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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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GREELEY & McELRATH Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

☞ In yesterday's paper the article on Mr. Webster was written for Saturday, and of course obscured the fact that Mr. W. left this City on Sunday for Washington, and was probably in his seat yesterday.

In the North Carolina returns, the majority of *Pitt* County for Manly is misprinted 15, when we wrote it 157. The Telegraph has it 751, but that is of course a blunder

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

North Carolina—*Additional.*

BALTIMORE, Monday, August 7.

Cos.	Manly, *W.* maj.	Reid, *L.*	'44. Clay. maj.	Polk.
Martin.....		260.....		270
Beaufort.....	350	..	405	..
Washington...	170	..	205	..
Tyrrell.....	220	..	191	..
Total.....	740	260.....	801	270
Manly's maj.....	480.	Clay in do.....	531.	

For the Legislature there is one Democratic gain in Craven County and one Whig gain in Chowan. The impression at Norfolk on Sunday, was that Reid was elected Governor.

Oregon—The New Dodge.

Mr. Douglass's caveat with regard to the interdiction of Slavery in Oregon is worded as follows:

"*That inasmuch as the territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes is declared free by the Missouri Compromise, be it enacted,*" &c.

From the Express.

"*The Tribune* (which appropriates the labor of your correspondents by wholesale, and without credit,) is in error in saying that there were no Free Soil Democrats from Slave States upon the Oregon bill. There were two: Green Adams of Ky. and Houston of Del. Honor to whom honor is due. E. B."

☞ We think 'E. B.' should have accompanied such a charge as this with some sort of specifications in its support. Presuming that the blunder of calling Messrs. G. Adams and J. A. Houston 'Free Soil *Democrats*' is not his but the printers', we are still unable to perceive what *our* alleged mistake with regard to these gentlemen has to do with the charge of appropriating from the Express. Perhaps 'E. B.' is not aware that, in the only recent instance which occurs to us as one in which he thought himself ahead—that of the vote on laying the Compromise Bill on the table of the House—we published the Yeas and Nays from one of *our* own correspondents one edition *in advance* of their appearance in the Express.

We cheerfully admit 'E. B.'s' merit as a correspondent, and have three or four times copied from his letters extracts of bills, or other Congressional documents which had failed to reach us through our own channels We have never understood that the Express had any more right to credit for these than the Union or National Intelligencer, to each of which we are still more frequently indebted. If he claims credit for these let him say so: if he says we have copied any thing else that belongs to him, let him specify it. Such a charge as he has made ought not to be so vaguely stated. We demand the items.

☞ Hon. DANIEL DUNCAN, the present Representative in Congress, from the Columbus (Ohio) District, has been nominated by the Whigs for reélection. In the Nominating Convention the vote stood—For Duncan, 58; J. R. Stansbury, of Newark, 22.

VERMONT.—Hon. GEO. P. MARSH has been renominated for Congress by the Whigs of the IIId (Northwestern) District, with ALBERT L. CATLIN of Orwell for District Elector on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket.

Hon. WILLIAM HEBARD of Randolph (Judge of the State Supreme Court) has been nominated in the IId (Windsor and Orange District,) vice Hon. Jacob Collamer, who is expected to succeed Hon. Wm. Upham in the U. S. Senate. Hon. ANDREW TRACY of Woodstock is District Elector.

Case of Drayton—Cruelty and Injustice to the Boy English.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Saturday, August 5.

The case of Drayton, found guilty by a jury of this District of *stealing* slaves, is destined yet to make a great noise in the country, and to attract the public attention to a most earnest scrutiny of the law and practices of Slavery as they exist here.

In no State of this Union has it ever yet been held that assisting slaves to regain their liberty is stealing.—On the contrary, the Supreme Court of Alabama, in a reported case, after solemn argument, repudiated with indignation so atrocious a doctrine. The infamy of having first propounded it from the Judicial Bench belongs to Thomas H. Crawford, a Pennsylvanian, appointed by Tyler Judge of the Criminal Court of this District. He first announced this extraordinary law in the case of one Smith, a colored steward, tried two years ago in Alexandria, then a part of this District. Smith had assisted in concealing a colored woman on board the ship to which he belonged, with a view to help her to escape out of Slavery; and he is now a prisoner in the penitentiary here, convicted of stealing, on the strength of Judge Crawford's directions to the Jury.—To this same law he has adhered in the present case. Contrary to what is laid down in every law book that treats of the subject, he instructed the jury in Drayton's case that to constitute stealing, it was *not* necessary that the taking should be with a design to convert the thing taken to the prisoner's use, and that the expectation of a money gain, or *any other inducing advantage* to the prisoner, or *anybody else*, was sufficient to constitute larceny.

