THE TARIFF.

THIRD PLAN FOR REDUCING THE DUTIES.

The Bill of the Secretary of the Treasury, as Revised and Corrected May 1, 1854.

A BILL

IN ALTERATION OF "AN ACT REDUCING THE DUTY ON IMPORTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," APPROVED THIRTIETH OF JULY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on all goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in schedule A, and imported from foreign countries, on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, a duty of one hundred per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in schedule B, and imported from foreign countries, on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be exempt from duty, except as provided in section 4.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on all goods, wares and merchandise not mentioned in either of the schedules A and B, or C, and imported from foreign countries, on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on all goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in schedule B, imported from foreign countries, on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in ships or vessels not of the United States, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem; and an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the rates of duty imposed by this act, in respect to all merchandise not mentioned in schedule B, which shall be imported from foreign countries on and after the first day of January aforesaid, in ships or vessels not of the United States; Provided, That neither the duty of ten per centum, nor the addition of ten per centum to the rates of duty aforesaid, shall be imposed on any goods, wares, and merchandise imported, on and after the first day of January aforesaid, in any ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of Congress, to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage, and other charges.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandise, which shall be imported from foreign countries after the passage of this act, and be in the public stores on the first day of January aforesaid, shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to no other duty than if the same had been imported respectively, after that day.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That on the entry of any goods, wares and merchandise, imported on and after the first day of January aforesaid, the decision of the collector of the customs at the port of importation and entry, as to their liability to duty or exemption therefrom, shall be final and conclusive against the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any such goods, wares, and merchandise, unless the owner, importer, consignee, or agent shall forthwith give notice to the collector, in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, setting forth therein distinctly and specifically his grounds of objection thereto; and shall, within ten days after the date of such decision, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive; and the said goods, wares, and merchandise shall be liable to duty or exempted therefrom accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 7. And be it farther enacted, That neither drawback nor bounty shall be allowed on salted on pickled fish exported on and after the first day of January aforesaid; and on and after that day, all provisions of existing laws which impose other rates of duty on imports than are imposed by this act, or which exempt from duty imports not exempted from duty by this act, shall be inoperative and void.

SCHEDULE A.

(*One hundred per centum ad valorem.*)

Brandy, and other spirits distilled from grain or other materials; cordials, absynthe, arrack, curacoa, kirschenwasser, liqueurs, maraschino, ratafia, and all other spirituous beverages of a similar character.

SCHEDULE B.

(*Exempt from Duty.*)

All articles whatever imported for the use of the United States: Provided, That when such articles are imported, under contract for the United States, they shall not be exempt from duty unless it is so expressed in the contract, and so certified by the Secretary of the Treasury.

All philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, statues, statuary, busts and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of paris, paintings, drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, and all collections of antiquities.

