INTERESTING LETTERS.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1852.

More Fish Trouble Brewing—A Dispute About Oysters, as well as Codfish and Mackerel—A British Custom House Officer in a "Fix"—The Lundy's Lane Affair, &c

If the statements in the Canadian papers are correct, an occurrence has taken place at Ogdensburg, similar to that in relation to McLeod, who was tried in the State of New York, a few years since, for being, as was alleged, concerned in the seizure and destruction of the Caroline, during the rebellion in the British provinces; and although of less importance in itself, yet equally involving a question of international law.

It appears from the statements which have been published, that, some six or seven months since, a provincial custom house officer seized the horse and wagon of an American, who was found peddling oysters, without the usual license required by law, which were subsequently sold by order of the government as having been forfeited, and which subsequently received its proportion of the proceeds; since which time, however, the officer, on visiting Ogdensburg, was arrested on the charge of having taken the property of the other, and appropriating it to his own benefit; and the magistrate who tried the case held him to bail, and he was subsequently imprisoned for a month. It is further stated that the provincial government has taken up the subject, and it probably will give some trouble to the authorities at Washington.

The whig assemblage on the frontier, to commemorate the battle of Lundy's Lane, has, as might have been expected, attracted much animadversion in Canada, where it has awakened a feeling of hostility, which had slumbered, but had not been extinguished, probably, on either side. Allowing that the issue of the engagement was all which is claimed, and that the invading force was victorious—but which does not seem to have been the case, from the relative position of the two armies after the action—still, magnanimity and good taste, an I might add, good feeling, should have counselle General Scott's party to have avoided such an invi dious display; and who, as an officer and a gentle man, could not be present on such an occasion. W

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1852.

Contemplated offer of Reciprocity—Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence and the River St. John—Rigid Construction of the Ashburton Treaty—Provincial Legislation, with reference to Maine.

I see it stated in the Boston *Courier* of Thursday, that a project of the Committee on Commerce will be offered to Congress this week, providing for an interchange, free of duty, between the United States and the British Provinces, of all articles being the produce of the seed, the field and the forest, upon the following conditions:—The free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and that of the St. John, the exemption from duty of lumber shipped through New Brunswick, and the right, on the part of American citizens, in common with British subjects, to take and cure fish on the shores and in the bays of the Provinces.

With regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, I find it is provided by the law of nations, that "where a nation possesses the territory on both sides of a river, so far as such territory extends, it is to be deemed the owner of the river itself; but other nations owning in like manner, above or below the same river, may have a right of passage, or other servitude." Unfortunately for the United States, its territory does not extend to both sides of the St. Lawrence, and the navigation of the river below, does not come within this provision.

As to the free navigation of the St John, American citizens already possess the right, under the Ashburton treaty, of conveying their produce to the seaboard; and they might have navigated up stream, had it not been for an apprehension that it would interfere with the local and sectional interests of Maine

I was at Augusta during the session of the Legislature which was called for the purpose of authorizing the general government to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain, in relation to the north-eastern boundary, and collected from the debates which took place on that occasion, that the members did not want the navigation upwards lest establishments should be formed at the mouth of the St. John for supplying the lumbermen, by which Bangor would be injured; and in this manner the interests of the United States were sacrificed to promote those of a remote portion of the Union.

The exemption of lumber from duty, when shipped from Maine down the St John, is a subject with which few persons are acquainted, and an explanation will probably not be without interest. By the Ashburton treaty it was provided, that the produce of Maine coming down the St John should be considered and treated as British property, the object being to secure its importation into England on the same terms as colonial produce.

At that time it was the practice of New Brunswick, and still is in Maine, to levy what is called a stumpage duty, of a dollar and a half per ton, on all timber when cut; but owing to the frauds that were constantly practiced, an act was passed by the Legislature of that Province, substituting a duty to be levied at the port of shipment; the consequence was, and still is, that the lumberer in Maine, after paying the stumpage duty to the State, from which the Provincial lumberer is exempt, has again to pay the same duty when he ships it from the colonial port—thus giving the colonial lumberer a decided advantage over the other

When the bill was before the House of Assembly, it was opposed on the ground that it might be considered, by the British government, as an infraction of the treaty, if lumber shipped from one part of the Union to another were subjected to this duty; and a clause was introduced, exempting that from Maine when destined for an American market; and the bill so framed, was sent to England for the Queen's approval, but was immediately returned, with an intimation that if the exemption clause were struck out, it would receive the royal assent. This, of course, was promptly done, and the result has been to fill the Provincial treasury.

It is not to be supposed that this grievance was quietly submitted to by the people of Maine. On the contrary, representations were made at Washington, and the American ambassador at the British court called the attention of the government to the subject; but the Secretary for Foreign Affairs at once directed his attention to the treaty, and insisted that, as it was thereby declared that American produce coming down the St. John was to be treated as British, although for a very different object, it was thereby subject to the same Provincial duty on shipment as colonial timber, and the duty continues to be exacted.

