manufacearone are alone interested, and alone to be ! protected. This was not so. Millions upon millions were benefitted by the protection sought; the artizan, mechanics, workers of metals, laborers, other manufacturers, the women who make up clothing, and, more than all, the agricultural producers, all, all were

deeply interested in this great question. Mr. Evans next considered the argument so much dwelt upon by Mr. Calhoun, that it should be the first or an equal duty of government, to foster the export trade Mr. E. assumed the whole amount of our produ erions to be two thousand millions of dollars ;and our exports one hundred millions; leaving for home consumption nineteen hundred millions' worth And then he demanded which interest was the greater and more demanded protection and encourage- land.

Mr. E. spent some little time in the exposure of Mr. C.'s erroneous notions about low duties and high wages, &c. and, in reply to a question by the latter, drew an interesting parallel between the situation of English and American laborers, in regard to wages

He denied that the single article of cotton was entitled to the paramount consideration sought for it, as a means of raising revenue, by Southern Senators .-How did we get along before the very recent period at which cotton became so large an article of trade? Take the era of the revolution: how did we get through that? There was money in the country, and it was appropriated to our necessities. How was it obtained,-at that period when our situation and charactor elicited so warm an eulogium from Mr. Burke, in the British House of Commons? A compliment to our commerce, our enterprise and our industry. Sir, it was by the use of those three qualities,-those unfailing means of national prosperity. We have them all now, as then, at our command, if we would only

Mr. Calhoun had alluded to the example set us by other nations in this relation. Mr. Evans was willing to act upon it. Other nations seem to be learning for themselves, and practising too, upon the "lights of experience." He would advert to a table he had compiled from the most authentic sources, to show that all civilized nations were now engaged in protecting themselves, by making for themselves, and, to some extent, supplying others.

He showed that, in the different countries of Eu rope, the amount of British manufactures ranged from seven to twenty cents a head; the amount being the least in those countries that had most extensively introduced manufactures of their own. In the United States, on the other hand, the amount

of British manufactures used was four dollars and with Mr. C. in the hope that the example set us by other nations would not be lost; but that we should

our productions. Experience?" Why, said Mr. Evans, experience has refuted every one of the arguments of the Senator. The predictions he makes now, as the consequences of passing this bill, have ever been made by truth will prevail." Certainly it will: it is prevailing, said Mr. Evans. There is a growing uniformit of feeling in every part of the land, visible to the eye of every observer, day by day, as this matter is discussed, and the necessity of the measure is more and

more apparent. Mr. Evans con-I am conscious of having done great injustice, in this cursory review,) by expressing the belief that this system of self-supply would survive all the harassing buffers of party factionists, and that it would become, ere long, the fixed policy of the country. When should do so, the best interests of the country would be established on the surest and most stable founda-

a very ill temper, and showed by his petulance how much the exposition of Mr. Evans had convicted him of error and inconsistency. Mr. Evans rejoined. These explanations had chiefly reference to the circumstances attending the

rejection of the amendments reported by the commit-Mr. Wright said he desired to say a word about the way in which the tariff of 1828 talluded to so particularly by Mr. Evans) was passed. But the hour was ate. He trusted an opportunity would in a few days occur, when this ground might again be gone over, and then, if the Senator would remind him, he would

and nays were ordered, on the passage of the bill. The bill was passed by the following vote: YEAS-Messis, Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Chonte Conrad, Crafts, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge White and Woodbridge-25.

Mr. Evans said he would do so; and then the year

NAYs-Mesers. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Carhoun, Cuthbert, Pulton. Graham, King, Linn. McRoberts, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright and Those in Italics are Whige. ABSENT-Messrs. Berrien and Henderson-2.

So the bill was passed as it came from the House and at 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned. And now, will the bill be vetoed? We shall know about the middle of the coming week. Correspondence commercial Advertiser. WASHINGTON, August 5, ?

Friday, 3 P. M. SENATE PROCEEDINGS. Passen.-1. The bill, authorizing the clerk of the

district court of the northern district of New York to employ a deputy 2. The bill, regulating the duties of the Judges in the Territory of Iowa.

3. The joint resolution, declaratory of the pension Conference.-Mr. Preston asked for a conference with the House on the amendments to which the

Senate demurred. Granted. THE TARIFF.-Mr. Calhoun took the floor, in opposition to the bill. He took the grounds that it was more onerous than the tariff of 1828,-that it violated

sed under the worst of circumstances, so far as the interests of the country are concerned,-that it repealed the land proviso of 1841,-and that after abundant experience in relation to protection, it was clearly proved that that system was disastrous to the coun--was passed with a full and overflowing treasury

and it is now coming back upon us with all its disthe odious protective system, which is now to bur den the people of this country for years again. Mr. Calhoun then turned his attention to the sub ject of retrenchment, which, he contended, if rightly

made, in the administration of the government, would spare the necessity of enacting a high revenue bill.-He argued that there might be a retrenchment of four or five millions of dollars.

But this, he urged, would be contrary to the palpable policy of the party in majority, which was for a high protective tariff, and a bank : and this bill was framed with reference to this policy of protection,and protection, too, by prohibition.

When revenue alone is aimed at, there will be no prohibition, and when prohibition is arrived at, there is an end of revenue.

He denied that this was, in reality, a question of protection for home industry. He was the friend, the devoted friend, of manufactures. The effect of the protective system is, first, to ex

clude the foreign article; and the effect of this would be that prices for every thing would rise, as the unprotected articles would come in, and gold and silver be demanded for them, and this produces an expansion seized in this district on executions. During the con-

new competition, and then a new demand for protection.

The effect of diminishing imports would be to diminish exports. Limit one, you limit the other. You lose your customers abroad. If you do not buy of them-they cannot sell. There would follow, also, and of course, a diminution of prices. And these three results must follow from the protective system. He selected the article of cotton, by way of illustrating this train of argumentation.

This will give you an idea of the main arguments of the speech, which I cannot, in your limited space, follow up any more minutely.

side, nor could it have been so well put by any other | ple residing there, nor procure the evidence that is im-Senator entertaining the same opinions. It is thought by many to be one of Mr. Calhoun's most masterly Mr. Benton next took the floor, and went droning

on about matters and things in general. Mr. Walker then moved to recommit, with instructions to get in his excise tax on gold and silver arti-

[After a few words more, part of an unfinished sentence, the letter breaks off abruptly, so far as relates to the Senate. The writer, it would seem, has accidentally omitted one of his half sheets in making

up the package .- Eds. Com. Adv. HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. Mr. Arnold's Bill.—This retrenchment measure was denied a hearing last evening, in committee of the whole, the contested election bill being preferred

to it by a very large majority. THE ARMY BILL. The house last evening possed the army reorganization bill, as amended, by the fol-

lowing vote: Yeas 123, nays 62. The bill may be condensed as follows: Section 1. Disbands the regiment of dragoons, raised in 1836, after the lat of next October, and reduces the companies in each service thus : dragoons to 50 privates, artillery to 40 do, infantry to 40 do.

