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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Expenditures for 1850.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1849.

There has just been laid on the desks of the Members of Congress the ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS required for the service of the Federal Government for the fiscal year 1850—that is to say, for arrears not provided for in the service of the present year ending with June next, and for the year thence ensuing, which I trust will attract, as they certainly should, the attention of the country. Briefly, the Secretary reports:

1. Balances in the Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30 next	$6,926,310
Appropriations required for next fiscal year	44,997,093
Total Appropriations required up to June 30, 1851	$51,923,403
Deduct balances of former Appropriations unexpended	592,170
Actual requirements up to July 1, '51	$50,331,233

Of the Arrearages for 1849-50, there are required $3,700,876 to pay Mexican Indemnity, Treasury Notes, Interest on Public Debt, &c. $238,000 for Pensions, and $583,569 for additional expenses of Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, &c. Of the Expenditures of 1850-51, no less than $1,136,000 are the estimated cost of taking the Census of 1850, including $211,000 for Printing and $40,000 for Binding. The Philadelphia Mint calls for $94,000 additional, as the cost of coining the California Gold pouring in upon it. The Coast Survey wants $216,000, and $50,000 more in case it is not carried on in part by the force of the Navy. For Light-Houses, Beacons, Buoys, &c. $195,471 are required. Quarter-Master Gen. Jesup gives notice that he will want a largely increased appropriation for Clothing, Fuel, Forage, Transportation, Horses, &c. &c. on account of the dispersion of our forces through Western Texas, New-Mexico, California, &c. An increase of force is hinted at—at all events, the Army must be kept fairly up to the present authorized standard. For pensions we ask $775,000 next year. River and Harbor Improvements require $1,110,500, even though no new works be authorized. The Ordnance department calls for $902,146, including office expenses. The Navy (the chief ulcer of the Nation) walks in for the modest sum of $8,765,856.

But, waiving further specifications, the following is Secretary Meredith's summary of the probable outgoes of the next fiscal year, viz:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 16, 1849.

SIR: Agreeably to the Joint Resolution of Congress of the 7th January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, amounting to $33,697,192 15

Viz: Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including payment to be made to Mexico under the 12th article of the treaty, expenses of collecting the revenue from customs and lands, Census of 1850, public buildings, and expenses of Courts $12,212,959 48
Army proper, &c 8,866,137 00
Military Academy 199,998 47
Fortifications, ordnance, &c 1,647,446 00
Internal improvements, surveys, and light-houses 1,164,080 00
Indian Department 998,739 17
Pensions 1,433,893 00
Naval establishment 9,575,078 22

To these estimates are added statements, showing—

1. The appropriations for the fiscal year, ending the 30th June, 1851, made by former acts of Congress of a permanent character, amounting to $8,043,410 94
Viz: Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous 794,560 14
Arming and equipping the militia 600,000 00
Civilization of Indians 10,000 00
Pensions 471,000 00
Interest of public debt 3,742,951 13
Purchase of stock of the loan of 1847 ..... 492,898 97

2. The existing appropriations which will be required to be expended in the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1851, amounting to 5,656,530 34
Viz: Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous 472,519 21
Army proper, &c 2,230,747 97
Fortifications, ordnance, &c 168,000 00
Internal improvements, surveys, &c 83,123 38
Indian Department 963,971 36
Pensions 20,117 00
Naval Establishment 1,778,051 42

..... $44,997,092 73

3. There is also added to the estimates a statement of the several appropriations, which will be carried to the surplus fund, amounting to $602,170 09

Accompanying the estimates are sundry papers furnished by the Treasury, War, Navy and Interior Departments, containing reference to acts of Congress, &c. on which the estimates are founded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. M. MEREDITH, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

—The Commissioner of Customs reports that the entire cost of collecting the Customs in the year ending with June last was $2,900,000. This has not hitherto appeared as a part of the National Expenditures, but was deducted at the several Custom-Houses *before* carrying the collections to the credit of the Treasury. It is henceforth, very properly, to go into the Treasury and be regularly appropriated therefrom, making an apparent, but no real, increase of the Annual Receipts and Expenditures. In making the change, Congress ordered a reduction of the cost of such collection, to $1,100,000—rather a wholesale way of making retrenchment—but the Secretary reports that he will want $100,000 additional for new Districts in California, and $25,000 ditto, for Texas and Oregon, and $50,000 for increase of business in the older portions of the Union. Here, however, is a very decided saving anyhow, providing the expense can hereafter be kept down to $1,325,000 as estimated by the Secretary for the current year.

