### Navigation of the Ohio River.

| Places. | Time. | State of River. |
|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | Oct. 5 | 4 ft and rising in channel. |
| Wheeling | Oct. 5 | 5 feet in channel |
| Louisville | Oct. 4 | 4 ft in the canal. |
| Cincinnati | Oct. 2 | 4 ft on flats and bars. |

**Ethiopian Serenaders.—Palmo's Opera House.**—To the inexpressible regret of many of our citizens, the period of their separation from the charming and refreshing society of the Ethiopian Serenaders is at hand. This evening is the last but one of their attractive entertainments, and we cannot too frequently, or forcibly urge all, of all ages and sexes, to witness Germon, Stanwood, Hanington, Pelham and White—before the curtain drops upon a scene of social enjoyment that may not again recur, upon these two occasions. This announcement is pregnant with novelty and variety, and let their closing hours be recorded in the testimony of public approbation.

**Cheap Wholesale Instruction in Classes, for the Million, in Vocal Music.**

Mr. Editor,—As one of some experience in the instruction of individuals in Vocal Music, and feeling a deep interest in the success of any system by which the advancement of the scholar in this popular and delightful art may be facilitated, or the labors of the teacher abridged, and, at the same time, the price of tuition reduced I take leave to offer a few suggestions which may enable those who are desirous of commencing the study of vocalization to form some estimate of the advantages or disadvantages of the above mentioned system of instruction.

It will be well first to ascertain what sort of information it requires in order to become a good singer [it is unfortunately but too easy to be a bad one]; but to become a good and an agreeable performer, is by no means as easy a matter as some believe it to be.

Firstly, then, supposing there is no lack of the natural capability on the part of the scholar, he must become familiar with musical notation, and practice the solfagio, get a good idea of time, &c., and have some acquaintance with harmony—and from the moment he commences to use his voice, the management of the respiration, articulation, enunciation, position, mode of emitting the voice, formation of the mouth, his whole manner, and character of intonation, must be closely watched and kept under the strictest discipline by the teacher; every disagreeable peculiarity modified or removed—he must be made to love the practice, and the whole subject must be elevated in his mind. These then, being some of the indispensable requirements in the first stages, especially of the scholar's progress, it would seem next to impossible in the present system of "Class Teaching," to accomplish any one of these in an efficient manner, and some even at all! It is at this period, that the taste is formed; although, it may be afterwards corrected and improved; but, it is now that the marked individual characteristics are developed and established; therefore, not only is the deficiency in the first mentioned requirements a drawback and hindrance, but also any vulgarity of style or bad taste in his associates or teacher, either as regards mind, manner or intonation, will be fatal to his ambitious views of becoming "a good singer." Now, let us see what opportunities are afforded in general by this system, for the acquirement of that knowledge, which alone can make a good singer. I would ask how can individual faults be detected, or individual cases attended to, amid the din of a number of heterogeneous shrieks, which may be supposed to issue from a score of untutored throats in full cry! There is either too much ambition to be heard, (which is a very contagious feeling,) or too much diffidence to be heard at all, on the part of the scholar, and in either case, the Teacher will be sadly puzzled in regard to the individual improvement of his scholars. Then, although the number of the scholars is great, the time for practice is small! Each individual pays at so small a rate, that he thinks he has hardly a right to grumble, and the Teacher's "valuable time" cannot be infringed upon, for his time is really valuable at this rate of payment—suppose for example, a class of thirty scholars, at $5 per quarter each, there is $150 per quarter—while some of the very best Teachers receive for individual instruction at the houses of the scholars, but from $30 to $40 per quarter, or about one-fifth of the "Millionaire's" Terms. This is certainly an inducement for Teachers to adopt this mode of instruction! I have conversed with and instructed many, who have before endeavored to become singers in this way, and in no one instance, have I found that any had acquired more than a very limited proficiency, in the mere matter of reading simple music at sight, which might have been acquired in the ordinary method in less time, without having at the same time, irrecoverably confirmed faults of articulation and intonation—and a mechanical chopping, twanging, machine like and vulgar style, imbibed so as almost to render a further effort at improvement hopeless.

There are, Mr. Editor, but very few really good singers amongst us, which, I think, is largely owing to the placing of too much dependance on this indiscriminate system of wholesale-class instruction. Association properly managed by an efficient and experienced teacher, who is a good practical performer himself, may be used as an excellent auxiliary in musical education; but as far as I have been able to judge of the operation of the system generally, where it is intended to put it in the place of individual instruction, it is good only for the Teacher and bad for the Scholar. Hoping, however, that these remarks may elicit further information on this subject from some long experienced in the exclusive use of this system.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

R. G. PAIGE,
Professor of Singing,
330 Ninth street, New York.

## MONEY MARKET.

### Thursday, Oct. 9—6 P. M.

Quotations for stocks are steadily declining. Most of the fancies fell off to-day a fraction. Norwich and Worcester declined 1 per ct.; Erie Railroad ½; Reading Railroad ½; Vicksburg ½; Long Island 1; Canton ½; Morris Canal ½; Harlem 1; Farmers' Loan ½. Stonington and Kentucky 6's closed firm at yesterday's prices. The transactions were not very extensive at the decline.

The annexed statement shows the quantity of certain articles imported into Boston, for the year ending September 1, 1845. The absence of official tables giving the quantity of the same articles imported during the previous year, prevents our giving a comparative statement, for the purpose of showing any increase or decrease that may have taken place.

