NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

SEE OUTSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

Travelers and others leaving the City in the afternoon are informed that an *Evening Edition of the Tribune* is printed every day, containing the Stock Sales, Markets, News by the Southern mail, &c. up to 3 o'clock. By inquiring of the Newsboys for the *Evening Edition* of The Tribune every one will be able to take with him the latest news up to the time of leaving the City.

'*A Northern Whig*' who asks us to republish what we said to the 'grim and swarthy miners, etc. on the election of Polk, shall be accommodated at some time when our columns are less crowded than at present.

Mr. E. A. EDGERTON, formerly an Agent for our publications, is requested to write us forthwith.

CONGRESS we presume adjourned yesterday at 12 o'clock, but we are without our usual Telegraphic Dispatch and therefore know nothing of the closing scene. Our faith, however, that the session is really ended consoles us under the disappointment we feel on account of the failure of the Telegraph to perform its office. Perhaps the lightning, in the exuberance of its joy at being relieved from the disagreeable task of transmitting the doings of a Loco-Foco Congress, has gone a frolicking and forgotten to record the act of adjournment.

Our Next Governor.

From the New-York Express of Saturday.

THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW-YORK.—The Tribune is in affliction; and so is its coadjutor, the Albany Evening Journal, because there is a little stir among the Whigs, in selecting a Whig candidate for Governor. This is not at all to be wondered at. The twins in New-York and Albany have settled all this matter long ago for us, and this stir is insurrectionary. *The candidate was picked out in Albany last winter; the arrangements all made, the offices, big and little, mainly promised or distributed,*—and all we the people are expected to do, is, in due time, when our worshipful masters speak the day and the hour, to pay their fares to Syracuse, or Utica, and record the "Vermillion decree." The Celestials have spoken; let the heathen tremble!

But a writer named "Frankl n," in our columns, an old-fashioned Whig, a well-known Whig, intelligent, able and distinguished, too, does not like this mode of doing business. Another Whig, in the Western part of this State, surrounded by hosts of Whigs, and giving majorities by hundreds, not less able, not less distinguished and patriotic, too, writes us in the same vein, and makes objections, also. Men of the old-fashioned school they are, who have not kept up with the "Progressive Whig Democracy" in Albany and Auburn,—who are no more Abolitionists now than they were thirty years ago, but are just as much so;—who have not reached Anti-Rentism, or been infected by any new light,—but who jog on in the old honest way. Because we print the sentiments of such men, the Evening Journal speaks of our "factious course,"—and the Tribune wonders what we are about.

Well, we may as well tell both our worshipful masters just what 30,000 of the 40,000 Whigs in this part of the State are about. We are for selecting as a candidate for Governor an old-fashioned, not a new-*fashioned*, Whig. We do not want a Loco-Foco, because we already have one in Silas Wright, and he is just as agreeable in our eyes as any mismamed Whig, with Loco-Foco principles covering *him*. So far as we ourselves are concerned, we are willing to pledge ourselves to go for any honest, capable Whig, no matter who he is, or what part of the State he comes from,—but under no circumstances, and to be driven by no mismamed party obligations, will we vote for a Loco-Foco in disguise,—will we take up a man, *because* he is an Anti-Renter,—or will we sanction a nomination to catch an *ism* in that place, and an *ite* in this. Nor do we speak for ourselves alone, but we KNOW that we speak for thirty thousand of the forty thousand Whigs in this part of the State. No *ism* or *ite* man can take our votes. * * * It may be true, perhaps, that the wire pullers who have held the Whig party machinery of this State since 1838, can assemble enough of their wires in Syracuse, or Utica, to register the candidate whom they have selected,—but, if they can, he will be defeated by 40,000 majority, if they put him up, on the principles they intend.

It is a great pity that the *Express* and *Courier* had not imbibed their devotion to regular old-fashioned Whiggery and their horror of *isms* before they ran off the track into Nativism and by giving the City to Harper & Co. threw the State and the Union against the Whigs in 1844, defeating Henry Clay and securing the triumph of Polk and Texas. That such was the effect of their course, the Whigs of all our Northern frontier Counties can bear witness. Birneyism took away from us the better part of Harrison's majority; but we could just have borne that if Nativism had not superadded its disastrous influences. This turned against us ninety-nine hundredths of the heavy Naturalized vote of the Counties bordering the Lakes and the St. Lawrence, which was in good part with us in 1840.—Our loss in our Northern line of Counties alone was 7,300 votes; for a great portion of this the Native movement at this end of the State and the countenance given to it by prominent Whig journals in this City, are justly responsible. If these journals have truly repented of their past dalliance with sins fatal to Whigism we are glad of it, but their present conduct does not give very conclusive evidence of amendment.