Acids—benzoic, boracic, oxalic, citric, tartaric, and all vegetable acids.
Aloes.
Alum.
Amber.
Ambergris.
Anchovies.
Angora, Thibet, and other goats' hair, or mohair, unmanufactured.
Animal carbon.
Animals, living.
Anatto, rancon, or Orleans.
Antimony, metallic or regulus, crude and ore.
Argols, crude or refined.
Arrowroot.
Arsenic, metallic, white arsenic and the sulphates.
Asphaltum, or mineral pitch or tar.
Barilla.
Barks used for medicines, dyeing, tanning, or other purposes.
Barytes, sulphate of.
Bells when old, and bell metal fit only to be remanufactured.
Berries, nuts, flowers, and other parts of plants and vegetables, used exclusively in dyeing or in composing dyes; but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture.
Bichromate and chromate of potash.
Bismuth.
Bleaching powder, or chloride of lime.
Blue or Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper.
Bolting cloths.
Books, magazines, pamphlets, periodicals, and illustrated newspapers, bound or unbound.
Borax and tincal, crude and refined.
Brass, in pigs or bars.
Brass, when old and fit only to be remanufactured.
Brazil paste.
Brazil wood, braziletto, and all other dyewoods in sticks.
Breccia.
Brimstone.
Bristles.
Bronze liquor.
Bullion, gold and silver.
Burrstones, wrought or unwrought.
Cabinets of coins, medals, and collections of antiquities.
Cadmium.
Calamine.
Cameos and mosaics, and imitations thereof, not set.
Camphor.
Cantharides.
Castorum.
Chalk.
Chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof.
Clay, wrought or unwrought.
Cobalt, ore, and metal.
Cochineal.
Cocoa and cocoa-shells.
Codilla, or tow of hemp or flax.
Coffee, from whatever country imported.
Coins, gold, silver, and copper.
Copper, and yellow metal, for sheathing of vessels.
Copper in pigs or bars.
Copper ore.
Copper, when imported for the United States Mint.
Copper, when old and fit only to be re-manufactured.
Cork tree bark, unmanufactured.
Cotton.
Cream of tartar.
Diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, set or not set.
Diamonds, glaziers', set or not set.
Dyeing drugs and other articles and materials solely used in composing dyes.
Earthern and stoneware.
Emery in lump, not pulverized.
Engravings, etchings, wood or plate, bound or unbound.
Extract and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods.
Extract of indigo.
Extract and other preparations of madder.
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.
Flax, unmanufactured, of the value in the foreign port at the period of exportation of fifteen cents or more per pound.
Flaxseed.
Flints.
Fruit, as follows, viz:—Bananas, currants, citron, dates, figs, grapes, lemons, limes, oranges, plantains, prunes, pineapples, raisins, shaddocks, tamarinds, yams, and all fruits whatever, whether green, ripe, dried, preserved or pickled, except fruits preserved in brandy, alcohol, or other spirits.
Fullers' earth.
Furs, dressed or undressed, when on the skin.
Furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, not on the skin.
Ginger, green, ripe, or preserved.
Gold beaters' skin.
Goods, wares, and merchandize, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed: Provided, that all the regulations to ascertain the identity thereof, prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with.
Green turtle.
Guano, and all other substances used exclusively for manure.
Gum Copal.
Gum Arabic.
Gum Senegal.
Gum substitute, or burnt starch.
Gum Tragacanth.
Gutta percha, unmanufactured.
Hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured.
Horns, horn-tips, bones, bone-tips, hoofs, and teeth, unmanufactured.
Household and personal effects of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale.
India rubber, unmanufactured.
India rubber, milk of.
Indigo.
Iridium.
Ivory, unmanufactured.
Ivory nuts, or vegetable ivory.
Jalap.
Junk, old.
Kelp.
Kermes.
Lac dye.
Lac spirits.
Lastings, suitable for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, or buttons, exclusively.
Leeches.
Lemon-juice.
Lime-juice.
Linseed.
Liquorice-root.
Lithographic stones.
Machinery, exclusively designed and expressly imported for the manufacture of flax and linen goods.
Madder, ground, and madder-root.
Manganese.
Manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth, suitable for manufacture of shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, or buttons, exclusively.
Maps and charts.
Marble, in the rough, slab or block, unmanufactured.
Marble, manufactures of.
Marine coral, unmanufactured.
Medicinal roots, leaves, gums, resins, balsams, and all other parts of plants, in a crude state.
Mineral blue.
Models of inventions, and other improvements in the arts: Provided, That no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use.
Moss, and other vegetable substances used for mattresses.
Music, and music paper, with lines, bound or unbound.
Nickel, ore and metal.
Nut-galls.
Nutmegs.
Nuts, viz.: almonds, Brazil nuts, cocoanuts, Madeira nuts, pecan nuts, peanuts, filberts, walnuts, hazelnuts, pistachio, and all other nuts used for food, or for medicinal or manufacturing purposes.
Oakum.
Ochres, and ochrey earths, used in the composition of painters' colors, whether dry or ground in oil.
Oil, spermaceti, whale, or other fish, of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries.
Oils, palm, cocoanut, peanut, rapeseed, Colza, and olive—olive when pure, and not otherwise.
Opium.
Orange and lemon peel.
Orpiment.
Osier, or willow, for basketmakers' use, prepared or unprepared.
Palm leaf, unmanufactured.
Patent mordant.
Paving stones, paving and roofing tiles, and bricks.
Pearls, set or not set, and mother-of-pearl.
Pepper, pimento, and spices of all kinds.
Personal and household effects (not merchandise) of citizens of the United States dying abroad.
Pewter, when old and fit only to be remanufactured.
Plaster of Paris, unground.
Platina, manufactured or otherwise.
Plumbago or graphite.
Polishing stones.
Prussiate of potash.
Pumice and pumicestone.
Quicksilver and its ores.
Quinine, sulphate, and all other salts of it.
Rags, of whatever material.
Rattans and reeds, unmanufactured.
Rotten-stone.
Safflower.
Saffron and saffron cake.
Sago.
Sal ammoniac, and other ammoniacal salts.
Sal soda, (chloride of sodium,) and salts of all kinds.
Saltpetre, (or nitrate of soda or potash,) refined or crude.
Salts, Epsom, glauber, and Rochelle.
Sardines, in salt or oil.
Seedlac.
Sheathing metal.
Sheathing paper.
Shellac.
Seeds, viz: Hempseed, rapeseed, grass, mustard, clover, canary, cardamum, cummin, caraway, coriander, and seeds of all kinds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal, and manufacturing purposes.
Silk, raw, with or without the gum, imported in the condition in which it comes from the cocoon, not being double, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way.
Silver and its ores.
Skins and hides, raw, of all kinds, whether dried, salted, or pickled, or in the hair, except sheep skins with the wool on, manufactured or unmanufactured.
Slates and slate pencils.
Smalts.
Soda ash.
Specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany.
Sponges.
Spunk.
Steel in bars, shear or German, and in plates or sheets.
Stolle's arcanum, used in the manufacture of sugar.
Tallow, marrow, and all other grease, and soap stocks and soap stuffs.
Tapioca.
Tea, from whatever country imported.
Terne tin plates.
Terra japonica, or catechu.
Tin foil.
Tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks, and ore.
Tin, in plates, or sheets.
Tin-plates, galvanized.
Tobacco, unmanufactured.
Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured.
Trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots.
Turmeric.
Type metals, and old types fit only to be remanufactured.
Vanilla beans.
Vegetables, fresh, of all kinds.
Waste, or shoddy.
Watches and parts of watches.
Watch materials of all kinds.
Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise, professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, of persons arriving in the United States, and all materials of instruction imported for learned societies and seminaries of learning: Provided, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in manufacturing establishments, or for sale.
Weld.
Whiting, or Paris white.
Wines of all kinds, except imitations of wines, and adulterated wines.
Woad, or pastel.
Woods, viz.:—Cedar, lignumvitæ, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rose and satin wood, and all cabinet woods, unmanufactured, and fire-wood.
Wool, unmanufactured, washed, assorted, and in bales, bags, or packages, of the value in the foreign port at the period of exportation of sixteen cents per pound, or less.
Zinc, spelter, or tenteneque, in sheets or pigs, and ore.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT UTICA.—At about eleven o'clock last night a fire broke out in the clothing store of E. L. Robbins & Brother, No. 128 Genesee street. The flames spread with rapidity, and in a few minutes the entire front part of the building was one fiery mass. It is, of course, impossible now to ascertain the aggregate loss. The building was owned by Anson Thomas, and was insured to an amount nearly covering the damage. Messrs. Robbins saved nothing except a part of their books in a fragmentary shape. Their stock was valued at from $5,000 to $6,000. On this there was an insurance of $4,500 in the following companies:—Hudson River, $1,500; Knickerbocker, $1,500, and the remainder in the Granite, Hartford. The third story was occupied by the Brothers Pease as a dagguerrean gallery. Their loss is estimated at from $500 to $600, nearly covered by insurance. Lewis' barber shop was also destroyed. The extent of his loss we could not ascertain. The law office of H. Hurlburt was also partially destroyed. The store adjoining that of the Messrs. Robbins, on the first story, was occupied by Mr. Crump, hatter. He saved his books and a small portion of his stock, but the greater part of it was nearly spoiled by the water. He had no insurance.—*Utica Herald, June 20.*