Importation of Certain Articles into the Port of Boston, from Sept. 1, 1844, to Sept. 1, 1845.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pots & pearls, bls. | 7,090 | Iron—Bars | 490,466 |
| Barilla, tons | 848 | Bar, bundles | 43,571 |
| Candles, boxes | 13,582 | Sheet, hoop, bundles | 78,771 |
| Cassia, mats | 29,340 | Blooms | 17,910 |
| Cases | 1,064 | Plates | 25,154 |
| Cloth, bales and cases | 31,047 | Lead, pigs | 127,836 |
| Cocoa, bags | 6,732 | White, kegs | 40,338 |
| Coffee, bags | 129,823 | White, tons | 19 |
| Barrels | 1,005 | Leather, sides | 567,130 |
| Piculs | 6,500 | Bundles | 21,496 |
| Cotton, from— | | Linseed bags | 102,929 |
| New Orleans, bales | 79,024 | Molasses, hhds | 58,669 |
| Mobile | 37,919 | Tierces | 4,158 |
| Charleston | 26,412 | Barrels | 20,803½ |
| Savannah | 30,372 | Naval Stores— | |
| Apalachicola | 24,754 | Rosin, bbls | 17,400 |
| Other places | 3,836 | Turpentine, bbls | 29,780 |
| Coal, tons | 176,984 | Spts Turpentine, bls. | 6,061 |
| Chaldrons | 22,353 | Pitch, bbls | 4,162 |
| Bushels | 527,293 | Tar, bbls | 16,006 |
| Copper, sheathing, cs. | 2,463 | Nails, kegs | 17,251 |
| Pigs | 3,214 | Oil— | |
| Bars | 19,506 | Whale and sperm, bls. | 35,581 |
| Corn meal, bbls | 10,699 | Linseed, casks | 369 |
| Corn, bushels | 2,687,955 | Olive, baskets | 600 |
| Duck, bales | 6,061 | Olive, boxes | 845 |
| Bolts | 2,686 | Olive, casks | 279 |
| Pieces | 307 | Oats, bushels | 551,138 |
| Dyewoods— | | Provisions—Beef, bbls. | 17,743 |
| Logwood, tons | 9,296½ | Pork, bbls | 73,042 |
| Logwood, qtls | 6,967 | Hams, casks | 3,457 |
| Logwood, pieces | 1,772 | Hams, bbls | 2,663 |
| Fustic, tons | 112 | Hams, tons | 19 |
| Fustic, pieces | 12,153 | Butter, kegs | 42,216 |
| Sapanwood, piculs | 3,074 | Butter, bbls | 1,938½ |
| Sapanwood, tons | 63½ | Cheese, casks | 6,069 |
| Nicaragua wood, tons | 313 | Cheese, boxes | 35,349 |
| Nicaragua wood, pcs. | 73,539 | Cheese, tons | 515 |
| Earthenware— | | Lard, bbls | 17,730 |
| Crates and casks | 15,368 | Lard, kegs | 60,036 |
| Feathers, bags | 11,490 | Rags, bales | 7,066 |
| Fish—Dry cod, qls | 10,672 | Tons | 81 |
| Mackerel, bbls | 14,884 | Rice, tierces | 1,364 |
| Herring, bxs | 6,533 | Casks | 10,023 |
| Herring, pickled, bls. | 2,848 | Rye, bushels | 27,837 |
| Salmon, bxs. | 93 | Salt—Liverpool, tons | 2,518 |
| Salmon, bbls | 5,298 | Liverpool, sacks | 43,159 |
| Flax, bales | 8,488 | Cadiz, lasts | 2,081 |
| Flour, Wheat, from | | Cadiz, tons | 712 |
| New York, bbls | 192,009 | Lisbon, tons | 480 |
| Albany | 101,583 | Bonaire, bbls | 7,661 |
| Western Railroad | 141,450½ | Turks Island, bushels | 210,497 |
| New Orleans | 74,504 | St. Ubes, moys | 1,814 |
| Fredericksburg | 37,333 | From other places, bu. | 109,072 |
| Georgetown | 17,527 | Saltpetre, bags | 58,785 |
| Alexandria | 32,444 | Skins—Goat bales | 3,251 |
| Richmond | 15,765 | Goat, number | 67,590 |
| Other ports in Va. | 7,324 | Seal, number | 18,718 |
| Philadelphia | 16,108 | Sheep, number | 39,798 |
| Baltimore | 20,011 | Sheep, bales | 657 |
| Hartford | 295 | Sugar, hhds | 12,329 |
| Flour, Rye, bbls | 3,315 | Barrels | 4,589 |
| Fruit—Lemons, boxes | 27,031 | Boxes | 41,741 |
| Oranges, boxes | 48,790 | Bags | 35,904 |
| Figs, drums | 116,498 | Steel, tons | 154 |
| Raisins, casks | 17,908 | Cases, bundles, boxes | 13,056 |
| Raisins, drums | 4,082 | Bars | 953 |
| Raisins, boxes | 114,631 | Spelter, plates | 6,163 |
| Guano, bbls | 4,274 | Slabs | 155 |
| Tons | 2,135 | Sumac, bags | 19,569 |
| Glass, boxes | 40,894½ | Tea, chests | 66,107 |
| Hardware— | | Tallow, casks | 1,261 |
| Cases and hhds | 4,104 | Tin, slabs | 2,758 |
| Hemp, tons | 469 | Pigs | 2,181 |
| Bales | 44,351 | Plates, boxes, &c. | 26,574 |
| Hides, number | 460,437 | Tobacco, boxes | 28,405 |
| Bales | 7,084 | Hhds | 5,104 |
| Horns, number | 497,922 | Bales and ceroons | 3,229 |
| Indigo, cases | 2,255 | Whalebone, bundles | 4,682 |
| Iron—Bar, tons | 5,334½ | Wheat, bushels | 68,251 |
| Pig, tons | 20,334½ | Whiskey, hhds. & bbls. | 7,983 |
| Boiler, tons | 19½ | Wool, bales | 39,396 |
| Bloom, tons | 107 | Quintals | 6,000 |

The importations from both foreign and domestic ports are given in this table, and the receipts of produce from the interior are also included. The quantity of cotton and flour received from each place is designated. A comparative statement of the quantity of the principal articles of import into and export from Boston at this time, would be very interesting and important, as the citizens of that place are making great efforts to extend and increase its foreign and domestic trade, and comparative tables would show with what success their efforts were crowned.

The annexed table will give some idea of the increase in the import trade of Boston. It covers the years 1841 and '43, from January 1 to December 1st, and for the year ending September 1, 1845.

Commerce of Boston—Comparative Imports.

| | 1841. | 1843. | 1845. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pot and pearl ashes, bbls. | 2,123 | 2,022 | 7,090 |
| Coal, tons | 123,686 | 122,501 | 176,984 |
| Cotton, bags | 131,860 | 151,090 | 202,317 |
| Flour, bbls. | 574,223 | 610,964 | 661,811 |
| Corn, bushels | 2,014,129 | 1,540,306 | 2,687,955 |
| Hides, number | 432,491 | 310,807 | 460,437 |
| Molasses, hhds. | — | 54,810 | 58,669 |
| " Tierces | — | 2,595 | 4,158 |
| " Barrels | — | 4,339 | 20,803 |
| Naval Stores—Turpentine, bls. | 28,078 | 38,042 | 29,780 |
| " Tar, bbls | 17,899 | 13,535 | 16,006 |

From these few items, it will be seen that the import trade the past year has been large compared with former years, and that there has been a moderate, and as a natural consequence, a healthy increase.