Notwithstanding this tremendous inroad upon the best settled principles of Criminal Law, to which, as well as to many other false rulings, the prisoner has excepted, even upon the law as laid down by the Judge, it was impossible for any fair-minded jury to convict the prisoner. For the Judge declared that to make out larceny, it must be proved that the prisoner seduced and corrupted the slaves and induced them to leave the service of their master and to come on board his vessel. Now of this there was not one particle of evidence.

The only thing proved against the prisoner was, that he transported the slaves out of the District, and said that he was going to carry them to a Free State, and was to be paid for it—the very case provided for by a Special Act of Maryland, in force in this District, under which seventy-four indictments for carrying off those very Negroes are now hanging over Drayton's head. In addition to the transportation thus proved, constituting by the law of this District a separate offence, an accommodating jury, at the request of the District Attorney, presumed out of the whole cloth, a seducing and enticing, and a felonious intent; and because the Slaves were found as passengers on board the prisoner's vessel, on their way to a Free State, they have declared him on their oaths guilty of stealing! Can any vessel safely visit this District? May not a Slave conceal himself on board any vessel? Should a Slave be found so concealed, would it not prove the master and crew all thieves?

The second case against Drayton is now in progress. To try all the indictments against him, at the rate of progress hitherto made, will take about three years!

The evidence given in those two cases has disclosed, as respects the boy English, a cold-blooded and wanton cruelty, unparalleled in the annals of criminal jurisprudence, and for which all the parties concerned will yet be called to a pretty strict account. English is a mere boy. The whole party of thirty-four, by whom the capture was made, from examining into the case on the spot, were perfectly satisfied that he was entirely guiltless of the transaction. An examination was held on board the steamer after her arrival at Washington, by a magistrate of the capturing party, who committed Drayton and Sears to prison and discharged English.—When a ferocious mob, with drawn dirks, rushed on the prisoners on their way to jail, English, too, was called for by those minions of Judge Lynch; but he was told by those of the captors in whose company he was, to mingle with the crowd and save himself. He wandered over to Georgetown, where he was seized upon and committed to prison by a magistrate there. The sum of $76,000 was demanded of him as bail; and though nobody pretends that there is a particle of evidence against him, and all the Government witnesses proclaim their conviction of his innocence, he has been kept in prison for four months and the District Attorney has preferred against him *one hundred and ten* indictments. On each of those indictments that amiable officer is entitled to a fee of $10. What other explanation can be given of this most grievous case of injustice and oppression remains to be seen. It will be pretty loudly called for, and all the parties concerned will do well to be prepared with their answer.

[Our correspondent will greatly oblige us, beside keeping our compositors in a good humor, by writing only on *one side* of his manuscript. *Ed.*]

☞ By an explosion of a steam-pipe on board the "Highland Mary," at St. Louis, on the 26th, the first and second engineers, and a small boy of Spanish descent, were severely scalded. The boy subsequently died; the others will probably recover.

Free Soil Demonstrations.

DELAWARE.—A Free Soil Convention was held at Mill Creek Hundred, Delaware, on the 29th ult.—Jacob Pusey, President. Four Delegates (two of each old party) were chosen to Buffalo. We copy a part of its Resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That while we hold honest differences of opinion in regard to the policy best to be pursued where Slavery now exists, yet we can meet hand in hand upon the platform of the Wilmot Proviso, and, with our whole hearts, in the name of Christianity, Liberty and Republicanism protest against its introduction into territory now free.

Resolved, That the present prosperous and happy condition of the States North-west of the Ohio River, contrasted with the older Slaveholding States, Maryland, Virginia, &c. gives incontestible evidence of the wisdom and foresight which restricted Slavery by the Ordinance of 1787; inviting and almost imperiously dictating the application of the same restrictive principle to all cases which may arise of a similar character.

Resolved, That "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people;" that to see Members of Congress of the "Model Republic" in the Nineteenth Century, earnestly and warmly engaged in maintaining the advantages of Slavery and the constitutionality and necessity of establishing it where it does not now exist, will mark an epoch in our history, shameful in its character, and must show that the sons, though having more of the light of experience, have retrograded from the position of their fathers.

Resolved, That the argument that lands below the latitude of 36° 30' cannot be cultivated but by slave labor, is a manifest arraignment of the wisdom of the Deity; and that it is not understood how the condition of Slavery confers any bodily strength superior to that of the Freemen in those latitudes; better, if necessary, that such territory be abandoned than to cultivate it only by introducing into it "the sum of all villanies," to eat the fat out of the land and leave it a wilderness, as would inevitably be the case under the Slave system.