—The following is the Secretary of the Interior's estimate of Expenditures for the next fiscal year, including arrearages for the present year, viz:

For Department of the Interior	$72,347 66
For the Land Service	679,044 21
For Indian Affairs	1,012,420 17
For Pensions, &c	1,479,296 78
For taking Census of 1850	1,116,000 00
For expenses of U. S. Courts	857,547 00
For Public Buildings, &c. in Washington	456,975 00
For Pauper Lunatics	9,928 00
From Patent Fund	6,500 00
For Penitentiary of the Dist. of Columbia	7,335 00
Total	$5,403,372 84

—Enough for the present. I await with anxiety the appearance of the President's Message and regular Treasury Report to see if any recommendations are made therein, looking to a Radical Reform in the Expenditures of the Government. Something of [illegible] we are ever to have a [illegible] able to the constituents of [illegible] the interests of the Nation imperatively demand, or even avoid the yawning gulf of Public Bankruptcy. That the acquisition of Texas, New-Mexico, California, &c. has imposed a heavy and permanent increase of Expenditure on the Country is manifest, but as much the greater is the necessity for Retrenchment and Economy in every quarter. Let Congress begin the work in earnest, and begin it now!

H. G.

Postmaster-General's Report—Long Mileage—Retirement of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Preston from the Cabinet—Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

I had obtained and prepared a synopsis of the Postmaster General's Report, which I was under injunction not to use until the House had been organized; but the appearance of the body of the Report in the *Baltimore Sun* this morning has rendered it useless. I have heard but one expression as to the impropriety of its publication in advance of the transmission of the President's Message to Congress. I cannot and do not believe it has been done with the approbation of Mr. Collamer.

I learn that the Attorney General has decided the question of mileage presented for his decision by the Secretary of the Treasury, against Mr. Whitlesey and in favor of Mr. Dickens the Secretary of the Senate. It is now in the hands of his clerks who are making copies thereof, and so soon as they are delivered to the proper parties, I will send you a synopsis of the same. He decided in favor of the legality of the payment made by Mr. Dickens, but whether that decision is based upon the legal right of the Senators to claim and receive constructive Mileage, or simply upon the effect of the certificate of the Presiding Officer of the Senate as constituting a legal and sufficient voucher for the appropriation of the public funds, as between the disbursing and accounting agents of the Government I am unable to say. But let the decision be based upon whichever of the two grounds I have named, it will not rest here, or be acquiesced in by the people. Further legislation will be demanded to put a stop to a practice that is at war with every principle of justice, if not of common honesty.

There are rumors afloat here that owing to the hostile attitude assumed by the Whig members of Georgia and a quiet Whig member from Virginia (Mr. Morton) against the Administration, by attempting to throw the organization of the House into the hands of their political opponents, both Mr. Crawford and Mr. Preston seriously entertain the idea of tendering their resignations as members of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet. For if the Representatives from their States commence a factious opposition to the Administration in the very first outset of their Congressional career, it is virtually an assault upon the course of both the Secretaries of War and the Navy as such. This may apply with some force against Mr. Crawford, but cannot against Mr. Preston; and for this reason. Mr. Morton, who goes with the Georgia factionists, was elected in opposition to Mr. Pendleton, who was the regular Whig candidate, and is more indebted to Loco-Foco than to Whig votes for his seat in Congress. While Mr. Raymond, who was run as the Whig candidate from the Wheeling district against the notorious Thompson, the reviler of the Administration, has gone with the friends of the Administration for Mr. Winthrop as Speaker throughout. Mr. Preston, therefore, is sustained by the regularly elected Whig Representatives from Virginia. But Mr. Crawford's position is far different. I have my self, however, no idea either of the members of the Cabinet named will tender their resignations, nor do I believe they would be accepted by the President if tendered.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior with the Commissioner's report, will exhibit an immense mind of useful information for the public, and will contain recommendations that will command universal approbation. The latter State paper, I learn, shows that the whole area of public lands ever held by the Government of the United States from its organization, to that acquired under the Treaty of 1848 with Mexico, is equal to *Fifteen Hundred and Eighty four Million* acres. Part of this vast domain but one hundred and forty-six millions of acres have thus far been disposed of, leaving yet unsold, and as the property of the United States, FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT MILLIONS *of acres of land*. He recommends, in view of this subject, that an additional donation for school purposes, beside the sixteenth section, be made by Congress to each township—a recommendation that will find a hearty response in the bosom of every friend of Education throughout our wide spread land.—Another recommendation which I learn is urged by the Commissioner in his report is, that suitable rewards should be held out by the General Government for improvement in the important branches of agriculture, as well as of the arts and sciences. This it is proposed to do, by an appropriation for the purpose of a small portion of the proceeds of the public lands, and it is to be hoped that the suggestion will meet the early and favorable action of Congress. The revenue derived from the sales of the public lands has most materially diminished, notwithstanding the number of acres sold, is much greater during the past than the year preceding it. This arises from the large number of bounty land warrants located, which have been received in lieu of just so much money. The whole number of warrants located does not vary a fraction either way from forty thousand, leaving yet in market and unlocated, twenty-eight thousand five hundred warrants, of the aggregate number issued up to the first of November. The report also gives a clear, intelligible, succinct exposition of our entire land system, which I believe has never before been attempted by any of the predecessors of the present Commissioner.