Aud there are to be no more enlishments. Section 2 fixes the salaries of the superintendents of armories and arsenals, and of military store keep Section 3 abolishes the office of commissary gen-

eral of purchases, and provides that his duties shall be done by the quartermaster's department. Section 4 abolishes as follow. (In one month,) paymasters 3, surgeons 2, asst. surgeons 10. To be allowed three months pay in addition to their regular compensation.

Section 5 authorises the appointment of a superintendent of ordnance, with major's pay.

Section 6 regulates rations. MR. SPENCER AND THE INDIAN COMMITTEE-Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, finished his speech about the resolution calling on the Secretary of War to give the House certain information, which he had refused to the committee on Indian affairs. Messrs. Everett and Adams said a few words, and

the resolution went over another day. The House spent the rest of the day in private busi THE NAVAL BILL-The President of the United States has signed this bill, and it is now a law of the

THE POINDEXTER REPORT.-It was announced, few days ago, that Mr. Steuart, one of the famous custom house investigating commission, had sent in to the House of Representatives a report counter to that of Mr. Poindexter, which has been denounced with so much severity. The following is Mr. Steuart's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying the report. It will be seen that he speaks of the labors of his colleague with as much severity as the Washington, June 30, 1842.

Six: In the report heretofore submitted by a major ity of the first commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the New York Custom-house, the consideration of several questions connected with the proceedings of the second commission was necessa rily pretermitted. In reporting the evidence in his session touching those questions, as well as that reating to all other subjects which have subsequently come under his investigation, the undersigned deeply regrets that the extraordinary course pursued by one the commissioners has delayed the conclusion of his labors much beyond his wishes and expectation. So long as Mr. Poindexter was gratified in ridiculing the report of a majority of the commissioners, and as void of delicacy as it was wanting in courtesy and honor,) it was viewed with pity and contempt; but when assuming to himself the character of chairman to the two Boards of Commissioners, he has presented to Congress a report alleging that the report of the majority " does not contain a fair and impartial representation of the testimony given," and by insinuations in his report, as also by allegations in letters appended thereto, has charged his associate and equal in the ommission with " transactions which carry on their face strong features of collusion and fraud," and especially since that report, containing such accusations has by order of Congress been published to the world, and thus become a public and perpetual record, the herself and us too, while we export one twentieth of undersigned is constrained, by duty to the Executive as in vindication of his official character, to disabuse the public mind of all false impressions, by fully and reely examining the statements made by Mr. Poindexter, and so exhibiting his errors, inconsistencies, and contradictions, that every man who reads may fied by the event; and so will this be. He says that determine for himself which report contains " the fair and whose views among the commissioners are best sustained by facts and justified by the evidence. In the performance of this duty, the undersigned has been obliged to make a more detailed statement than would otherwise have been necessary, and to intro- dows are closed. duce into his report a synopsis of the testimony and a required considerable labor, critical examination, and

much time in preparation. In closing his labors, and sending to the honorable Secretary all the papers of the commission, the unrsigned begs leave respectfully to remark that, while | plain style, suitable to that part of the edifice. in candor he admits that the report by Mr. Poindexer contains much valuable information for the con sideration of the Government, as a member of the Mr. Noodbury made a few explanatory remarks, in notives or considerations, he disclaims and repudiates herein, and most solemnly avers that, free from local eeling and sectional prejudice, with no individual erest to gratify or private purpose to subserve, his very effort has been a strict compliance with his intructions from the Executive: "That the commissioners would act promptly and energetically; that with its beautiful unbroken line of entablature, the the inquiry reached, whether the highest or the lowest individual, the fact developed must be made known ; that the only rule which should govern us should be strict and impartial justice; to state that which we dome is pierced through its summit with a sky-light knew to be true, and to decide as we believe to be

> I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obe-WM. M. STEUART. Hon. Walter Forward, Sec'ry of the Treasury

ALEXANDER McLeon.-We copied a paragraph from a Buffalo paper, the other day, giving some account of an annoyance to which the once famous Alexander McLeod had been subjected, in a recent visit to that city. The account appears to have in some respects been erroneous; as appears by the following letter from Mr. McLeod himself. We copy t as well to set this matter right as to do the writer ustice by furnishing his explanation of the causes which induce him to re-appear on our side of the boundary line-censure having been cast upon him for so doing, and imputations of his being influenced by a craving for notoriety. To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Niagara, 1st August, 1842. DEAR SIR-In the early part of last month I had occasion to go to Buffalo on important business, which I could not well transact by deputy. I had succeeded in arranging my affairs and was about to leave with the afternoon cars, when a cadaverous looking tatterdemalion named O'Brien, an Irish barber, who had officiated in that capacity on Navy Island, came up to within three yards of me and commenced abusing me in his peculiar slang. I at once saw he was a half witted exotic, one of those vermin called patriots. However as he had the wisdom to keep at a respectaof Buffalo, hearing the fellow's noise, came up to me as I was going off, and entreated me to remain and fice. In Mr. Frazce's entablature the vertical breadth utterly impossible. It is supported on arches of the and repealed the compromise not,-that it was pas- have him arrested. They said to me he was a nuisance in the city, and had that morning been hooting at, and endeavoring to raise a mob against, Mr. Van Buren, ex-president of the United States, who being

conv of his hotel. I declined remaining. I was not assaulted, nor had lany fear of personal violence. I knew well the citizens of Buffalo, with the exception of a few vile That wicked and pernicious act-the tariff of 1828 | cowardly wretches, would spurn the idea of making an attack upon a solitary stranger, who came quietly never done them wrong by word or deed; and as to astrous retribution. That act was the foundation of violent language I have had an ample share of late. There has been a great deal of time and ink and paper spent in abusing Alexander McLeod, so the poor speeches made for bunkum in the legislative halls of his adopted country, and with the same view—to get his quantum of applause from his compeers, the riff-

> The above is a correct account of the mob story, the foundation for the paragraph going the round of all the papers, and which, like all other cock and bull by any one, save and except the worthy patriot barber Paddy O'Brien.

I have had two letters from two very good friends from a distance, on this subject, and they tell me that to the United States again, on any business whatever. I have no doubt there are many well meaning people when they read the paragraph in question United States for

My dear sir, you and many others about here know that I am not a man that ever fished for popular ap-I have been very regardless of popular censure. I will state my reasons for going several times lately to the state of New York.

in December, 1837, I had a large amount of goods fusion created by that affair, several persons removed themselves and goods so seized, across the Niagara Then, the prices being raised on both sides, comes river. I had to pay the amount of the executions and must try and recover the same from the parties who are now residing in Erie and Niagara counties in the state of New York. I have unfortunately been involved during the last three years in several law suits, crown moulding, and is enriched through its whole arising out of matters over which I had no control .-Several of my most important witnesses are in and about Buffalo. It is necessary to see them to know what they can testify in my behalf, and to know where to find them on the day of trial.