Resolved, That a bill giving a pro Slavery President and Senate the power of dividing that entire region of more than half a million of square miles into separate Territories, and of assigning to each its own Governor, Judges and Secretaries, its District Attorneys and Marshals, and then constituting out of these a Legislative Council with authority to act on every subject except Slavery, is in effect a bill to foist in Slavery over the will of the People as much as any positive enactment of the Institution can be.

Another State Convention is to be held at Wilmington on the 23d inst.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A very large and respectable meeting of the Free Soil Locos of Fayette and Washington Counties was held at Brownsville on the 31st ult. ROBERT MCKURLEY, President, with sundry Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Dr. E. D. Gazzam of Pittsburgh, made an address on Free Soil and the election of Van Buren. Resolutions repudiating the Baltimore nominations, expressive of undiminished confidence in Martin Van Buren, and against the Extension of Slavery, were unanimously adopted. Joseph Booth and James Slocum were appointed Delegates to Buffalo.

Major DAVID LYNCH, Postmaster of Pittsburgh, during Van Buren's administration, a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and one of the most influential politicians in Alleghany County, has joined the Free Soil Van Buren party.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The IIId District Free Soil Convention was held at Lowell, on Wednesday.—CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, President, H. G. Blaisdell and Charles D. Woodward, Secretaries, assisted by six Vice-Presidents. Several distinguished Free Soil advocates addressed the Convention, and fifteen Delegates were chosen to attend the Buffalo Convention. Among the number was JOHN G. WHITTIER, the Quaker Poet.

The friends of Free Soil in the Xth District met in Convention at New-Bedford, on the 3d inst. AMBROSE VINCENT, President. Good speeches were made by G. W. Clark and John A. Kasson, J. B. Congdon, J. D. Hall, J. A. Kisson, C. W. Chapman and J. Ricketson were appointed Delegates to Buffalo.

We have received the first number of "*The Free Soil*," a campaign paper in opposition to both Taylor and Cass, published at Greenfield by C. J. J. INGERSOLL, Esq. who is also a joint proprietor of *The Greenfield Gazette*, a Whig Taylor paper.

NEW-JERSEY.—A Free Soil meeting was held at Paterson, on the 2d inst. JOHN T. BROWN, Chairman, and E. Whritenor Secretary. A very interesting and lengthy series of resolutions was adopted, taking ground against the Extension of Slavery, and for making the Public Lands Free to actual settlers, in limited quantities. Thomas D. Hoxey, Robert R. Taylor, and Henry M. Low were appointed Delegates to Buffalo.

OHIO.—A Free Soil Convention was held at Burlington, Lawrence Co. on the 24th ult. at which Hon. SAMUEL RECKER presided. Interesting addresses were made, and 12 Delegates were chosen to the Buffalo Convention.

MISSOURI.—The *St. Louis Democratic Flag*, the organ of the Hard or Benton party, speaks very favorably of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and admonishes the Hunkers not to libel the Barnburners, or the coming Election will prove more disastrous to the 'Democratic' party than that of 1840. The *Flag* says it cannot go to such length in the support of the Baltimore ticket as to denounce men whom it knows to be true to their country, and correct in principle.

INDIANA.—The IIId Congressional District Convention of Free Territory men was held at Napoleon, Ripley Co. on the 22d ult. Rev. H. IDES, Chairman, and J. Hood, Secretary.

Delegates to the Buffalo Convention: J. H. Cravens, Whig, George P. Bird, Loco, and S. S. Harding, Liberty. Isaac Miles, Benjamin Sylvester and Thomas McCoy, alternates.

The following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Wilmot Proviso seems now to have been abandoned by both the Whig and Democratic Parties, as such, it is incumbent on the opponents of *Slavery Extension*, under whatever name, to rally for its defence.

Resolved, That our principles in relation to Slavery are these:

1. No unconstitutional interference by Congress with Slavery within the States.
2. No support, encouragement, or establishment of Slavery by the National Government.
3. No Slave Territory.
4. No more Slave States.

Resolved, That we will steadily and perseveringly oppose all attempts to abolish Freedom in the Territory lately acquired from Mexico.

Resolved, That Congress ought immediately to provide for the Government of that Territory, and of Oregon; and that in any act passed with that view, the Freedom clause of the Ordinance of 1787 should be inserted.