It will thus be seen what is meant by the free navigation of the St. John, which the United States might have had, were it not for the interested and short-sighted policy of the people of Bangor; and as to the removal of duty on timber, that the British government cannot grant, it being levied under a permanent law of the Province. W.

Our Lake Champlain Correspondence.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN, July 24, 1852.

Rouse's Point—Canadian and American Fashionables—Lake Champlain—New Hotel—Yankee Pluck—The Fishery Question, &c.

This new resort for fashionables from all parts of the compass, particularly the disciples of Izaak Walton, who flock here in every shape and form, whether in the garb of a British nobleman, or officer from the Canadian side of the Northeastern boundary; or that of a real "live Yankee," hailing from somewhere "Down East," or the hot blooded Southerner, without the terrors of "abolitionism" before him—here we have a crowd, a "motley group," that could not be gathered together at so short a notice, in any other hotel in the Union. The Station Hotel has been opened for the accommodation of tourists, visiters, and the travelling public, since May; and, standing upon stilts, far in on the verge of the lake, one can fish with a line from the balcony, and make a successful morning's work of it in his dressing gown. The hotel is fitted up in a very gorgeous and costly style, and would remind one just now of Noah's ark, after the dove had winged its flight in search of a resting place, leaving a fair supply of every variety of beast and "beastess," caged up until the falling of the waters—for we often meet with animals of the canine, vulpine, and such like species, whether in the "Bloomer costume," or in sheepskins, boxed up in our hotels.

Rouse's Point, since the opening of the Ogdensburg Railroad, has become an immense thoroughfare. Passengers from Montreal, and to and from Northern New York—in fact, from all parts of Canada and the States—pass through here, stop a day or two—boat, fish, and are off in a twinkling. Just on the very verge of Canada, many from the provinces come here to enjoy themselves upon the lake—in fishing excursions in particular—to which they seem much attached. The Happy Family at Barnum's, were not a "circumstance" to be compared to the goodly feeling existing between the visiters, and sojourners, from all quarters, until Lord Derby and General Scott knocked all our sociability into a "cocked hat." The Lundy's Lane demonstration gave no less offence to some of our Canadians here than did the Derby proclamation to the Yankees. We had accordingly some skirmishing for the last few days, and a large group of visiters, in anticipation of some difficulty at the Niagara celebration, left here this morning, by the cars, in order to be present on Tuesday at the celebration.

There are a great variety of attractions here, in the shape of scenery, for tourists. As soon as "peaceful negotiations" restore that balance of mind to which the philosophers at either side of the St. Lawrence never would aspire, it is in contemplation to celebrate the affair by a grand masquerade at Rouse's Point. This topic has been gravely discussed at one of the sittings of the sojourners in council.

Among the numerous visiters here, I notice the names of Hon. James Monroe, of the Senate; Henry E. Bartlett, New York; W. A. McAlpin, lady and daughter, Albany; M. H. Grinnell, lady, three children, and with a full list of celebrities on the hunt for a puff of fresh air during these trying days of ninety degrees in the shade in your diggins. Chateaugay is a prominent point of attraction for tourists. It is distant from here about forty-five miles, and forms the grand feature on the works upon the line of railroad between here and Ogdensburg. A large valley or gulley has been filled over to the immense height of ninety feet, so as to form a compact and solid body of earth, over which the road is laid, and the cost must have been immense. Colonel Schlatter is the engineer.

Northern New York does not seem to be much known about the city of New York—its capabilities surpass many places that have been cracked up to the skies, by persons having a personal interest in the matter. Before the opening of the Ogdensburg railroad, it was completely shut up from all intercourse with the States during the winter months—but now the cars are loaded at all times, and business and travel are kept up uninterruptedly through the year. There is a good deal of competition between Buffalo, Oswego, and Ogdensburg for Canadian trade, since the opening of this road; but the facilities and advantages are strongly in favor of the new line, which will shortly be met by a corresponding share of enterprise on the Canada side, where a company have broken ground near the celebrated old wind-mill, with a mind to build a new road *via* Bytown. This will be found a vast advantage. Canadian flour is the great staple of trade from the provinces—the supply daily is immense. Much trade is carried on by the boats from here to Whitehall, a distance of 125 miles through the lake. The scenery along is truly picturesque, and tourists and pleasure parties daily crowd the boats, to enjoy the refreshing and balmy air from the surrounding hills and mountains.

The Lundy's Lane demonstration is looked upon as an offset to counteract the late movement of the British government in relation to the fishery question. So say some Britishers I have met here, and who "long to see another breeze with the Yankees." Frequent altercations have latterly taken place between subjects and citizens on the borders, in consequence of the present difficulty on this question, and it will be hard to heal old sores.

