TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1858.

THE SUBPLUS REVENUE.

We presume, as a matter of course, that Congress at its ensuing session will take some steps in order to reduce the present amount of revenue, which is far beyond the legitimate wants of the Government and an unnecessary tax upon the people, tending, by supplying such a large surplus, to wasteful and useless expenditure, or, what would be even more unfortunate, to the encouragement of a bellicose feeling towards foreign nations.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in view of the probable action of Congress, has prepared a Circolar, which we see published in the New York papers, requesting information as to the working of the present Tariff, with suggestions as to switzble changes or modifications best calculated to meet the object in view and yet do justice to the great interests of the country. This circular, we have no doubt, will be very generally and fally replied to by the active anti-protectionists of the country, and probably by many nen-resident forsigners who wish to see its ports thrown open to the free admission of foreign productions, to the great injury, if not absolute ruin, of our Some industry. We hope, however, that the friends of American labor will also consider it their Justy to give the Secretary their views as to judicons modifications of the Tariff, which, whilst met injuring the great interests, will serve to foster a reasonable manner our domestic productions and manufactures.

The first -- 2 wose obvious modification, with a were to reduce the revenue, evidently is to remove the duties from all foreign raw materials. It is a striking fact that under the present Tariff the duty on some raw materials is greater than on the manu-Setured article, and thus, instead of giving any prodection to the home manufacturer, it really gives a bounty to the foreign one. It is but justice to Mr. WALKER, who may be considered the father of heavy duties upon foreign raw materials which are essential for our manufactures, and which this escentry does not produce, was contrary to his opinion and wishes, and that a fundamental basis of his dety; but he was overruled in this by some leadmembers of Congress from the South, withwhose assistance the tariff could not have been passed, and to whose views he most reluctantly yielded, as the only alternative by which the law would be carried through Congress.

We cannot at the moment call to our recollection my leading foreign raw material that would come into competition with our home production except wool, and that we now produce to such an amount and on such favorable terms that considerable quansities are exported; and such are the foreign prices of this article that our producers have nothing to fair on that score, particularly as under the gold Sever in Australia the enormous supply of wool from that quarter has been greatly reduced, and has been a principal cause for the advance of the article in European markets. If, however, an enbe considered advisable, a great reduction on it could be made without any injury to the home

As a means of lessening the revenue, we cannot see any objection to placing upon the free list pepper and all kinds of spices; every description fruit, whether dried or otherwise; all dyestuffs, drugs, and chemicals, in their natural or unmanuall kinds; mahogany and unornamental wood, if fittle difference of opinion in Congress; and, without point, we presume that such articles could be sefrom six to eight millions of dollars.

If such articles could not be selected to a sufficent extent for the required reduction, the question would then come up as to other articles, for which a protection has heretofore been claimed, the two most prominent of which would probably be iron. garcicularly railroad iron, and sugar.

It is true that under the recent great advance in England of the former article, a protecting duty is not so much required as under the previous depressed rates; but still the iron interest is a highly if not vitally important one for the country, and chould not be left to the miserable fate of the last Sow years. Our legislators should recollect that the destruction of our furnaces, which reduced could do to bring about good feeling and harmony among the general supply of the world, is one reason for the advanced rates which we now have to pay to have carried with it more good will than was every where foreigners for the railroad iron that we are at precent compelled to purchase from them; for, if we sould from our own furnaces, as we ought to have Capts. Hollins, Warson, and Engle, together with Com. of them out of blast, have furnished annually two or absence of such an increased demand, would not have scarly doubled itself, as it has recently done. Under the present high rates for iron in England, and the probable continued heavy demand which for some time at least will prevent any decline, we be-Heve that our own furnaces will continue to increase so rapidly that they will soon be able to meet the Asrge demand of the country, and under a competition that will reduce the existing rates. To place be a most impolitic and ruinous measure; but, under the present circumstances and prospects of the iron warket, we presume a considerable reduction might be made on railroad iron without serious injury to the iron interest, and with great advantage to the semecrous lines of railroads now building or in contemplation. This reduction, however, ought to of their labors, no more aid being needed at New Orbe attended with a change from the ad valorem to leans. The entire amount of their collection is \$57,465, a specific duty per ton; for the unfortunate opera- of which \$33,896 was collected in New York city. Son of the former mode of levying the duty is, that when the foreign article is low it affords less pro- Winthrop have been elected delegates from the city of section, and when it is high and protection is not Boston to the Massachusetts Whig Convention.