Resolved, That as Free Territory men, we feel bound by all honorable means, to oppose the efforts now making by the citizens of Texas to annex to that State the Territory of New-Mexico conquered by the United States in the late War with Mexico, considering such Annexation a gross violation of the act by which Texas was annexed to the United States.

Resolved, That the improvement of the Rivers and Harbors of our country is clearly within the constitutional power of Congress, and that power ought now to be exercised.

Resolved, That the power and patronage of the President of the United States is a fruitful source of corruption, and ought to be curtailed.

Resolved, That Congress having the right, ought immediately to abolish the Slave Mart in the District of Columbia. And so soon as it can be done without manifest hardship to the citizens of the District, to abolish Slavery there.

J. H. Cravens then addressed the Convention.

MICHIGAN.—Ex-Gov. William L. Greenly of Adrian, Lenawee Co. has been appointed a Delegate to Buffalo. The *Marshall Statesman* states that Hon. Thos. Fitzgerald, U. S. Senator and an Elector on the Hunker ticket, is a Barnburner. We place no confidence in this, although Mr. F. voted against the Clayton Compromise with Messrs. Corwin, Dix and Niles, and appeared very favorable to the nomination of Gen. Harrison in 1840.—Hon. John M. Lamb is said, by the *Port Huron Observer*, to have joined the Free Soil party. Mr. L. ran for Lieut. Governor on the Whig ticket in 1845, and has been a leading member of the Legislature.

The Free Soil meeting held at Battle Creek on the 29th inst. was participated in by Erastus Hussey, John L. Bolcom, G. W. McCamly, W. C. Rowley, John McLean, L. H. Brinkerhoff, Chandler Ford, B. F. Graves, and other prominent politicians. The *Press* gives very favorable accounts of the Free Soil feeling throughout the State, and promises to be a powerful advocate of Free Soil.

Hovey Kilbourne Clarke, of Marshall, Calhoun Co. formerly of Canandaigua, and a law partner of Hon. F. J. Littlejohn at Allegan, and one of the most eminent legal practitioners in the State, has joined the Free Soil party. With Tappan and Blair, he was egregiously duped by Polk, in the matter of the Annexation of Texas, and the consequent War with Mexico. For fifteen years Mr. C. has occupied a leading position in the Loco-Foco ranks of Michigan, and formerly edited, with great tact and discrimination, the *Allegan Record*, the report of whose defection, as given by the *Kalamazoo Telegraph*, has caused such uneasiness to the *Journal*, *Free Press*, *Bulletin*, and their echoes in the country. The Hunker echoes in Michigan now present a beautiful aspect, and for eight weeks preceding the sale of lands delinquent for taxes, the greater portion of their columns are filled with descriptions of these lands. As a general thing, these papers are only issued regularly eight weeks, and prior to the Spring and Fall Elections. During the brief intervals they are published they give circulation to a vastamount of Roorbacks.

The Little Falls (N. Y.) *Mohawk Courier* (Barnburner) says that Hon. Flavius J. Littlejohn of Allegan, Mich formerly of Little Falls and Allegany Co. N. Y. opposes the election of Cass. Mr. L. came very near securing the nomination for Congress in Stuart's District; has been a Member of the State Senate and House of Representatives, and is acknowledged by all parties to be one of the ablest legislators in the State. If he has deserted Cass, the whole Hunker party must be tumbling to pieces in the Peninsula. The defection of Greenly, Norvell and Littlejohn may surely be styled bolting in high places. For years they have been the recognized high priests of Loco-Focoism—going it blind for all the party abominations. In 1844 the trio were electioneering for Polk in every nook and corner of the State, and now they are bolting the nomination of Michigan's would-be favorite son, with whom they have been long and intimately acquainted.

NEW-YORK.—At a meeting of the electors of Williamsburgh, L. I. "friendly to the Free Soil movement, and opposed to the Extension of Slavery," held at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday evening, August 4—on motion, Mr. David Kilgour, Jr. was called to the Chair, and E. Jacobs appointed Secretary.

Addresses were delivered in the course of the evening by Thos. J. Fenwick, J. M. Stearns and S. Waterman.

A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions—the following of which we give, as the most important:

Resolved, That we yield our support to no candidate, Legislative or Executive, who is not unequivocally committed to resist any Governmental measure which may sanction or extend Slavery into any Territory of the United States. That, while deprecating Slavery as the curse and reproach of a portion of our Confederacy, we, deeming the compromises of the Constitution as obligatory, and as exonerating us from all moral responsibility for its existence under State Sovereignties, disclaim all intention of Legislative interference in violation thereof.

Resolved, That we entirely repudiate the action of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions, as in any wise binding upon the Electors of the Union, and for ourselves determinedly declare our opposition to the nominee of either.