Morcover, why should I or any other person who may be guiltless of any offence to the people of the United States, refrain from going there on lawful business, particularly when that business is as graceful foliage. Upon their heads lies the hand-rail, mine really is, of an important nature? People that criticise me for going to the United States, know nothing of the urgency of my affairs there. It is all very well for them to say I ought not to go to the United It was a very able and ingenious argument, on that States, but that don't pay the \$4000 due to me by peo-

peratively neccessary for me in certain actions now Nor am I to be frightened in any way by such a scare crow as Paddy O'Brien, or any of his compeers. They may cry "Tar and feather the loyal Tory," but that's all they'll do, in such a place as Buffalo, or any other place on the frontier. These mobbing fellows are cravens at heart. I have no fear of myself in any part of the Union, while pursuing my lawful business in peace. I have been persecuted sufficiently for no cause, and that I believe is the general feeling.

ALEX. McLEOD. CORONER'S INQUESTS-Y caterday on the body of Rollins, aged 27. He was taken ill in the street on Wednesday, and fell with such force on the pavement as to fracture his skull. He was taken to the hospital, lingered in a state of insensibility till Saturday and then died. On the body of an unknown man who fell into the

river at the foot of Duane street, and was drowned .-He was apparently about 35 years of age, dressed in corduroy pants, black satin vest, thin roundabout, woollen stockings and thin shoes. GENEVA COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT .- The exercises are said to have been of uncommon interest on the 3d inst, both in the civil and military lines, for the Utica

paraded at Geneva during the day. The address of Professor Potter of Union College, on "The spirit of the Age," was highly interesting. A poem was delivered by Mr. Dunn of Avon. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. A. U. Bethune, Coburg, Upper Canada, Rev. Nicholas H. Cobbs, Petersburg, Virginia, Rev. Ben-jamine C. Taylor, Bergen, New Jersey. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on the venerable Vincent H. Mathews of Rochester, the father of the Western

The College is now in a very gratifying condition A fine building has lately been erected for a Medical School attached to the Institution.

Monday Afternoon, August 8.

[Some time ago we received a note from one of our subscribers, asking for some account of the new Custom House and the Exchange. Unable to furnish the desired information ourselves, we obtained the assistance of a competent friend, and to him we are indebted for the subjoined description of the Custom House. Another article, on the Exchange, is in preparation.)

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE, N. YORK. J. FRAZEE, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT. The order of this edifice, upon its exterior, is of the purest style of Grecian Doric, being after the example of the Parthenon at Athens ;-and its general di mensions, compared with those of that ancient temple, are as eleven to twelve, the Parthenon being the argest. The size of the Custom House, in plansis 90 feet on each front, and 178 feet on the flanks. Its

length to the extreme ends of the buttresses is 192 feet. This edifice, like the Parthenon, is what is termed octastyle, having eight columns across the fronts .-The colonnades, however, do not return along the flanks, as in the Greek temple, but a range of deepprojecting anta rises upon the main walls of the cella, and supports the great entablature through each flank. The columns at each front are 5 ft. 8 inches diameter, at the bottom, and their height is 31 feet. The height of entablature is 13 feet, above which, on the flanks. is set a range of antefixa, making a beautiful crown enrichment upon the eaves, while each separate ornament forms the foot block, or base to the saddle cour-

ses of the marble roof. The superstructure rests upon a stylobate, which embraces the basement story, thirteen feet high; and below the basement there is a cellar eight feet deep, extending under the whole building, for the storage of wines. The lower, or cellar walls, are eight feet in thickness; those of the basement seven feet; the walls of the superstructure are, on the flanks, five feet thick, those on the fronts three feet. The entrance doors at each front are sixteen feet high and eight feet wide in the opening. They are trimmed with antepagmenta (architraves) in the simplest form of single facia, very bold, with an appropriate frieze and cornice over the head piece. The windows of the first and second stories are five by ten feet in the openings. The attic story is lighted through the metopes, which are nearly four feet square. One single sheet of plate-glass, half an inch in thicknes, makes both the window and the metope. The glass is set in an iron frame that shuts into a rabbet on the back edge of the triglyph, and it being rough ground and otherwise prepared, it has so near a resemblance to the white marble in the other parts of the entablature as completely to deceive the spectator when the win-

allotted severally for the offices of the inspectors, measurers, guagers, weighers, &c. These rooms, together with the several passages, are finished in a neat and

On the principal floor there are seven rooms, besides the passages. The great room of the Collector commission, scrupulously abstaining from wanton at- is situated next to the South front, and is entered imtacks on private character, uninfluenced by party | mediately from the portico on Wall street. In plan, this room is of a cruciform shape, its greatest diameters on the cross being, longitudinally, 85 feet, and transversly, 80 feet. A circle, 60 feet in diameter, formed of 16 columns and eight antæ, of the Corinthian order, rises centrally from the floor of this room whole constructed of pure white marble. Then springs the lofty dome, over-spanning and crowning a rotunda of unparalleled grandeur and beauty. The 16 feet in diameter, the iron sash for the glass of which is composed in imitation of the stalks and leaves of the sun-dial plant, radiating from a large central rosette,-the whole forming a very chaste and appropriate ornament. The ceiling of the dome exhibits a series of lacunaria, [panellings,] of an entirely original form and character. There are 20 of them, of an oblong shape, radiating from a circular band enriched with rosettes round the base of the Both ends of these lacunariæ are pitched in a graceful pediment form,-the upper end outward, the lower end inward and upward. Then, besides an enriched moulding, there is at each end of the le cunar an ornament of a most beautifully classic form and composition, with the lotus, honeysuckle and other flowers; -and these simple flowers, although frugally disposed, impart the spirit of life, grace and beauty to the

whole vaulting above. The columns in this room, with their richly foliated of Jupiter Stator is quite an inferior composition, and altogether unworthy to be associated with the eledistract the horizontal line. Each division is greatly pieces are 4 feet long, and 3 feet 2 inches broad, 5 brought into closer harmony with the columns and ping. The lap is 6 inches. The saddle-pieces are 4