If the Message and Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is not made public by being laid before Congress to-morrow, I will give you a hasty synopsis of the leading features of Mr. Meredith's first production as a statesman.

The excitement is very great growing out of the conflicting interests that are to work to prevent the organization of the House save upon sectional grounds, which I refrain from alluding to in detail from a desire to write or say nothing that will widen the breach between our own friends arising from the unaccountable conduct of Mr. Toombs of Georgia.

ALPHA.

New-York Election Complete and Official.

The table which we lately published from the *Albany Evening Journal* did not include the Abolition (Gerrit Smith) vote. The *Argus* says the following are the official aggregates, as ascertained and declared by the State Canvassers:

	Whig	Loco-Foco	Abolition
JUDICIAL.			
Spencer	195,680	Jewett	100,960	Wm. Goodell	1129
STATE OFFICERS.			
Morgan	203,875	Randall	99,120	Ward	1211
W. Hunt	205,034	Lott	100,134	Tappan	1332
A. Hunt	204,517	Welch*	100,184	Miller	1415
Stevens	196,779	Chatfield	104,795	Thomas	1447
Sayre	204,738	Campbell	101,047	Meredith	1247
Beach	200,663	Follett	102,939	Herrington	1347
Squire	200,726	Clark	101,635	Leslie	1336
Total	1,616,219		1,613,861		10,489
Average Whig vote on entire ticket					202,027
" Loco " " " "					201,732
Whig Majority					295

* Henry Welch, Jr., died in Tioga Co.

VOTE SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

First Judicial District.

Wm. Mitchell, Whig	19,576	Samuel Jones, Locofoco	8,378
Whig majority 1,198.			
Second District.			
Hasbrouck, W	12,750	John W. Brown, L	23,658
Loco Foco majority 1,055.			
Third District.			
Wm. B. Wright, W	26,465	Hogeboom, L	26,368
Whig majority 97.			
Fourth District.			
Daniel Cady, W	25,262	John Fine, L	23,562
Whig majority 1,700.			
Fifth District.			
Joseph Mullin, W	25,797	F. W. Hubbard, L	27,390
Loco majority 1,593.			
Sixth District.			
John Wait, W	22,348	W. H. Shankland, L	25,099
Loco majority 2,751.			
Seventh District.			
Thos. A. Johnson, W	29,613	Thos. R. Strong, L	27,889
Whig majority 1,724.			
Eighth District.			
Jas. G. Hoyt, W	27,165	Nathan Dayton, L	23,703
Whig majority 3,462.			

Gerrit Smith's Donation of Land.

NOTICE.—To those persons who wish to partake of Gerrit Smith's generous donation of land. The applicants must be white inhabitants of the County of New-York, must be above the ages of 21 and 60 years, "virtuous, industrious, and poor, and entirely free from the vice of drinking intoxicating liquors." Women as well as men are included in the terms of the gift.

Such persons should immediately leave their applications, accompanied with the best recommendations they can procure, with Isaac T. Hopper, at his office, 15 Centre-st. between the hours of 9 and 12 in the forenoon.

JOHN COCHRAN, WILLIAM KENEYS,
ISAAC T. HOPPER, GEORGE H. EVANS,
DANIEL C. EATON.

☞ We take the greatest pleasure in doing something to forward the noble purpose of Mr. Smith, by publishing the above notice, to which we call the attention of the Landless in this City. [*Ed. Trib.*

THE MOTHERLESS.—For The Tribune

BY MISS LOUISE OLIVIA HUNTER.