—We are now prepared to contradict some of the gross untruths above copied from the Express.

1. The Tribune is *not* 'in affliction' at all about this matter. We are rejoiced that the cloven foot has been exhibited so early.

2. We have *never* objected in any way to discussion or stir concerning the next Whig candidate for Governor. The more the better. What we *have* objected to is the insulting recommendations of the allied malevolents that the Whigs should '*try honesty for once*,' and by way of experiment select an upright and capable candidate for Governor 'if only for the novelty of the thing.' We say that the Whig candidates for whom we have been voting ever since we were entitled to vote at all have been of this very stamp, and that insinuations to the contrary unjustly dishonor our past candidates and injure our party. And if the meaning be that we shall substitute for the honesty of GRANGER, BUEL, SEWARD, BRADISH and FILLMORE, that of James Brooks and J. Watson Webb, we are sure this would be the very reverse of improvement, and that the People are very generally of our opinion on this point. We have called attention, moreover, to the threats of the Allies that they would do their best to break down the Whig candidate if not of their own school, but we are in no sort of 'affliction' on that score; they are welcome to try it on as soon as they like. Their open hostility to the regular and fairly selected candidate of the Whig party would be preferable to a sneaking, fault-finding, factious pretence of supporting him.

3. It is utterly, grossly, wickedly false that the Editors of the Albany Eve. Journal and The Tribune have 'settled' any thing about the candidate for Governor, or have attempted any thing of the sort. We here release all persons with whom we may have conferred in any manner on this subject from every obligation of confidence, and entreat any one who can give the Express evidence in support of its charges to do so. We challenge that journal to produce some shadow of proof to sustain its calumnies, or rest under the imputation of willful and wanton slander. The Editor of the Journal can of course speak for himself, but we are morally certain that he has had nothing to do with designating, much less 'settling,' a Whig candidate for Governor.

4. As to any '*arrangement*' being made, whereby '*the offices, big and little, are mainly promised or distributed*,' (the Italics in the quotation from the Express are its own,) it is not only an outright and shameful calumny on the persons aimed at, but it is one which could never have occurred to the mind of any one but some mercenary creature who had been accustomed to hang about Albany and Washington whenever the Whigs were in power, begging for any old clothes or broken victuals that might be obtainable. There is no shadow of excuse for it. Men who could be capable of entering into such 'arrangements' are never trusted by the Whig party with the power of consummating them.

—So far as we can understand the allusions of the Express above quoted, the individual whom it aims to injure and whom it threatens to oppose if nominated for Governor, is Hon. JOHN YOUNG of Livingston County, for several terms an able, capable and faithful Whig Member of Congress. Elected to the Assembly of 1845, after an absence of many years from our Legislature, he was at once selected by the Whig Members of Assembly as their candidate for Speaker, although among them were several of the foremost men in the State. Reelected to the last Assembly, he again received the votes of the Whig Members for Speaker. The fact that he has thus been repeatedly designated by the representatives of the Whigs of New-York as their leader and champion, together with the capacity and suavity uniformly evinced by him in that conspicuous and responsible position, has naturally brought his name forward among those from amongst whom the next Whig candidate for Governor will probably be selected. How widely or warmly the current may set in his favor, we know not, and have never sought to know. If nominated by the Whig State Convention, we shall of course support him heartily, as we shall any other true and faithful Whig who may in like manner be chosen. But whoever may now be foremost in the affections of the Whig party can owe nothing of that enviable distinction to any efforts in his behalf of the Editor of the Evening Journal, nor yet to him of The Tribune, each of whom has studiously kept aloof from all discussion of the comparative merits and claims of Whigs proposed on this or that hand for next Governor.

