

THE JOURNAL.

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GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1850

Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR. WILLIAM JOHNSTON. of Hamilton county. FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. ALEXANDER G. CONOVER, of Auglaize county. FOR CONGRESS. JOHN WELCH, of Athens. Representative for the counties of Gallia, Jackson, Meigs and Athens, H. S. BUNDY, of Jackson county. For Gallia and Jackson counties, PENNELL CHERRINGTON, of Gallia county. For Auditor, DAVID B. HEBARD. For Commissioner, JOHN N. KERR.

Locofoco Platform for 1850.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Democratic Convention, which assembled in Columbus, on the 4th of July, 1850. Let the PEOPLE OF OHIO READ AND REMEMBER THEM:

Resolved, That with reference to the currency question, the Democracy of Ohio plants itself upon the Constitution of the United States. The currency fixed by that instrument we desire to restore and establish, and we will use all legal and honorable means to accomplish this object; and being sincerely opposed to the existence of banks for the circulation of paper money, we are utterly opposed to any feature being incorporated into the new Constitution, by which the Legislature of Ohio would have the power to create any bank for the circulation of paper money.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of all our public officers, after taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, to make all payments, in their official capacity, in constitutional currency, instead of paper money; and that we especially demand from the Board of Public Works, that they convert all paper money which may come under their control into specie, and in that shape disburse it.

Resolved, That banks of circulation are hostile alike to the equal rights of the people, and the principles of sound political economy; that hard money is the only currency recognized by the Constitution, the only currency that rewards no man, the only currency that is expedient and just; and we hold it to be inconsistent with the principles of the party for democrats to participate in creating or upholding banking institutions.

Hard Money Report of the Currency Committee in the Constitutional Convention, July 5th.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall have no power to create any bank or banking institution whatever, or to authorize the making, emission or putting in circulation of any bill of credit, bond, check, ticket, certificate, promissory note, or other paper medium, intended to circulate as money or currency.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall prohibit by law any person or persons, association, company or corporation, now in existence, from exercising the privilege of banking, or creating, emitting or putting in circulation any bank notes, or paper of any description whatever, to circulate as money or currency.

Sec. 3. The business of banking and dealing in money shall be free to all, subject to such restrictions as may be provided by law; but no special privileges or exemptions shall ever be granted to those engaged in, or to those who may hereafter be engaged in such business; nor shall any person or persons, either natural or artificial, ever be allowed to deal in or issue paper money, so called.

JOHN LARWILL, Chairman.

Here it is, fellow-citizens! Read it! Ponder it! Make up your minds, democrats, how many of you are willing to stand on that platform.

JUDGE JOHNSTON'S APPOINTMENTS.

The State Journal announces a list of appointments, when and where the Whig candidate for Governor will address the people. The following are the appointments nearest to Gallipolis. We regret that Gallipolis is not included.

Marietta, Saturday, Sept. 21st. Athens, Monday, Sept. 33d. Logan, Tuesday, Sept. 24th. Chillicothe, Wed., Sept. 25th.

JENNY LIND.—Mr. Barnum has contracted to pay Jenny Lind one hundred thousand dollars for one hundred and fifty nights, and she receives one half of the profits of the concerts. She is to sing in any portion of America or Europe during the engagement. The receipts of her first concert in New York were between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars. Jenny gives her share of the profits to the different charitable institutions in the city. The hatte Genia, who purchased the first choice for \$225, did it as an advertising speculation and has succeeded, for his store is besieged by purchasers.

Last week, in correcting our prices current, we quoted red beans 75c., and white beans none. It should have been—red beans \$1.10; white do. 75c.

Railroad Meeting.

We have been requested to state that there will be a Railroad meeting at the Court House, in this place, on Saturday next, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock. Several good speakers will be present.

The Meeting at Point Pleasant last Saturday—the proposed Meeting on the 2d of October.