To all passers-by, with anonymous, synonymous, or other travelling *sobriquets* of every style and fashion, I would wish that when they drop a line to the NEW YORK HERALD, they would deal with the same candor, and entertain the same respect for its worthy proprietor, as does VICTOR.

Our Fort Hamilton Correspondene.

FORT HAMILTON, July 26, 1852.

The Herald and Coffee—The Watering Places—The Way to Advertise a Hotel—The Secret of Success—Great Number of Visiters at the Hamilton House—Who they are, and How they Enjoy Themselves—Riding and Dancing—The May Queen and Capt. McNeil, &c.

The HERALD comes to us every morning, by the May Queen, which leaves New York a quarter before seven, and is distributed in season for coffee—so you see we are enabled to begin the day with the news.

To sojourners, the intelligence from the various watering places, by your numerous correspondents, is eagerly sought for; but, so far, I see nothing to attract me away from Fort Hamilton, and I know several who had intended to spend a part of the season at either Rockaway, Newport, or Saratoga, but have abandoned the intention, to remain here the whole of the season, where the abundance of comfort and good living are a surety.

A stranger in these parts was inquiring of Mr. Clapp, the other day, why he did not "advertise the many advantages and beauties of this place in the newspapers?"—to which he received the very prompt reply, "that his house required no other commendation than was furnished daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the dinner table, and that that already attracted as many as he could find places to sleep."

That such is the fact, there is no doubt, for, notwithstanding the immense size of the Hamilton House, all the sleeping apartments to be obtained in the place seem to be occupied by his boarders, embracing two smaller hotels, three or four cottages, and some in private residences, from which "single gentlemen" are seen emerging in the morning, to assemble in the great dining hall of the Hamilton House, for breakfast, and afterwards to pick their teeth and read the papers in the shade of its piazzas. Clapp is a perfect "host," and aims to make his house speak creditably for itself, as it most truly does, in being one of the most orderly, clean, and systematically conducted hotels I have ever visited

While the codfish aristocracy are in the ascendancy at Saratoga, the good people whose ambition it is to live and die with the most perfect propriety, are assembled at Newport, and the romantic are climbing the White Mountains, we have gathered together a chosen people, the winnowed harvest from every part of this country, as well as from foreign parts, many of whom are well known by their "good works," such as "miscellanies," "romances," "poems," and "moral philosophies."

This seems to be a favorite place for doctors of all sorts, such as L. L.D.'s, D.D.'s, and M.D.'s—of the last order, the well-known Dr. ——, of New York, whose daughter, it is whispered in envious circles, is likely to bear away the palm as the belle of the house. There is also Dr. M——, son of the distinguished American surgeon, besides the settled physician of the place, who is also recently from the city of New York. So you see, if any one comes here sick, there will be no chance to die without "medical aid," although, of course, no one interferes with the duties of the resident physician, who finds little enough to do, as there is no endemic disease, unless it is the "stomach ache" from too much good living.

After dinner there is usually a full turn out of elegant equipages to enjoy the cool sea breezes upon the beach, or the pleasant drives in the surrounding country. Several families have their own private conveyances with them, while others are provided to order, by Remsen, in the most elegant style.

Every evening there is a "pop" with music from the band, which all seem to enjoy, either as participants, or in circles on the piazza, with the windows thrown open to the floor, through which all have the opportunity to witness "the poetry of motion," which is eagerly enjoyed by the young, the beautiful, and the gay. The greatly-improved facilities for passing to and from the city this year, seem to be enjoyed by all parties. The May Queen is a beautiful boat, entirely new, and commodious, while Captain McNeil is just such a man as one is glad to meet daily, while, with a vigilant eye, he keeps every one and every thing in order, and fully up with the time. S.

Mr. George Peabody.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I have read several communications from correspondents of the HERALD, containing accounts of a number of dinners given by our countryman, Mr George Peabody, which certainly evinced a munificent spirit. I think truer justice may, however, be shown that gentleman, by alluding, in a general way, to his general course since he went to reside in England. Mr. Peabody's great praise does not consist in the sumptuous dinners which he provides so frequently, and which, to be sure, do much to keep up and increase good feeling between Great Britain and the United States; neither would I mention, in this connection, the large gift of $20,000 to his native town of Danvers, in Massachusetts, nor the donation of a like sum toward the fitting out of the expedition by Lady Franklin, in search of her husband, nor, indeed, his continual subscriptions to the numerous charities in London. All these have their praise, and being known and patent to the world, the world applauds, and thus arises a certain compensation. But the world does not know, and does not stop to inquire, about the course of honest, patient, and persevering industry, which has, after fifteen years of toil, acquired for Mr. Peabody a princely fortune in a foreign land, during which time his heart has, in its every pulsation, beat true to his country. At a period when that country was branded, or attempted to be branded, by such epithets as "repudiating," "swindling," and the like, he boldly and unflinchingly asserted our good faith, and maintained our honor. Mr. Peabody never suffered an insulting remark about the United States to pass unnoticed, or a charge to go without a vindication, and he is now devoted in his efforts to serve every American that comes to him, and is constant with kindness and consideration in his endeavors to advance the interests of his countrymen. He happily illustrates the line,

"Coelum non animum mutant qutrans mare currunt."