Resolved, That in the appointment of Delegates to the Buffalo Convention, we are primarily actuated by the desire to unite on a common candidate, every friend of Free Soil and opponent of Slavery Extension.

Messrs E. Jacobs and S. Waterman were appointed Delegates to Buffalo, and Wm. Frisbee and J. M. Stearns substitutes. The names of the following gentlemen were then submitted and approved as additional Delegates, viz: G. Richard, S. Shapter, Q. McAdam, J. Broach, D. Strong, D. Kilgour, H. Warren, G. E. Baker, H. C. Minor, T. Hooper, J. B. Wells, G. L. Demarest, T. C. Warner, G. Joy, A. Smith, E. Y. Morris, T. J. Fenwick, J. Warner, Z. M. Clark.

The proceedings were ordered to be published in *The Tribune*, *Globe* and *Post*, and the meeting then adjourned to assemble at the call of the Delegates

Churches, &c. in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 6.

The building of new churches is everywhere going on with commendable zeal. Some of the edifices now in course of erection will be magnificent in their architecture and proportion. The new Catholic Cathedral progresses slowly, being only worked at when the funds are replenished. St. Augustine's, (which was burnt during the great Native riots,) is nearly finished. The tower, etc. will be 200 feet high, surmounted by a dome. St. Mark's, now erecting in the western end of the city, will be the most magnificent of all the Episcopal churches in the city when finished. St. Jude's, in Spring Garden, will also be a fine edifice. A splendid new District Hall is erecting in Spring Garden, with a steeple, a Corinthian portico, etc.

The weather continues fair and not at all uncommonly warm. I have never seen such beautiful August weather.

Farther from Mexico.

We have received our files of *El Monitor Republicano* to the 18th inst. from the City of Mexico, being five days later than previously received.

The intelligence from Guanajuato is of no particular importance. On the 12th, the troops of Bustamente entered and occupied the village of Valencians, after a painful march by a route which presented many difficulties to the transportation of artillery. The insurgents made some show of resistance to the march of the Government forces, but it does not appear that any harm was done on either side to "man or beast." A private letter states that Jarauta and Negrete fled precipitately from Valencians on the approach of Bustamente. A party of dragoons were sent in pursuit of the fugitives, but, of course, did not succeed in overtaking them.

On the 14th the Government forces were entrenched at Valencians and Mellado, and the two hostile bodies were quietly watching each other. Provisions were every day becoming scarcer and dearer, which, according to the *Monitor*, rendered more desperate the situation of the besieged in Guanajuato.

Bustamente had sent his wounded, who amounted to more then eighty, from Marfil to Silao.

On the 19th there was a sufficient number of Senators of Congress in the Capital to form a quorum; they accordingly organized for business. There was no quorum of the Chamber of Deputies.

Much alarm existed in the State of Queretaro on account of the rumored successes of the insurgents.

The State of Guatemala has declared an amnesty for the past and security for the future to all who have endeavored to overturn the Government.

A large number of the citizens of Vera Cruz had petitioned Congress to enact a statute declaring Paredes an outlaw.

Robberies between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico were becoming so frequent and audacious that the *Monitor* insists that the perpetrators should be shot as fast as detected.

The trial of the notorious robber, Roque Mirander, began on the 18th, before Gabriel Gomez de la Peña.

The Government still complains of the remissness of Bustamente in transmitting advices of his movement.

The citizens of the Capital are subscribing for the relief of the Yucatecos. More than $1,600 had been raised for that purpose on the 16th.

The *Monitor* states that of the $3,000,000 received from the United States, only one million remains in the Treasury, and calls upon the Treasury Department to account for the disbursement of the two millions.

The elections in the Department of Vera Cruz resulted as follows: For President, Herrera; for Senators, Pedro José Echeverria, Juan F. Barcena; for Deputies, Ramon Muñoz y Muñoz, Manuel Zarate, José Miguel Bringas, Ramon Nuñez Jauregui and Francisco Carbajal.

The *Monitor* has accounts from Huasteca, the seat of the war of castes, to the 7th inst. The Government troops were making head against the Indians, and hopes were entertained that peace and tranquillity would soon be restored to that portion of the country.

The Legislature of Morelia was in session. The new Governor, Juan B. Ceballos, had entered upon the discharge of his duties.

On the 6th inst. the City of San Luis Potosi was being fortified, in anticipation of a hostile visit from Paredes and his adherents.

The Government had ordered Don Francisco Enrille to depart within three days for Vera Cruz, and thence beyond the limits of the Mexican Republic, on suspicion of being an agent of Paredes. [N. O. Delta, 28th.