We visited Pt. Pleasant last Saturday in company with several gentlemen from this place. We found the citizens possessed of the right spirit—that is, it was right in kind, but hardly up in degree to the interests they have involved. But we saw and heard enough to know, that the citizens of Kanawha valley are becoming thoroughly aroused upon this question of a Railroad down their valley, and are determined to be heard and felt in the decision of the question.

The meeting, which was convened at the court house, was not a large one, as it was only for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for a general gathering at a subsequent day. The proceedings will be found in this paper. The meeting was briefly addressed by Cushing, of Gallipolis, and Couch, of Pt. Pleasant. Mr. Couch stated that an engineer is now surveying the route of the Central Va. Railroad West from Covington, the farthest Western point to which the road has been located, under authority vested in the Board of Public Works by the last General Assembly of Virginia—spoke of the superior advantages of the route down the valley to any other, and appealed to the citizens of Mason county to use every effort to secure the adoption of this route.

The time agreed upon for a mass meeting was the 2d of October. The intervening time is short, but no later day could be agreed upon without interfering with the courts, either on this or that side of the river.—The committees will be active in making arrangements for the occasion. It is desirable the meeting should be fully attended, and as the time is short let each one pass it around. We trust that Gallia and Jackson will be well represented, let the fullness of the attendance be an earnest of our sincerity.

Hon. John Welch.

This gentleman visited our place by request last Monday, and addressed the citizens at the court house in the evening. The notice that he would be here did not reach us in time to be noticed in our last paper. The Whig Central Committee, learning that Mr. Welch would visit our county the present week, thought proper to issue a call for a Mass Meeting, to be held at Ridge-way's to-day (Wednesday.) We regret that a longer time could not have been given, so that the notice might have been more generally circulated. The meeting Monday evening was well attended by the citizens of our town. Mr. W. confined his remarks to the currency question as it is presented to the people of Ohio by the Locofoco State Convention, and the hard money report to the Constitutional Convention. He showed that this question of hard money was one that must be met and decided in the coming election. Although the soft wing of the Democracy denied that this was the issue, yet that the election of the Locofoco ticket this fall would be claimed and used as a decision of the people in favor of hard money to the full extent of those resolutions and that report. He alluded to public opinion upon this subject in Ohio in 1842, when it was repudiated by the people—of Gen. Hamer's position during the ascendancy of the hards of his party. But we do not propose to recapitulate the leading ideas of his speech. His remarks were well timed, for they conveyed truths which every man in the State should understand. Mr. Welch, if not an orator as Brutus is, has that air of candor and sincerity which give to his opinions great weight and influence.

Whigs of Gallia, let us go to work in earnest to secure the election of our candidates by such a vote as shall convince our opponents that, so far as Gallia county is concerned, she has no sympathy with radicalism. Our candidates are good men and true. Johnston, Welch, Bundy, Cherrington and our candidates for county officers are all worthy of our support. Let our friends organize in every township—let this be done at once; the election is close at hand. Organization thorough and complete is the only security for a full vote. Whigs, see that this is attended to.

OLD PEOPLE.—Mr. Wm. H. Wells, Assistant Marshall in Todd county, while taking the census in that county, found a negro woman, a slave, aged 113 years; and a white woman, aged 100 years. THOS. M. SMITH, Esq., who is taking the census in part of this city, found a negro man in the 5th ward, named Thos. Smiley, who was born in Africa, and is now 110 years old. Lou. Cour.

Letter from the Plains.

Opposite Fort Laramie, North side of Platte river, June 13th, 1850.

Dear Father: We have just completed the second part of our journey in good health and condition. We left Fort Kearney on the 28th of May, and reached this point, 330 miles distant, in 15 days, making an average of 22 miles per day. At Fort Kearney we left the main road and crossed the Platte river at Grand Island, then struck the Mormon or Council Bluff road. By doing this we avoided the immense crowd of emigrants and had a very good road, good grass and water, plenty of game, no wood but a good substitute in the way of "buffalo chips." So I think I can recommend this route. We have seen thousands of buffalo and antelopes, and killed a great many, and almost lived on the meat, which is most excellent. Buffalo chasing is the finest sport I ever engaged in, but very dangerous, and you must have a good horse and are yourself a good horseman. I was out one day last week in company with two others, and had fine fun. We charged on a herd but they outran us; soon after we came across one by itself, so we made a charge on it and crippled it, after which we dismounted and went up to it; it proved to be a bull. He turned on us and we made some fast running. We approached him again, more cautiously, and fired on him until he fell. I made eight holes in his hide, and the other boys worked about as fast as I did, so you see they are very hard to kill, for we stood within 30 steps of him, and aimed to shoot him in the heart. He was a fine, fat fellow, and made first rate beef. So much for buffalo hunting.