The Watering Places.

OUR AVON SPRINGS CORRESPONDENCE.

AVON, June 19, 1854.

Incorporation of the Village—Beauty of the Surrounding Scenery—Conesus Lake—Opportunities for the Sportsman—Routes from New York—Hotels, Boardinghouses, &c.

Sojourning for a time at this delightful watering place, I have concluded to inform the public through your estimable sheet, of the inducements in and about Avon.

The village, since I was last here, has become incorporated, and pleasant promenades are to be had on all the principal streets. The valley of the Genesee is more beautiful than ever, with flowing grain and summer foliage. This spot, sacred to her native landlords, the Senecas, is worthy of the natural taste of its primeval inheritors, who have long since passed to "the happy hunting grounds of their fathers," or have sought a home in that western land, where their council fires are burning fainter at each annual revolution.

But I must come back to Avon, lovely Avon, with its smiling fields and flowery meads. There the chilling war cry of the dusky warrior has changed for the curfew's knell and the voice of the husbandman, as he toils his weary way amid his flocks and fields. There are many inducements to visit this beautiful spot, and some I will name. In every direction good roads and pleasant rides, for the sentimental or the admirers of nature in her happiest loveliness. Conesus Lake is only five miles distant, and a lovelier piece of water never graced the landscape, where a sail, a row, or fishing excursion will be found delightful. Perch, with their sunny sides, abound; there are also bubbling fountains, where the speckled trout abound, and where the descendants of the venerable Walton can enjoy their pastime to their hearts content. Fowling can also be readily obtained, where the woodcock, quail and pigeon can easily be found, in their proper season. The Conhocton Railroad is now completed to Batavia, and leaving your tumultuous city in the morning, ere daylight scarce has fled, you find yourself luxuriously smoking your Havana at Avon, which you had pocketed for your midday enjoyment in Gotham. At Corning, on the New York and Erie, you will find a train of cars and a road not excelled, where you leave for Avon. Soon the Valley Railroad will be running to Rochester (18 miles north), to be completed 1st of August, and then the accommodations of this iron age will leave no excuse to the pleasure seeker or invalid for having gone farther and fared worse.