much needed, then the duty is increased. When iron was £4.10 in England, and our own furnaces were daily sinking under a competition at such a ruinous price, the duty under the ad valorem rate of thirty per cent. was about \$6.75 per ton. Now. when the price of iron in England is £8.10, and our furnaces can again go into operation and almost dispense with any protecting duty, the same rate of thirty per cent. gives a duty of about \$12.75 per ton. In the former case, the article, including first cost, duty, and freight, could be landed in the United States at about \$35 per ton, and in the latter the mere first-cost of it, without duty or freight, is \$12. When our producers most want protection the ad valorem system gives it in a very moderate degree; and when they do not require it, in consequence of the high cost of the article, then the same system offers a protection that is not wanted. We presume the iron interest of the country would probably, under all the circumstances of the case, not object to reduce one-half the present duty on railroad iron. which would, at the present European cost of it, be equal to almost \$6 per ten; with the provise, however, that the duty in no event should be less than that rate per ton in case of a decline in European prices. This would be a great boon to all the railoads now projected or in progress, and with which they no doubt would be fully satisfied.

The following is the Treasury Circular referred to in the above remarks. We find it circulating as an estray in the newspapers, but presume it to be authentie:

TREASURY DEFARTMENT, SEPTEMBER 20, 1853.

SIR: The increasing revenue and accumulating amount of money in the Treasury render it most probable that the tariff will be made a prominent subject of discussion and examination, with a view to reduction, during the and examination, with a view to reduction, during the approaching session of Congress. In the mean time, and at as early a day as may be, I am desirous to obtain from the most reliable sources the best information of the working of the present rates of duty upon the leading branches of industry of the country, and of the effect to be expected from the proposed modifications.

Understanding that you take an interest in this sub-

ject, and have given some attention to it, and perhaps have been in situations to place within your reach very valuable information, you will much oblige me by comnunicating to this Department your views thereon, and by furnishing lists of articles now subject to duty which, according to such views, should be duty free, and of such other articles on which the present duty should be re-

The existing tariff baving been designed generally and substantially for revenue and for a fair and equal operathe present tariff, to say that the absurdity of levying | tion both between the various sections of the country and the various branches of industry, the same objects should undoubtedly be kept in view, and the reductions, if any shall be made, should be so arranged as to afford an equal participation in the benefit to every interest and to every section. Articles which enter into our manufactures, and those which do not come into competition whene was the admission of all such articles free of with American products, are those about which there will doubtless be the least question.

Besides these objects in the proposed reduction of the tariff of such an arrangement as will afford proportional benefit and relief to every portion and interest of the country, there is another which ought by no means to be isregarded. I mean to abridge the labors of the customhouses. This object will be consulted by adding to the him the poor privilege of attending a public meet-

Secretary of the Treasus

THE EUROPEAN PROTEST .- The New York Express reiterates its statement that England and France had joined in the protest against Capt. Ingraham's conduct in the Kosta affair. It says:

"Our correspondent speaks on the very best authority. Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, was the first to call on Mr. Marcy. Mr. Sartiges had his instructions some time since to call on the Secretary of State. These instructions were very specific and pointed, but their delive-Fire abolition of the duty on this article should not ry in person was delayed until Thursday, the 22d instant, owing to the absence of the French Minister at Newport

DISEANDING THE FISHING SOUADRON.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE SUNG

Родтямочти, (N. H.) SEPT. 23, 1853. The ceremony yesterday of striking the broad pennant worn by Com. SHUBBICK, as commander-in-chief of the schured state; hairs, hides, skins, and peltries of castern or fishing squadron, was beautiful and touching. At meridian all the officers of the flag-ship Princeton met the Commodore in his cabin, and after the kindest exmot all kinds of lumber; essences and perfumery pressions on both sides all bands were called on the deck, of every description; all works of art of every and the Commodore and Staff went over the sides. As Bried; and, generally, everything to be admitted free | the barge dropped to the stern of the ship a salute was that does not come into competition with home in- fired, and at the last gun the broad pennent was hauled are the words of the law : destry. Thus far, we presume, there would be but down. The Commodore stood in his beat uncovered; the Princeton's yards were manned and three hearty going into any very particular examination on the and returned the cheer. It was a touching spectacle, and the boat had gained a long distance from the ship before silence was broken in that leave-taking company. bested which yield at present towards the revenue and The sloop-of-war Cyane also saluted the Commodore It is worthy of remark that this ship, with the Levant, was contured when Commodore Shubrick was a lieuten. ant on board the Constitution.

The ships of the fishing squadron have done themselves great credit by the activity and energy and thoroughness with which they have cruised in the been left unvisited; and yet not a complaint has be The fishermen are obeying the treaty of 1818, as it is their duty to do. The stories about captures, seizures, condemnations, and harsh treatment by the British cruisers are all fulge and falsehood. There is no truth nor the semblance of truth in the newspaper reports of that character. The case of the schooner Starlight, of Gloucester, is the only one that approaches a oundation. She was detained at Charlottetown for an infeingement of the treaty, and the fishing captain was permitted to resume his command and leave in peace on his admitting that he had violated the treaty.