About two-thirds of the aggregate value of merchandise imported into the United States from foreign ports arrives at this port, and about one quarter of the exports from this country goes from this port. The duties paid on imports into this State, and the tonnage of the past two years, have been about five times greater than on the imports and tonnage of Massachusetts.

Duties on Imports and Tonnage, New York and Massachusetts.

| | 1842. | | 1843. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imp'ts. | Ton'g. | Imp'ts. | Ton'g |
| Massachusetts | 2,969,404 | 527 | 1,370,556 | 349 |
| New York | 10,079,638 | 4,323 | 4,467,320 | 965 |

The returns for 1843 are only for nine months, which accounts in a measure for the great difference in amount. The importations and tonnage of this State are confined principally to this city, this port being the only port of entry of any consequence in the State, while the imports and tonnage of Massachusetts are distributed among a dozen ports of entry. The amount of tonnage owned in the three leading commercial States on the 30th of June, 1843 and 1844, compared with the account as shown by the returns of Sept. 30, 1842, is as annexed.

Tonnage Owned in New York, Massachusetts and Maine.

| | Sept. 30, 1842. | June 30, 1843. | June 30, 1841. | Incr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York, tons | 513,785 | 557,091 | 612,297 | 55,266 |
| Massachusetts, tons | 494,889 | 495,298 | 501,207 | 5,909 |
| Maine, tons | 281,425 | 286,274 | 307,431 | 21,157 |
| Total | 1,290,099 | 1,338,603 | 1,420,935 | 82,332 |

Of the tonnage given above as being owned in the State of New York on the 30th of June, 1844, 525,162 tons were owned in this city alone, while of the 501,207 owned at that time in Massachusetts, only 210,685 tons were owned in Boston.

A very large per cent of the increase has been in the tonnage of this city, which shows that New York is advancing with greater rapidity as a commercial city than any other in the Union. New York already is much larger than any of her neighbors, and the difference is widening every year. We annex a table showing the amount of tonnage of the different leading ports:—

Tonnage of the Leading Ports of the United States.

| | Sept 30, 1842. | June 30, 1843. | Inc'r. | Decr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York, tons | 459,474 | 496,965 | 37,471 | — |
| Boston | 198,502 | 202,599 | 4,097 | — |
| Philadelphia | 100,641 | 104,340 | 3,699 | — |
| New Bedford | 98,520 | 100,081 | 1,561 | — |
| Baltimore | 75,099 | 74,825 | — | 274 |
| Portland | 54,531 | 56,172 | 1,641 | — |
| Bath | 48,689 | 51,401 | 2,712 | — |
| Waldeboro | 56,194 | 50,434 | — | 5,760 |
| Barnstable | 43,027 | 41,450 | — | 1,577 |
| New London | 35,773 | 35,391 | — | 382 |
| Nantucket | 32,048 | 34,342 | 2,294 | — |
| Salem | 34,311 | 33,917 | — | 394 |
| Belfast | 33,176 | 33,823 | 647 | — |
| Total | 1,270,885 | 1,313,740 | 54,122 | 8,387 |

The aggregate increase in these ports amounts to 43,655 tons. This table is composed of one port in New York; one in Pennsylvania; one in Maryland; five in Massachusetts; one in Connecticut, and four in Maine, and the tonnage owned in the single port of New York amounts to more than a third part of all owned in the ports included in the list. Most of the tonnage owned here is engaged in the packet or freighting business, while a large tonnage of Boston and the other ports of Massachusetts and Maine is engaged in the fisheries. The largest part of the carrying trade connected with our foreign importations, is confined to the tonnage of this port.

The amount of tonnage built in New York in 1844 was 21,518 tons, and in Massachussetts 9,584 tons. In 1843 there were 13,298 tons built in New York and 9,974 in Massachussetts, showing that in 1844 there was 8,220 tons more built in New York than in 1843, and while the tonnage built in Massachussetts in 1844 nett 390 tons less than in 1840. At this rate how long will it be before the tonnage of Boston equals that of this city? So far as commerce is concerned, the increase in this city according to official tables is about ten times greater than that of Boston. We have shown that the imports of this port exceeds those of every other port in the country combined, that it is the second exporting port in the Union, and that its tonnage is larger than that of any other five ports within our limits. These advantages we have secured, and it is beyond the power of any rival city to change our position. We have heretofore relied almost entirely upon the natural advantages of our geographical location, but a spirit of improvement has been aroused, that will lead to the construction of modes of communication with the interior, that have for a long time lain dormant, and the growth of this city in commerce, mechanics, manufactures, &c., for the next ten years, will be more rapid than ever yet experienced within its history. The completion of the Harlem Rail Road to Albany and the Erie road to Dunkirk, will open a new era in the commercial prosperity of this city, and secure to us the trade of sections of the country now attracted to other cities. Official returns show that we have the control of a very large part of the foreign trade of the country, and the reports of our domestic trade, although very deficient and defective—show that our trade with the interior is about the same proportion to the aggregate as our foreign trade. We annex a statement showing the receipts of flour at the three principal ports from the interior, remarking that the movements of other staples are about in the same channel:—

Receipts of Flour at Boston, New York and New Orleans, from the Interior.

| | Boston. | N. York. | N. Orleans. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1835 | 408,469 | 1,154,611 | 287,232 |
| 1836 | 418,[illegible]97 | 1,133,[illegible]54 | 253,500 |
| 1837 | 423,246 | 904,488 | 320,208 |
| 1838 | 379,704 | 1,183,871 | 434,98 |
| 1839 | 451,667 | 989,567 | 482,52 |
| 1840 | 619,361 | 1,863,313 | 496,194 |
| 1841 | 574,213 | 1,154,700 | 439,688 |
| 1842 | 609,460 | 1,457,036 | 521,175 |
| 1843 | 610,964 | 1,612,921 | 502,507 |
| 1844 | 689,200 | 1,581,137 | 533,312 |

Of the receipts of flour at Boston in 1842, 140,739 bbls. were received from the city of New York, in 1843, 119,671 barrels, and in 1844, 189,020 barrels, or about one fourth part of the aggregate receipts. In 1842, 87,853 barrels of flour were received from Albany by the Western Rail Road, in 1842 111,595 barrels, and in 1844, 151,721 barrels.