The Avon Hotel and the Knickerbocker at the Springs, (one mile from the village,) are already beginning to feel the benefits of the iron horse, who has taken the place of the venerable pioneer, "Old Dobbin." Agents are ready at the call of that shrill whistle, "which would almost awake the dead," whenever that announcement is made.

The Pavilion, Houghton's, National, Marsh's and Comstock's are all prepared to give such accommodation as they are able.

Avon now takes stand among the favorite resorts of summer, and I am much mistaken if one's leisure time can be more agreeably or pleasantly spent than at this delightful village. WAYNE.

OUR VERMONT CORRESPONDENCE.

BRATTLEBORO, VT., June 20, 1854.

The Hydropathic System of Treatment—Its Introduction in America—Brattleboro the Scene of the First Experiments—The Different Water Cure Establishments—Beauty of the Surrounding Scenery—Hotels, &c.

Among the many agreeable letters which fill your columns, at once affording amusement and instruction to the reader, I have been surprised to see no mention of the fair town of Brattleboro, a place now attracting much notice, not alone from its intrinsic beauty, but as being the great seat of the hydropathic system of treatment, where so many have been restored to health and happiness. Believing, therefore, that a few lines may not be unacceptable to that public which is at once curious and impartial, I make your paper the medium, not of spirit-rappings, but of realities, which though seemingly portrayed with a glowing and partial pen, may find excuse in the conviction that truth is often stranger than fiction.

Some nine years since, a well known German physician believing that in America he would find a fair field for the hydropathic mode of treatment, travelled through many portions of the northern sections of our country to find a desirable location for the establishment, which he designed founding.

Brattleboro presenting fine water privileges and charming walks and drives, at once attracted him, and in 1846, by the aid of friends, was for the first time opened in America a resort for invalids desirous of trying this new treatment, which in Europe had been productive of such wonderful results. Success crowned the experiment, and year after year saw in Brattleboro the same miracles performed as had been completed in Graffenburg, and in the literal sense of Scripture, "the lame took up his bed and walked," for he has found a balm in Gilead, in the pure and refreshing waters of the mountains. Since, many have been opened in various parts of the country, yet none—the writer having visited and being conversant with all—possessing equal advantages to those of Brattleboro. Two years since, the introducer of the system died, and his then assistant physician, associated himself with two other gentlemen and opened an establishment under the name of the "Lawrence Water Cure." Improving on the old, this establishment presents an imposing appearance to the stranger, and very inviting to the invalid.

Standing directly opposite, is the original establishment, which has been re-opened this summer under the superintendence of the widow of the first hydropathist practitioner; it detracts, perhaps, from its appearance, being a large house surrounded on all sides by wide airy piazzas, and running back to the brow of the hill, commanding a view which is truly magnificent. And as regards its interior arrangements, the guest is not disappointed, finding at once all perfect and complete. Its baths cannot be surpassed, and one who has been at Preissnitz, reclined on the narrow ledges in those cheerless rooms, is disposed to think himself surrounded by too much luxury for the water cure; a few days dispels this illusion; a few jerks, plunges, and dips, under the skilful hand of the bathing assistant, convinces him that comfort and health may be combined.

Having accepted an invitation to dine at one of these establishments, I expected, of course, the meagre fare of a water cure; my palate was unexpectedly gratified by a fine dinner—delicious salad, green peas, and chickens, forming part of my repast, and in conversation with one of the ladies domiciled there, she informed me, when strawberries were exceedingly rare, the superintendent had them brought from Boston to tempt his guests.

The society of these establishments is most agreeable, friends being permitted to be with their families. This arrangement naturally attracts many here, and thus a charming circle is often formed around the water cure board. Every amusement calculated to interest and give pleasure to the patients is provided, as, for instance, billiard tables, and a fine bowling alley, which, to evade the rigor of the law prohibiting such in Vermont, has been built on the confines of the two States, gives healthy exercise, and is recommended by the physicians to those able to participate in this delightful recreation.