Com. Shubrick and his officers have done all that mer conflicting interests. No squadron could have cruised over a greater space in the same time, and none could by the clerk of the court.' in the British provinces evinced for this.

THE FISHERIES .- The Washington "Union" states that renounce his foreign allegiance; it forms only Jone, and could have done but for the operation of SHUBBICK, part or all of whom have been from Eastport the tariff of 1846, which put such a large majority to Halifax, through the Gut of Canso to Prince Edward's Island, across the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Gaspe in Lower stitution; that is, he puts off one allegiance only Canada, over the Gulf to Sydney, down the whole coast when he put on the other. It does not affect the three hundred thousand tons more of railroad iron of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, over to Labrador and intrinsic merits of the Kosta case, but such is sustend of calling on the iron-masters of England Newfoundland, and back again, concur in the statement the law. for that additional quantity, the price there, in the that there is no good grounds of complaint amongst our fishermen. British cruisers have been lenient in enforcing the treaty of 1818. In many cases, it is said, our fishermen have been permitted to obtain their fares from inside the "three marine miles;" and that the much "headlands" has rested where it was first conceived-in the hands of the vaporous provincial po-

matter. All the efforts of certain newspapers to induour hishermen to arm themselves and to get up a fight with the British cruisers, and to make the people and the Government believe that our fishing rights were suffering constantly from British oppression and tyranny, have so all descriptions of iron on the free list, or even to buryport Herald acknowledging that the admitted failure in the fishery this year has been owing to the scarcity of fish, and not to the molestation of British cruisers. trust the fact will likewise be duly acknowledged by other papers, which far more than the Herald have been instrutal in misdirecting the public mind on this subject.

> NEW ORLEANS RELIEF FUND .- The New York Committee of the Howard Association have announced the close

The Hon, EDWARD EVERETT and the Hon, ROBERT C.

BABBL IN COUNCIL.

Out of the tens of thousands of emigrante from American Babel, some four or five thousand assem bled at Metropolitan Hall on Thursday night last, for the purpose of approving Capt. INGRAHAM'S conduct in the Kosta affair, and voting to that offiton Union describes it as an immense " meeting of revolutionary banners," with " speeches in French, Spanish, German, and Sclavonian." An American, the Editor of the National Democrat, presided, and by way of variety, but not much, we presume, to the edification of his auditory, the Hon. JOHN P.

Boston, September 20, 1853. with a note from Mr. PURDY, conveying to me the invitaaddress the meeting to be held in Metropolitan Hall on the 22d. I am much obliged to the committee for the honor of their invitation. I fully share the admiration felt so universally at home and abroad for the firmness, decision, and intrepidity displayed by Capt. Ingramam on an occasion so novel and difficult. It will not, however, be in my power to attend the meeting and express these feelings in regrees.

these feelings in person. these recings in person.

If the circular, purporting to be addressed to the Ministers of Austria, is authentic, that Government complains of Capt. INGRAHAM'S act as a penace of war and a violation of the neutrality of Turkey. But in both respects the wrong and the outrage were on the side of Austria. Kosta was residing at Smyrns, as we learn from Mr. Bnown, under the protection of a testeret, granted by the Turkish Government at the instance of the American Charge d'Affaires, who interested himself in his favor be-cause he had declared his intention to become an Ameri-can citizen. Whether this circumstance entitled him to such protection was a question for Turkey to decide ac cording to her laws and usages. Under these circum stances I cannot conceive that the Austrian Consul had any more right to send an armed free to seize him than ! would have had, two years ag, to send an armed force up to Kutaiyeh to seize the whole body of Hungarian

refugees.
Important questions of law, bth municipal and international, present themselves in he case, some of which are new. On these questions—as our information of facts is incomplete and unofficial—I reserve my judgment. There can be but one opinion of the noble of Capt. INGRAHAM.

apt. Ingrauam.
I remain, dear sir, respectfully yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.

A letter was also read from the Hon. R. J. WALKER, espousing Capt. INGRAHAM'S course and the right of Kosta to protection. A letter also from Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, who had the good taste to decline attending the meeting for the reason, he says, that " I am not yet a citizen of the United States." This modest apology was a rebuke of the leading resolution of the meeting; for if Mr. MEAGHER'S declaration of intention to become a citizen, and his continued residence among us. showing the honesty of his declaration, cannot give houses. This object will be consulted by adding to the free list articles of general consumption and articles paying little duty, which; but for this consideration, might properly be made subjects of revenue.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIE,

him the poor privilege of attending a public meeting in New York, how can the brief sojourn of Kosta, his declaration, and immediate departure to a distant country to reside (Mr. Eventrr says he was "residing" in Smyrna) give him the highest privilege of a citizen-that of protection in a for-

The pivot resolution of the meeting, illuded to above, declares-

"That we consider it to be a fixed principle of this Gov. ernment that upon a sworn declaration of intention to be come a citizen, and a renunciation of his allegiance to his former Government, the individual is thereby entitled to be protected in person and property," &c.