His feelings are American. Unchanged by long sojourn abroad, uninfluenced by foreign modes and manners, he preserves the tastes and habits of a true republican, in a land the most aristocratic of any on the globe. K.

THE CENSUS OF CANADA.—The result of the late population returns has been published. From it we learn that, for the first time, the population of Upper exceeds that of Lower Canada. The following table exhibits the population of each section in 1844 and 1852:—

Upper Canada.		Lower Canada.	
1844.	1852.	1844.	1852.
500,000	950,830	690,772	994,782

New Overland Route to the Pacific.

OUR SANTA FE CORRESPONDENCE.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, July 1, 1852.

Important Geographical Information.

The chief object of this letter is to make public some geographical information of no little importance, touching the contemplated railroad to connect our Pacific with our Atlantic States. Unless the connection be made, and that right speedily, it is self-evident, to the commonest mind, that the two regions will be, before the lapse of many years, as entirely separated politically as they are physically. If the two oceans be brought into contact, and so held, by a great national railroad, they will adhere as kindly and as firmly as would the two opposite surfaces of a freshly made wound in a healthy body. But, should the government withhold its countenance from the enterprise, (which is too gigantic for individual means to accomplish,) and rest contented with circuitous routes, through foreign countries, the adhesion between such ponderous parts may, at any moment, be broken asunder by very slight causes. And such a beginning would soon lead to the disintegration of our whole political fabric. But to the immediate subject of the letter.

Another pass—besides the South Pass of Fremont—is now known to exist through the great Rocky Mountain range. The discovery was made about a year ago, by Captain Joseph Walker—a man who, without any injustice to others, may be said to have travelled more among, and to be better acquainted with, the Rocky Mountains than any other living person. His time, perhaps for more than thirty years, has been chiefly spent in wandering over them, in almost every possible direction. He has made repeated trips between New Mexico and California; and about a year since he came from Monterey, or San Diego, to Albuquerque (seventy-five miles below Santa Fé, N. M.,) within twenty-five days—travelling leisurely with pack animals. The route he travelled was an entirely new one, hitherto unknown; and last fall he returned to California by the same way. The route is directly west from Santa Fé; and he represents it as being, in every respect, as practicable for wagons and carriages as that between Santa Fé and Missouri. It crosses no mountains, but lies upon broad and level mesas or table-lands, where the finest of pastur abounds, and a sufficiency of water is met at shor intervals. Moreover, the elevated lands adjacen furnish a variety of the best timber. I am sorry it is not in my power to indicate this route with particularity; but the public may rest assured that the fact of the existence of such a pass to the Pacific is past all doubt. I believe there is but one man who has obtained from Captain Walker a plan of the route, with accurate data; and that gentleman, Mr. Kern, is, I believe, now in Washington city. Mr. Kern, who was with Fremont in one or two of his expeditions, is represented to me as being a skilful engineer and draughtsman.

Captain Pope, an accomplished and energetic officer of the U. S. Topographical Corps, is at present in Santa Fé. This gentleman, aware of the facts I have mentioned in regard to this new pass through the mountains, has made application at Washington to be allowed to explore the route in a thorough and scientific manner; and in the event that his request is granted, the moderate facilities he will require will be readily granted him by Colonel Sumner, the military commander of this department. It is not to be doubted that so reasonable an application, and one that bids fair to furnish such valuable and interesting knowledge, will be granted by an intelligent and patriotic administration like the present.

Captain Pope is in daily expectation of receiving orders to explore this new route, which promises so favorably to furnish results in interest and importance far transcending any hitherto brought to the knowledge of the country. Should it be found practicable for carriages and a railroad, two marked advantages over the South Pass will at once present themselves: In the first place, the distance to the Pacific is shortened by some seven or eight hundred miles; and secondly, the winters are so mild in this latitude as to make it certain that, from natural causes no impediment to travel would exist at any season of the year. O. H.

The Polish Murderers at Philadelphia.

CONFESSION BY MATTHIAS AND BLAISE SKUPINSKI.

Our readers will remember, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a statement published some weeks since, giving the details of a confession made by Matthias Skupinski to a countryman of his own, named Skawinski. That individual had formerly been acquainted with the elder Skupinski, and visited him at the Moyamensing prison Matthias made a confident of him, and told him a fearful tale of crime and bloodshed in which he had been a conspicuous actor. According to this statement, the aggregate number of persons murdered by him and his friends were not less than eighty, while thirty houses were burned by the same party. This confession was detailed to Mayor Gilpin by the recipient of the disclosures. The story was published in the newspapers at the time, and caused considerable sensation.