Her eyes are closed—she sleeps at last—
We catch with joy her quiet breathing
Her first dark day of woe is in passed,
A happier dream her soul is wreathing.

Hush! hush!—around her curtained bed
Perchance with love there glides another!
We cannot hear that spirit tread,
But in her sleep she murmurs "Mother!"

But four bright summers o'er her head
Have softly, sweetly breathed their blessing,
And yet she mourneth for the dead
With anguish to our souls distressing.

All day by every wile we've sought
From sorrow's stern control to lure her,
Her mind to win from painful thought
Source meet for minds and hearts mature.

With feeling far beyond her years,
As still we tried her grief to smother,
There still burst forth those burning tears
With this sad wailing, "Mother! Mother!"

At last, as 'neath affliction's blight,
She coldly turned from game and story,
We told her of the spirit's flight
To realms of endless light and glory.

That picture of a clime so rare
Brought but the thought anew to grieve her,
Eden for a home so wondrous fair
Could one who loved her well thus leave her!

We strove in vain to lull her fears—
We sought in vain her doubts to smother,
More wildly came those bitter tears
And this sad wailing, "Mother! Mother!"

It ceased at length—those weary eyes
We marked with languor faintly closing,
And now on yonder couch she lies,
In slumber deep and sweet reposing.

Hush! hush!—around her curtained bed
Perchance with love there glides another!
We cannot hear that spirit tread,
But in her sleep she murmurs "Mother!"

The Idea of the Age—'Industry.'

Editorial Correspondence of The Tribune.

ON THE OHIO, Nov. 30, 1849.

The business of IRON-MOLDING, Casting, or whatever it may be called, is one of the most extensive and thrifty of the Manufactures of Cincinnati, and I believe the labor employed therein is quite as well rewarded as Labor generally. It is entirely paid by the piece, according to an established scale of prices, so that each workman, in whatever department of the business, is paid according to his individual skill and industry, not a rough average of what is supposed to be earned by himself and others, as is the case where work is paid for at so much per day, week or month. I know no reason why the Iron-Molders of Cincinnati should not have been as well satisfied with the old ways as any body else.

Yet the system did not 'work well,' even for them. Beyond the general unsteadiness of demand for Labor and the ever-increasing pressure of competition, there was a pretty steadily recurring 'dull season,' commencing about the 1st of January, when the Winter's call for stoves, &c. had been supplied, and holding on for two or three months, or until the Spring business opened. In the hurry the prior savings of the Molder were generally consumed—sometimes less, but perhaps oftener more—so that, taking one with another, they did not lay up ten dollars per annum. By-and-by came a collision respecting wages and a strike, wherein the Journeymen tried the experiment of running their heads against a stone wall for months. How they came out of it, no matter whether victors or vanquished, the intelligent reader will readily guess. I never heard of any evils so serious and complicated as those which eat out the heart of Labor being cured by doing nothing.

At length—but I believe after the strike had somehow terminated—some of the Journeymen Molders said to each other: 'Standing idle is not the true cure for our grievances: why not employ ourselves?' They finally concluded to try it, and, in the dead of the Winter of 1847-8, when a great many of their trade were out of employment, the business being unusually depressed, they formed an association under the General Manufacturing Law of Ohio (which is very similar to that of New York) and undertook to establish the JOURNEYMEN MOLDERS' UNION FOUNDRY. There were about twenty of them who put their hands to the work, and the whole amount of capital they could scrape together was $2,100, held in shares of $105 each. With this they purchased an eligible piece of ground, directly on the bank of the Ohio, eight miles below Cincinnati, with which 'the Whitewater Canal' also affords the means of ready and cheap communication. With their capital, they bought some patterns, flasks, an engine and tools, paid for their ground and $500 on their first building, which was erected for them partly on long credit by a firm in Cincinnati, who knew that the property was a perfect security for so much of its cost, and declined taking credit for any benevolence in the matter. Their Iron, Coal, &c. to commence upon were entirely and necessarily bought on credit.