It is not surprising that the various foreign nation alities which composed the meeting should not know until Wednesday evening, when he returned to the better, because few of them, we suppose, can read our laws; nor is it much more carprising that the person who put the resolution into English for the stating a blunder, seeing that some of our journals, which we should have expected to be better informed, have fallen into the same error. The law of the United States does not require an alien, when the United States does not require an alien, when Mexico are seeking homes in Texas. The poor peons he makes his declaration of intention, to abjure all must submit to the will of the military despet. legiance to his native sovereign. The renunciation of foreign allegiance is made only when he comes forward to be admitted a citizen. The following

> " Be it engeted, &c. That any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise :

" First. That he shall have declared, on oath or affirmation, before the supreme, superior, district, or circuit court of some one of the States, or of the territorial districts of the United States, or a circuit or district court of the United States, three years at least before his admission, that it was bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance sorted to by the American fishermen. Not a place has and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whereof such alien may at the time be a citizen or subject.

" Secondly, That he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded

The reader will perceive, by the above clauses that at the initial step the alien is not required to part of what he declares it his intention to do when he shall come forward to swear fidelity to our Con-

RHODE ISLAND JUDGES .- In the Rhode Island Genera Assembly on Thursday the resolution declaring vacant the seats of the Judges of the Supreme Court, after having been so amended as to take effect on the first Monday in October next, passed the House by a vote of 48 in the affirmative and 22 in the negative. The resolution was laid on the table in the Senate.

LATE PROM LIBERIA. - Letters from Liberia of the 6th of August have been received. The barque Shirley arrived at Monrovia on the 20th of July.

Advices to this date say that the relations of the Gov it is thought lasting peace may be expected, or, if there be interruptions at any time or place, it seems impossible The international relations of the Republic are desidedly parmonious and profitable as far as we are able to take advantage of our treaty stipulations."

the coast were in good health.

MAIL ROBBERY .- William Gardner, a mail carrier, he hundred letters, of which several had been robbed of OUR SOUTHERN BORDER

The annexed remarks of the Democratic paper all parts of the earth who form so large a portion in New Orleans, taken in connexion with the artiof the population, transient or permanent, of the cles from Texas which follow, raise a probability enclosed in his last letter. The London Times. that some sort of trouble is brewing on the Mexi- from which the translation is copied, introduces i can frontier, though of what nature we cannot divine. Our Government is sending troops to the Rio Grande, and doubtless have good reason for the cer the compliment of a gold medal. The Washing- movement, though it has not been disclosed. Mexico, it is said, is doing the same thing, and it is re- 'that the French Government is not disposed to al French, Italian, German, Hungarian, Swiss, and ported or affected to be thought in Texas that low its Consul at Smyrns to play the part of jailer Cuban exiles, marshalled under their respective SANTA ANNA meditates an invasion of the State; but we should think that a more improbable event could hardly be imagined. He has much more 'delivered up to her." reason to fear an invasion than to attempt one, as

> FROM THE NEW ORLEANS "COURIER." THE MEXICAN DISPUTE.-We take it there is a Mexican dispute or a dispute with Mexico in existence or in embryo, otherwise the concentration of troops on the frontier of the Rio Grande, by order of our Government, is not to be accounted for. Judging from the corps mentioned as being under marching orders, it is probable that fully three thousand troops will be disposable on that line of frontier under the orders of Brevet Major General P. F. Smith. Should Santa Anna meditate hostilities, this force will suffice to repel any inroad he may think of making, at least until reinforcements have time are anxious for another conflict with their old enemy. Preparations are making in all directions throughout Texas by the Quartermaster General, Major Belger, for supplying the troops with stores and provisions. When we said the militia of Texas are auxious for war, no doubt we said nothing but what is true respecting those gallant and patriotic men; but, as a class, probably the farmers and merchants of that State are equally anxious for the coming of such an event, and for obvious reasons. The San Antonio Ledger says Major Belger has scattered his purveyors over the country, and his office is thronged with dealers in produce and provisions. Under these circumstances a war with Mexico cannot fail to be popular

our readers :