### Old Stock Exchange.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 N Y State 7's, '49 | | 105¾ | 200 shas Nor & Worc | | 73 |
| 5000 Kentucky 6's | | 101¾ | 50 do | s90 | 71 |
| 25 shas Phenix Bk | | 86¾ | 75 do | | 72 |
| 8 Bank Com. full | | 96 | 25 do | b10 | 72 |
| 50 Vicksburg Bk | s60 | 8 | 100 do | | 72 |
| 25 Morris Canal | | 25¼ | 176 do | | 72 |
| 750 do | | 23 | 50 Stonington RR | | 31 |
| 300 do | s10 | 23 | 75 Erie RR | s10 | 33 |
| 75 do | | 23¼ | 25 Housatonic RR | | 28 |
| 100 do | b60 | 23¾ | 150 L Island RR | | 69 |
| 100 N Am Trust | | 10¾ | 150 do | | 68 |
| 50 Canton Co | | 41¾ | 50 do | b10 | 68¾ |
| 50 do | | 41¾ | 50 Reading RR | | 50 |
| 50 Harlem RR | s60 | 64¾ | 50 do | s15 | 50 |
| 25 Paterson RR | | 92 | 10 do | | 50¼ |

### Second Board.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 shas Morris Canal | s30 | 23¼ | 25 shas Canton Co | Sat'y | 42¼ |
| 100 L Island RR | s10 | 69 | 50 Nor and Worc | | 73¼ |
| 50 do | | 69½ | 25 do | b60 | 73½ |
| 50 do | s10 | 69¾ | 100 East Boston | b60 | 14¼ |
| 50 do | b60 | 69¾ | 100 do | | 14¾ |
| 100 do | | 69 | 25 Erie RR | | 34 |

### New Stock Exchange.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 125 shas Farmers' Tr | c | 34 | 25 shas Canton Co | s3 | 41 |
| 25 Morris Canal | b30 | 23¼ | 50 do | s10 | 41 |
| 125 do | | 23 | 50 do | bnw | 41 |
| 25 do | b20 | 23¼ | 75 do | | 41 |
| 25 do | s3 | 23 | 25 Nor and Worc | s10 | 73 |
| 25 do | tw | 23¼ | 50 do | c | 73 |
| 50 L Island RR | b20 | 69 | 25 do | snw | 72 |
| 25 do | b20 | 69 | 25 do | bnw | 73 |
| 50 Erie RR | c | 33¾ | 75 do | c | 72 |
| 25 do | s10 | 33¾ | 50 do | b10 | 73 |
| 25 do | s15 | 33¾ | 25 do | s3 | 72 |
| 25 do | c | 33¾ | 25 do | b3 | 72 |
| 25 do | b3 | 33¾ | | | |

### Married.

Yesterday afternoon, at Slongha, N. J., by George C. DeKay, Justice of the Peace, Thomas McDonald, Esq., U. S. C., late of Castle Hill, and now of the Court of Versailles, to Miss Ann Maria, sole daughter of the late M. Tanner, Esq., of this city.

### Died.

On Thursday, 9th instant, of consumption, Patrick Davy.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 119 Grand street.

On Saturday night of last week, Ralph Isham, Esq of Colchester. He retired to rest in the evening, in his usual health, and died before morning. Mr. Isham was one of the most influential citizens of Colchester, and highly respected by men of all parties.—*Norwich Courier.*

At New Haven, on Sunday morning, Mrs. Mary Dwight, at the advanced age of ninety-one, widow of President Timothy Dwight. There is probably no lady in this country more generally known than Mrs. D. For a great number of years, during the life of President Dwight, she entertained more strangers than probably any other person in New England.

Death of Hon. William Russell, of Scioto county, formerly member of Congress from this district. We have no particulars, but are informed that his son expired on the same night. Mr. R. was a highly influential member of the whig party, and has occupied many places of trust and responsibility.—*Chillicothe (O.) Gazette, 2d.*

## AUCTION NOTICES.

[FROM THE SUN.]

GENERAL ECHOLS, of Georgia, has a Circular Canal, with a model machine for propelling boats by the power of the water itself—cheap and available—the invention of which will inscribe that gentleman's name on the "roll of fame," amongst the first spirits of the age.

The subject of the above notice called upon us this morning and says that he feels grateful for this unbought compliment bestowed upon him, but that he has no right to the title, "General," that he has no title, save that conferred by his being one of the Judges of a Court of secondary jurisdiction; that he is not Gen. Robert M. Echols of whom we have heard, but only a relative; and he seems to be fearful that without this correction, persons who may hereafter become acquainted with the facts would suppose that he has been willing to take advantage of the mistake, and be known by a title to which he has no claim. o10 1t*rc

ON Sunday Evening next (the 12th inst.) at 7 o'clock, P. M., a Lecture will be delivered by the very Rev. Dr. Power in St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, for the benefit of the Church. Subject—"The Holy Bible." The Church will be open at half-past 6 o'clock. Should the weather prove unfavorable the Lecture will be postponed to the next Sunday at the same hour. o9 3t*rc

TO LET WITH BOARD.

A FRONT Parlor Room, with Bed-room and Pantry attached, on the second floor. Also, several apartments pleasantly situated for families or single gentlemen, where a limited number only will be accommodated This is a desirable location for those doing business in the lower part of the city during the winter. Apply at 82 Frankfort street, near Pearl. Terms moderate. References exchanged. o9 6t*rc

BOARD WANTED.

A WIDOW LADY who has considerable furniture to rent, would like to meet with a person desirous of keeping a boarding house, and would take the rent in board, for herself and daughter. If the person is not suited with a house they can obtain one where there are a number of boarders in it. The best of references given and required. Address Tenant through this office, which will be attended to in three days. o10 1t*r

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FRENCH GIRL, who is a good seamstress, and can dress hair. Good wages will be given for a capable person. Address 22 at this office. o10 3t*rc

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN, a native of Ireland, of good references, to tend a child. She must be a good seamstress. The best wages will be given. Address C. R. at this office.
o10 3t*rc

WANTED,

A YOUNG WOMAN of good character and references, in the capacity of Seamstress. She may be either French or German—must be capable of dressing hair, making dresses, &c. To such a one, the highest wages will be given. Address A. R. at this office. o10 3t*rc

WANTED

BY two gentlemen, two furnished bedrooms and a parlor, down town, not higher up than Park Place Address box 1126, Post Office. o10 1t*r

WANTED, AT NO. 15 PARK ROW.