AWFUL SCENE.—A day or two ago we saw a woman raving with the delirium tremens. She was young, handsome, and a mother. An uncontrollable passion for intoxicating drinks soon made a hell of a once happy home, drove a kind-hearted husband and father to despair and death, and brought the wretched mother and her two young boys to the degradation of public shame and street beggary. Her ravings were terrible. She fancied herself a fiend in perdition, compelled by a superior power of darkness to thrust her children into fierce flames, and hold them there till their bodies were burned to a crisp! Her descriptions of what she saw in her madness, and of what she fancied she was obliged to do, were awful and indescribable. Occasionally the wretched being would fly to the farthest corner of the room, uttering piercing screams of agony, and pressing the palms of her hands over her eyes in a vain attempt to shut out the horrid spectacle presented to her distorted vision. Then, as if impelled by an irresistible power, she would rush forward, clutching wildly at what she thought were her children, and with loud outcries, plunged them again and again in the furnace of fire, mingling horrid curses and imprecations with the most touching and fervent prayers. This hallucination haunted the miserable creature long after she was rendered powerless by the restraints of the strait-jacket, and was succeeded by others, even more terrible in character, and too shocking for detail, which continued until death closed the scene. [Albany Exp.

NIAGARA OUTDONE.—Among the cliffs of the Eastern Ghats, about midway between Bombay and Cape Comorin, rises the river Shirawati, which falls into the Arabian Sea. The bed of the river is one-fourth of a mile in direct breadth; but the edge of the fall is elliptical, with a sweep of half a mile. This body of water rushes at first, for three hundred feet, over a slope at an angle of forty-five degrees, in a sheet of white foam, and is then precipitated to the depth of eight hundred and fifty more, into a black abyss, with a thundering noise. It has, therefore, a depth of eleven hundred and fifty feet! In the rainy season the river appears to be about thirty feet in depth at the fall; in the dry season it is lower, and is divided into three cascades of varied beauty and astonishing grandeur. Join our Fall of the Genesee to that of the Niagara, and then treble the two united, and we have the distance of the Shirawati cataract! While we allow to Niagara a vast superiority in bulk, yet in respect to distance of descent it is but a mountrin rill compared with its Indian rival.

[Rochester Democrat.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About half past 7 o'clock last evening, an Irishman named Patrick Corbett, employed in the Massachusetts Iron Works at South Boston, was caught between two heavy rollers, drawing his body through a space varying from four and one-half to six and one-half inches in width, and killing him instantly. [Boston Journal, 5th.

FACTORY BURNT.—On Wednesday night last, White's Factory, in Medway, Mass. on the edge of Bellingham, was destroyed by fire. Insured at the Manufacturers' office in Boston, for $13,000.

☞ We are informed by F. C. Clark, Esq. of Windsor, Canada West, that John Arthur Roebuck, member of the British Parliament for Bath, and the representative of the Canadian administration, committed suicide while in a state of derangment, caused by "Tic Doloreux." [Detroit Bulletin, 2d inst.

☞ Mr. James McFadden, an Irishman, was robbed of $1,500 at a boarding house in Pittsburgh the other day. An Englishman named Slefe, a boarder at the same house, who decamped on the day of the robbery, is supposed to have carried off the dimes.

True Public Economy.

"THE PLOW, THE LOOM AND THE ANVIL," is, as our readers have been apprized, the new title under which the *Farmers' Library* has made its appearance in Philadelphia, with assurances of support from those who wish circulation and success to the Editor's belief that Agriculture is to be best promoted, and the practicable improvements in it to be brought about, by such a course of National Legislation, as will insure that those who are employed in *Manufacturing* for the Farmer and the Planter shall also be the *consumers of their produce*.

The following Editorial remarks, which we take from the August number, will exemplify the tendency and bearing of *The Plow, the Loom and the Anvil*, going, as it does, to show how intimately all our great industrial pursuits are connected with Agriculture, and how a very large proportion of the capital expended in them, when prosecuted IN OUR OWN COUNTRY, is sure to find its way into the pockets of the American Farmer—instead of being sent abroad to pay for the labor of those who consume the food of other countries.