Having elected Directors, a Foreman and a Business Agent (the last to open a store in Cincinnati, buy stock, sell wares, &c.) the Journeymen's Union set to work, a little more than a year ago. Its accommodations were then meagre; they have since been gradually enlarged by additions, until their Foundry is now the most commodious on the River. Their stock of Patterns, Flasks, &c. has grown to be one of the best: while their arrangements for unloading coal and iron, sending off stoves, coking coal, &c. &c. are almost perfect. They commenced with ten associates actually at work; the number has gradually grown to forty; and there is not a better set of workmen in any foundry in America. I profess to know a little as to the quality of castings, and there are no better than may be seen in the Foundry of 'Industry' and its store at Cincinnati. And there is obvious reason for this in the fact that every workman is a proprietor in the concern, and it is his interest to turn out not only his own work in the best order but to take care that all the rest is of like quality. All is carefully examined before it is sent away, and any found imperfect is condemned, the loss falling on the causer of it. But there is seldom any deserving condemnation.

A strict account is kept with every member, who is credited for all he does according to the Cincinnati scale of Prices, paid so much as he needs of his earnings in money, the balance being devoted to the extension of the concern and the payment of its debts, and new stock issued to him therefor. Whenever the debts shall have been paid off, and an adequate supply of implements, teams, stock, &c. bought or provided for they expect to pay every man his earnings weekly in cash, as of course they may. I hope, however, they will prefer to buy more land, erect thereon a most substantial and commodious dwelling, surround it with a garden, shade-trees, &c. and resolve to live as well as work like brethren. There are few uses to which a member can put a hundred dollars which might not well be subserved by seventy five if the money of the whole were invested together.

The members are now earning an average of fifteen dollars per week and mean to keep doing so. Of course, they work hard. Many of them live inside of four dollars per week, none go beyond eight. Their Business Agent is one of themselves, who worked with them in the Foundry for some months after it was started. He has often been obliged to report, 'I can pay you no money this week,' and never heard a murmur in reply. On one occasion he went down to say, 'There are my books; you see what I have received and where most of it has gone; here is one hundred dollars, which is all there is left.' The members consulted, calculator, and made answer: 'We can pay our board so as to get through another week with fifty dollars, and you had better take back the other fifty, for the business may need it before the week is through.' When I was there on Wednesday, there had been no one note to pay, none Coal, and a boat-load of coal to lay in for the Winter, sweeping off all the money, so that for more than three weeks no man had had a dollar. Yet no man had thought of complaining, for they knew that the delay was dictated, not by another's interest, but their own. They know, too, that the assurance of their payment did not depend on the frugality or extravagance of some employer, who might swamp the proceeds of his business and their labor in an unlucky speculation or a sumptuous dwelling, leaving them to whistle for their money. There were their year's earnings visibly around them, in Stoves and Hollow Ware, for which they had abundant and eager demand in Cincinnati, but which a break in the canal had temporarily kept back; in Iron and Coal for the Winter's work; in the building over their heads and the implements in their hands. And while other Molders have had work 'off and on,' according to the state of the business, no member of the Journeymen's Union has stood idle a day for want of work since their Foundry was first started. Of course, as their capital increases, the chance of being compelled to suspend work at any future day grows less and less continually.

The ultimate capital of the Journeymen's Union Foundry (on the presumption that the Foundry is to stand by itself, leaving every member to provide his own home, &c.) is to be $12,000, of which $7,000 has already been paid in, most of it in labor. The remainder is all subscribed by the several associates, and is to be paid in labor as fast as possible. That done, every man may be paid in cash weekly for his work, and a dividend on his stock at the close of every business year. The workers have saved and invested from $300 to $600 each since their commencement in August of last year, though those who have joined since the stand here of course earned less. Few or none had laid by so much in five to ten years' working for others as they have one year working for themselves. The total value of their products up to this time is $30,000, and they are now working at the rate of $5,000 worth per month, which they do not mean to diminish. All the profits of the business, above the cost of doing the work at journeyman's wages, will be distributed among the stockholders in dividends. The officers of the Union are a Managing Agent, Foreman of the Foundry and five Directors, chosen annually, but who can be changed meantime in case of necessity. A Reading Room and Library are to be started directly; a spacious Boarding House (though probably not owned by the Union) will go up next season. No liquor is sold within a long distance of the Union, and there is little or no demand for any. Those original members of the Union who were least favorable to Temperance have seen fit to sell out and go away.