THE Advertiser wishes to get a young man who is willing to engage in the Oyster and Liquor Business, and has a cash capital of $150. The stand is one of the best in the city, and the only reason for his thus advertising is, that his present partner has to go to the country on business that he cannot put off, and will require his stay for some time. Enquire at the Roscius, Park Row, No. 15. o9 3t*rc

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF the actual residence or whereabouts of L Farrington & Co., or Mr. Robert Moore, representing said firm, formerly transacting business at store No. 85 Front street, in this city Any information leading to the discovery of either of the partners of the above mentioned firm will be thankfully received by J. H. CHARRUAUD & CO., 96 Pearl st.
New York, Oct. 7, 1845. o8 3t*rc

WANTED,

A FEW ACTIVE YOUNG MEN to go South or West, to act as Agents for the sale of new and popular Publications $300 over and above their expenses will be insured to them in writing, with an opportunity of clearing $1000 per year Some men now in our employ will, no doubt, make over $1000 per year clear of all expense. Each will have his district It will be necessary for them to have at least from $25 to $50 to obtain a good fitting out. Apply at FRENCH'S Publishing Hall, 293 Broadway, up stairs. All letters must be post paid.
o4 1m*r

WANTED.

FAMILIES can always be supplied with faithful, competent and well recommended help of all capacities, both for city and country, at the well established Agency office for domestics, 224 Grand street, near the Bowery, where every means is used to procure the best help. I. T. WATTS.

N. B.—Good and faithful domestics can have excellent places at this office. s9 1m*rc

MUSIC.

A LADY wishes to devote her time to the instruction of young ladies on the Piano. She teaches on the Logerian system, which has never been introduced as yet into this country: it has been greatly approved of in Europe, as being the shortest and easiest method of bringing on the pupil. A note addressed to X. Y. at the office of this paper, shall be attended to. s26 1m*rc

## AMUSEMENTS.

TITIAN'S VENUS.

THIS much admired Painting, after a most successful visit to Boston, has returned to this city for exhibition at room No. 7, Lafarge Building, 263 Broadway.

Open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

Admission 25 cents—Season Tickets 50 cents. o10 1w*mc

TABERNACLE.

*Admission Reduced to 25 Cents.*

*FAREWELL OF THE SWISS BELL RINGERS,*

WHO will give THREE CONCERTS ONLY, on Monday 13th, Tuesday 14th, and Wednesday, 15th September, at the TABERNACLE, being positively their last appearance prior to their departure for Mexico.

They will be assisted by Miss CAROLINE HIFFERT.

In order to enable all classes to hear them before they depart the price of tickets have been reduced to TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Full particulars in the Programmes.

Doors open at 7—to commence at 8.

Positively their LAST APPEARANCE. o10 3t*rc

NOW EXHIBITING, (for a short time only) at the Rooms of the National Academy of Design, corner of Broadway and Leonard street, De Kuyper's celebrated statue (in marble) entitled

"LA SORTIE DU BAIN," (Coming from the Bath.)

This exquisite and refined work, which has been pronounced by all who have seen it to be the *chef d'œuvre* of modern art and which has attracted crowds of admirers in Europe, has been brought to this country at great cost and risk, and is now confidently opened for the inspection of the lovers of this sublime and beautiful art.

Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.—Season Tickets 50 cents. s30 rrc

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE Committee of Management of the New York Philharmonic Society beg leave to inform the public that a subscription list for the Concerts of the ensuing season is now open at the store of Messrs. Scharfemberg & Luis, 361 Broadway.

As many complaints have been made of the want of room, the committee have been induced to remove the Concerts to Palmo's Opera House, Chambers street.

Terms of subscription $10 per annum, payable on delivery of the tickets for the first Concert, entitling the subscriber to three admissions to each of the four Concerts, with the privilege of purchasing two extra tickets for each Concert, at $1 50 per ticket. By order. JAMES L. ENSIGN, Sec'y.
o7 6teodis*rc

THE GREAT BOAT RACE

WILL come off at the Long Dock, Harsimus, on Friday afternoon, October 10th, at 3 o'clock precisely. The following scull boats have entered for the $25 Purse:—

| | |
|---|---|
| THE GIPSEY.<br>Entered by Brothers Roberts. | THE DEW DROP,<br>Of Poughkeepsie,<br>Entered by J hn Beard and Mott L on. |
| THE BATTERY PET,<br>Entered by Chas. Thomas and John Connor. | THE GEORGE WASHINGTON,<br>Entered by Francis Bigelow and Edward Coade. |
| THE NEW YORK,<br>Entered by Wm. H. Bolton, to be rowed by a picked crew | THE HOOKEY SNIVY.<br>Entered by Wm. H. Bolton. |
| THE DAY AFTER THE FAIR,<br>Entered by Brothers Tenykes. | |

All the above named Boats have entered for a Purse of $10, to be rowed by a single pair of sculls by one man in each boat out of the former crew. The race will be rowed in two mile heats; one boat must win two heats to be entitled to the Purse.
o9 2 is*r

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

THIS DAY, Friday, October 10th, at 3 P. M., will come off the Purse of $200, two mile heats, in harness, in which there is Americus, Duchess, Ripton and Moscow. The above was postponed from yesterday.

Cars will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Fare each way 25 cents. o10 1t*mc

BEACON COURSE.

LADY SUFFOLK MATCHED AGAINST TIME!

A MATCH for $400 has been made that Lady Suffolk cannot trot one mile around this Course under the saddle, in 2 minutes 28 seconds; the match to come off on Saturday (to-morrow) at 3 o'clock.

The Purse of $250, closed some days ago, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, will take place on Monday next; Lady Suffolk and Moscow are entered for the same.

The following purses will be given, to come off over this Course as follows:—

A Purse of $30, best 3 in 5, free for all horses that never won over $50, to go in harness, to take place on Saturday at 3½ o'clock.

Also a Purse of $30, free for all trotting horses that never won over $75, to go two mile heats in harness, to take place on Monday next Entrance in each of the above to close at Green and Losees at 9½ o'clock this evening, 3 or more in each to make a race. o10 1t*je

TO BE RAFFLED on Saturday evening next, October 11th, at GEORGE W. FARLEY'S, 166 Cherry street, corner of Market street, a fast Pacing Horse, warranted sound; will go a mile inside of three minutes, valued at One Hundred and Fifty Dollars. Seventy-five members at two dollars each. A few members wanted to complete the list. o10 2t*mc

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, early on Thursday morning, 9th inst., from Broadway, near Fourth st., a small white Poodle Lap Dog, with very light brown ears, and two light brown spots on the back; answers to the name of Flora. She had a pink silk ribbon round the neck. Whoever returns this dog to No. 711 Broadway will receive the above reward
o10 1t*rc

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.