Mr. SKINNER insists that all attempts by Agricultural Societies, in the way of Premiums, are mere expedients of very partial influence, and that if such Societies wish to insure *general improvement*, they should unite in promoting a *steady home demand*, and that can only be done by a fair, steady preference of *home industry*. If his publication opens and exposes the true path to agricultural prosperity, it is hard to say what pursuit or employment it does not befriend and benefit. It is not easy to imagine a work whose aims entitle it to more universal support, and we rejoice to hear that all classes—those who live by the Awl and the Needle, and the Loom and the Anvil, as well as the followers of the Plow—are uniting to give it their "aid and comfort" as a most propitious means for spreading the true doctrine in all quarters.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

How it Affects the Farmer and the Planter.

Shipped in 1820..	365 tons.	Shippd in 1841...	1,108,899 tons
" 1825..	34,893 "	" 1842...	1,118,031 "
" 1829..	102,083 "	" 1843...	1,253,539 "
" 1834..	363,547 "	" 1844...	1,631,609 "
" 1837..	891,026 "	" 1845...	2,023,032 "
" 1838..	759,293 "	" 1846...	2,349,692 "
" 1839..	819,327 "	" 1847...	2,902,959 "
" 1840..	865,414 "		

The chief object of this journal being that of promoting the interests of the Planter and the Farmer, we now submit the above statement of the growth of the anthracite coal trade of Pennsylvania, with a view to call the attention of both to the important influence it has already had upon those interests.

The price of a ton of coal at the place of shipment on the Canal, or at the Railroad Depot, is about $2, of which one portion goes to the men who open the mines and prepare them for being worked; another to those engaged in the preparation of the machinery; a third to those who raise the coal; and a fourth to the men and horses engaged in transporting it to Railroad, or Canal Depot. The head operative has a small part, which invariably goes to the preparation of new machinery, and is thus divided among workmen. The land-owner takes a small part as rent, but the aggregate expenditures of the owners of land in the making of roads and other improvements are greater than their aggregate receipts—so that, taking the whole price of the coal it may be assumed that *every dollar* received for it is paid out to miners, laborers, and other workmen employed in its production. If, now, we could trace the money that is thus paid out, we should find that nearly the whole of it goes to the Farmer. The food of the workmen and their families absorbs a large portion of their earnings, and much of the balance goes toward the building of houses, by which is afforded to the Farmer a market for the timber by which his best lands have been encumbered. He now sells, instead of destroying it. His wagon and horses, and his sons, are employed in hauling it to market, at intervals when they would otherwise be idle, whereby his land is cleared and he obtains the means of inclosing and improving it. Another part of their wages goes to paying for clothes and shoes, which represent little more than the wool, and the hides, and the food of the men employed in their conversion—and thus the Farmer absorbs nearly the whole proceeds of the coal mine, which is a mere machine for the conversion of his products into a form to fit them for market.

By the time the coal reaches the place of consumption, the average price is about $4 per ton. $2 are thus added, and a similar examination will show that of this nearly all goes to the farmer. A part is for the tolls on Canal or Railroad, most of which is again expended in the payment for labor in repairing and extending those works, and that labor represents chiefly the food consumed by those who perform it. The horse that draws the boat and the men who manage it are large consumers of food. The schooner by which it is transported again represent a vast amount of labor, and the wages of ship-builders and sailors go chiefly for food for themselves and families. The value of the three millions of coal sent to market last year being taken at $12,000,000 we may, we think, safely assume that ten of those millions went directly to the Farmer in payment for food and other of his products. If so, it follows that the market *directly* afforded to the Farmer by this trade, still in its infancy, in the last year, was equal, if not superior, to the average exports of food to all the world, from 1840 to 1846.

This, however, is but the first and smallest of the effects upon the agricultural interest, produced by the existence of this trade, yet as we have said, and as we beg the Farmer to observe, in its infancy, and capable of being increased to an almost indefinite extent. We would ask him now to look to the numerous furnaces that have grown up since Railroads and Canals have rendered accessible the Coal Mines of Eastern Pennsylvania, and to recollect that every ton of iron that is produced, represents chiefly the food consumed by the men employed in its production. Let him then look to the numerous mills and factories that have grown up in towns and villages where no water-power existed, and where, without this fuel, such action would have been impossible—to the thousands of steam-engines in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, engaged in the conversion of iron into other engines, of food and cotton into cloth, of food and rags, into paper, and finally into newspapers, and thus facilitating the farther application of labor to the conversion of his products into the various forms required to suit the tastes of those who desire to be consumers, and his customers—and above all let him look at the wonderful demand for sailing and steam-vessels, and particularly of the latter, since the employment of cheap fuel has enabled their owners to carry passengers at such low rates that everybody travels, and to transport grain and flour, and peaches and apples, at rates so moderate that the Farmer obtains on his farm nearly the same price that is paid by the consumer in New-York, Philadelphia and other cities—and let him then determine if the *indirect* gain to him by the existence of this trade is not far more than that which he realizes from supplying food to the coal-miners, and laborers, and others directly engaged in the production of the coal itself, although that alone furnishes him a market for probably ten millions of his products. Having made this examination, let him determine for himself if he is not the chief gainer by the trade. He can scarcely fail to see that every ton of coal that is mined tends to increase the price of his great product, food, while increasing the facility of clearing and cultivating his better soils—nor can he fail to see that every ton that is consumed tends to diminish the labor required for producing spades and plows, and harrows, and clothing, and all other of the commodities required for his consumption, and that thus he gains on all hands by the creation of this great market for food.