—I submit the above facts to the Mechanics and Artisans of New York, Brooklyn, New-Haven, Springfield, Albany, Troy, Worcester, Lowell, Manchester, N. H. &c. asking for them a thoughtful consideration. I am weary of talk, talk for ever; and anxiously ask if the time has not arrived for action. Will the Working Men of Troy especially ponder them? If something practical is not done, and done soon, let us have an end of all clatter about Aristocracy, rapacity of Capital, Wrongs of the Poor, &c. &c. It is the Aristocracy of their own Vices that primarily oppresses the Workers of our day—their prodigality, selfishness, sensuality and (perhaps too well-founded) want of faith in each other. Workers of Troy! I hear you mean to carry a Mayor and Common Council next election. That may be a good bit of it may not be. If the end of it be the putting of a few talkers about the Rights and Wrongs of Labor into office, it will do you no good at all but a lasting injury. But just show us a good specimen of a *Founders'*, a *Tailors'* and a *Shoemakers' Union*, with as many more as you please, for in these, if they live and prosper, there is no mistake. It is by combining to Work rather than to Vote (though voting also is good in its place) that the Emancipation of Labor is to be achieved.

H. G.

Canal around the Sault St. Marie.

We observe that movements are making in various quarters, to induce the Government to appropriate the sums necessary for the construction of a ship canal around the Sault St Marie, thus opening to the public the immense mineral and other treasures of that vast and almost unknown region. We observe that for this purpose Hon. J. W. Allen, of Cleveland, with another, have been selected as the agents of the Mining Companies to proceed to Washington, and aid with such information and influence as they may possess, the progress of a plan so important and interesting. The long acquaintance of Mr. Allen with the mining interests of the North west, will render his services pecuniarly valuable and efficient.

We recollect that a few years ago the State of Michigan offered to undertake and carry on this now much needed work, provided the assent of the Government could be obtained to its making use of the race of a supernumerary saw mill, which was the property of the United States, and occupied a portion of the ground necessary to be taken. But in the midst of conflicts of opinion in regard to the rights and powers of the different branches of the Government, to donate such valuable public property for *mere sectional purposes*, the plan was suffered to drop. Michigan lost either the will or the ability to pursue the work, and it was abandoned.

In addition to the copper, such quantities of which have already been mined on the shores of Lake Superior, there have been discovered inexhaustible deposites of exceedingly rich and valuable iron ore.—Frames of silver and other minerals have also been found, and perhaps in no sheet of fresh water upon the globe will fisheries thrive as upon the shores of that vast inland sea. It is to be hoped that if the Government of the United States can do no more, it will at least stand out of the way of other enterprises for opening up to the people of the country this broad field for enterprise and adventure. [Ohio State Jour.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH AT BALTIMORE.—The *Baltimore Patriot* of the 3d has the following:

We gave on Saturday a report of Mr. Clay's brief, but impressive and patriotic speech which he delivered in this city on Friday, on the occasion of his meeting his friends at Barnum's Hotel on that day. The speech made such an impression on those who heard it, that there was a general wish expressed that a full and authentic report would be prepared of it by Mr. Clay. When he left here on Saturday morning, that wish was made known to him, and it was hoped that he might find time to prepare one. We learn from Washington this morning, that although the exact language used by Mr. Clay has not been given in the reports of his speech, he has not, amid the engagements incident to his arrival in Washington, deemed it necessary to supply a fuller and more accurate account of it. The spirit of the speech may be inferred from the sketch we published of it, and so clearly indicates Mr. Clay's views and course on the important questions likely to come before Congress at the present session, that it will prepare the country to see these questions settled on a basis which will be satisfactory to every friend of the Union of these States.

The Late News from Mosquitia.

A few days ago a dispatch from the Mosquito Territory, announced the burning of a village on the coast, by the crew of an American vessel under the command of Capt. A. Draper, on account of the theft committed by the Indians. Some trouble was expected between the American and British Governments, in consequence. The following letter from Capt. Draper, sets the matter right, so far as he is concerned: [Cincinnati Gazette.

NEWPORT, Dec. 1, 1849.—Having seen an article in your paper headed "Interesting intelligence from Nicaragua," I feel it my duty to contradict it in some particulars regarding the burning of the village of Gusm Walk. I never sent any communication to the editors as stated, neither did I authorize the burning of the village. It was done without my knowledge or consent, neither was any of the crew of the brig M. C. Draper concerned in the affair. The act was committed by passengers and settlers on the coast.

Yours respectfully, A. DRAPER.

COUNTERFEITERS IN DETROIT.—The *Detroit Advertiser* gives a lengthened account of the trial of a man named Priest, in that city, for counterfeiting coin. The informer and principal witness was Jonathan Vicker, suspected of having been long engaged in business of that character. Priest, however, was discharged, and the other man arrested for perjury. It is said that Priest had him arrested for counterfeiting on a former occasion.