A SMALL and neatly furnished House, or part of a large one, with use of kitchen, is wanted for a gentleman and his wife and two daughters, from about 10th November until April or May next. The situation must be convenient to Broadway, and not higher up than Bleecker st. Any person having the requisite apartments to let to such a small family, where there will be no children to injure the furniture, and who would be satisfied with a reasonable rent, may obtain a good tenant by addressing a line, with terms and other particulars, to J. K. H., box 1279 Post Office. o10 2tawto24rc

THORBURN'S DAHLIA EXHIBITION.

J. M. THORBURN & CO. beg respectfully to inform their customers and the public in general that they intend giving a grand show of Dahlias (from their collection at Astoria, L. I.) on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the present week, (Oct. 8 to 12) in their Saloon, 15 John street, to which all admirers of this fine autumnal flower are invited gratis. Every new and choice variety obtainable in Europe and this country, will be exhibited under name and placed in a favorable light. The exhibition will be during the day time—not in the evening of any of the above days.
o9 3t*rc

NOTICE

UNION BENEVOLENT ITALIAN SOCIETY.—All the members of this Society, and all the Italians desirous to become members of it, are hereby notified, that in pursuance of the Constitution, a general meeting will be held for the election of its officers for the ensuing year, on Sunday next, the 12th inst. at 7 P M, at No. 5 Barclay st. By order.
o6 6tis*je CHAS. FERRERO, Sec'y.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.

FIFTH NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.

**Friday Evening, October 10th,**
The performance will commence with the Tragedy of
STRANGER.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Stranger | Mr Charles Kean |
| Mrs Haller | Mrs Charles Kean |
| Baron Steinfort | Mr Dyott |
| Peter | Fisher |
| Countess Wintersen | Mrs Abbott |
| Annette | Mrs Wilkins |

El Jaleo de Xerxes by the two Miss Vallees.
To conclude with
THE BENGAL TIGER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Paul Pagoda | Mr Bass |
| Edward Henderson | Bland |
| Mrs Yellowleaf | Mrs Vernon |
| Charlotte Henderson | Miss Gordon |

Saturday—
Will be performed the Play of
LOVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Huon | Mr Charles Kean |
| Countess | Mrs Charles Kean |

Price of Admission—Boxes, $1; Pit, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the Curtain will rise precisely at 7 o'clock.

☞ A limited number of Season Tickets may be obtained at the Box Office.

BOWERY THEATRE.

☞ The public are respectfully informed, that *Messrs. Cony and Blanchard,* the celebrated Pantomimists from London, are engaged at this Theatre. They will make their appearance this evening, introducing their Astonishing Trained Dogs in their performances that have excited the greatest wonder and astonishment throughout Europe.

**Friday Evening, October 10th,**
Will be performed, the drama of
THE BLACK RANGERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gen. Washington | Mr Vache |
| Capt Herbert Tracy | Clarke |
| Gen Howe | Lewis |
| Major Tracy | Henkins |
| Wellwood Tracy | Sutherland |
| Jeff Heth | Davenport |
| Maria Waltham | Mrs Phillips |

After which,
THE IDIOT OF THE SHANNON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patrick | Mr. Blanchard |
| Andy | Mr Cony |
| Cauth Leary | Mrs Sergeant |
| Shelah Codfrey | Mrs Madison |

After which,
RAYMOND AND AGNES

| | |
|---|---|
| Don Raymond | Mr Clarke |
| Lady Agnes | Mrs Phillips |

☞ Lower Boxes 50 cents; Second and Third Tiers, 25 cts.; Pit and Gallery, 12½ cents.

Doors will open at half past 6, the curtain will rise at 7.

CASTLE GARDEN.

BURLESQUE OPERA SINGERS.

Admission 25 Cents.

Proprietors Messrs. Fench & Heiser.

**Friday Evening, October 10th,**
The Entertainment will commence with
BLACK DIABOLO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Black Diabolo | Sig. Shil-valo-Whole-man-o |
| Gourd Cæsar Allsquash | Sig. Jim-a-long Joe-Murphy-potatoes Phrase-yer |
| Lub-rends so-James-Brown-o | Sig. Lynch-pin-a Will-sing-a |
| Mas Jim-a-long-Joe-Mattytow | S'guora Bruce-a |
| Lippo-Beppe Light-fingo | Sig. Sea (bass) Guid-o-Knees-o |
| Jawlongo Giacorna | Sig. Brough-o-Jew-Belle-Cavan-tino |
| Frank Cheston | Sig. Nimble-Shino |
| All-butto | Sig. Allshino |
| Tar-lean-her | Sig'na. Sing-guine-o Otte Rosa Phil-lepema |
| Lady Lwanabella Dido Allsquash | Sig'na. Cotton Bail-y |
| Miss Kitty Mew Allsquash | Sig. Paw-in-e Scratcheni |

Between the 1st and 2d Parts
☞ Intermission of Half an Hour for Promenade and Refreshments.

The range of splendid Cosmoramas will be open for inspection.

Bouquets constantly for sale at the Garden.

☞ Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MR. H. PLACIDE,
MRS. MOWATT AND MR. CRISP.

BENEFIT OF MRS. MOWATT.

**Friday Evening, October 10th,**
The performances will commence with the Overture to Tancredi.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Juliet | Mrs Mowatt |
| Romeo | Mr Crisp |
| Peter | T Placide |
| Apothecary | John Sefton |

To conclude with
THE DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dulcimer Pipes | Mr H Placide |
| Mrs Deputy Lomax | Mrs Watts |
| Nancy Spigot | Mrs Walcott |

Doors open at half past 6 and the performance to commence at 7 o'clock.

Tickets Fifty Cents.

☞ Private Boxes $5 each.

☞ An efficient Police will always be in attendance to maintain good order and keep all improper persons out.

A limited number of Season Tickets will be disposed of.

PALMO'S OPERA HOUSE.

**Friday Evening, October 10th,**

POSITIVELY THE
*LAST WEEK OF THE SERENADERS.*
Messrs. GERMON, STANWOOD, HARRINGTON, PELHAM and WHITE.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

*Admission 25 Cents only.*

For particulars see programme.

☞ Doors open at 7½—Concert to commence at 8.

Boxes and seats secured daily at the office, from 10 A. M. till P. M.

PALMO'S OPERA HOUSE.