We wish all manner of good luck and prosperity to our fellow-citizens on the other side of the Sabine, and have no objection to their obtaining liberal prices from the quartermaster's department for their hay, their Indian corn, flour (if they have any,) beef, pork, and every other article that the troops may require; but we prefer that all this good fortune may attend them without the interposition of war, if war can be decently avoided, and the honor of the nation preserved unsullied. In fact, no honor is to be gained for the American arms in a conflict with the Mexicans; and we believe President Pierce will bear with indifference the insolence of those people so long as they refrain from open acts of violence upon our fellow-citizens, from insults to our flag, and violations of our soil. Animated by this spirit of forbearance and good will to a weak and distracted country, the Government of the United States no doubt conceive it to be their duty to be prepared for the worst that may happen. If hostilities do take place, they will originate in the folly and overweening vanity of Santa Anna, and his poor country will have to pay the expense of candles to light the game.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA.

SAN ANTONIO, AUGUST 26, 1853. Last evening, in consequence of an express with order from Corpus Christi, headquarters of Gen. P. F. Smith, six expresses were dispatched from this city with orders to commanding officers to abandon their several posts in the interior and in this neighborhood and repair with the troops to the Rio Grande. At what particular point these troops are to concentrate I have not been able to ascertain. This movement is evidently caused by the course of Santa Anna since he assumed the control of af-fairs in Mexico. He is unquestionably raising a powerfor the invasion of the United States on the Texas frontier. This army may waste away before he gets it activey into the field. The people of that unhappy country have had enough of war with the Yankees. those forcibly enrolled into his service are fleeing to this side of the Rio Grande; and those along the river who Mexico are seeking

I should not be surprised, however, if the army that Santa Anna is now raising should be the means o his overthrow. His deposing the Governors elected by the people of the several States, and substituting there-for military rulers, is causing a great amount of ill-feeling toward Santa Anna.

The news of the movement of the troops to the Rio

Grande spread throughout our community with the rapidity of wild-fire, causing the most lively interest among the people. War with Mexico is considered inevitable and this conclusion appears to be received with evident pleasure. If war is declared Texas will turn out a goody number of available troops.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW ORLEADS PICATURE PETERSBURGH, LAVACA Co., AUGUST 25. There is another omen of war now visible in Western Texas, which the old inhabitants say never failed of its result in the time of the old Republic. This is the de-parture for Maxico of a large number of the Mexicans Those of the tribe living on the Guadalupe and San An-

who have been living on the Texas side of the Rio Grande tonio are also moving off. This certainly looks singular, if not serious. It is supposed that they have received secret information of "Old Santy's" intentions. The intentions. The prevalent opinion here is that we are to have war. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE TIMES. SAN ANTONIO, (TEXAS,) AUGUST 13.

Col. Carron has returned from his trip to establish some roving Indians on land that they can cultivate. He gives the most lamentable account of the condition of some of those wandering parties which he fell in with. It is devoutly to be wished that Congress will take into consideration immediately the state of these half-starving creatures, deprived by Government of the rich lands where they could grow grain, driven to a desolate region devoid of game, and told that if they return they will encounter the bayonets of the soldiers. Gov. BELL humanely recom mends an early attention to this matter in his circular to the people, and, as he will doubtless be our Representative in Congress, the Indians will find in him as steady a friend as they have heretofore a courageous enemy.

Acquer 29 .- I have but a moment, being pressed fo

time, to tell you that our city is all in a hubbub. The Mexicans for the last month have been saying that Santa Anna was coming to San Antonio, and now they believe it. A Mexican just arrived states that the troops are concentrating on the Rio Grande, and that Santa Agna had three hundred soldiers and officers shot for attempted desertion. Gen. Smith's orders to the officers commanding the different posts are very urgent. The troops will now be pouring in ; thirteen companies will be here imone company: Col. Hardee is also retained with a small command at one of the posts. You will have seen the ernment with the native tribes on all sides are such that amount of artillery ordered from the North to the Rio Grande. I must confess that our Government seems to be in what Brother Jonathan would call "a particular bad that they should be either extensive or of long duration. | 6x." A gentleman from Mexico, arrived here a few days ago, whose word may be relied on, says that the most outrageous frauds are being carried on by the owners of those large baciendas, and that the demand for cattle sto The Methodist Missionaries at the different points along | len by the Indians will be more than has ever been there at all. At some of the large haciendas they compute their losses at two and three millions! Why, if this foolish MAIL ROBBERY.—William Gardner, a mail carrier, has been arrested at Broad Creek, Maryland, charged with robbing the mail between Abunpolis and Broad Creek. Gardner's carpet bag was searched, and in it was found the entire mail from Kent Island. There were about one hundred letters, of which several had been robbed of ministration. They will find a plan to avoid enriching Mexico at the expense of our own country.

FRENCH VIEWS OF THE KOSTA CASE.