Virginia—Governor's Message—Organization of the General Assembly.

On Monday, the two Houses of the General Assembly of Virginia came together at Richmond—appointed Col. Hopkins Speaker of the House, without opposition, and made a variety of changes—all of course in favor of the 'unterrified Democracy.' There are 10 new members in the House this year.

The first Annual Message of Gov. FLOYD was delivered immediately after the organization. It is a long document, but presents the moral and political aspects of the venerable Commonwealth in a clear and forcible light. Its denunciations of the Free Soil movements, as might be expected, are vehement and bitter. The Governor finds it difficult to believe that "such gross injustice and wrong" as the wish to exclude Slavery from the Territories, could be seriously considered by any deliberative body. He stigmatizes its advocates as victims of the disease called "fanticism," which has become so trite a word in the mouths of our Southern brethren—and entreats the people of the Ancient Dominion to stand up to their colors, and to fight against "wanton usurpations of authority" and degradation—insists that the Slavery question ought to be settled now and forever—and goes on thus, in concluding his exhortations:

"Let us have no palliatives, no deceptive truces, no delays which only give strength to the spirit of aggression; no compromises which leave the question open for future adjustment. Let it be settled as to every foot of territory belonging to the United States, or which may hereafter be here, by a compact as solemn and inviolable as the Constitution itself. Anything short of this is certain ruin to the South—it is annihilation—its conflict must come, let it come now. We are strong in unity—stronger still in comparison with those whose hands are already raised against us. A few more years of acquiescence and supineness will bring absolute necessity of an absolute submission to every wrong which oppression or contempt might heap upon our country.

"Submission to the proposed action of Congress is a virtual surrender of the entire South to the African race. If Slavery is to be confined to its present limits, with a circle of free States surrounding us, from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, a very few years, in a nation's history, will be sufficient to drive the white manhood and his limbs. The sturdy laborer, the stay and support of every community, would soon leave the country swarming with negroes, for a residence in another land. The master, too, (says the Governor) would presently follow, finding it impossible to remain. This view is no matter of conjecture merely; a simple rule of arithmetic will fix the fact and the time of its consummation, taking as a basis of the calculation the census of the last thirty years. Such are the fruits which the northern fanaticism, viewed in its most favorable aspect, must produce to the South. The consequences to the North will be little less disastrous.—The great American stapple must be cut short—the foreign commerce sustained by them will disappear from the exports of our enterprising neighbors—their manufactures, should they be continued, must find a market abroad, in unprotected competition with the paper of Europe. The thrift and prosperity which now so prominently characterize the working classes of New England and the North would vanish away; and the mechanic and laborer would discover, when too late, that, whilst striking the manacles of legal Slavery from the hands of the African, he had riveted upon the necks of his own children the bondage of necessity, which no earthly power could ever again remove."

"This, I solemnly believe (continues His Excellency) is the most favorable view which can be taken of the subject, if Congress persists in its present course of aggression toward us."

The general interests of the Commonwealth appear to be in a sound and prosperous condition. The Governor states that ample means are at command to discharge all her subsisting Public Debt, with the exception of an inconsiderable amount. The present Debt is $7,341,294. The annual interest and dividends received by the State amount to $430,759; showing that the stocks yielding this amount are within $[illegible] of the present indebtedness. The debt has mainly been created for Internal Improvements. This system is earnestly recommended by the Governor—as calculated, if anything can, "to secure to Virginia that pecuniary and commercial ascendency which she once possessed in the Confederacy. To endanger the system, or to impede the prosecution of those works, says the Governor, is to strike a fatal blow at the reconstruction of the Commonwealth." The James River and Kanawha Canal—a Railroad from a point on the East side of the Blue Ridge to the Ohio River at Parkersburg—another continuous between the tide water of Virginia and the Ohio River—the proposed Railroad to Louisville—and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, are especially recommended by Gov. Floyd.

The principle of Universal Suffrage occupies a prominent position in the Message. Every free white man, a citizen of the State, over 21 years of age, (the Governor thinks) should be allowed to vote in the County where he resides—but nowhere else.

The Judiciary System is characterized as in want of a reform. The School System is in a flourishing state. The Military Institute, commenced as an experiment, has turned out triumphantly successful—The subject of Medical Education is affectionately urged upon the attention of the Assembly—and the Agriculture of the State is presented as in a state of progressive improvement. The Militia system is highly recommended by the Governor—in view of its usefulness in emergencies.

