was at Callao; the United States schr. Shark likewise; the whereabout of Commodore Jones, and the United States' Squadron is not known here; very probably some part will touch here to leave Commodore Jones, as he is relieved by Commodore Dallas.

"This last left this a few days since in a Peruvian schooner-of-war that came here with some exiles from Peru, Gen. Lizarzaburn, Col. Ortiz and Lieut. Col. Corpena; the schooner is called the Alerta. There has been another revolution in Peru, and Gen. Biranco is now the Supreme Director. How long he will last there is no knowing, because in Peru governments are not very long-lived.

"Here, as usual, every thing is quiet enough; business is extremely dull, money extremely scarce, and doubloons not to be had at any price; collections worse than ever."

A letter from Washington says:—"It is currently reported that FRANCIS H. DAVINGE, Esq., formerly of the city of Baltimore, and at present a clerk in the Pension office at Washington, is about to be appointed Consul to Glasgow."

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27—P. M.

UNITED STATES BANK.—There are various stories in circulation in this city relative to disclosures about to be made concerning the assignment, and other acts, connected with this institution, which I forbear at present stating, till something farther transpires. It is said Mr. Nicholas Biddle will take a prominent part in this movement, and that his late visit to your city was in a great measure owing to this matter. That 'interesting and important' letter promised some weeks since in the *Inquirer*, from the pen of Mr. B. has never yet appeared, for reasons to the public utterly unknown. What did it contain so very 'interesting and important,' and why was it not published if actually in type?

DEAD.—Richard L. West, one of our oldest and most useful business men, died suddenly at Georgetown, Delaware, a few days since, while on a visit to his sister. By his demise the marine and shipping interests of this city have lost an active and devoted agent, and the distressed mariner a kind and benevolent friend. Mr. West had been many years an active, efficient, and intelligent correspondent of the Philadelphia Exchange.

REAL ESTATE.—The amount of real estate assessed in the name of the late Jacob Ridgway, in High-street Ward, is $191,000, being $360 more than that in Chesnut Ward. The total amount in both Wards is $382,700. The son of Mr. Ridgway is now erecting a splendid store upon the lot occupied by the office of his father, adjoining his late residence in Chesnut-street. It will be, when finished, one of the deepest and most beautiful stores in Philadelphia.—Whether the project of converting the dwellings of Dr. Rush and the family of the deceased into a magnificent hotel has been abandoned, I am unable to state, but I trust not.

DELICIOUS.—I noticed in the High-street Market this morning several fine watermelons, and a large lot of excellent nutmegs, having been brought to this city from Baltimore.—They sold at exorbitant prices, the latter bringing as high as 25 cents each. Tomatoes continue scarce, and command, for the best, $1 per bushel.

THE HEAT.—This has been one of the most oppressive days of the season. I saw several horses give out during the course of the morning, and at noon a poor laborer, employed on one of our streets, fell prostrate upon the ground in consequence of over-exertion, and would probably have died had it not been for the benevolence of a colored woman.

SALE OF STOCKS.—There was quite a large sale of stocks to-day, at noon, at the Exchange, which I subjoin. The attendance was not large, neither was the bidding spirited.—Whether the purchases were bona fide ones I cannot say.—They were as follows: 110 shares Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, par value $100 brought $30 per share—purchased by S. Cooper.

90 shares of Grand Gulf Railroad and Banking Company, par value $100, sold for $350 the lot—purchased by S. Cooper.

298 shares of the Agricultural Bank of Mississippi, par value $100, sold for $800 the lot—purchased by S. Cooper.

100 shares Commercial Bank of Manchester, Mississippi, par value $100, sold for $1,000 the lot—purchased by S. Cooper.

627 shares Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, par value $20, sold for $19 25 the lot—purchased by Mr. Wilcox.

Five shares of New York, Boston and Illinois Land Company, par value $1000, sold for $4000—purchased by S. Cooper.

Several thousand dollars of the loan of the Union Canal Company were also put up and sold, but at prices considerably below par value.

The business at the Board of Brokers to-day was quite limited, but prices were fully maintained. Many of the members complain of the excessive heat of the room, whilst several were forced to leave the board in consequence.—For Pennsylvania Fives $49 was led and $50 asked; United States Bank $4¾ led and $5 asked—no sales of either. The transactions were as follows: 100 shares Girard Bank at 5⅞; 20 do. Spring Garden Insurance Co. at 7½; 15 do. Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. at 7; $900 Pennsylvania Sixes at 54; 1 share North America Bank at 360½; 100 do. Vicksburg at 3½.

CORN-STALK SUGAR.—The Rev. Luther Humphrey, of Edwardsburgh, Michigan, has, after a series of experiments, succeeded in extracting sugar and molasses of excellent quality from *cornstalks*. He calculates that he can furnish molasses at 25 cents, equal to the best qualities, and sugar at five and six cents. As the recipe is very simple and practicable in its operation, we annex it for the benefit of such of our readers in the country, as may choose to try it:

"Take the cornstalks as soon as they have their growth, or as soon as the tassel begins to blossom, cut them in pieces, boil them in a kettle for an hour or two, press out the juice any way you please, and boil it down to a syrup."

LOVE OF OFFSPRING.—A German paper relates that a pair of storks had built their nest close to a brewery at Smoken, near Radon, in Poland.—The brewery recently caught fire, and the flames threatened to catch the tree, yet the mother bird would not stir, and remained firm in her seat, covering her brood with her wings. At length the tree was involved in the conflagration and burnt, with the poor stork and her young. During the whole time, the male bird kept flying round the scene of destruction, uttering cries of distress.

☞ Joseph Sweet, aged 20, of Westbrook, Me. was drowned while bathing in the Presumpscot, on Sunday evening last.