Brattleboro, independent of its water cure establishments, has much in itself to entice the stranger. There can be found a quiet and rural retreat for the summer, a few hours by railroad from New York or Boston, transporting the tired inmate of a dusty city to this natural paradise. To the artist, also, this country presents rare attractions; the scenery is sublime and imposing, not even to be surpassed by the far-renowned Alps, and needs only a glowing pencil to transfer its beauties to canvass. The beholder at once is wrapt in delicious reverie, being held, as it were, spell-bound, by the serene, peaceful quiet which surrounds him; nature smiles and reigns supreme. No ruthless sportsman is here, no crack of gun or rifle is heard; the birds in fearless security warble forth their sweet melodious melodies, and the mountains above ring with their new born harmony; the air perfumed and redolent with sweet from the lively parterres, the fountains of pure water gushing from the rocks, combine to render this a most charming spot. The drives are exquisite, and here no tame monotony is heard, (if to the beach, the fort, or the lake,) but a constant diversity. Nature in her gayest attire, rewards at each turn, each bend, the equestrian with some new beauty, a sunny dell, a rustic cottage, nestled down in its rural home; or onward, a miniature Niagara, tossing its spray sportively around, and seeming to laugh with happiness and glee, so free of fetters and trammels, a child of joy and light. Then the darksome glade is also to be found, with its mass of towering rock, bidding defiance to time, and showing more wonderfully the power of Him who ruleth all. Returning to the realities of life, we must not forget mine host of the Revere, whose countenance is a guarantee of his well kept hotel. Those resorting alone to Brattleboro for pleasure may here pass weeks, nay, months, agreeably; the chambers are large and cool, the fare such as to tempt the most fastidious, being supplied with the best the market can afford, as well as the early vegetables and fruits of the neighboring cities. Bellows Falls and Keene, adjacent towns, are agreeable also, and frequently resorted to by the pleasure-seeking tourist, but neither possess the many advantages of Brattledoro, which offers accommodation to all tastes and ages. In conclusion, the writer can only say that the tired fashionist of Saratoga or Newport would do well to try the refreshing air of this place before crossing the Atlantic, as many do, for variety and change.

RUPERT.

NEWPORT.

[From the Newport (R. I.) News, June 20.]

The last two or three days have been quite summer like and warm, and have fairly set the wheels in motion in this city. The hotels are now all open, everything is in order; on the arrival of every steamer, carriages are going up the hill filled with passengers and loaded down with baggage. Very many private houses have been engaged for the season and are already occupied; at the hotels there is an appearance of life and motion, and everything looks pleasant and cheerful. All our hotels were never in such excellent order before, as they are this season. The bathing houses are all in readiness, and soon the glorious ocean at the beach will present its accustomed scene of life, pleasure and excitement. Thus it will be seen that Newport is in readiness to accommodate all who desire health and happiness.

[From the Providence Journal.]

We are informed that a prize of $500 will be offered by the New York Yacht Club, to be sailed for at Newport about the middle of August, which will be open to all vessels.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

[From the Coos Democrat.]

Hall, Spaulding & Co., having purchased and connected the "Tip Top" and "Summit" houses, situated within a few feet of the highest peak of Mt. Washington, and six thousand two hundred and eighty-five feet above the level of the sea, will be prepared to accommodate visitors on and after the 15th of the present month.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, June 20, 1854

State Officers Inviting Proposals for Canal Work—A small portion only wanted to be done—No Regard to Lowest Bidders—Indefinite period for their Completion—Eighteen Millions Estimated Expense, &c.

After a delay of some five months, the Canal Board of this State has at length issued proposals inviting contractors to bid for certain portions of the work for completing the canals. Why this protracted consultation—why defer the matter to this day, when the power and the means have been in their hands so long—are questions not readily answered now, but easily will be, long before another batch of proposals are promulgated. It is perfectly evident, however, that the canal managers in power now are determined to take their own time, and to proceed with the work with just so much speed as will suit certain contingencies. It will be recollected that the men now in power, and their friends who placed them there, made the welkin ring in 1850 and '51, because of the "incapacity of the canals," and that if the completion of those works were not accomplished in the course of three or four years from that period, then the current of trade would most assuredly be diverted down the Mississippi, or through the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals, leaving our Erie a "desert waste of waters." But now there appears to be sufficient capacity and facilities, though the trade and tonnage has increased to a mighty extent during the last three years. Instead of undertaking to complete the works, within anything like the period they so strongly urged it should be done three years since, it now appears from the first instalment of the programme that an indefinite period of time is to be consumed in the work. Small portions only are to be put under contract, as will be seen by referring to the published notice of the letting board. On the eastern division of the Erie Canal, only fourteen sections are required to be constructed, bridge abutments on twelve sections, culverts on seven sections, and two waste weirs. On the middle division, only six sections are to be done, one aqueduct, culverts on eight sections, and bridge abutments on six sections. On the western division, only nine sections are to be built, and neither aqueducts, bridges, culverts, waste weirs, abutments or anything else. Two years' time is given the contractors to finish the work thus assigned. Under this system, it will consume the time of at least ten years to finish the public works.