I will now give you a kind of a description of our manner of living, traveling, &c. In the evening, the first thing after stopping is unyoking the cattle, driving to water and grass, and stacking out the horses; then some go to gathering chips, building up fires, cooking, &c. After supper we pick out the most suitable place and pitch our tents, spread one half of our blankets on the ground, roll in and cover with the rest. At daybreak we turn out, get breakfast, yoke up, and move on; some stay with the wagon, some ride horses, some take their guns and amuse themselves shooting prairie dogs, gophers, rattlesnakes, and every thing that comes in their way. We drive 12 to 14 miles before lunch; rest two hours at noon, and then drive on till we find a good camping place. Some may not like this mode of living, but it is always attended with a great deal of excitement and amusement.—A person with an active mind will every minute in the day see something to excite his interest or awaken his curiosity.

As far as I can see or learn the health of the emigrants has been very good, and the greatest proof that I can produce of this is the fact that we traveled twenty five days behind 5,347 wagons, averaging 41 men to each team, and have seen but two newly made graves, and the death of one of these was caused by accident; and it is my opinion you cannot find less sickness in the same number of men in any State of the Union. A person will stand more exposure here than he will at home, owing to such constant exercise and pure atmosphere. We never pretend to produce our fresh meat, as it is entirely unnecessary. We can hang up behind the wagon a quarter of buffalo beef and use it at our leisure in oppressive warm weather.

Yesterday we spent the day in ferrying across the Platte river. As the river was not fordable, and the ferry boat having drifted away, we were compelled to use our wagon beds, and as they were very unwieldy it took us the entire day to cross our four teams. The river here is about like the schute at Gallipolis island in high water; but we got over tolerably well, considering all things, having sunk only once. I went up to the Fort this morning, and found it no fort at all, but a collection of rough log and mud houses.—There are all kinds of mechanical shops here, but they charge California prices. I went to a blacksmith shop to get some ox shoes, and they charged 37c cents apiece for shoes, and 10 cents apiece for horse nails. Flour sold here yesterday for \$30 per sack (100 lbs.) hard bread \$14 per bushel; whiskey \$6, and brandy \$9 per gallon.

Up to this time there have passed here 16,915 men, 235 women, 242 children, 4,672 wagons, 14,974 horses, 4,641 mules, 7,471 oxen, and 1,053 cows. I have been at hard work all this day notwithstanding the teams started this morning and are some 10 or 12 miles ahead, and it is now 2 o'clock. I have been making ox shoes and nails.

Frank Cromley is well, and calculates to walk through from Salt Lake. I could tell you a great deal more that would interest you, if I had time, but I must go. Give my love to all. You son, V. A. GATES.

ACQUITTAL.—The case of Capt. Dawson, commander of the steamer Virginia, a Western boat, for the explosion of which he was indicted on the charge of manslaughter, was brought to a close on Saturday last, in the U. S. District Court, at Wheeling. The jury after an absence of about an hour, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The case has been long pending and has excited a good deal of interest.

OLD PEOPLE.—Mr. Wm. H. Wells, Assistant Marshall in Todd county, while taking the census in that county, found a negro woman, a slave, aged 113 years; and a white woman, aged 100 years. THOS. M. SMITH, Esq., who is taking the census in part of this city, found a negro man in the 5th ward, named Thos. Smiley, who was born in Africa, and is now 110 years old. Lou. Cour.

For the Gallipolis Journal.