—These are the main features of this document. The Governor covers a great deal of ground, and sets in the one question of Slavery Extension, presents the condition of the Commonwealth in a concise and graphic manner.

COMMISSION ON CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO—*Monday, Dec. 3, 1849.*—The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present all the Commissioners.

Mr. George Bowdoin, attorney of Francisco del Hoyo, in the matter of Francisco Archea, now before this Board, as one of the cases of the Commission of 1839, not embraced by the umpire, submitted, with the affidavit of the said del Hoyo, a motion that further time, until the first Monday in February, for procuring certain proofs needful to his case, be given: Whereupon,

Ordered, That the time asked by the party be granted.

The Board then took up for consideration the case of Mrs. Mayne Meade, widow and sole executrix of the late Richard W. Meade, and after holding the same for some time under examination, postponed it for the present.

The Board then adjourned till to-morrow, 11 A. M.

[Washington Republic, 4th.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By the arrival of the schr. *Sara Maria*, Capt. ROGERS, 18 days from Maragoane, we learn that the port was closed against all vessels on the 16th of November.

ETHIOPIAN SONGS, WITH CHORUS.—We have just received from William Hall & Son, three very beautiful songs, *Susan Rayne*, *Cordie* and the *Female Slave's Lament*, as sung by Christie and Dumbolton.

AID TO GERMAN REFUGEES.—A meeting for the benefit of the German Refugees was held in Chicago (Ill.) on the 25th ult. and the amount of $112 collected from the different Wards of the city, was contributed for their relief. Among the speakers was Mr. Krieger, who made an address in German. Mr. Krieger was conspicuous in Germany, says the *Chicago Tribune*, as a leader for the Liberalists, and President of the Democratic Congress which assembled last year in Berlin. Though a young man, his influence was extensive and always on the side of freedom. He has taken up his residence in Chicago, and as Editor of the German paper there, will exert a happy influence upon the opinions and conduct of his fellow countrymen who have found in our country those privileges and rights which were denied them in Fatherland."

☞ Miss Bremer, according to the *Boston Bee*, attended church with the society worshipping at the Melodeon—Theodore Parker, pastor. She tarried at Uxbridge over Thanksgiving. On Sunday evening she spent a few hours with a popular party of Social Reformers. On Wednesday she visits Ralph Waldo Emerson, at Concord.

A QUESTION OF ABILITY.—At a late Loco-Foco meeting in Illinois Judge DOUGLAS, Senator from that State, said that JOHN WENTWORTH should be kicked out of the party. Now it is well known that Judge Douglas is about the smartest man in Congress, the shortness being mostly in his legs, and John Wentworth is the tallest man in Congress, the tallness being mostly in his legs. Wouldn't it be a funny operation to see Judge Douglas trying to kick John Wentworth out of anywhere?

California Emigrants.

In brig Six Brothers, from Saco, Me. Nov 27, for San Francisco:

Jethro Bennett, master; Jacob Jeffers, mate; Wm Brown, second mate; Truman Fox, J. Alex Smith and Warren C Goodwin, Rockland, Maine; Nathan Nelson, Rhode Island; Amos Sabins, Jr. Albert Milliken, Two Deering St, Saco, Me.; Warren G Tapley, passenger.

In ship Ocean, from Boston, Nov. 24, for San Francisco:

Benj. Isley, Franklin, Maine; Thos Bailey, George W Sargent, David Harvey, J C Bailey, —— Mace, of Boston; Samuel Burton, of Portsmouth; Jas H Jones, Jas K Lane, Thomas Brown, J B Burton, Alex Hoey, Warren Fox, E W Brown, G A Johnson; H S State and J C Fox, of Gorham.

FIRE AT BATON ROUGE.—Capt. Scott, of the steamer Com. Perry, arrived yesterday, informs us that a destructive fire occurred on the night of the 23d inst. in Baton Rouge. The square bounded by the river and the Harney House, burnt several other buildings on the opposite side of the street, were laid in ashes.—We are unable to gain further particulars, as the Com. Perry did not stop at that point.

N. O. Crescent, 26th ult.

FIRE IN PEEKSKILL.—On Saturday morning the hardware store corner Main and Division sts belonging to J. P. Simpson, of New York, and occupied by G. & J. P. Gallagher, was discovered on fire. The building was insured for $3,000 and the stock for $1,800.

[Peekskill