MR. TEMPLETON,

FROM the Theatres Drury Lane and Covent Garden, will have the honor of making his FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 15th, in one of his popular MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Tickets 50 cents—Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

For particulars see Programmes at the Music Stores
o9 4t rc

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
PHILADELPHIA.
W. E. Burton Lessee and Manager

BENEFIT OF M'LLE. CALVE,

**Friday Evening, October 10th,**
And positively the last night of the French Opera.
The performance will commence with
LES HUGUENOTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raoul | M Arnaud |
| Marcel | M Douvry |
| Valentine | M'lle Calve |

On Monday—
Miss DELCY, Mr GARDINER and Mr. BROUGH,
Will appear in the favorite Opera of
LA SONNAMBULA

BOWERY CIRCUS.

Boxes 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents. Children to Boxes half price.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS
FROM WELCH AND MANN'S COMPANY,
AND ROCKWELL AND STONE'S TROUPE.
*McFARLAND,*
The greatest Vaulter in the World, is engaged.
ALSO,
MESSRS. HOBBS AND J. WHITTAKER.
HORSEMANSHIP EXTRAORDINARY.
SPLENDID CAVALCADES—BRILLIANT FETES.
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
NEGRO MINSTRELS.
Master Nixon as the Greek Boy.
SPORTS OF THE RING.
EXERCISES OF THE GYMNASIUM.
VAULTING, TUMBLING, &c.
o6 1w*rc

INTRODUCTORY CONCERT.

THE CHENEY FAMILY, from Vermont, will give their Introductory Concert on MONDAY EVENING, October 13, 1845, At the NEW YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY, when they will sing a variety of Glees, Quartettes and Songs, selected from the best American, English and German compositions. They will also introduce several new pieces composed and arranged expressly for them.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

| | |
|---|---|
| National Glee—Columbia | Melody by J Braham<br>Arranged for the Cheney Family by G Loder. |
| Serenade—Sleep On | Arranged by Herrmann |
| Old Song—The Beggar Girl. | |
| Trio—Witches' Glee | King |
| Song—The Irish Mother's Lament | J Barton |
| Quartette—Burial of Sir John Moore | Arranged for the Cheney Family by G Loder. |

PART II.

| | |
|---|---|
| Glee—Lutzow's Wild Hunt | Von Weber |
| Trio—Canadian Boat Song | Words and Music by T. Moore |
| Song—The Irish Emigrant's Lament | Words by Mrs Price Blackwood—Music by Dempster. |
| Quartette—Day Slowly Declining | Weber<br>Arranged for the Cheney Family by G Loder. |
| Song—Eve's Lamentation | King |
| Quartette—Come Dwell With Me | Melody by A Lee<br>Arranged for the Cheney Family by G Loder |
| Quartette—Good Night | By the Cheney Family |

Tickets 50 cents each—To be had at Saxton & Miles', 205 Broadway; George F. Nesbitt's, corner of Wall and Water sts.; at the principal Music Stores, and at the Door.

Concert to commence at half-past 7 o'clock o10 4t*rc

BEETHOVEN'S MOUNT OF OLIVES AND THE SEVEN SLEEPERS.

*During the Week of THE AMERICAN MUSICAL CONVENTION.*

THE SUBLIME ORATORIO of The Mount of Olives, by the immortal Beethoven, and The Seven Sleepers, by Dr Lewee, will be performed at the TABERNACLE, on Thursday Evening, the 9th Oct. next, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE LODER.

Commencing at 7 o'clock precisely, and closing at about 10.

The Chorus and Orchestra will be full and effective, and the solo parts will sustained by resident talent.

Mr. H. C. Timm will preside at the Organ.

Tickets Fifty Cents each—may be obtained at the music stores of Firth & Hall, No. 1 Franklin square; Firth, Hall & Pond, 239 Broadway; Atwill, 201 Broadway; Saxton & Miles, 205 Broadway; F. Riley, 297 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, 361 Broadway; at the stores of Coleman, 359 Broadway; G. F. Nesbitt, cor. Wall and Water, and at the door of the Tabernacle on the evening of the performance.

☞ Rehearsal this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock.

N. B.—Subscribers who desire their tickets for the above Oratorio, will please call or send for them previous to Thursday noon. H. MEIGGS, 446 Broadway.
o7 3t*rc

GRAND ORATORIO OF DAVID.

THE New York Sacred Music Society will perform the above celebrated Oratorio, at the close of the American Musical Convention, on Friday evening, 10th inst., at the Tabernacle, under the direction of Mr. U. C. HILL.

Mr. EDWARD HODGES, Mus. Doc. will preside at the Organ. The principal solo parts will be sustained by the following distinguished vocalists:—

MISS J. L. NORTHALL,
MR. FRAZER,
MISS WINDMULLER,
MR. SEGUIN.

Messrs. F. H. Nash, R. Dunning, R. Andrews, and D. B. Bell.

The chorus of Shepherds, Warriors, and Levites, and male and female attendants, will be sustained by a largely increased number of vocal and instrumental performers, and the entire Oratorio will be performed with a power and effect unequalled in this country.

Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents each; for sale at the principal Music Stores; Saxton & Miles', Broadway; Geo. F. Nesbitt, corner of Wall and Water streets; J. B. Perkins, No. 1 Wall street; J. A. Sparks, No. 161 Fulton street; and at the door of the Tabernacle.

Non-performing members can procure their tickets on application of Mr. George Whitlock, No. 88 Canal st. o7 4tr

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

### Washington.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

Washington, Oct. 7, 1845.

*The Question of the Tariff, and the Obstacles in the way to its Reduction by the next Congress Considered, whatever may be the Recommendations—Mr. Walker's Great Preparations for an Anti-Tariff Report—The Case of Mr. Paine—Dr. B. T. Archer and Gen. Sam. Houston, and Hon C. F. Mercer.*

The "organ" and the *Constitution* on the one hand, and the *Intelligencer* on the other, are vigorously engaged in the discussion of the Tariff, pro and con. Father Ritchie contends for a revenue Tariff, as contradistinguished from a protective one. But a revenue tariff, with its incidentally protective features, may, from the current and prospective extraordinary expenses of the government, be consistent, coincident, and preservative of the Tariff of '42, in all its essential impositions. The "organ," however, selects the exorbitant minimums upon manufactured cottons, as the chief ground for a modification of the law of '42. While the factories of New England are distributing their dividends of from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum, upon their stock invested in the factories of the coarser cottons, it is self-evident that some abatement of the minimums of '42 would not only be consistent, according to the "Kane letter," with the principle of an equal incidental protection to all the great industrial interests of the country, but absolutely imperative upon the Administration. But, meantime, father Ritchie says nothing of the necessity, or probability of a recommendation of an abatement of the 77 per cent upon the cold rolled iron of Pennsylvania. Is not this protection upon this interest an exclusive favoritism of the iron manufactures of Pennsylvania, at the expense of the farming interest? We should think so. And yet the "*Union*" intimates not even by inference, suggestion or insinuation, the probability of a recommendation by the Executive of a reduction of the protection upon cold iron. Now, we should really like to know, whether the President intends to confine his reduction of the Tariff to the cotton manufactures of the Whig State of Massachusetts, or whether he did also include some nominal reduction, at least, of the bounty paid by the consumer to the support of the iron forges of Pennsylvania.