Railroad Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mason county, Va., and Gallia county, Ohio, held at Point Pleasant, on the 14th day of Sept., 1850, on motion of Maj. Charles Clendinen, Rosv. Mr. CUBELL, Esq., was called to the chair, and Jas. C. MURDOCH was appointed secretary.

The Chairman announced the object of the meeting to be the extension of the Virginia Central Railroad from the town of Covington, Ky., to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, in Virginia. Alonzo Cushing, and Jas. H. Couch, Esq., severally addressed the meeting upon the subject of the proposed extension.

On motion of Maj. Charles Clendinen, a committee of five from each side of the river were appointed to procure facts and information upon the subject of the proposed extension, and that they report their proceedings to an adjourned meeting to be held on the first Wednesday of October next. The following gentlemen compose said committee: Gen. Geo. House, Joshua W. Parker, John Hoy, Robert Black, Peter Menager, Jas. H. Couch, N. Smith, Charles Clendinen, Andrew Bryan and James M. Cohen. On motion of James H. Couch, the Chairman and Secretary were added to said committee.

On motion of Jas. H. Couch, Hiram Maxon, J. C. Shepard, W. L. Gardner, Jas. Harper, Dr. E. Naret, C. T. Beale, Wm. Newman, G. B. Thomas, Elijah Kimberling and Jas. N. Foley, were appointed a committee of arrangement and invitation to procure speakers for the adjourned meeting.

On motion of Jas. C. Murdoch, the Secretary is directed to transmit the proceedings of this meeting to the editors of the Kanawha Republican, Parkersburg Gazette, Gallipolis Journal and Jackson Standard, with a request that they publish the same.

The meeting then adjourned until the first Wednesday of October next. ROBT. MITCHELL, Ch'n. JAS. C. MURDOCH, Sec'y.

SHOP BROKEN.—The shop of Mr. Thos. Wilkinson, jeweller, of this place, was broken open and entered last Friday night, and jewelry to the amount of about \$200 taken. The bolt that fastened the bar across the window shutter was sawed and the window broken. Some arrests have been made, but at the time of writing this, no examination of those arrested. H. L. Curtis was the person arrested. He was taken before Justice Rathburn, Tuesday afternoon. After examination, he was required to give bonds for his appearance at the next term of the court. On default he was lodged in jail.

A Rumor touching the solvency of Ellis & Morton, of Cincinnati, private Bankers, got into circulation the other day, and a run on their Bank commenced by those who had deposits with them. They continued paying till they had paid out upwards of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in currency, by which time the public became convinced of the perfect solvency of the Bank. There seems to have been no occasion for the rumor, and it is supposed to have originated with a "clique of gentlemen financiers" as they describe them in a card.

For the Gallipolis Journal.

Point Pleasant, Sept. 16, 1850.

MR. HARPER, Sir:—Please inform the people of Ohio through your paper, that we will ferry all those attending the Railroad Convention in Pt. Pleasant, in October next, free of charge, and oblige your friends, ALLEN & ROSEBURY.

Death of W. Preston Woolley, Esq. In Saturday morning's Courier we announced the dangerous illness of this gentleman at Buffalo, N. Y., and now we have the melancholy duty of announcing his death. He was attacked with cholera shortly after leaving Sandusky city, and although he had prompt medical advice, and received the best attention at Buffalo, he breathed his last at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening. Mr. Woolley lacked a few months of being of age, and had just started from home full of high hopes and expectations, with the intention of making a tour of Europe, when he was thus suddenly cut down. He was a gentleman of talents, and was possessed of many ennobling qualities; and the announcement of his death will be read with feelings of the sincerest grief, by numbers of warm and devoted friends.—Lou. Cour.

Emigration to Mexico.—The New Orleans Picayune learns that the inspector of the Mexican military colonies of the East, has informed his Government that more than seven hundred persons, of both sexes, from the United States, have moved to Mexico, with the intention of settling permanently. He has appropriated for their residence, a tract of territory at the confluence of the San Antonio and San Rodrigo rivers, on the principal passes of the Camanches.