—The allusions of the Express to certain 'isms' which it abominates and insists that the Whig party shall eschew, demand at least a passing remark. That the Editor of that paper is no more hostile to Slavery now than he was thirty years ago, is very evident—indeed, we think his statement quite too modest on this head. We infer from the tone of his journal that Slavery appears to him in a much more favorable light of late years than formerly, for a reason private in its nature, but public in its operations and consequences. With the great mass of the Whigs of the Free States, however, the 'progress' has been quite the other way, and we meet with few reflecting men among us whom a contemplation of that successful drama of rascality, the Annexation of Texas, with its natural consequence, this atrocious, guilty, burthensome Mexican War, has not driven to feel and avow a spirit of hostility to the farther encroachments of Slavery. The Slave States have now thirty Senators, the Free States twenty-six. Wisconsin and Iowa are about to restore the equilibrium; and woe to the Northern dough-face by whom the scale shall again be inclined to the side of Slavery! Not another inch of Slave territory to be added to, not another Slave State to be admitted into the Union, and the purification or removal of the Federal Metropolis from the influences of Slavery—these are conditions demanded by the outraged public sentiment, the traditional love of Liberty, and the aroused conscience of the Free North.

As to 'Progressive Whig Democracy, 'Anti-Rentism,' &c. it will be time enough to discuss these matters when we find a Whig candidate proposed who has avowed any sentiment, encouraged any movement, inconsistent with Justice and the Rights of Property. Mere names and catch-words settle nothing. If it be a just matter of reproach that a man or body of men sees in the present actual state of things reasons for a modification on some points of the course which he might have concurred in 'thirty years ago,' we apprehend that nearly all who *think* are obnoxious to that reproach. Not even a live tree remains what it was thirty years ago; a dead one may retain the old superficies, but inwardly rots as it dozes. And the Whig Party—the party of Law, Order, Intelligence, and a stern Public Morality—is not likely to be, nor to wish to be, utterly impervious to new ideas and the influence of transpiring events. It is now the party of Protection to American Labor, of which policy the ancient and highly respectable Federal party, to which the Express would gladly assimilate it, was for twenty years the constant and stubborn adversary. It is the party which in our State set the example of establishing Free Banking, which thirty years ago would have appalled and shocked those whose oracle the Express now is. It is the champion of Suffrage based on simple Manhood and Citizenship, which the false Democracy of our day exposes its hypocrisy by opposing. It signalized its accession to power in our State by abolishing the Auction Monopoly and other abuses which had for many years been the nest-eggs of gross Political corruption. It has since had ample reason to repent that it did not go farther in the path of Reform, and will not be likely to misimprove another opportunity to do so. Let then, the factious who are among us but not of us openly undertake to defeat a Whig candidate for Governor because he belongs to the 'Progressive Whig Democracy' if they dare!—Instead of depriving him of Thirty Thousand votes, they will not carry off so many hundreds, and the place of these will be more than made good by the *true* Whigs—Democratic Whigs, if you choose, though we care nothing for the name—whom the novel features of such a contest will win to our standards. They are welcome to do their worst, either before the State Convention or after it; and if no 'affliction' at their perversity shall be greater than ours, the mourners will be few and the grief far from inconsolable.

The appointment of our friend and schoolmate, W. L. G. SMITH, as Postmaster at Buffalo, in place of Philip Dorsheimer, the Loco-Foco incumbent, is the most distinct and positive act of hostility yet made public on the part of Polk, Marcy & Co. to Wright, Flagg and our State dynasty.—Mr. Dorsheimer is the old Van Buren Postmaster, restored by Mr. Polk and backed by a very strong local and State influence. We believe he has never suspected the bolt we and others have seen preparing at Washington, in the frequent gatherings there of the prominent Old Hunkers, to fall on his devoted head. He has only quietly wondered why the lazy Senate did not confirm his nomination.—We reckon he is rubbing his eyes about these days over the intelligence that *Polk never sent his name to the Senate at all*, but has finally transmitted that of our Hunker friend instead, who, being readily confirmed, walks into the Post Office and hangs up his hat, cool as an iceberg. Solomon found several wonderful concatenations of things in his day, but had he lived in ours the way of Loco-Focos with one another would have stood at the head of his list.

The *Albany Atlas*, Gov. Wright's organ, wonders whether The Tribune will adhere in the election for Governor

"to the 'no-party' professions which it made at the opening of the Constitutional Convention."

We knew the Executive Organ was rather a small light, but we have hitherto supposed the editor's head capable of holding two ideas. It seems, however, that he regards our expressed aversion to Party predominance in the forming of a State Constitution as pledging us to oppose and condemn any reference to Party considerations in the choice of a Governor! We surely never intended any thing of the sort. Party action is as proper in its place as any other action, but we do not think it well placed in the Constitutional Convention. Others, however, will think as they please and act on their own convictions.