It is said that some days since, in Executive Council, the vote was taken upon the Tariff, on the question of its reduction to the Compromise Act of 1833, the 20 per cent *ad volorum*, and that it stood: For such modification—R. J. Walker, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. Against it—James Buchanan, W. L. Marcy and George Bancroft. For an equal protection to all the great industrial interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce—the President. No decision upon the subject.

This leaves us precisely where we started, as to what will be the import and extent of the President's recommendations on the subject of the Tariff. If he recommends any specific reductions at all, they will be—

First. When manufactured cottons, particularly upon the coarser sort, the incumbrances upon which increase the original cost in some instances to the amount of 120 per cent.

Secondly. Upon salt.

Thirdly. Upon manufactured woollens, worsteds and fustians, but not a word about Pennsylvania iron; for, as Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said in the House of Representatives last session, quoting from Hudibras—

> "Ah! me, what perils do envison,
> The man that meddles with cold iron."

Upon one point we feel satisfied, from the state of affairs, from the position and division of the *cliques*, from the influence of Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Dallas, the State of Pennsylvania, and from the number of New York and North Eastern incidentally (a great saving clause) protective tariff men, that the law of 1842 will not be materially modified; and if taken up, discussed and amended, it will, as at the last session, be ultimately disposed of by the laying it quietly upon the table, even before it shall have reached the Senate; for it is anticipated, of course, according to the Constitution, that any proposed amendments of the tariff must originate in the House, the tariff in itself being a measure for the raising of revenues.

Suppose, however, that a bill, Gen. McKay's for instance, reducing the tariff from a mean average of 40 to about 30 per cent, *ad valorem*, should pass the House, (which, in our estimation, will be a more difficult task than it was found to be at the last session,) but suppose that such a bill should pass the House, and that it should come into the Senate for the approval of that body, with a division of thirty whigs to twenty-six democrats, it would inevitably be defeated by the votes of Messrs. Cameron and Sturgeon, which would reduce the vote to 28 and 28, in which case, Mr. Dallas, it is safe to presume, would decide for the cold iron of Pennsylvania. In this estimate, we are merely guessing at the probable political division of the Senate, exclusive of the vote of Texas—which, it is presumed, will not come in until after the settlement of the question, or, that if it does, that it will at least be neutralized upon the sugar and molasses protection.

In the most favorable view of the question of a reduction of the tariff, therefore, whatever may be the President's recommendations, whether a horizontal 20 per cent *ad valorem*—or, according to General McKay's bill, or, according to the comprehensive but most inconclusive recommendations of the "Kane letter," an equal protection to all the great industrial interests of the country, we should authorize our "Dear Jesse" to bet upon the safe passage through the gauntlet for the ensuing session; without any material damage, if any damage or abatement at all, of the black tariff of 1842.

While upon this subject, we may as well inform your readers that the Secretary of the Treasury is having prepared a more methodical and voluminous report upon the subject than has ever been presented, as yet, to the two houses. Among other features, it will embrace a review of the tariffs of Great Britain, and of the continental States of Europe; of the tariffs of the South American States; and a comparative statement of the tariffs of the United States, from 1821 down to the present time—the whole, of course, to be dove-tailed together in support of the general argument of the Secretary, in support of a thorough reduction and reorganization of the tariff of '42.

The expenses of the Mexican war—of the annexation of Texas—of the protection of our rights to, settlers in, and emigrants on their way for, Oregon—of new Executive buildings—of lake defences—of improvements of Western rivers, to say nothing of extra mileages—and the draft upon the treasury for the support of the Post Office department, will so far increase the expenses of the government, as to bring them very nearly to the receipts from the tariff for the current year. If we add to this the five millions indemnities proposed last session for the extinguishment of indemnities due our citizens from French spoliations on the high seas prior to 1800, all the revenues from the law, as it now stands, will be required to meet the ordinary and extraordinary demands of the government. And if the payment of these indemnities is ordered by Congress, it will be with a strong side view to the preservation of the tariff; and if defeated, it will be by the leaders of the anti-black tariff party, the same that defeated Choates' bill at the last session. We expect, therefore, to have arrayed in defence of the tariff of '42, all the lobbies, for the payment of the French indemnities aforesaid.

When we next resume the subject, we shall throw official statistics into our speculations. For the present, we can scarcely hope for a mitigation of the Tariff of '42 by the next session of Congress on the revenue standard, for the revenue demands of the government may be equal for the current year to the receipts from the existing law.

Mr. Paine, and his mysterious assassin, and the singularly mysterious circumstance of the shot at Mr. P. last night, continue to be the local theme of speculation and discussion. Justice Goddard, Squire Thompson, and others, visited Mr. P. to-day at the United States Hotel; and after hearing the particulars of this imperceptible and inaudible assault of last evening, with all the circumstances as we detailed them to you in our last epistle, they pronounced it a very strange and mysterious affair, and went away scratching their heads.

Dr Branch T. Archer, you will have perceived, has come out in a long letter in the *Baltimore Clipper*, charging collusion and fraud between Gen. Sam. Houston and Charles Fenton Mercer, in the tremendous purchase of Texas lands by the latter. The Doctor tells a most plausible story, and unless refuted by still stronger argument, it cannot fail of damaging still further than has been done by his personal aberrations, the standing and influence of General Houston, and the hitherto, even in stock-jobbing, unimpeachable character of Col. Mercer. The discussion, we apprehend, is not concluded yet, and what its conclusion may be, we cannot divine.

Washington, Oct 8, 1845.

*The Oregon Question—Attitude of the President and of the next Congress upon this Question—Probable action upon it—Mexican Claimants, and California—California Emigration Company—Miscellaneous Items.*

Among all the great questions of the day, there is no question which, in our conception of its importance, embraces within itself more grand and continental results than the assumption of our exclusive rights to Oregon, the extension of our territorial laws over that territory, and the establishment of a line of military posts, and a regular mail route, (monthly in each direction,) from Fort Indepen-