Farmers, make your own Candles. Take twelve pounds of alum for every ten pounds of tallow, dissolve it in water before the tallow is put in, and then melt the tallow in the alum water, with frequent stirring, and it will clarify and harden the tallow, so as to make a most beautiful article, for either winter or summer use, almost as good as sperm. If the wick be dipped in spirits of turpentine, the candles will reflect a much more brilliant light.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

Passage of the Texas Boundary Bill, and the Bill giving a Territorial Government to New Mexico—Great excitement in the House, Scenes there—Defeat of the Disunionists, North and South. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6th, 1850.

The telegraph ere this will have given you the best news that has gone from this hot-bed of excitement. I think I may say, since the commencement of the present session of Congress—that is, the passage of the Texas Boundary Bill, and the Bill giving a Territorial Government to New Mexico, with consequent assurance, that the rest of the Senate Bills will in like manner receive the approval of the House.

When the main question was put, the scene which the House presented baffles description. It would take the pen of a Hogarth, a Thackeray, or a Dickens to do it. Excitement and confusion prevailed for many minutes, completely drowning the rap, rap, rap of the Speaker's hammer, and the still louder cries of "Order!" "Order!" "Order!"

People came rushing into the hall from the outside, and the galleries and lobbies were crowded almost to suffocation with anxious spectators. When the Clerk commenced calling the roll, a death-like silence succeeded. Anxiety was pictured on every countenance. Fear and Hope alternated.

When the name of Howard, of Texas, was called, that gentleman voted "aye," and there immediately followed an attempt at applause, but it was promptly suppressed by the Speaker. At this point there was not many members in their seats.—Many had come into the area in front of the Clerk's table, and the impatience to learn the result was perceptible on all hands. It was a stirring scene.

When the Speaker commenced announcing the result, there was a fresh demonstration of disorder in the rear part of the hall, but the speaker exerted himself vigorously to restore quiet. At length was heard, "aye 107"—and just here the Speaker paused to give some gentleman a chance to vote, but Mr. Burt made a point that no one could now vote, as the affirmative vote had been proclaimed.

The Speaker, however, overruled the question, and the late gentleman gave his vote; and now, in a clear, loud tone, the presiding officer declared the yeas 108, nays 98. I shall never forget the spectacle that ensued.

Clapping of hands, stamping of feet, whistling, and even dancing were seen and heard all over the hall. The Nullifiers put on long faces, and the Fanatics looked stark and mad. Cries of "order" were heard here and there, but those who were loudest in demanding it seemed least inclined to be orderly themselves. About this time the following conversation ensued:

Mr. Ashe of N C.—Is it in order to have the galleries cleared?

The Speaker.—The House have the power to order it.

Mr. Featherstone of Me.—The Chair has a right to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce order in the galleries.

The Speaker.—The Chair has directed the officers to enforce the rules at all times.

[The noise increasing; conversation going on in the area; loud talking in all parts of the hall.]

Mr. Ashe—I move that the galleries be cleared at once.

[Here the appearance of the Sergeant-at-Arms contributed a little to the restoration of order, and the excitement gradually subsided.]

The Speaker.—The question is now on the third reading of the Bill.

Mr. Homes, of S C.—has the Bill been engrossed.

The Speaker.—It has.

Mr. Duer—I move to reconsider the vote.

The Speaker.—The motion is not in order.

[Here the bill was passed to its third and last reading.]

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, moved the previous question on its passage, which was seconded, yeas 103, nays 53. The main question was then put.

Mr. Burt moved to lay it on the table, but this motion was decided in the negative, yeas 107, nays 97.

And so the bill passed beyond the reach of the Mountain.

The Coalition was floored magnificently. Abolitionism and Nullification have never met so decided a defeat this session.

Yours, SPECTATOR.

Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1850.

Mr. Senator Gwinn and Mr. Senator Fremont were qualified to-day and took their seats in the Senate.—Mr. Gwinn is a lucky man—he always has been one. In drawing for their terms the two prizes out of a box at the Secretary's desk, Mr. Gwinn put his hand in first and drew out the long term, ending the 4th of March, 1855; leaving Mr. Fremont no alternative but to draw the short term, ending the 4th of March, 1851.