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD was nominated by acclamation as the Whig candidate for Congress in the IId District of Georgia, by a Convention held at Americus on the 29th ult. Mr. C. is one of the most talented and popular young men in Georgia, and we are not without hopes of his election, although the District has heretofore been Loco-Foco. Hon. ALFRED IVERSON is his opponent.

The Whigs of the XXIId District of Pennsylvania have nominated D. L. HAYS, Esq. of Mercer Co. as their candidate for Congress. The District is now represented by William S. Garvin, Loco.

Dr. THOMAS O. EDWARDS of Fairfield Co. is the Whig candidate for Congress in the IXth District of Ohio, now represented by Hon. Augustus L. Perrill, Loco.

THE NEWS brought by the Great Western will be found on the First Page of our Morning Edition to-day. It presents no feature of any particular importance.

FROM PORT AU PLATT.—We learn from Capt. Kincaid of the schooner Hudson, that two days previous to his sailing President Santa Ana had left for Gionies to settle the difficulties with the Haytien Government.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—The *Detroit Advertiser* of the 6th inst. announces the death of FISHER AMES HARDING, Esq. one of the editors of that paper.

The August Elections.

Indiana Election—*So far.*

	Governor, 1846. Marshall, W.	Whitcomb, L.	President, 1844. Clay.	Polk.
Jefferson	450 maj.		408 maj.	
Jennings	200 "		203 "	
Bartholomew	"	75	"	33
Hendricks	400 "		418 "	
Marion	82 "		81 "	17
Hancock	70 "		"	
Vigo	700 "		659 "	
Ohio	50 "		25 "	
Switzerland	70 "		"	45
Floyd	20 "		"	25
Montgomery	20 "		"	71
Randolph	85 "		9 "	
Union	27 "		10 "	
Henry	383 "		453 "	
Decatur	200 "		184 "	
Hamilton	84 "		93 "	
Wayne	650 "		985 "	
Owen	"	50	"	134
Morgan	"	36	"	55
Tippecanoe	"	90	"	1
John-on	"	350	"	491
Dearborn	"	275	"	355
Total	3492	806	3428	1927

Marshall ahead 2,686: Clay do. 2,201; Polk had 2,314 majority in the State. We fear Marshall has not overcome it.

Reports that Marshall has gained 200 on Clay's vote in Washington Co. and nearly as much in Clark Co.—Loco s rong holds. Franklin, Loco. as usual.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Loss and Gain only.*

	1846.—Whig.	Loco.	1843.—Whig.	Loco.
Hamilton & Tipton	1	1	0	2
Floyd	1	0	0	1
Johnson	1	0	0	1
Marion	3	0	0	2
Montgomery	2	0	0	3
Morgan	0	1	1	0
Tippecanoe	1	1	0	2
Union	1	0	1	1
Wayne	4	0	3	0
Total, changes	14	3	5	12

Whig gain, so far, **18.** Last year 10 Loco maj.

Little doubt of a Whig Legislature.

REPRESENTATIVES—*So far.*

Cos.	Whig.	Loco.	Cos.	Whig.	Loco.
Bartholomew	0	1	Montgomery	2	0
Clark	0	1	Morgan	0	1
Decatur	1	0	Owen	0	1
Franklin	0	2	Ripley	1	0
Hamilton & Tipton	1	1	Switzerland and Ohio	1	0
Hancock	1	0	Tippecanoe	1	1
Hendricks	1	0	Union	1	0
Henry	2	0	Vigo	2	0
Jefferson	3	0	Washington	0	2
Jennings	1	0	Wayne	4	0
Johnson	1	0	Dearborn	1	2
Marion	3	0			
			Total, so far	27	12

Last year, Locos ahead in these Counties.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—Keep cool—I do believe we have *licked* the Locos this time. A few Counties only have been heard from—they are favorable. Hendricks 400 majority for Marshall; Marion 82 do.; Vigo 700 do.; Hancock 70 do. We have a gain in this County in Members of Legislature. I'll give you farther to-morrow.

Your friend, &c.

North Carolina.

Office of "Old North State,"
ELIZABETH CITY, August 7, 5 o'clock, A. M.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Loco-Focoism defeated. We have only time to state that all is O. K. Graham's majority in this (Pasquotank) County, is about 300; Perquimons 225; Camden, one precinct heard from, Old Trap, 302.

But the best news is, Ehringhaus, the Whig candidate for the Senate, is elected by a majority of 162, being 86 majority in this, and 76 majority in Perquimons. T. Skinner, the candidate for the Commons, is elected by 183 majority in Perquimons. J. Barnard, the Whig candidate, goes out of Camden into Currituck 161 ahead of Shaw, and if the vote is the same as the last time, he is certainly elected.