The height of these columns, including base and silly frish barber was only imitating many eloquent eter of the shaft, at bottom, 2 feet 6 inches; each flooring, all the marble of the superstructure was furshaft is of one single stone. From the floor to the crown | nished and prepared by Messrs. Masterton & Smith. stories, is varied to suit the taste. I saw no mob,nor in each recess of the cross. That on the Western & Co., from the Morrisania quarries, near West was I personally assaulted, or spoken improperly to angle is the private room of the Collector; that on Farms, 12 miles from this city, and was worked by South is the liquidating office. All these rooms have | marble my conduct is severely animadverted upon for going a neat plain finish. In the 2nd and 3rd stories, and also in the basement, the same number of rooms, of this irregular shape, are similarly situated upon may say, what is McLeod persisting in going to the the great circle, or rotunda. Those four in the 2nd story are entered from the corridors which extend from room to room, along the walls outside of the

plause, and I have no doubt many will say they know | columns, making a passage of intercommunication in this story entirely round the great room. The four corridors are constructed entirely of iron; and they project about six feet from the walls. They are sustained by ranges of bracket-beams of a graceful console form, inserted firmly into the walls about

> line with a chaste classic ornament. But the railing is the most interesting portion of the corridors. On a plinth, eight inches high, along the front of the corridor, are placed a range of carvatic figures, standing erect, about 3 feet apart, and clothed from the waist downward in a vesture of broad and while in each hand is held a cail of the rich and beautiful scroll work, of foliage and flowers, that fills up

the interval between the figures. formed of groined arches that spring from the top of rooms of the second and third stories, at the South room, and those apartments situated on its four an- Mr. John Getchell, principal stone setter, Messrs. gles, we will proceed to notice the rooms and passages | Cole & Barnes, plasterers and stucco-men, Mr. H. passage, ten and a quarter feet wide. At the ends of skill, at whose hourse commands the ropes, rocks, this passage, next to the flank walls, are the principal | rugged men and machinery were all made to move stairways. These stairs are five feet in width, con- and who, during a seven years service, never permitstructed of granite, in the plainest style, with a neat | ted one solitary stone to fall from its place, nor a huiron hand-rail and ornamental bannisters, and they | man limb to be broken ! ascend in the same style, with the same breadth of

passage, from the basement to the attic. A longitudinal passage, in breadth fifteen feet, exscribed. On each side of the longitudinal passage fice, two in each story, with the same breadth of pas- Broadway, near Grand street. sage between them. These rooms, as also the passages, are all vaulted over with groined arches-those in the rooms spring from anta, at intervals along the ed with such imperishable materials and workmanwalls, and have their bearing through the middle of ship. Every point of lateral thrust from the arches, the room, upon three columns, in the Grecian Doric or other pressure, is guarded and held secure by the style, placed opposite the antæ. The ceilings are strong arm of iron. Chainings, made of bars four laid off by broad bands or ribs across the springings inches broad and one inch in thickness, and of the and up the groins-thus forming a series of triangu- best quality of wrought iron, extend across the buildlar lacunaria of chaste and beautiful character.

centre piece, composed of flowers, scrolls and foliage. of a single stone.

This is an ornament of surpassing elegance. There is also another splendid ornament over each of the | the porticos, are so closely united in the column that eight doors in the large passage from the entrance, the joints can scarcely be seen; and were the several and the same ornament is again seen over the cornice | pieces of a uniform colour, the columns would cerin the transverse passage. These ornaments are de | tainly have the appearance of being cut out of a sinserving of particular notice, for their exceeding rich | gle stone each. The plan of grinding one block upness and beauty, both in design and execution. The on another, as they were successively set in the coeight rooms above described, fronting Pine street, are lumn, until the stones made a perfect contact at the appropriated thus .- Those two in the basement are joint, entirely round the column, is an invention of occupied by the inspectors; he two on the principal floor, one the naval office the other the surveyor's of- | been known to exist in architectural structure. We fice; in the second story, one the principal auditing | were pleased to see Mr. Frazee's method subsequentoffice, the other a branch of the naval office; in the attic story, one for auditing clerks, the other a room of records. From the basement floor to the pavement of the principal floor is thirteen feet; thence to the ed in May, 1834, and the edifice finished, with its furniture complete, in May, 1842. floor of second story sixteen feet four inches; thence to the attic floor fifteen feet; height of attic story

We have now given a description of the principal features of this noble edifice, upon its exterior, and of all the apartments within. The observations that things, general and miscellaneous.

All the door-ways throughout the 1st and 2d stories are trimmed with double facia antepagmentia .-Those in the basement and attic have single faced each jamb, or antepagment, being in one stone extending through the entire thickness of the wall, 2 whole door-way with an eatire architrave round it in each apartment. In the large room, the archi supported by elegant Grecian consoles. It is proper to state also, that in this room all the walls, to the entire height of the Coriathian entablature, are faced respond with those of the doors, in their respec-

We have aready mentioned that the beautiful rridors which extend round the large room, are constructed of iro; and as the iron work is an important item in thecharacter and cost of the edifice, it is ed Mr. G. "I will stay with you to the last!" work as are conspicuous to the public eye.

The permanent doors, the window sashes, together with the different railings, are all constructed of iron; and in designand workmanship, they are, it is besupport the mahogany desks and tables in the various offices are also made of iron. The large doors at the two principal entrances are more than three inches in thickness through the rails and stiles. The panels-eight on each side-are deeply sunken and the mouldings enriched. Nearly all the doors throughout the building are made with sunken panels on both sides, and have a chaste Grecian ornament at each end of the panels. The locks were made by Messrs. Day & Co. which is a sufficient guarantee of the superior make and quality of the article.

All the iron work above mentioned is painted in beautiful bronze green. The color is a deep rich clive, must be admitted, an adventure of no common composed of six different paints, and laid on in many different coatings. Each coating has been rubbed down with pumice stone, until a fair and even surface the process. The result of a process so difficult and expensive is this-that the doors, so finished, have the | guineas. appearance of metallie work in real bronze; that rich wooden fly doors are also painted in similar style.sky-light; they extend downwa-d to the entablature. Tibbets, and executed at his establishment in Grand street, from designs and drawings furnished by the ar-