The Senate was for some time today engaged on the land bounty bill from the House, but laid it aside upon Mr. Clay's motion to take up the bill abolishing the slave trade and slave pens in the District of Columbia.

This bill, with the fugitive slave bill, ought to be passed. The two bills concede just what ought to be conceded by the North and the South to go along with the other and greater adjustment bills which Congress has passed at its present session.

Mr. Mason urgently opposed, and Mr. Clay warmly supported the bill under consideration. But before coming to any decision on it, the Senate went into executive session, and after remaining so for a short time, adjourned.

The House spent some time in the consideration of the bill granting sections of public lands for the benefit of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. The bill was finally referred to the Committee on Public Lands, where it sleeps until Congress shall meet in December next, as is generally conjectured.

The reports from the Richardson Committee were discussed at some length by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, and Mr. Vinton; the latter in reply simply to the onslaughts of the former.

The Representatives from California, Messrs. Gilbert and Wright, did not qualify and take their seats to-day. On a motion, by Mr. Boyd, that they should have permission to do so, Mr. Venable made a long and warm speech against the motion.—He took the ground that they were elected by the Californians before any State Government in California had been formed, and consequently were not elected in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution. They were elected on the same day that the people of California were called upon to ratify or reject the State Constitution which the Convention had framed.

Robinson, of Indiana, got the floor to reply to Mr. Venable; but gave way to Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to give some of his views on the subject.

The matter had not been disposed of when the House adjourned; but it doubtless will be at an early hour to-morrow, by the admission of Messrs. Gilbert and Wright to their seats.

Sept. 11.

I have the authority of the Secretary of the California Senate for saying that the Hon. John C. Fremont will be re-elected by the Legislature of the State of California, which meets on the 1st of January, 1851.—He informs me that of the eight Senators which hold over, all of them are in his favor, and that he will be elected by a larger majority than he was last time.

A special messenger has been sent by the President to the Hon. Alexander H. Stuart, of Virginia, tendering to him the Secretaryship of the Department of the Interior. Mr. Stuart was a member of the 27th Congress, and was a warm advocate with Mr. Fillmore (who was also a member) of the tariff of 1842. Mr. Stuart proved himself to be an able debater, and the President, who was then the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, I have no doubt, appreciated the effective and able assistance he received from him.

Sept. 12.

The bill to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia was taken up in the Senate, and Mr. Seward's substitute, abolishing slavery was rejected. The bill was not finally disposed of. In the House the Senate's fugitive slave bill was taken up and read. Mr. Thompson, of Pa., said that in his judgment this was conformable to the constitution, which was binding on all to deliver up the fugitives from labor. After further debate, the bill was ordered to a third reading—yeas 105, nays 73, and afterwards passed—yeas 109, nays 75. It now awaits the President's signature to become a law.—After disposing of other Senate bills of no special importance, the House adjourned.

THE POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.—

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper writes as follows: The detection of General Hinton as a mail robber, has led to other arrests of persons of respectability in Illinois and other Western States.—I learn that a keeper of a public house where there was a post office and the stage changed horses, has been secured, in whose possession money and letters taken from the mail were found. He says there are more influential persons than himself connected with the operation, and I suppose the whole gang will now be exposed. It will make a sensation in community greater than anything that has come to light of a similar character for years. Mr. Hall, the Postmaster General, is exercising all the vigilance in his power to search every man connected with the gang, and by the means of the telegraph will no doubt secure a number before they know they are even resting under suspicion.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Seven Days Later from Europe. Death of Louis Philippe—Louis Napoleon's Tour of France—Queen Victoria gone to Scotland—Ponce Convention—Attempt to Assassinate the Pope—Decline in the Corn Market—Advance in the Coffee and Sugar. Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

New York, Sept. 11, 6 P. M. The steamer Asia reached her dock here at a little after ten o'clock, this morning. There is not much additional news beyond what has already been forwarded. The Asia's mails will reach Baltimore tomorrow morning. She sailed from Halifax at noon on Monday.