It now appears that Blaise, the younger of the wretched brothers, was shown the confession of Matthias at the time it was first published, and acknowledged its truth. This endorsement he has not withdrawn since

On Thursday last, Matthias evinced some little signs of contrition, and in the morning, in the presence of the Rev. Wm. Alexander, the chaplain of the prison, and Mr. Louis Tousig, the sworn interpreter, he made a full confession of his crimes. He said that he killed the boy Lehman by striking him on the head with the iron leg of a stove, and that he and Kaiser cut up the body. Blaise, he says, was not present at the time. He told of a series of crimes, which fully corroborated the statement made by Mr Skawinski. To this terrible tale of blood, Matthias added the details of several fearful scenes, in which he and his companions were the actors

On the afternoon of the same day, Matthias made another confession, which tallied with the first in all its shocking details. This second disclosure was made in the presence of Sheriff Deal, Deputy Sheriff Miller, Rev. Mr. Alexander, Mr. Anthony Freed, keeper of the prison, Mr. Henry C. Snyder, and Mr. Tousig, the interpreter. Matthias says that Blaise acted in concert with him and Kaiser in most of these outrages. From the story told by this monster, there is but little doubt that he and his associates were the perpetrators of the Coeden and Bartle murders, and many others which have been involved in mystery. The of feeling contrition evinced by the eldest of the brothers on Thursday, appeared but temporary. During the recital of his misdeeds, he displayed a great deal of fierceness, and said that he was no worse than other folks. He murdered people, but the Americans murdered him; so they were all alike, he contended. The number of murders and their horrible details, of which Matthias confessed himself guilty, were so terrible as to fairly bewilder those who were listening to him.

During Thursday, the miserable brothers had an interview for the first time since they were sentenced. Blaise was taken into the cell occupied by Matthias. They embraced each other when they met, but neither of them exhibited the emotion which might be expected under the circumstances They conversed freely in the Polish language. The burthen of their conversation was of a recriminating character. Those who were present gleaned from what passed that they were compelled to leave England about two years since, in consequence of crimes they had committed there. Blaise said he wanted to go to Russia, but that in this he was overruled by Matthias, who insisted on coming to the United States. The younger brother said he thought this the worst place they could go to. They will have another interview on Thursday next, the day before that fixed for the execution of Matthias.

The prisoners are visited by two Catholic priests. Neither of the culprits seem disposed to seek consolation in religion. The eldest, on every occasion, rails at the Americans for sentencing him to the gallows. He keeps strict count of the days as they pass, and watches with fearful anxiety for the coming of the time fixed for the expiation of his great crimes. No person, excepting the two priests, and the authorities, are suffered to visit the cells of the condemned. We understand that it is the design of Sheriff Deal to execute the sentence of the law, upon Matthias, with his own hands.

The Turf.

COLUMBUS, (O.) TROTTING RACES.—The trotting race over the Columbus course, on Wednesday last, says the *Louisville Courier* of July 28, resulted in favor of Moscow, beating Murdoch. Murdoch took the first and fourth heats, and Moscow the other three. Time—2:44 2:41, 2:39½, 2:39½, 2:39. On Saturday, over the same course, the great match race between Roanoke and Tecumseh came off. Large crowds were present and great excitement existed. The race was fairly won by Roanoke, in two heats, distancing Tecumseh in the second. On the first heat Roanoke had the lead, but was passed by Tecumseh before reaching the half mile post, making a wide gap. Tecumseh broke up badly on the home stretch, and was passed by Roanoke, who came in at the winning post ahead, in 2:24. Tecumseh acted much worse in the second heat, breaking up several times, which resulted in his being distanced by Roanoke.

TIME.

Roanoke, first heat	2:24
Roanoke, second heat	2:19

RIOT AND ASSAULT ON THE IRISH—A disgraceful riot took place at Louisville, Ky., on Sunday. A Louisville paper of Monday says:—Soon after the bells rung out an alarm of fire, and several of the engines proceeded to the wharf, and one of them, the Hope, went up Fifth street. There was no fire, the alarm being false. A large crowd of men, boys and negroes, accompanied the engines, and directly a cry was heard in the crowd, saying, "Give it to the Irish—they have carried the day long enough." Upon that signal they went to work, knocking down every man they met on the street that looked like an Irishman. A good many were badly beaten, and the windows and doors of several houses demolished. A coffee house on Fifth street, and several others on Water street, were completely gutted, and their contents demolished. A crowd—a very large and promiscuous one—proceeded at random, and stones and brickbats were flying in all directions, to the great danger of anybody's head along the route, as they were not particular who they hit. The most conspicuous combatants were boys and a gang of negroes. On Seventh street, a man visited some of the persons in the mob who were taking a lot of stones from a pile, when he was knocked senseless by a shower of brickbats which were hurled upon him from all directions; his life is despaired of. The Mississippi coffee house, which is kept by a German, was next visited, but the mob merely drank his liquor, and left the house undisturbed. They next proceeded to Tenth street, near Water, and there assailed a goodmany persons.