William Clarke, on the Commons, is elected over W. F. Martin, by 200 majority.

Paine is elected in Chowan.

	'46 Graham, W.	Shepard, L.	'44 Whig.	Loco.
Wilmington	207	241	236	355

Loco Senators and two Members (New-Hanover Co.) elected without Whig opposition.

Kentucky.

We have returns of the first and second day's voting in several Counties in the Lexington Observer of Wednesday. In that County (Fayette) LESLIE COMBS leads the poll for Delegates. In Bourbon, Clark, Woodford, &c. the Whig candidates are of course ahead, generally friendly to a Convention.

Mercer, Anderson and Jessamine, Loco.

We have returns of the second day's voting in the Counties on the Ohio River down to Louisville. In that City the Whig candidates were of course ahead, but not greatly; the Whigs having 1148 and 1013 votes; the Locos 978 and 872.

In *Jefferson* Co. the candidates stood—

Whigs—Hobbs.....945 *Locos*—Meriwether....923
Speed.....909 Bryant.....376

Oldham Co. close; gave Polk 200 majority.

Shelby, vote scattering but Whig of course.

Boone, Gallatin and Carroll—Whig Senator 100 ahead—about as usual.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.—The Chicago Democrat of Tuesday gives the vote in that city and a few precincts adjoining, by which we infer the Loco-Foco ticket is elected by about the usual majority. In Chicago the majority for Wentworth, Loco. for Congress, is 843 over Kerr, Whig.

[Buff. Commercial, Aug. 8th.

Naked Lying.

There is a table of comparative duties under the Tariff of '42 and that just passed in a picked list of articles now running the rounds of the Loco-Foco papers. It commences thus.

Articles of Luxury.	1842.	1846.
Wine—Champagne, per cent	12	30
Carpets—Turkey	23	30

Now the *actual* duty on Champagne Wine imposed by the Whig Tariff of '42 is *forty cents per gallon* (see sec. 8, clause 56,) and on Turkey Carpets *fifty-five cents per square yard*, (see sec. 1, clause 3,) which we are confident will average higher than these articles will pay under the new 30 per cent. ad valorems. The Wine duties have in good part been destroyed by an absurd if not corrupt decision of a Loco-Foco Secretary of the Treasury, who took the responsibility of pronouncing them inconsistent with our treaty with Portugal in levying *sixty* cents per gallon on the costly Madeira while the ordinary cheap red wines of France, Austria, &c. are admitted at *six* cents per gallon. By this outrageous decision the duty on Madeira has been cut down to a trifle, but through no fault of the Whig Tariff or its supporters.

Gov. Wright.

The Loco-Foco as well as some of the Whig journals of our State are canvassing the respective claims of individuals to be their next candidate for Governor. The Goshen *Independent Republican* puts in a string of objections to the renomination of Silas Wright, from which we select the following:

"Our chief objection to him is, that he has been the Governor, not of the State, nor indeed of his party, but of a miserable and most contemptible faction of that party. Defection and disorganization have been the pa sports to his favor, and even violence and bloodshed have been perpetrated under the sanctity of his name.—The worst men, and most despised political hacks, have been permitted to claim his confidence and friendship, and to speak by his authority. He has even attempted to control appointments to office in this county, which did not belong to him to make; and among all the disgraceful acts of the faction to which we allude, for the last two years, there has been no trick or device to which he has not been a party."

If that is not plain talk, it certainly is a very fair imitation of the genuine article. Of course the Republican adds that it will support Silas if nominated.

THE TARIFF IN OHIO.—On receiving the news of the passage of McKay's bill, the friends of Protection and the Tariff of '42 at Columbus, Ohio, held a large meeting in the State House Yard on the evening of the 4th inst. Hon. JOSEPH RIDGWAY presided, and the meeting was addressed by Hon. THOMAS EWING and S. GALLOWAY, Esq. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That we inscribe on our banner REPEAL! and go into this contest resolved to do our utmost to secure to Ohio a Delegation in the next Congress favorable to the Repeal of the odious measure just fastened on the country and the adoption of a measure based on the principles recognized by the Tariff of 1842! We invite to aid us in this work every man who has an American heart, who believes the interests of his country worth preserving and is willing to rally around the old standard of True Democracy!