In the proposals issued by the board there is not a word said, nor an intimation given, that the contracts will be assigned to the "lowest responsible bidder." This leaves a lee way, a discretion, a power in the hands of the letting board, which the law of the last session of the Legislature never contemplated. It was imagined that the State officers, having the matter in charge, would look to the interests of the State by alloting work to reliable, competent contractors, who should perform their contracts, under the specifications, for the least amount of money. The great complaint against those who awarded the contracts in 1851 was, that they gave sections of work, locks and bridges to persons whose bids overun the "lowest responsible bidder" many thousands of dollars. And there is no doubt that this fact—this reckless disregard of the interests of the State—had more effect in bringing the work to a dead halt, by the Court of Appeals, than any other complaint against the unconstitutionality of that law. Reasons for allowing competition and compelling the exercise of economy, which existed in 1851, are equally strong and imperative now; and the neglect of the present State officers to place this safeguard upon the expense of the canals seems to justify the belief that a system of favoritism is to be adopted, more prejudicial to the State, more expensive to the canal funds, more speculative in its results, than anything ever yet anticipated or experienced in the State.

From the fact that so small a quantity of work is to be performed at this time, and that no competition is to be allowed, so that the lowest bidders shall be secure in their offers, it is perfectly apparent that the present managers have so arranged their programme as to select their own contractors, who, when they shall have nigh completed the work in their hands, some two or three years hence, will be assigned other sections, culverts, bridge abutments, &c., under new proposals—say in 1856. Another two years' job will ensue, and so continue on from time to time for an indefinite period.

The amended constitution provides for borrowing ten millions. The men and the party now in power, those who have been extravagantly clamorous for speedy action, have uniformly declared this sum to be amply sufficient. Their late State Engineer, Mr. Seymour, had every inch surveyed by his subordinates, previous to the passage of the law of 1851, made estimates for every rod, every structure connected with all the unfinished works, and the above was the amount in gross, and all that would be required to complete the whole in less than three years. That engineer was a silver gray. His estimates were relied on by Gov. Hunt, Canal Commissioner Cook, and all the State officers. But now, Mr. Clark, a woolly engineer, believes that it will require the sum of eighteen millions to perform the work—a sum nearly double the amount required three years ago. A Rochester paper makes this assertion. The State papers enter a denial, by stating that the present Engineer never made such an assertion. It is not likely that he has, directly, though from a report which he submitted to the last Legislature, he ran up to something like thirteen millions. There is no doubt, however, that the contracts which are now advertised for, will form a basis of twenty millions. It will be a curiosity to compare the new lettings of the same work with those of 1851.

As the canals are now the only hobby in the State which unprincipled demagogues can mount, those upon the summit now are laying their plans for a long and profitable journey. With ten millions in their hands, which, as they now declare is barely half enough, they have other schemes in view for continuing their incursions upon the Treasury. And during all this time the forwarders and navigators of the canals utter no complaints of their incapacity, but all agree that the facilities are abundant for all manner of transportation. The croakers, three years since, made the people believe that there was an utter impossibility to carry the freight offered on the canals, that the Erie must be enlarged within two years, otherwise the produce of the West would find its way to the sea coast through other channels of transportation. Now, three years afterwards, when at least ten per cent has been added to the tonnage on the canals, the internal waters of our artificial works are deep and broad enough to convey on their bosoms all the merchandise and freight collected at Buffalo, Oswego, or New York. Had Archimides applied a political lever, he might have moved the world.

SEVERE HAIL STORM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Exeter *News Letter* gives the following account of a severe hail storm in that section:—On Thursday afternoon last, a heavy thunder storm visited this vicinity, and along the centre of its path, especially in Brentwood, a large quantity of hail fell. Mr. Lyford Thing, of this place, had seventy panes of glass broken out of the windows of his house in Brentwood, and nearly all his crops were cut down even with the ground. Others in that neighborhood suffered nearly as much. A considerable quantity of glass in the Congregational meeting house was broken out. Trees, in some instances, were nearly stripped of their fruit and foliage. At sight, the hail stones—some of which were unusually large—lay a foot deep by the side of fences, and on Friday, at noon, one stone was picked up which measured three inches in circumference. Some hail fell in this town, and a small quantity of glass was broken in the houses in the western part.