Naval Intelligence.

THE STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI, bound hence for the fishing banks, was spoken last inst., at 8 A. M., 40 miles W. of Montauk.

The Crops.

In Yates county, N. Y., the farmers are now in the height of their harvest. A few complaints are made of injury by the weevil, but the damage is very slight comparatively. Wheat will be a full average crop. The berry is uniformly bright, plump and of good size. Barley looks well. Corn and potatoes require rain.

The Madison (La.) *Journal* says that the corn crop will prove most abundant.

The Carrollton (Miss.) *Union Flag* says that the crops of corn in that section are exceedingly fine.

The crops in Elmira, N. Y., are looking very fine, and will well reward the husbandman. Corn, which was supposed would not be a full crop from the lateness of the spring, looks very well—fully equal to any former year that we remember of. The only thing that has failed is the grass crop. Some of our farmers have cut their wheat

The Salem (Mass.) *Register* says that the English hay in Essex county is nearly all secured, and is estimated to be about two thirds of a crop, as compared with the yield of the few past years. It has been secured in good order, and is of an excellent quality. The *Register* thinks hay will command good prices the coming winter, the crop being short in New England generally.

The drought has been so severe in the counties around Albany, that the hay crop is deficient, and farmers are selling their stock.

The crops in the vicinity of Springfield, Ill., promise rich harvests to the farmers. The papers state that Illinois will roll up larger crops this year than have ever yet been realized in that State.

The weather in the vicinity of Milwaukie, last week, is reported to have been very favorable for harvesting.

The crops in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi are reported to be very promising. In Alabama the prospect is not so good. Altogether Southern planters, it is said, never had more reason to congratulate themselves upon the prospects of a general and abundant yield.

The cotton crops in Carrolton, Miss., are as good as usual, perhaps better than last year. It is too early, however, to make any speculations on the prospects of a large or a small crop.

The *Carolinian* of the 23rd says:—We regret to earn that the caterpillar, or army worm, has been very destructive to the cotton plant on some plantations on the river below this place. A few made their appearance some weeks since, but have spread with rapidity over several hundred acres.

The Harvest in Canada.

The wheat harvest has been general in the Western country, for the past week, and a great portion of the grain has been secured. All accounts agree in representing the yield as far above an average. The high price of labor at this season has induced some of our farmers to avail themselves of reaping machines—*Hamilton Spectator.*

In Waterloo the farmers commenced gathering their wheat on Monday. The crop was excellent.

In Wilmot the wheat harvest commenced on Tuesday. The wheat is represented to be of the best quality, with very little rust.

The harvest commenced at South Dumfries on Saturday, and the quality, it is said, was never surpassed.

In Ayr the wheat is thin on the ground, but generally very heavy in the head.

The general harvest in Kent will commence on Monday, and the wheat, although lighter than usual, promises to be of good quality.

The crops in Galt are in a very forward state, and harvesting has already commenced, with a prospect of an excellent yield.

In Prince Edward and adjoining counties the weevil is destroying the wheat, yet the farmers anticipate nearly an average crop.

Marine Affairs.

SHIP BUILDING IN SOMERSET.—Capt. J. M. Hood has now in process of building, at his ship yard in Somerset, six vessels of the following descriptions:—A clipper ship of 1,200 tons measurement, to be called the Sea Foam, for Messrs. Crocker & Warren, and Z. B. Wakeman of New York. A clipper ship of 800 tons, for a New York house. A clipper ship of 600 tons, to be called the Skylark, for Messrs. Ogden & Haynes, of California, intended for their line of Canton and San Francisco packets. A clipper bark of 450 tons, to be called the Rocket, for Z. B. Wakeman, of Southport, Conn. A clipper brig of 250 tons, for a Spanish house in New York, intended for a Maracaibo packet; also, a scooner, to be called the Wm. Mason, for Captain S. N. Staples and others, of this town, of 200 tons measurement. These vessels are all to be completed during this season. The Wm. Mason will be launched in a week or ten days. Mr. S. L. Dickinson is also building at the same place, in his yard, a schooner of 200 tons, for Messrs. Brown & Durfee, and others, of Fall River, and a schooner of 350 tons, for a New York house.

LAUNCHED.—At Mattapoisett, on Thursday evening, a fine ship of about 400 tons, called the Gay Head, owned by J. B. Wood & Co., New Bedford, to be employed in the sperm whale fishery, under command of Capt. R. D Wood, late of the Arnolda.