The steamer Asia cleared from Liverpool at 12 o'clock, noon. The steamer Canada arrived out at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 26th ult.

The trade in the manufacturing districts continues brisk. The weather has been unfavorable to harvesting operations, and the general yield is not likely to be so large as was anticipated.

FRANCE.—Louis Philippe died on the 26th of August, at his residence in Claremont. He had been made aware of his approaching end early on the preceding day, in presence of the Queen, and prepared for his final arrangements, after first having a conversation with the Queen. He directed with remarkable clearness a conclusion to his memoirs. He then caused to be summoned his chaplain, all his children and grand children who were in Claremont, and in the presence of the Queen and family he discharged every duty of religion with the most perfect Christian resignation. Towards 7 o'clock in the evening, the fever came on, which continued during the night with much violence, and he expired at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, in presence of the Queen and family, among whom were the Duchess of Orleans, Count de Paris, Duke de Chartres, Duke and Duchess de Nemours, Prince and Princess de Joinville, Duke and Duchess de Aumale, Augusta of Saxa Coburg and the attendants of the royal family.

Louis Napoleon is still on his tour through the provinces, and produces much sensation wherever he goes. The Peace Congress is in session at Frankfurt on the Maine. Geo. Copway, the Indian Chief, was present and made a speech. Mr. Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, and Emile Garden, and also the bloody Hagenon, who, Cobbin says, is his convert to peace, were also present.

At Rome the conspirators against the Pope have renewed the practice of throwing explosive balls at his holiness while in his carriage. Several persons suspected have been arrested.

ENGLAND.—Queen Victoria has gone to Scotland on a visit.

AUSTRIA.—Austria has given her adhesion to the English partition.

DENMARK.—The Danish question is still open. There is nothing from the seat of war beyond an account of some slight skirmishes.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Aug. 31. The Cotton market was dull, and prices declined 1/4 to 1/2 per lb. during the week. Fair Orleans is now quoted at 84; fair Uplands 74; fair Mobile 84. Middling qualities range from 74 to 74 1/2. Sales of the week not enumerated.

Breadstuffs.—Indian Corn has advanced about 1/2 per quarter, and is quoted at 27s 6d to 28s for yellow, and 28s 2s 6d for white. Wheat rather dull.

Groceries.—Sugar has advanced from 3d to 6d. A large business doing in tea at previous rates.

Flour is firm. Best Western Canal 22s 2s 6d; Ohio 22s 2s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 23s 6s 2s 6d.

Coffee.—The lower qualities have advanced an average of about 2s per cwt. with a good demand.

Money Market.—The money market is easier, and several leading bankers have lowered their rates of interest on deposit. Consols closed at 96 1/2 for money and account.

Securities.—But little doing in U. S. Stocks, and prices continue as quoted last week.

Baring's Circular quotes Pa. 5's at 83; Md. 6's at 91; and U. S. New Loan at 108 1/2.

Nothing else of moment.

TREMENDOUS GALE ON THE LAKES.

The Chicago Tribune of Saturday details the ravages of a tremendous gale which sprang up from N. N. W. doing much damage, prostrating trees, &c., and driving vessels ashore. Anxiety is felt for the safety of several vessels that left port on Friday.

The Tribune says: The steamer Niagara came down before the wind about 10 o'clock this morning, but was compelled to pass south of the piers nearly a mile before she could get fully turned. She then stood north to the wind's eye, as if intending to stand out until the gale subsided. About 11 o'clock, however, the wind commenced veering, and settled about north-west, when she again turned south, passed the piers about a mile, turned again into the wind, with her bow pointing to the piers. It was then manifest she intended to attempt to make the harbor, or, failing, to do worse.

The steamer Detroit, due this morning, has not arrived, and some anxiety is felt for her safety.

1 o'clock, P. M.—The storm has nearly subsided, though the lake is still very rough.