FIRE AT WALLINGFORD.—We learn that the Paper Button Factory of Mr. Pomeroy of Wallingford, took fire on Tuesday night in the kiln, and consumed some bushels of buttons, which were undergoing the baking process. [New-Haven Herald.

Navigation of the Columbia—The Oregon Treaty.

We find in The Union of Saturday the journal of the Senate's proceedings in secret session on the Oregon Treaty. It appears that, while the resolution advising the President to accept the offer of the British Government was pending, Mr. NILES moved to amend by adding thereto the following:

With the following proviso at the end of the 3d article of the proposed Convention, to wit:

"*Provided*, That the right of navigating the Columbia river, secured to the Hudson Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, be limited to the year A. D. 1863, when it shall cease and determine."

On the question of adopting this amendment the Yeas and Nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Jenness, Niles, Simmons and Woodbridge—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Colquitt, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster and Yulee—31.

So the proposed amendment was rejected.

The resolution advising the President to accept the proposal of the British Government was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge and Yulee—42.

NAYS—Allen, Atherton, Breese, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jarnagin, Jenness, Semple, and Sturgeon—12.

When the Treaty itself came before the Senate, and while the resolution to consent to its ratification was under discussion, Mr. HANNEGAN moved to amend by striking out all after the word resolved, and adding the following:

"That the President of the United States be and he is hereby advised by the Senate to offer to the Government of Great Britain as a just, fair, and equitable compromise of the conflicting claims of the two Governments connected with the country lying along between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, extending from the parallel of 42 degrees to 54 degrees and 40 minutes north latitude, and including the islands embraced within said parallels of latitude adjacent to the coast, the following as the fundamental provisions for a treaty between the two Governments:

"*First.* The Government of Great Britain shall acknowledge the right of soil, and the sovereignty to exist, and be with the United States to the whole territory above described, and shall abandon to the United States all claim which shall in any manner conflict with the paramount jurisdiction of the United States therein.

"*Second.* The United States shall guaranty to the Hudson Bay Company for twenty years from the date of such treaty the most perfect security in all their possessions, and the right to pursue their business of hunting and trapping with all the immunities which pertain thereto, and to trade during that period with the natives; and the use, during that time, of the ports, rivers, and harbors within said territory without charge or hindrance.

"*Third.* Within twelve months from the date of said treaty commissioners shall be selected by, and on behalf of, the respective governments, whose duty it shall be to assess at just and liberal prices the value of the property of the Hudson Bay Company within said territory, which amount, when ascertained, shall be paid by the United States to said company, in such manner and at such time as shall be agreed upon between the United States and Great Britain."

On this amendment the Yeas and Nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Cameron, Hannegan, Semple and Sturgeon—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Johnson of Md. Johnson of La. Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge and Yulee—42.

The resolution to ratify the Treaty was then passed by the following vote—the same, we believe, as previously published:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge and Yulee—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, and Westcott—14.

[Mr. Jarnagin of Tenn. alone declined to vote, on account of Instructions. The Senate was full.]

Things in Washington.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1846—5 P. M.

The President, true to the instincts of his nature, has vetoed the French Spoliations bill. Those who voted for Polk and Dallas have been betrayed and insulted, and this last act of Executive insolence has held to the lips of long-suffering claimants the poisoned chalice of Loco-Foco ingratitude.

Having betrayed every principle to which the party stood pledged—having surrendered Oregon, contrary to solemn vows made to the West—having belied their pledges to Pennsylvania on the Tariff—having forgotten their vows to the Country that there should be no War with Mexico, some of the slavish friends of the Administration thought they had some place left where they could make a stand. Notwithstanding the groans of the Pennsylvanians, the cries of the "fifty-four forty Crusaders," the imprecations of the friends of the River and Harbor bill, the slaves and panders of power thought they could rally on this as the great measure. Though these men knew that Whig votes carried the French Spoliations bill through both Houses, in spite of Loco-Foco opposition and trickery, we find the following in the New-York Evening Post of Thursday last:

"FRENCH SPOLIATIONS BILL.—We are rejoiced to see the accomplishment of this long-deferred act of justice. It is a fortunate thing for Mr. Polk's Administration, that besides effecting so many measures of public utility, it will also have the honor of bringing about this great private relief. We have often urged the passage of this bill, and we are indeed glad that the object is at length accomplished. It furnishes a triumphant answer to a heavy charge of national injustice. Monopoly rebuked, economy maintained, peace preserved, public faith redeemed—such will be the history of the present Administration. Long live the Democracy."