Subjoined is the article of the Paris Constitution with the following remarks: "The Constitutionnel has the following very impartial article on the dispute between Austria and the United States in the affair of Kosta, from which it may be inferred for an indefinite time, and will certainly not coun-' tenance the claim of Austria to have the prisoner

The French Consul at Smyrna accepted the cus there is very little doubt that the Courier is right tody of Kosta, but would do no more than provide in saying that "the militia of Texas are anxious him with lodgings in his house; but he is dependant HALE made a speech in English. The following for another conflict with their old enemy." As for for subsistence on the Austrian Consul, who, it is letter was read from the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT : the reproaches cast upon Mexico for injuries, inso- stated, supplies him with his daily food. We are lence, and insults, they sound very like the threats curious to see what course the French Government dressed to the lamb for muddying the stream. will take in the affair; for we take it for granted But we submit the articles and leave speculation to that it will not permit its Consul, as the Times says, to play the part of jailer long. FROM THE CONSTITUTIONNEL.

The Austrian Government, in a kind of protest which has been made public, pretends that treaties give it a right of jurisdiction over the subjects of the Emperor Francis Joseph throughout the whole extent of the Otto man Empire. This is an allegation which it is more easy to make than to justify. Never have the Sultans, either for the benefit of Austria or of any other Power, given up any of the rights of sovereignty which belong to them on the Turkish territory. Some precedents and some ambiguous clauses of certain treaties may perhaps authorize Austrian agents to apprehend within the limits of the to come up. All accounts state that the militia of Texas Ottoman sovereignty an Austrian subject at the moment of his committing a crime against common law, but to lay hold of a thief or an assassin is a very different thing from arresting a political refugee on a foreign territory where he has found an asylum. If Austria really possesses such an exorbitant privilege, why did she not avail herself of it to arrest M. Kossuth and other refugees, who, after their defeat in Hungary, found an asylum in Turkey? She demanded their extradition, and in her legitimate desire to maintain it she had the support of Russia. Abdul-Mediid refused, and we have never heard that the court of Austria then claimed the right of herself following up and capturing the fugitives on the Ottoman territory. The case of Kosta is an analogous one. We could have understood the Austrian internuncio at Constantinople demanding the removal of this companion of Kossuth in case he might have suspected him of acting as agent in the manœuvres of the ex-republican dictator who did so much injury to Hungary. But to employ against that refugee individuals deprived of all official character, in order to seize and ship him off in the same manner as slave-dealers capture and embark their victims in Africa, was a blameable act, and it is much to be regretted that the Austrian Government should have sanctioned it by rewarding its agent. From what we have above stated we do not by any means intend to justify the captain of the American corvette, for it is quite as difficult to justify his proceedings as those of Austria. The agents of the United States Government wanted a pretext for getting Kosta out of the hands of those who kept him captive, and they therefore pretended that he had a right to their protection because he had, when in America, made a declaration by which he renounced his allegiance to the Emperor of Austria. Could such a declaration suffice to withdraw the person who makes it from the action of the laws of his country? It requires five years' residence in the United States to become naturalized. Kosta is not, therefore, an American citizen; it does not even appear that he had an intention of becoming one; for we must do him the justice to say that he did not deny his country; on the, contrary, he proudly boasted of being still an Hungarian. He renounced, we are told, his allegiance to the Emperor of Austria. That is a formality which would not cost much to a Hungarian insurgent, but it is not sufficient to make him a pitizen of the United States, and consequently is insufficient to change the nationality of the refugee. It is necessary to be candid in all things. It is not as a citi-Kosta is defended against Austria by the agents of the therefore ever admit as a principle of public law that the Government of the United States has the right to protect revolution in Europe by force of arms. On no grounds are able are sending off their sons to keep them from would it be permitted to throw obstacles in the way of being drafted. Many who have no ties to bind them to the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Government under the ridiculous pretence that the offenders have renounced their allegiance, and from the real motive that they are in revolt against the political constitution of their country. The navy of the American Union might not always have such an easy triumph, and such headstrong conduct as that pursued by the captain of the St. Louis might on another occasion be attended with very disastrous consequences. In this case the false position in which the