LAUNCHED.—At Portsmouth, N. H., 22d instant, a fine ship of 1,000 tons, called the J. Montgomery, in honor of an enterprising merchant of New Orleans, at which place she is owned. Her business will be freighting, and she will be commanded by Captain John Davis, late of ship R. D. Shepherd.

Domestic Miscellany.

The wife of John Davis, of Holden, who was suffering from a severe tooth ache, induced her physician to let her inhale chloroform, for the purpose of having it extracted, when, upon inhalation, she expired immediately.

A young man named Geo. Bradbury, has been admitted to the Insane Hospital at Jackson, who, we are informed, is another victim of the spiritual rapping delusion. He is from Peoria.

The Manchester *Mirror* of Friday evening states that a fire has been raging, the past two days, in the woods, two miles from Amoskeag Falls, in Goffstown. It has already swept over hundreds of acres.

Schooner Jasper, McKeen, from Portland, which arrived at Boothbay 23d, reports having picked up a drowned man off the Five Islands, in Sheepscot river. He was much disfigured.

The boat clubs of Harvard and Yale colleges are to have a regatta next week on Lake Winnipisseogee.

Last week there were delivered at Burlington, Iowa, 250 tons of iron for the Peoria and Oquawka railroad—being the first lot that has been transported above the rapids. It caused a great rejoicing at Burlington.

On Tuesday morning, a dwelling house on Pearl street, Roxbury, Mass., owned by Matthew Boiles, and occupied by Mr. Green, was nearly destroyed by fire.

By the returns of the United States census of 1850, New Hampshire has a greater number of idiots in proportion to her population than any other State in the Union.

Two hundred cases and ten deaths, from small pox, have occurred at Lagrange, Missouri, within a week

There are fourteen victims of the stupid and infamous imposture of spirit rapping in the Utica Lunatic Asylum

The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., having surrendered all his property, has received a full discharge from the Commissioner of Insolvency.

It appears the present number of volumes in the library of Harvard College, is 92,000. There are 25,000 unbound books and pamphlets.

The town of New London having failed to elect assessors of taxes in 1851, has been prosecuted by the State Treasurer of Connecticut, and the Supreme Court of that State has mulcted the town in a fine of $1,500. The tax law of 1850 taxed the shipping interest, whalers included.

In Waldoboro', Me., a Mr. William Benner, trader, committed suicide in a novel way. He repaired to his store and sat down on his counter immediately over an open keg of gunpowder. Into this he threw a bunch of lighted matches, and the instant result was an explosion which shattered the building to atoms. Mr. Benner was taken from the ruins shockingly burnt and mutilated, and lived only about four hours.

The Louisville *Journal* says, the cholera was raging fearfully at Foster's Landing, Bracken Co., Ky., last week. In a population of 500, some 17 deaths had occurred up to July 23d, and several others were anticipated.

The waters of Clear Lake, near La Porte, Ind., have overflowed their banks, and submerged a portion of the Michigan City and La Porte plank road.

The fine dwelling house of Mr. Smead, on the Bluff, at Peru, was accidentally burned to the ground on the 23d inst. Loss about $4,000.

Sarah A. Griswold, aged 21 years, drowned herself in the Connecticut river, at Weathersfield

Over 880,000 hogs will be marketed from the State of Kentucky alone, during the coming winter.

Mrs. Susan Loomis died at Boston on Friday morning at her residence, in consequence of injuries sustained by the explosion of a camphene lamp.

The annual fair of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society is to be held at Meredith Bridge, on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of October.

On Thursday evening Mr. W. S. Montgomery was drowned from a boat near Choctaw Light House, in Mobile Bay.

During last week, ninety-two deaths occurred in Boston, which is seven more than for the corresponding week last year.

A lunar rainbow was seen in Boston, on Friday evening, between 10 and 11 o'clock. This phenomenon is of rare occurrence.

The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday, November 11, as a day of thanksgiving.

The American Scientific Association will meet this year in Cleveland, commencing August 18th.

A lad, seven years of age, named John McManus, was drowned in the river at Troy, on Saturday.

A car load of 2,000 chickens left Alliance, Ohio, last week, for Boston market.

The Zanesville paper mentions a few cases of cholera in that city, in the last few days.

Mr. Alonzo Lewis, the poet, of Lynn, Mass., was married at Providence last week, to a daughter of the late Rev. William Gibson, after a courtship of only a few days.

The Governor and Council have granted pardon to Kate Virginia Peol, to take effect on the 12th of August. It will be recollected that she was sentenced to the State Prison for life, for killing her infant child.

A convention of editors and publishers of Western New York, will meet at Rochester on the 3d of August next.

A new medical college is now being erected in Columbus, Ohio.

A German named Jacob Moyer, was drowned at Sandusky, on the 25th ult.