How much honor has Mr. Polk's administration for "bringing about this great private relief!" Against whom is this "triumphant answer to a heavy charge of National injustice" to tell? Is "monopoly rebuked" by giving the Foreign Importers the possession of the American Market to the ruin of our own Merchants and Mechanics? Is "economy maintained" by squandering thirty millions for the killing of a few Mexicans, and then asking two millions additional to buy ourselves off from killing more? or in other words, for purchasing a Peace which we had already pledged ourselves to conquer by previous appropriations? Is "peace preserved" by throwing down the barriers of civilization and letting loose "the hell-hounds of war" among Christian nations, and, too, "HELL hounds" of a war for the perpetuation and extension of Slavery under the flag of FREEDOM? Is "public faith redeemed" by deserting 54° 40' pledges, made to the Nation—by cowering before the National Lion of our ancient enemy—by dragooning Congress into the betrayal of every article and sentiment of public faith—and killing, by the veto power, what little remnant of public faith was left even in an abandoned and faithless Congress.

Answer these questions, ye soulless flatterers of power and iniquity. If the prospect of the success of such measures called forth such eulogiums from the Post, will their betrayal call forth corresponding execration, or will the Post crouch to power as on the Texas question? Where on the face of the earth is there a people who would submit to such outrages as these? Yet, let not despondency lead to acts of outrage. Save the vials of accumulating public wrath to be poured into the ballot-boxes upon the hydra of Loco-Focoism, when it shall again crawl forth from its slime and venom to be warmed into life by the sun of popular favor.

"Who is James K. Polk?" Answer ye "54° 40' crusaders"—answer ye betrayed and insulted Pennsylvanians—answer ye friends of Internal Improvement—answer ye long suffering claimants for National Justice—answer ye friends of Peace—who is James K. Polk?

And where is HENRY CLAY the noble, the honored, the patriotic, the brave. He is at home unsurrounded by power and patronage. Cheated by a horde of demagogues—in private life, though sustained at the last Presidential Election by a majority of the legal votes of native and adopted citizens of this country. There he is in his quiet home in Ashland. Millions of hearts beat more strongly at the mention of his name—for him are the blessings, for his rival the execrations of a betrayed people. While they blush to acknowledge that they permitted a Polk or a Loco-Foco to be elected they yet rejoice that there are occasionally such specimens of their race as HENRY CLAY.

RICHELIEU.

LARGE FIRE IN LYNN.—About one o'clock Sunday morning a fire was discovered in the extensive silk dyeing and printing establishment situated in the west part of this village, which, together with all the out buildings and a large grist-mill adjoining, were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at from $18,000 to $25,000. The buildings were all owned by Messrs. Alley and Fuller, of Lynn. The dyeing and printing establishment was occupied and carried on by Mr. Daniel K. Chace, of Boston; and the spice and grist-mill by Mr. Berry of Lynn. Mr. Chace was insured for $5,000 and Mr. Berry for $3,000. [Boston Atlas.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

North Carolina.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

"RALEIGH, August 8, 1846.

"I have only time to say that the election returns, so far as received, afford a guaranty that our good old State has again proved true to herself, true to the Whig party, and true to the great interests of the whole country. Our Whig Governor will be reelected by a greatly increased majority, and there is no doubt that we shall have a Whig majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, ranging from twenty to thirty. We have only heard from about ten counties, it is true, out of seventy-four; but they are counties which usually decide the complexion of the Legislature. Orange County, for instance, which sends five members, exercises always an important influence on the Legislature. This year we have elected four Whig and one Loco. So far as heard from, we have gained two Senators where we needed strength, and lost one Commoner, in which body our majority last session was twenty-two. You may rest assured that we shall send you two Whig Senators next Winter, notwithstanding the 'Union's' indignant appeal to the people of the State. And now can you name another State in this Confederacy which always acts so well as North Carolina, and makes so little fuss or parade about it?"

RANSOM H. GILLET, of *St. Lawrence*.—We cannot ascertain whether this master-spirit of Proscription has been confirmed or rejected. The Nat. Intelligencer of yesterday says:

"We learn that the nomination, which has been hung up during nearly the whole of the session, of R. H. GILLET, to be Register of the Treasury, was confirmed."

Per contra the Baltimore American:

The Senate have rejected the nomination of Mr. GILLET of New York of the Treasury Department. He was *rejected* by three majority.

The War on the Rio Grande.