Austrian agents had placed themselves favored the rashness of Captain Ingranam, and the feeling of this false position probably disconcerted the resistance which, under any other circumstances, would certainly have been which the captain of the Austrian vessel to such pre-tensions. Public feeling sided with the American cap-tain, and took the part of a man wrongfully arrested on Reserved. neutral ground. But in order to repress an abuse of force that officer committed another, and the less noise the Government of Washington makes about the affair the more prudence it will display. An impartial arbitration would send both parties out of court. As to M. Kosta, what Austria had better do will be to give him every facility to go to America, there to reside as long as possible.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY .- The Whigs of this county met in Convention on Saturday last, the 24th instant, when the following nominations were made: WM. L. GAITHER for State Senate; Dr. WASHINGTON WATERS and WASH-INGTON BONKFANTS for the Legislature; and WM. BROWN, of James, C. H. MURPHY, N. S. WHITE, JULIUS WEST, and L. M. GETTINGS for Commissioners.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILEOAD. -The cars commenced their regular trips on Monday last on the Indiana Central Railroad, connecting at Richmond with the railroad to Dayton and Cincinnati. The entire road is completed with the exception of three miles of omnibus travel. The time between Indianapolis and Cincinnati is now only

THE EARTHQUAKE AT THERES .- It was lately stated in the foreign news that the town or village of Thebes, in Egypt, had been nearly destroyed by an earthquake. It by a youth now in England, and stamped in red ink across appears the town consisted partly of stone houses, which the face, "payable at No. 45 West Third street." All were all new, and partly of old houses of wood and bricks. All were more or less injured, the former having been completely shaken to pieces, and the latter having been rendered uninhabitable. Eleven persons were killed and eighteen taken from the ruins. The survivors were encamped in the open air, and were suffering from the want of water, the carthquake having dried up the wells. Seventeen villages in the vicinity of Thebes, as far as mediately. Forts Graham, Croghan, and Worth are to be Platea, had partially suffered, and one or two houses fell abandoned. Col. May is ordered to Camp McKaritt with at Chalkis. The shocks continued for some days, one to three shocks within the twenty-four hours.

> THE MAINE GOLD MINES .- The Waterville Mail Bays that several persons have just returned from the diggings at Madrid, on Sandy River, (Me.) The company engaged in digging consists of six persons, most of them from Springfield, Mass. They have bought twenty or thirty acres of land, and are engaged in sinking a shaft and washing the earth for gold. The amount obtained thus far will pay them moderate wages, nothing more. The gold is found in fine black sand, in pieces ranging from about the size of a wheat kernel to the smallest perceptible parti-cles. The opinion is expressed that the quantity is small, and that the mines will not pay for working.

> DEATH CAUSED BY THE STING OF A BRE.-The Scohe rie Sentinel says that Miss Mary Van Dorvser, daughter of M. S. Van Derveer, of Argusville, in that county, died on the 11th instant, after an illness of a few day; caused by the sting of a bee.

LETTER OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

having lately become a subject of inquiry, a fellow townsman, who is the fortunate possessor of a large number of unpublished letters of Gen. Washington, has been so obliging as to transcribe for us from the original the annexed letter from the Pater Patrice, excepting one or two irrelevant passages.

MOUNT VERNON, NOVEMBER 17, 1788. My Dean Siz: I wish it was in my power to be as pre cise and satisfactory in answering your inquiry respect-ing the value of the purchase made by Col. Lee at the Great Falls of this river as your purposes require and my inclination would prompt me to give you. But, however deficient they may be, I will hazard the best infernation I am possessed of on this subject.

Of the quantity of land in this purchase and the in

cumbrances thereon it should seem you have been ap-

prized. It only remains, therefore, for me to add, as far as I am able, an account of its situation and the probable advantages which are to be derived from it. With respect to the first, if my ideas of the matter (for I do not speak from absolute certainty) are just, it includes the entire land, basin, &c. at the Great Falls, and the mill seate, (for there are more than one,) of which Gov. Johnson and ompany connected with him in his business had formed very sauguine hopes, till the unexpected purchase by Cal. Lee arrested the prospect. For water works of any kind these seats must be exceedingly valuable if the navig tion obtains, of which no one, I believe, entertains a de at this time. How far they may be impeded or even e dangered at times by remarkable freshes, I am firt a competent judge. The opinion of better informed persons in these matters than I am is that they may be rendered secure. Another advantage to be derived in that, under all possible circumstances, a town must be established there, (it is now much wished for by mercantile people,) whether the navigation is extended from thence to tide-water or not. In the last case the lots will be of great value, in the first very desirable, because all water-borne produce must pass by, if it is not deposited here, which must take place if the difficulties from hence to tide-water-(about nine miles) should prove insurmountable; and, between you and me, it is the most doubtful part of our work. Having gone so far, I will hazard another idea in proof of my opinion of this navigation, and consequently of the importance of this pass. It may be a singular one, but I am not the less clear in it on that account. It is that the navigation from the Great Falls to and through the Shenandosh Falls will not be opened five years before that of the latter river will be improved at least one hundred and fifty miles, and the whole produce of that rich and extensive vale between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany Mountains be brought through it and the South Branch as far southwesterly as Staunton into the Potomac, and thence by the Great Falls to the place or places of exportation. Add this to what will be drawn from the upper parts of Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, (which at present go to Baltimore by an expensive land transportation,) and then annex thereto the idea of what may come (under a wise policy) from the Western waters, and it opens a field almost too extensive for imagination, and will induce the merchants of Alexandria, Georgetown, and perhaps other places to establish their advanced posts at the Falls to catch the produce on its passage.