About 50,000 segars, and some other articles were seized at Portland, by the Custom House officers, on Saturday night. They were brought in a vessel just arrived from Cuba.

Bold and Ingenious Frauds on the Pension Office.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 19.]

David W. McNulty, who was arrested on Wednesday last, on a charge of forgery, and who had been released on bail in $5,000, for his appearance before U. S. Commissioner Newhall, at nine o'clock, Saturday morning, failed to appear, and his bond was declared forfeited.

The examination, if the defendant had appeared, would have disclosed an interesting series of bold and ingenious frauds upon the Pension Department. We give, from the best authority, a few leading facts in regard to the matter.

In January last the Commissioner of Pensions received, through the mail, certain papers, purporting to be the declaration of Catharine Swan, widow of Jesse Swan, late of Clermont county, Ohio, deceased, who was in his lifetime a revolutionary pensioner, and claiming a pension in her own right as his widow. This declaration purported to have been made in open court, before the Court of Common Pleas of Clermont county, on the 17th of January last, and to be duly testified by John S. Griffith, the clerk of said Court, with a distinct impression of the seal of said Court.

Accompanying said declaration, were papers purporting to be the depositions of Thos. Manning, Alex. Blair, John Hulick and Thomas Anderson, setting forth the necessary and appropriate facts to establish said claim, all of which purported to be duly authenticated by the seal and certificate of the clerk of Clermont Common Pleas. Also, a certificate of the clerk of the County Court of Bourbon county, Ky., proving the marriage of the pretended claimant to Jesse Swan, in 1789.

When the papers came to be examined at the Pension Office, certain discrepancies between their statements and the statements made by Jesse Swan in his declaration, in 1820, led to the suspicion that the claim was fraudulent. About a month ago, J. J. Coombs, Esq., an attorney at law of Washington, having occasion to visit this State, was requested by the Commissioner of Pensions to go into Clermont county and investigate the matter. Up to this time all correspondence with the Pension Office in relation to this claim had been carried on in the name of Catharine Swan, through the Post office at Goshen.

When Mr. Coombs visited Clermont county, he ascertained that said papers, purporting to have been made out before the Court of Common Pleas of Clermont county, were all forgeries, county seal and all; that there was no court in session on the 17th of January last; that Jesse Swan left no widow surviving him, and said witnesses, Thomas Manning, Alexander Blair and John Hulick, were all dead—two of them having been dead many years. After his return to Washington, on an examination of the files in the Pension Office, it was discovered that several large claims had been admitted within the last eighteen months, and the money paid thereon to the Louisville agency, amounting to over six thousand dollars, in which the papers were drawn up in the same hand writing as in the Swan case.

On further investigation the department became satisfied that these cases were all fraudulent, and made out by forged papers, similar to those above described. The papers, in some of these last mentioned cases, had been filed by a resident agent at Washington, who received the certificates from the Pension Office, when issued. On inquiry being made of this gentleman, it appears that the papers had been forwarded to him from Cincinnati and Newport, Ky., by a person signing his name C. J. McNulty, Jr. Previous, however, to the receipt of any of these papers, a man had called upon said agent in Washington, about two years ago, introducing himself by the name of C. J. McNulty, and had engaged said agent to assist him in the prosecution of certain claims to be forwarded on his return to the West.

About a year ago, it was ascertained at the Pension Office that one of the claims thus presented had been allowed upon false testimony as to the date of the widow's marriage; and the fact was communicated to the agent aforesaid, who had received the certificate, with a demand for refunding the money which had been improperly paid. On his communicating the facts to his correspondent, C. J. McNulty, Jr., he received an answer, full of virtuous indignation, that he (McNulty,) should have been made the victim of such an imposture, and promising to see that the money (about $800,) should be refunded. This letter was filed in the Pension Office, and (the money being shortly after refunded,) no intentional fraud on the part of McNulty was suspected.

Before the money was refunded, the Washington agent received a letter signed W. W. McNulty, announcing the sudden death of his brother, the said C. J. McNulty, Jr., on the 21st of June last, accompanied by three city papers, containing an obituary notice, and announcing that funeral services would take place at the residence of his brother, on Front street, between Elm and Plum. He soon afterwards received other letters to the same effect, signed D. W. McNulty, calling himself also the brother of said C. J. McNulty, Jr., and enclosing receipts from the pension agent, at Louisville, for the money which he had refunded, on behalf of his said deceased brother, in the case above referred to.