This building is thoroughly fire-proof-not having one particle of wood or other combustible material in any part of its construction. All the floors rest upon arches of the most durable kind, being made of hard burnt bricks laid in hydraulic mortar. The mortar was composed of cement from the Rosendale works, N. Y., and sharp sand, in equal parts. The pavements of all the floors are of blue and white marble caphals, are after the example of those upon the tem- | furnished and prepared by Messrs. Hubbard, Fox & ple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome -But the design and Co., from their quarries, at West Stockbridge, Mass. composition of the entablature are to be accredited to All the cross walls are two feet thick, and are built of the architect, Mr. Frazec.-It is the opinion held by the same kind of materials used in the construction both architects and connoisseurs, who have given the of the arches. The main walls are constructed of subject attention, that the entablature on the temple | marble throughout, though in many instances their interior is faced with bricks and plastered. The roof also is constructed entirely of marble, and in a man gantly proportioned columns and capitals in that ediof the corona is much enlarged, while its soffit is un- strongest masonry, strengthened still more with iron Lafayette on the Wabash, is the western termination, encumbered with modillions or other ornaments that | chain-bars in every lateral direction. The large tilesimplified, and a purer style of mouldings and enrich- inches in thickness at the edges under the saddle. ment is introduced. Thus the several portions are 4 inches across the middle, and 3 inches at the lapcapitals; and the whole order now presents that unity | feet long, 15 inches broad, and 7 inches thick through of proportion, type and character which leaves, upon | at their apex. The marble of the roof and that for the the cultivated mind, the impress of a chaste and clas- skirting of the attic rooms and passages, was furnished and prepared by Messrs. Butler & Hall, from their quarries at East Chester, N. Y., 20 miles from this capital, is 25 feet; height of entablature 6 feet; diam- city. With this exception, including the marble of the dome, the distance is 54 feet. Outside of the from the quarries of Messrs. Kain & Morgan, at East circle are four smaller sized rooms, in the form of an | Chester. This marble is of granular formation and L ; in size, about equal to the square of 18 feet. They | purely white. The marble of the basement walls and are situated nearly equidistant on the circle, one buttresses was furnished by Messrs. Matthews, Hall the North is the cashier's office; the one on the East | Messrs. Rogers & McBride, of this city. This marble | rail-roads. is the office of export and debenture, and that on the is, in every respect, inferior to the East Chester

The separate stones of which the greater portion of the building is constructed, are of very large dimensions. All the pieces, 28 in number, forming the water table on the flanks, measure nearly 4 feet square and 12 feet 7 inches long; and their average weight is about 20 tons each. Two of the large buttress

stones weigh nearly 30 tons each. The stones of the architrave, in the large Doric en tablature, are the same length, and nearly as large square as those in the watertable. The cornice pieces also, are very large stones, both on the horizontal lines and up the pediments. The key-stones at the six feet apart. Between these beams the ceilings are apex of each pediment, the highest stones in the formed into lacunaria of a bold and simple style. On building, and upon which are formed the accroters the front of the corridor there runs a frieze, the height at the summit, each weigh upward of twelve tons. of one foot, covering the ends of the beams; it has a | The five pieces forming each shaft of the columns of the porticos are also large stones, weighing from ten to twelve tons each. Also the blocks, of which the entire range of antæ upon each flank is formed, are large stones, weighing from six to eight and nine tons each. The shafts of the sixteen Corinthian columns in the rotunda of the large room weigh ten tons each. Beneath these, in the basement, are the same num-

the same weight. The execution of the marble-work of the superstructure is highly creditable to the contractors who The ceilings directly over the four corridors are furnished it. Equally so is the work of placing and securing such immense masses of stone in the structhe Connthian architrave. To facilitate access to the ture, to those to whose charge the rearing up of this splendid edifice has been committed; and among end of the building, there are two spiral stairways as- those who, under the architect and superintendent, cending to those rooms from the floor of the rotunda. filled important stations on the work, we take pleas Having given a general description of the large | ure in naming Mr. Edward Cook, the master mason, at the North end of the edifice. About midway of Bruhn, muster carpenter. Nor must we forget Mr. the building, lengthwise, there is a cross or transverse | Butcher, the boss rigger, for his industry, care and

All the ornaments in stucco were executed by Mr. H. Kneeland, after the original designs of the architect, Mr. Frazee. The four lions' heads upon the tends from the entrance on Pine street, until it forms | eaves were executed by Mr. Geo. Mortimer, from a a junction with the transverse passage already de- model made by Mr. Frazee, who also gave the designs for all the furniture throughout the several aparttroops on their way to the encampment at Rochester | there is a room thirty by fifty feet square. There are ments of the building. The mahogany furniture was eight rooms of this size at the North end of the edi- all furnished by Mr. Abm. Storm, cabinet maker,

There is no building perhaps, of modern time, so frightfu well built as this; none that is throughout constructing in every direction, at each series of the vaulting

There are no panellings in the ceilings of the passa- over the rooms and passages-thus binding and se. ges, excepting those in the ribs that span over the curing those heavy masses of stone and masonry, passages from the capitals of the anta. But there is and holding them together in lasting unity, more firm on these ceilings, at each apex of the groinings, a and enduring than if the whole edifice were cut out

The blocks of marble, composing the columns of Mr. Frazee; no work of this kind had hitherto ly pursued with success, in the setting of the columns in the large room of the Merchants' Exchange. The building of the Custom House was commenc-

It has cost......\$960,000 Of

THE BRITISH QUEEN took her departure vesterday morning about 11 o'clock, for Antwerp, via Southare to follow must necessarily extend to a variety of ampton. The vessel was detained a little after the time announced for her departure, by some slight derangement of the machinery.

At the time when she was warping out of the dock, the tide was setting down the river with much force. trimmings. They are all executed of white marble, A stevedore named Thomas Wilson, who was assisting in getting the British Queen clear from her fastenings, was most dreadfully hurt. He was attending feet, and to the height of the door, the head piece | the hawser attached to the pier alongside of the Great running through in like manner; thus completing the | Western. In the act of slipping it off it became entangled around his leg, which it broke in two places in a frightful manner. The surgeon of the Great trave mouldings round the doors are enriched; and | Western was in a few minutes on the spot, and there is also over each dor a bold enriched cornice | dressed the limb, and the poor man wa then conveyed on a litter to the city hospital.

From the Montreal Gazetto. On Tuesday, the 26th ult, during the remarkable with marble ashler. The trimmings to the windows hail-squall which took place that day, Mr. James Gore, 71st Regiment, son of the deputy quarter-master general, was, with Mr. Nicholas Hughes, of that department, at the moment of its greatest violence, in a canoe between Green Island and St. Helen's. Such was the fury of the wind that it upset the little vessel in a twinkling, emptying its contents into the boiling surge. "It is all up with us," exclaimproper here to notice such other portions of this swered his companion. "Well," said Mr. G., "I'll do what you bid me." Their situation was extremely precarious, for, though Mr. H. is a remarkably athincumbered by heavy boots, and Mr. G. could not swim a stroke. The former, however, managed to right the canoe, while the latter contrived to clutch lieved, unequalled by any known work of the kind in | the gunnel with his hands and hang by it, and Mr. H. | pital at Pensacola, two thousand dollars. this or any other country. The elegant stands that seizing the stern and striking out with his feet, shoved he little vessel toward the shore, which was not far ary un, one thousand three hundred dollars

So far all was going on well, when the squall, which reshened, and canted the canoe upside down, thrustng Mr. G. under. By extraordinary effort, Mr. H. again righted it, and replaced Mr. G. in his former poing that nothing could be done with the canoe kicked it away from above Mr. G, seized him, and reachsucceeded in reaching the barracks, where they were nospitably refreshed, and whence they returned to town the same evening, having passed through, it

It is remarkable that, during so imminent a danger, Mr. G. showed the utmost self-possession, not having uttered a single exclamation but that which we is obtained; then a blending of gold powder, and two have mentioned, nor once endeavored to grasp his coatings of the purest varnish rubbed down, complete | companion; while, on the other hand, the conduct of Mr. H. evinced rare coolness and resolution. Mr.