From these premises-but I beg leave to subjoin they nay be too sanguinely dilated-I leave you to draw your own conclusions of the property which is offered to you, the profits of which, as you will readily perceive, cannot be immediate. Not much, I believe, can be said in favor of the five hundred acres-if there is that quantity of it-or of the growth thereon; but to this tract, if I have been rightly informed, a privilege (but under what conditions I know not) is annexed of cutting wood from a large body adjoining. It has also been said that in the vicinity of this tract another purchase (connected with the expanded designs of sample) has been made by Col. Lee of a most valuable mine bank. These, I presume, are included in the offer to you, for as much as they

were parts of the orginal plan. I am, my deaf sir, your affect, humble servant.

FROM CHINA.

Advices by the way of California from China are to rather more in detail.

The news from the rebellion is exciting. Important successes have attended the movements of the insurgents, who are still represented as stationed in force at Nankin and Amoy, and receiving accessions daily to their numbers. Canton is evidently menaced, and the greatest apprehension and alarm exist in the imperial city. Changehow had fallen to the rebels, who had not treat-

ed the inhabitants so well as these of Amoy were treated. It is said that the rebels had commenced their march for Fuh-chau, where a desperate struggle was expected, there being some sixty thousand Tartar troops in that city, while one-third of the inhabitants within the walls are also Tartars.

It is also said that considerable dissension exists among the troops at Amoy. Provisions were getting scarce and riots were of frequent occurrence. There had been quarrelling among those who had charge of the funds, which had resulted in the defection of some of the leaders, who had withdrawn with 1,500 men from the body.

Revenue to consult upon some safe regulations for car tying that plan of relief into effect. Pao valuable Herbarium of the late Stephen Elliot,

of Charleston, as been presented by his daughter, Miss HETTY ELLIOY, to be Cabinet of Natural History of the College of Charleston. It is put up in book form College of Charleston. It is put up in book form, and numbers twenty-three erge folio volumes.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS AT (NCINNATI.—A few days ago two men, named McCammon & Knight, were arrested at a house in Cincinnati, where, it alleged, they were engaged in cutting up bank bills, are \$10,000 of which were found on the premises. Submently they were released upon an asseveration made by McCammon that the money was genuine, and his showing certificate of agency of the same. On the day following, we the Cincinnati Times, a consultation with several city ankers, and a reference to the various counterfeit descriptions. Description of the same and publisher of Goodman's com. brought to light that the money was fraudulent. Mo-Cammon is a broker and publisher of Goodman's Com-terfeit Detector, in which, it is said, the notes of the fraudulent banks that have lately flourished in the Disfraudulent banks that have lately flourished in the Dis-trict of Columbia are generally quoted at a more nominal discount. The notes said to be found in the house where they were arrested purported to be on the Lafayette Bank of Georgetown, D. C., a fraudulent concers. The parties were therefore arrested the second time on the charge of making and publishing said notes, and held to bail in the sum of \$3,000 each for a further hearing. The Cincin-nati Commercial alleges that the cashier's signature was signed to the first batch of these notes that were issued money bearing the above imprint was promptly cashed at the office, and confidence in the bank was thus establish-ed. This being accomplished, snother issue was made, without the stamp, and the money was invariably reject-ed when presented for payment. In this way the innocent holders were fleeced. CINCISNATI, SEPT. 24 .- John S. Dye was arrested this

morning charged with keeping an office for redeeming fraudulent bank notes, being similar to the charge against Wm. McCammon. The cases of both parties came up before the police court this afternoon, when McCammon was fixed \$500 costs, which he paid, and Dye's case was postponed till next Tuesday, he being held in the sum of \$1,000 bail. Dye keeps an exchange office, and is proprietor of Dye's Bank Mirror.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MANCHESTER PRINT WORKS .-About five o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out in the extensive De Laine Print Works at Manchester, (N. H.) and spread with exceeding rapidity throughout stroyed, with a large amount of very valuable machinery. The loss is estimated at from \$200,000 to \$250,000.

The boiler-house and adjoining buildings, the repair-ing room, the scouring room, the madder dye-house, all separate from the main building, and also the counting room building, where the engraving was carried on, were with great difficulty saved.

The main building was 300 feet long, 60 feet wide, and the L 225 feet long and the same width, all six stories high. By this conflagration about 400 men are thrown out of employment. There was insurance on the property destroyed to the amount of \$150,000.