SONS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The committee of native born citizens of the Granite State, met at the Revere House, Boston, on Wednesday evening, to consult in regard to the annual celebration of the Sons' festival, to be held in Boston and the regions about, the coming autumn.

General View of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, May, 1852.

[From the Presbyterian.]

During the year ending May, 1852, seven new Presbyteries were organized, viz:—Tallahega, Rochester City, Chicago, Des Moines, Dubuque, Milwaukie, and Winnebago.

Synods in connection with the General Assembly	25
Presbyteries	140
Candidates for the Ministry	353
Licentiates	229
Ministers	2,039
Churches	2,733
Licensures	71
Ordinations	72
Instalations	111
Pastoral relations dissolved	106
Churches organized	75
Ministers received from other Churches	6
Ministers dismissed to other Churches	6
Ministers deceased	34
Churches received from other connections	2
Churches dissolved	8
Members added on examination	9,728
Members added on certificate	7,541
Adults baptized	2,549
Infants baptized	11,000
Whole number of communicants reported	210,414
Amount contributed to Congregational and Presbyterial purposes	$949,961
Amount contributed for the four Boards	$241,146

The following ten Presbyteries failed to report, viz:—Canton, Cincinnati, Maumee, White Water, Rock River, Potosi, Palmyra, Greenbrier, Ouachita and Allahabad.

Thirty-four ministers have died during the year.

PRESBYTERIAN STATISTICS.

We publish, this week, the general view of the Presbyterian church for the year ending May, 1852, as made out by the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, from the reports from the several Presbyteries. Ten Presbyteries, as will be perceived, have failed to report; and a very large number of churches, even in those Presbyteries which have reported, have not furnished their statistics; so that, after all, the result obtained is but a mere approximation. It is a matter for much regret that Church-sessions and the Stated Clerks of Presbyteries cannot be prevailed upon to do their duty in this regard, so that we might arrive at something like satisfactory information as to the relative condition, numerically, of our own denomination from year to year. The increase in the number of ministers and churches, over last year, is not so large as it has been for several of the previous years; but the agregate gain since 1839, the year after the division, shows that God has been blessing our Zion with a remarkable degree of prosperity. We have now very nearly attained to the size of the entire body previous to the separation. The increase since the year 1839 may be seen from the following comparison:—

	1839.	1852.
Presbyreries,	96	140
Ministers,	1,243	2,039
Licentiates,	192	229
Candidates,	175	353
Churches,	1,823	2,733
Total communicants,	128,043	210,413
Funds for four Boards,	$117,828 68	$341,146

Showing an increase of 44 Presbyteries, 796 ministers, 910 churches, and of more than $123,000 in the annual amount given to the boards.

The present state of the church, compared with what it was in 1837, when what constitute the new and old-school were united as one body, may be seen from the following:

	1837.	1852.
Presbyteries,	135	140
Ministers,	2,140	2,039
Licentiates,	280	229
Candidates,	244	353
Churches,	2,865	2,733
Total communicants,	220,557	210,414

It will thus be seen that we have five presbyteries and 109 candidates more than were under the care of the Assembly previous to the division; and that we lack but 101 ministers, 132 churches, and about 10,000 communicants, of being fully equal in numbers to what the whole body was before the separation. We doubt whether, all things considered, greater prosperity has ever attended a religious body of the same size, within the same length of time, and having to struggle during several of the first years with the evils resulting from previous controversy and division. Truly, "God hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

As our readers may desire to know the comparative condition of the New and Old School bodies, we give the following items—those pertaining to the New School being taken from their minutes of this year.

	Old School.	New School.
Presbyteries	140	106
Ministers	2,039	1,527
Licentiates	229	130
Candidates	353	75
Churches	2,733	1,602
Total communicants	210,414	140,652

The excess in numbers in favor of the Old School being 34 Presbyteries, 512 ministers, 99 licentiates, 278 candidates, 1,131 churches, and 69,762 communicants. The comparatively small number of licentiates, and particularly of candidates, in the New School, argues unfavorably for their prospective prosperity.

Had there been no division, taking the aggregate statistics of the two bodies as what the one undivided church would have attained to, the comparison at this time, with what it was in 1837, would have been as follows:

	1837.	Both bodies. 1852.
Ministers	2,140	3,566
Licentiates	280	359
Candidates	244	428
Churches	2,865	4,335
Total communicants	220,557	351,066

A body embracing 3,566 ministers, 359 licentiates, 428 candidates, 4,335 churches, and 351,066 communicants, would certainly have constituted a formidable army for doing battle against Satan's empire, and for the upbuilding of Christ's kingdom, had its integral parts been harmonious as to doctrine and policy. Inasmuch, however, as they were not, it is far better that they exist as separate denominations, and it is doubtful whether the mixed body would, under any circumstance, have reached what is now the great aggregate of the