Is this, however, all the Farmer gains? It is not.—Did not this coal trade exist, the men who are now producers of coal and consumers of food would be producers of food. Instead of customers, they would be rivals. The men who now work coal mines, and smelt iron ore, and convert pig metal into bars, and make steam-engines, and build steamboats, and get out stone and lumber for building factories, and those who run those engines, and man the steamboats, and work in the factories, would now, to the extent of probably a hundred thousand able-bodied men, be raising food in Ohio or Illinois, Iowa or Wisconsin, and thus the *diminution in the market* for the products of the Farmer would be attended by an *increase in the supply* of those products and diminution in their value. It can scarcely be doubted that the production of coal, and the power which it has given for the advantageous application of labor in a variety of ways, have made a market for far more than $50,000,000 worth of food and lumber, and other agricultural products. Let, then, the farmer calculate what would be the effect of the closing of such an outlet for the commodities that he has to sell, and let him add thereto the farther effect that would result from an increase of the supply by reason of the conversion of miners, and mechanics, and all the other persons who owe their employment to the existence of this trade, and then endeavor to estimate the advantages that he derives from it. Let him see if he would not have more transportation to perform, while wasting more manure, and getting smaller prices at the end of his journey.

Were it closed, there would be an instant deterioration in the value of his farm, and in the price of food, all of which, wheat, and rye, and corn, and pork, and bacon, and cheese, would then, assuredly, be cheap enough for export. If he doubt this, let him look to see which are the countries that *use supply cheap food*, and he will see that they are those which have made *no market on the land for the products of the land*—Poland, Eastern Germany, and Southern Russia. Let him then look to see what is the value of the land in those countries, and he will find it almost valueless. Let him next look to see what is the value of labor in all those countries, and he will see that the laborer is little better than a slave. As travelers relate, you may see hundreds of white women in the fields at work, without bonnet, shoe, or stocking.

Abolish coal-mines, and iron-furnaces, and close the factories now dependent upon coal for a supply of power, and the farmers of this country may at once become competitors with the poor people of Germany and Poland, and Russia, for the ever-varying market of England, the securing of which is deemed by many of our politicians as the first and greatest object of all legislation. Abolish those markets for food, and we can have that one, so highly coveted, but the farmer will obtain less for his food, and he will waste on the road to distant markets the manure that now goes back upon his farm, and he will lose the market for his timber, and he will exhaust his poor soils in raising bushels of wheat, because unable to clear rich ones that would yield tons of potatoes, and then he will fly to other poor lands that are to be again exhausted.

But, it will be asked, why talk of abolishing the Coal trade? It has grown up and established itself so fully that it cannot be abolished. *Nothing would be easier.* That trade is dependent for its prosperity upon the prosperity of the farmer and the planter. Let them reject the aid that is *even now afforded* them by the Tariff of 1846, insufficient as it is, in the effort to seduce customers to come with their looms and their anvils to the side of the plow, and they will become poor, and scatter themselves over the West, and their demands for iron, and steam-engines, and clothing, will diminish, and the coal trade will languish, and the difficulty of maintaining the roads and canals by which the coal is transported to market will be increased, and if the trade do not absolutely die, it will linger on in a miserable existence. It grew under the Tariff of 1828. In 1829, the quantity sent to market was 112,083 tons. In 1837, it had risen to 891,000 tons, and farmers, and manufacturers, and coal-miners were prosperous. The rapid reduction of the Tariff after that period ruined the manufacturers and depressed the farmers, and 1842 six years afterward, notwithstanding the application of coal to steamboats, the quantity sent to market was but 1,018,000 tons.

With the passage of the Tariff of 1842 the demand began to rise, and with each year from that period to 1847, there was an improvement in the prospects of the farmers, the manufacturers and the miners, who, in that year, sent to market nearly three millions of tons. The Tariff of 1846 has now become fairly operative, and furnaces have ceased to be built, while factories are being closed. Coal is a drug in the market, and so