If an accident precisely similar were to happen a and beautiful alloy so much admired, and so much | hundred times, the probability is that in minety -nine used by the ancients in their statues, vases, &c. The | the parties would be drowned. That Mr. Hughes and Mr. Gore escaped with life is altogether to be This work, and much other painting, graining and ascribed to their presence of mind. It either of them labeling, were all done by Mr. John Hodgkin, of this | had been frightened and lost his self-possession, he city. All the iron work was furnished by Mr. J. G. | would almost certainly have perished, and probably

SILAS M. STILWELL, Esq., United States marshal

left this city yesterday in the British Queen, for Ant-We understand that he is the bearer of despatches from the Treasury department to London and Paris. He is authorised also to negotiate if possible a loan for the government in either of the above places. The principal object of Mr. Stilwell's visit is to form a matrimonial connection with a lady of this city, now ravelling in Germany with her widowed mother He will return to the city about the twentieth of September. During the absence of Mr. Stilwell, the duties of the office will be executed by Sylvanus Rapelye, Esq., the faithful aud popular deputy marshal. t is hoped that he will be successful in both negotiaions .- Morning Post. WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.—This great work is so

Toledo sidecut, into Lake Erie. The aqueduct across Swan Creek is not quite finished; that prevents the pavigation being carried quite to its termination; although for all practical purposes, the eastern termina in its whole extent, by using the Maumee 22 miles, and a short portage. The whole length is 230 miles, 66 of which is in Ohio, and the remainder in Indiana. and Toledo and Manhattan on Lake Eric. The first idea of this canal was suggested in 1817. and a grant of land was made by the United States to the state of Indiana, to aid in the work.—Gov. Jen nings, first Governor of the state of Indiana, was one f the first and most active individuals in obtaining the grant, and in the incipient arrangements for commencng the work. Gov. Clinton, of N. Y. took an active

part by correspondence and otherwise, in promoting The state of Ohio very reluctantly came into the arangement with the state of Indiana, to make the part within this state, and has been very tardy in the execution, although Ohio has the most profitable part of the canal in proportion to length and the value of the lands she received for making the canal.

This canal is the main trunk; it has been the cause of projecting other canals as feeders of greater extent han the trunk. The Miami canal is far advanced work is finished. More than two million of dollars have been expended; and less than a half a million would complete the work. The canal from Lake Michigan, to form its junction at Fort Wayne, is now When we take into consideration the unihabited

state of this country when this system of canals and rail roads was undertaken, and their vast extent, it is The Wabash and Eric canal is but one of the links a vast chain of inland water communication, of nore than three thousand miles in extent. East i has two points of termination, the city of New York is one, and Montreal the other. New Orleans is the western termination. It is the connexion by water of the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at New York the broad Atlantic .- Toledo Blade. FIRE .- About II o'clock on Sunday night last, the

building in this village, known as the "Gooding Cottage," was discovered to be on fire. The building was occupied by families of Messrs. O.P. and S .Gooding. The latter living in that part most remote from where the fire orriginated, removed nearly all his furniture. Mr. O. P. Gooding, also, saved a good portion of his furniture, but in a more or less damaged ndition. The building was owned by Mr. Jesse Minot, who had an insurance of some \$1,600 in the Ningara Mutual-Lockport Courier.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. OPIUM SMOKING AND LAUDANUM DRINKING. The practice of chewing opium, which prevails to so serious and fatal an extent in China, and which, it is fair to presume, is in a considerable measure the cause of the present struggle between Great Britain and the "Celestial Empire," has been the theme of more than one work, and is the source, not only of much exjuisite enjoyment, but of misery unspeakable. Opium ber of columns, of heavy proportions, and of nearly chewing and smoking are not, however, confined to There are hundreds of unfortunates in this country, by whom opium either in small pieces and like tobacco, or made into laudanum, is sought for with far more keenness than the drunkard

seeks for his stimulant A friend who keeps a drug store in the lower part the city, informs us that there are dozens of confirmed opium eaters or laudanum drinkers, who visit his establishment daily. They are, generally speaking abandoned women, who have imbibed the habit in nours of gloom and despondency; but he states that there are other cases in which the needy and unfortunate have become opium eaters in moments of sickness and pain, and having once resorted to the drug or the alleviation of their bodily misery, they have and it impossible to abandon the habit. In some cases these miserable beings are indeed to be pitied Without opium or laudanum they are wretched, and nable to obtain money to purchase any, their condion is appalling in the extreme.

Our informant assures us that in some cases, four ounces of laudanum are consumed daily, or enough to kill four people under ordinary circumstances. Women will sometimes come into his store trembling n every limb, in consequence of being deprived of their usual portion of the potion. They will grasp it with the utmost impatience, and swallow it down instantly. Not unfrequently they pawn their clothes and the furniture in their houses, in order to obtain money to buy opium. Nay, still more deplorable alernatives have been resorted to. Opium enters are readily recognised by one who is familiar with such persons. They have a haggard and wo-worn appearance; their eyes glow with an unnatural light, while misery and despair are traced upon their leatures in indelible lines. The habit may be cured, we believe, in most cases, and its effects are sometimes

A new bale of cotton of this year's growth, of fine quality, came to market on Wednesday lest, the 27th of July, from the plantation of Edgar M. Garnett, Esq. this county, and was purchased by A. J. Fisher & Co. at 10 cents. We believe the crop of cotton, generally, in Florida, is better than usual, and several of our planters have commenced picking.

The health of this place and vicinity is still good.

From the Tallahasses Sentinet.