We have just seen a letter from an intelligent officer of the army, on the Lower Mississippi, to a friend in this city, which says General Scott's calculations for opening the campaign against the interior of Mexico are considered, in a high military quarter, as already proven to be sound and judicious. The writer adds, that the Kentucky and Tennessee horse volunteerss, supposed by Gen. S. to be indispensible, are not likely to reach the Rio Grande before the middle of October.

[Editors National Intelligencer.

We regret to hear of the death of Judge Clement Dorsey, of Maryland, who died suddenly on Thursday night last, at Port Tobacco, where he was holding a session of the County Court.

Peace with Mexico—Conditions.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1846.

The Message of the President of the United States contains the following sentence:

"It is probable the chief obstacle to be surmounted in accomplishing the desirable object of a Peace with Mexico, just and honorable to both parties, will be the adjustment of a boundary between the two Republics which shall prove satisfactory and convenient to both; and *such as neither hereafter will be inclined to disturb.* In the adjustment of this boundary, *we ought to pay a fair equivalent for any concessions which may be made by Mexico.*"

The above paragraph embraces all the wishes Mexico by her Government has at any time entertained.

To aid the Government at Washington in the adjustment of the "chief obstacle," the adjustment of a boundary, will you please republish as now sent my letter of the 28th June last? It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, 28th June, 1846.

A very general impression is abroad throughout the Union, that Mexico declared the War: this is untrue in every particular.

The United States declared the War by the act of Annexation, perfected in defiance of the declaration of Mexico, that said act of Annexation would be deemed by her equivalent to *a declaration of War on the part of the United States.* The advance of the United States troops to the Rio del Norte was an act of active aggression during the passive action of Mexico. In other words, it was the SECOND overt act of War.

The act of Annexation was itself War. Why? Because it was leaping the Sabine boundary, established by Treaty, *without the consent of Mexico*, and taking ground for the establishment of another boundary *in her despite.*

The act of Annexation was, then, an act which neutralized the guaranty of a Treaty—it was an act which nullified its obligatory duties and overthrew the security upon which Mexico reposed, for the permanence of the peace confessedly established by the Treaty of Amity of the United States and citizens thereof.

It was the incipient step to subjugate the nationality of Mexico by direct means, after the use of means of an indirect nature. It is so viewed by the President and citizens of Mexico. It was, in fact, War. Mexico opposes the aggression in defence of her nationality. She is right—and cannot recede.

It must, therefore, be assumed that citizens of Mexico are determined to uphold their Government in their patriotic effort to repel an enemy desirous to subjugate their nationality; and the rulers of Mexico are determined, with the aid of the citizens, to resist any proposed adjustment that shall not afford positive assurance that *no boundary* question shall rise up in the future, through proceedings similar to those carried on in Texas; the boundary to be established must, then, be a certain one—a boundary that shall not be subject to be changed except with the consent of a majority of all the Mexican States in Congress assembled.

A boundary of this stability (so necessary to the tranquillity of the two Republics) can, in the opinion of the government of the Republic of Mexico, be based alone on the guaranty of a foreign power or powers.

Mexico desires peace. When she assented to the United States treaty of Amity it was thought evidence of her desire of peace was given—the government of Mexico thought also, at the time it was entered into, that the treaty in question was evidence also, of the desire of peace on the part of the United States. Events have occurred, however, since, irrespective of that treaty, which tell her Government no confidence can be placed in any new treaty, and the language of one of her most distinguished men is—

"*If the United States are disposed to act fairly toward Mexico, they will not* object (for the sake of settling *the differences they appeared so anxious to arrange by Mr. Slidell*), to give *security—of their own accord—the required guaranty. On the other hand, a refusal of the required guaranty must be deemed by Mexico a decided proof of a different intention—proof that the United States never intend to respect the national rights of Mexicans when these are opposed to the 'direct interests' of the American Union.*"

A letter of the 2d March contains, also, this:

"*Approached through the Envoys of other Powers, a new boundary will be conceded to the United States by Mexico for such consideration and guaranty as, under all the circumstances, may seem to her to be fair and just.*"

It will be perceived, by the last few words, that Mexico *is resolved not to acquiesce in the notion that Texas is no longer a portion of her territory*; and the United States will do well, therefore, to consider the following position, by way of argument, to enforce the propriety of entering into the views of Mexico.

Texas was an independent power. Assume it to have been such. Very well. Texas, as an independent power, had a boundary to be settled with Mexico. Very well. Say the Government of