Having possession of these facts and others which we have no time to mention, Mr. Coombs arrived in the city on Monday evening last, with authority from the government to investigate the matters, and to institute any proceedings which he might deem necessary. Through the assistance of Mr. Buffin, the city marshal, he ascertained that there had been no death or funeral of a man named C. J. McNulty, at the time and place mentioned in the obituary notice, and came to the conclusion that the letters signed C. J. McNulty, Jr., W. W. McNulty, and D. W. McNulty, were all written by the same hand, and by the said D. W. McNulty. He also became satisfied, by inspection of some records in the clerk's office of this county, written by said D. W. McNulty, while temporarily employed there not long ago, that said forged and counterfeit papers, in all the above mentioned cases, were written by the same hand. He got out a warrant, upon which said D. W. McNulty was arrested on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday evening he was admitted to bail on a $5,000 bond, for his appearance on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

On Friday, Mr. Coombs visited Batavia and Goshen, in Clermont county, where he found witnesses by whom he could identify the defendant with the fraudulent papers in the Swan case, in the most conclusive manner. Among other things, he was prepared to prove by the postmaster at Goshen, and a young man who stays in the post office there, that the defendant had called for and received the letters addressed to Catharine Swan, from the Pension Office. He passed at Goshen by the name of Newkirk. Also, by a gentleman of Batavia, that some year or more since the defendant was at his tavern-house in Batavia, making particular inquiries in relation to the family of said Jesse Swan, deceased. He there went by the name of McNulty. Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, Mr. Coombs arrived from Clermont, with four witnesses, fully prepared to enter upon an examination of the case, but soon learned that his labors were cut short by the escape of the defendant.

EMIGRANT AID COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of this company was held last evening at Chapman Hall, presided over by Amos A. Lawrence, Esq. Addresses were made by the President, Eli Thayer of Worcester, Otis Clapp, George S. Hillard, Rev. Dr. Gannett, Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, a Methodist Missionary to the Western States, whose name we did not learn, and others, all in encouragment of the objects of the society, which were stated to be to secure certain and everlasting freedom to Kansas territory. It was announced that the trustees are just now sending on men to study the resources of the country, and make some preparation for the arrival of emigrants, and that the first detachment of 300 or 400 are to leave on the 17th of next month, accompanied by Eli Thayer of Worcester, one of the trustees, and are to be followed by other detachments, within a week or two. Subscribers were forewarned that they may be called upon to pay the full amount subscribed within a twelvemonth, as the trustees have advertised for proposals for carrying from 20,000 to 150,000 persons from the Eastern States to Kansas this fall. Throughout the West the warmest sympathy is evinced in the movement; numbers will join the trains of emigrants as they pass through the various localities. The citizens of Rochester, having sent a delegation to inquire into the affairs of the company, are ready to take $150,000 of the stock, and having heard that Stephen Arnold Douglas is about to establish a pro-slavery paper there, offer to set up a paper in the Territory, to be edited by Frederick Douglass—pitting Douglass against Douglas. The citizens of Philadelphia are also taking hold of the enterprise. A letter was read from the editor of a paper in the interior of Pennsylvania, proposing to join the enterprise, and establish a first class weekly paper in Kansas. The letter also says that twenty men, farmers and mechanics of that neighborhood, are about going there, and have resolved that "slavery shall never desecrate the virgin plains of Kansas, if the strong arms of Northern freemen can prevent it." Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, of New York, has accepted the office of trustee, and the New York branch of the company is represented to be full of hope and enthusiasm.—*Boston Atlas, June 20.*

BAD STATE OF MORALS.—The New Orleans *Delta* makes the following melancholy confession of the condition of affairs in that city:—Although the murders in New Orleans will average one in every twelve hours, this (the conviction of Frank Smith for the murder of his wife) is the second conviction, without qualification, for eight years. There is a fault somewhere, and it should be remedied. So many murders, assassinations, fights, drowning, and "found dead," should lead to some endeavors for their stoppage. As it is, no one is ever found guilty of murder here, and those who are convicted of manslaughter are only sent to Baton Rouge for a term of years. We hope the wrong will be remedied, but have no reason to suppose that it will be. A jury cannot be empannelled in New Orleans who will find any man guilty of murder if they can help it. The universal judgment is—"Every man take care of himself."

The Lawless Libertine.

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

One of those truths which are stranger than fiction, has recently come to our knowledge, and though the details may not elevate a certain man of wealth in the eyes of his fellow-citizens, yet it were well that the story should be told.

On a fashionable street in this goodly city of the Crescent, lives a purse-proud libertine, who fares sumptuously every day, and fattens on licentiousness. His great boast is, the number of the fair and young whose ruin he has compassed by a tounge of falsehood and deceit, and a profuse expenditure of corrupting gold. And on nothing else but this base peculiarity can he depend for even