Laws of the United States, AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 27TH CONGRESS [OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.] An Acr making appropriations for the naval service for the

year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated, in addition, to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, out of any unorigited money in the Treasury, for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, viz, No. 1. For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, two million three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars: Provided, that till otherwise ordered by Conress, the officers of the navy shall not be increased beyond the number in the respective grades that were in the service on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two. nor shall there be any farther appointment of midshipmen until the number in the service be reduced to the number that were in the service on the first of January, eighteen hundred and forty-one, beyond which they shall not be increased until he farther order of Congress.

all the civil establishments at the several yards, seventy-eight thousand four hundred and twenty dollars, No. 3. For provisions, seven hundred and twenty thousand No. 4. For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, thirty

No. 5. For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission, two No. 6. For ordnance and ordnance stores on the Northern

akes, fifty-nine thousand and ninety seven dollars. No. 7. For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, forty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-five dellars. No. 8. For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, twenty-nine thousan

No. 9. For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York, one hundred and twenty time thousand one hundred dollars: Provided, That no part of this or any former appropriation to that object shall be applied to the construction of a dry dock at Brocklyn, exept in payment for materials previously contracted for and | manent means for its payment. vet to be delivered, until a suitable place shall be relected in the harbor of New York, and the title to the land obtained, and a plan and estimate of the cost made, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and approved by him and the President: And provided, also, That the Secretary of the housand dollars of the amount hereby appropriated, and any balance of former appropriations for the construction of a dry dock at Brooklyn, New Y rk, to the construction of a floating dock at the same place; and if any part of this appropriation shall be expended upon the construction of a foating dock, as hereby authoriz d, the construction of the dry dock shall be suspended until the farther order of Con-

No. 10. For improvement and necessary repairs of the nary yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one thousand six hundred dollars. navy yard at Washington, District of Columbia, lifteen thousand three hundred dollars. No. 12. For improvement and necessary repairs of the

navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, fifty-six thousand eight hun-No. 13. For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard near Pensacola, F'orida, and for a naval constructor at said place thirty five thousand three hundred No. 14. For necessary repairs of the Lospital building and

etic young man, and an excellent swimmer, he was building at Brooklyn, New York, fifteen hundred dollars. No. 16. For necessary repairs of the hospital building and its dependencies at Nortolk, Virginia, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars No. 17. For building an ice house and privies at the hor-

> No. 18. For necessary repairs of the Philadelphia naval dockage; storage and rent; travelling expenses of officers and allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of stationery of every description, and for working the lithogracal instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings for the ther fuel, and for candles and oil for the use of navy yards ever, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ore enumerated, three thousand dollars. No. 21. For the charter of st amers Splendid and Clarlon. September and October, eighteen hundred and forty-one. for the survey of Nantucket Shoal, four thousand three hun dred and forty-five dollars and thirty nine cents. No. 22. For carrying into effect the acts for the suppreson of the slave trade, including the support of recaptured Africans, and their removal to Africa, under authority o said acts, including an unexpended balance of former ap undred and forty-three dollars and forty-two cents. No. 23. For the transportation, arrangement, and preservation of articles brought and to be brought by the exploring expedition, twenty thousand dollars, if so much be

No. 24. For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers usicians, privates, and servants, serving on shore, and ubsistence of officers of the marine corps, one hundred and eighty-three thousand three hundred and eighty one No. 25. For provisions for the non-commissioned officers. isicians, privates, and servants and washerwomen, serving

on shore, forty-live thousand fitty-four dollars and ninety-No. 26. For clothing, forty three thousand six hundred sixv-two dollars and tifty cents No. 27. For fuel sixteen thousand two hundred seventy our dollars and twelve cents. No. 28. For keeping barracks in repair, and for rent of temporary barracks at New York, six thousand dollars. No. 29. For transportation of officers, non-commissioned fficers, musicians and privates, and expense of recruiting, ight thousand dollars.

No. 3". For medicines, hospital supplies, surgical instruments, pay of matron and hospital stewards, four thousand one hundred and forty dollars No. 31. For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes and other instruments, two thousand eight hundred dollars. No. 32. For contingent expenses of said corps, viz: For reight, ferriage, toll, wharfage and cartage; for per diem al owance for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry ompensation to judge advocates; house rent, where the are no public quarters assigned; per diem allowance to enlist men on constant labor; expenses of burying decease marines; printing, stationery, forage, postage on public letors; expenses in pursuit of deserters; candles and oil, straw barrack furniture, bed sacks, spades. axes, shovels, picks, carpenters' tools, and for keeping a horse for the messenger

seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars. JOHN WHITE, Speaker of the House of Representative WILLIE P. MANGUM, President of the Senate, pro temp JOHN TYLER.

Approved, August 4, 1842. NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 8. At Market-20 head of Beef Cattle left over from last week, and 1206 head received since; of which 534 were from Sheep and Lambs; 55 Cows and Calves, including 15 left o-Beef-Fell still lower. The general range of sales was

were sent to Brighton and 150 left unsold. Milch Coms-Were dull. 40 Cows and Calves were sold at \$20 a \$25, and \$28 a \$35. Sheep-Were all sold except 350. Sheep at \$1 50 a \$4, and ambs at \$1 a \$2.50. Prices droop. Hay-Very little was brought in, but the demand is light and prices remain as at the close of last week. New at 374 a 50 cents, and old up to 623 cents per 100 lbs., loose by the Pork-The demand and supply just balance each other, and

Appointments by the Governor. Jabez N. Cushman, of the city of New York, commissione deeds, vice Sparhawk Pareons, resigned. Simeon Baldwin, of the city of New York, notary public ice Daniel Mallory, resigned.

Passengers. In the ship Emerald, sailed for Hav. c-Chevalier A. Marini, Charge des Affaires at the Netherlands, and servant Dr. Russell, Plymouth : Dr. Joseph Swift Miller, Wilming. ton, N. C.; Mr. Weiss, Mr. Wheeler, Boston : Ferdinand ozier, Missouri ; J. A. Rozier, New Orleans ; Mr. and Mrs. Smith, England. In the ship Celia, sailed from Savannah for New York, on the let inst .- Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Contes, Miss Contes, Mis-A. Pratt. Miss J. Savage, Miss Crayton, Miss Weeks, two Misses Williams, Capt. J. T. Sherman, Messrs. L. T. Wooduff, R. Dickinson, N. M. Cooke, J. S Glover and servant. In the brig Exact, sailed from Eavannah, for New York on the 2d inst .- Mrs Doe, Mrs Burritt, Mrs Alexander, Miss Burritt, Lt & C Anderson, USN, Messrs John Ingersoil, I H Fucker, J W Nevitt, A K Moore, H Lathrop, B N Douglass, G W Morrill, G W Behn, II J S rgent, S Sandhein, Ru lolph, G B Stedson, Wm H Nelson, J Ker, and Major W C

Married. On Saturday, 6th inst., In the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Manton Eastburn, DD., Rev. EDWARD K. FOW-LER to JANE ANN, only daughter of the late captain bomas Reede, and niece of George C. Reede, of this city.

This morning, 8th inst., WM, CLARK, infant son of Wm. Greenwood, aged 2 months and 22 days. On Sunday, 7th inst., after a short liness, THEODORE ABEEL, son of Albert W. Wright, aged 19 months In Sunday, 7th , SA MUEL, Infant son of John Powler. On Sunday morning, 7th inst., GEURGE W., infantson of Geo. W. and Ann Maria Pucker, aged 13 months. On Sunday, 7th inst., of dropsy, EDMUND KIRBY, 74. On Saturday, 6th inst., in the 81st year of his age, FRED-ERICK GEORGE FISHER, at the residence of his son John Fisher, 61 Carmine street. At Hartford, on the 4th inst, ELIJAH MEAD, MD. of

he city of New York. At Poughkeepsle, August 5th, Mrs. ANNE FINLAY, wife of the late John Finlay, Esq. formerly of Montreal, Lower Canada. At Pittsfield, Mass. July 31st, HELEN BRIGGS, daughter Lyman and Helen M. Clapp, of Brooklyn, aged 6 months. At Stratford, Ct. on the 6th inst, HOBACE, son of Horace and Catharine P Holden, of this city, aged 6 years, after

Deaths in Philade'phia last week, 128. Weekly Report of Interments. the city and county of New York, from the 30th day of July to the 6th da of August 1842. 21 Men, 40 Women, 72 Rc v, 58 Girls—Total 191.

DISEASES. poplexy..... 2/Fever, typhoid..... eeding from lungs..... I Gangrene of lungs..... 1 Hooping Cough..... acheria ...... . 37 Inflammation of biadder .. Cholera Infantum..... 5 Inflammation of bra n ..... Cholera morbus.... 23 Inflammation of bowels ... Consumption...... . 14 Inflammation of lungs. .... longestion of brain ..... 3 Inflammation of womb .... Congestion of lungs. . . . . 1 Inflammation of liver. . . . ntemperance...... ropsy in the head ..... 2 Organic disease of the heart I Premature birth.... ever ..... 4 Teetbing..... Fever, billious ...... | Ulceration of intestines .. Fever puerperal ...... | Ulceration of the throat ... Ulceration of brain ..... Fever. scarlet..... 7 Unknown .... Age -Of one year and under, 65; between 1 and 2, 35; 2 and 5, 20; 5 and 10, 5; 10 and 20, 7; 20 and 30, 17; 30 and

PLACES OF NATIVITY-United States, 150 ; Ireland. England, 2; Scotland, 1; Germany, 4; Spain, 1 known, 2. Total, 191. Of the above, were from the Aims House, Bellevue, 3: Hospital, Bellevue, 5; Small Pox Hospital, Bluckwell's run to elect their Governor. island, I ; Lunatic Asylum, 1 ; City Hospital, 11 ; City Pri-

son, 1; Long Island Hospital, 1. JNO. H. GRISCOM, City Inspector. City Inspector's Office, August 8, 1842.

Tuesday Afternoon, August 9.

Pennsylvania Dishonored. - The failure by the state of Pennsylvania to pay the interest on her debt, due 1st inst, is, if all the circumstances of the case are considered, an event calculated to strike a deeper blow at state credits at home and abroad than any other failure of a similar character which has yet transpired. That a state, the second in population of the Union, and among the first in its manufactures, abounding in mineral wealth, and with a population able to bear the amount of taxation necessary to preserve her honor unsullied, and above all a state whose indebtedness far exceeds that of any other state in the Union, has deliberately resolved to disgrace her-No. 2. For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and self in the eyes of the world, is an event deeply to be deplored, and one which ought to call forth an indignant rebuke from one end of the country to the other. We characterise this action as deliberate. It is a well known fact that the two or three last payments, to say no more, have been made by borrowing from the banks. These loans have been in a measure enforced, as the price of legislative forbearance; the Pennsylvania banks were permitted to remain suspended long after their resumption was called for by the public, and as the result has shown, much too long for their own interest. It has then been evident for a considerable time that the revenues from the public works would not be sufficient to pay the annual interest, and yet session after session has been permitted to pass, with scarcely an attempt to provide per-

The Legislature which has just adjourned appears so far as its actions allow us to judge, to have evinced an entire apathy to the honor and credit of the state; Navy may, in his discretion, apply the sum of one hundred | and, although it passed a tax bill, it was chiefly for the purpose of paying the domestic debt of the state ; and the surplus, if there should be any, will be a mere trifle toward the amount necessary to discharge the annual interest. The funded debt of Pennsylvania is stated at \$34,454,356 47, of which two-thirds are owned by foreigners-say \$23,738,206; a debt created for the purpose of internal improvements, and No. 11. For improvement and necessary repairs of the which has been expended in developing the resources and rendering available the products of this immense state. Its object has been the benefit of the people—there is not the excuse, if excuse may be at all permitted, that the proceeds of the stock were for the creation of banks, and the banks have failed and the stock is worthless; they have had the money and the benefit of it. Their rail roads and their canals are in existence to show for it; and if, in the general distress which has swept over the land, they, as might be expected, have proved deficient in revenue, still they have enhanced the value of the soil-they have enabled the agriculturist, the manufacturer, the miner, to seek a market which, but for them, would have been closed; and there is no hardship-nay there are justice and propriety in the taxing of these and other classes who are thus benefitted, while it is necessary to uphold the honor of the state and preserve her escutcheon untarnished.

> We apprehend that the failure on the part of Pennsylvania is not viewed with the importance which should be attached to it. The circumstances are entirely different from those of the Western states which have suffered their interest to go by default. The effect of their non-payment is well known. By sympathy t has depressed the securities of sound and solvent states. Yet their population is comparatively small in numbers, and poor in ability to that of Pennsylvania. While a heavy tax upon an emigrant population, but just settled and with barely the means of living, might be burdensome beyond endurance, upon the whole population of Pennsylvania, although they might grumble equally, the burden would be small comparatively, and it is in this view we apprehend its effect will be highly injurious to all state credits .-If Pennsylvania may plead bankruptcy, why may not any other state, however rich her population, however high her notions of honor, the moment her public works fail to produce sufficient revenue, and her credit will not enable her to contract new debts? It is an example close at home, and for that reason one which calls loudly for an expression of severe rebuke and a burst of spontaneous indignation; which shall yet recall the dishonored state of Pennsylvania to a sense of the duty she owes to herself, her creditors and her associates in this great confederacy.

DINNER TO LORD ASHBURTON.-We have intimaions from the seat of Government that the negotiations with Lord Ashburton are all but concluded, and that every national question between the United States and Great Britain will, beyond all doubt, be satisfactorily arranged. In the confident belief that such will be the result, a proposition is already entertained among the resident subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in this city, to give the minister who has brought the long-pending disputes to so happy an adjustment a public dinner. One of her Majesty's subjects, who feels deeply the importance of this settlement, writes to us that he regards the result of this mission as of more real advantage to the world than the battle of Waterloo-averting, as it will, a war, the duration and extent of which could not be measured in anticipation, and uniting the two countries more closely than ever in the bonds of peace, without the shedding of a drop of blood. True, the transaction is not distinguished by the glare of military glory, but t is not the less glorious for that.

Most proper, then, in our view, would be the pro posed compliment of a public dinner, nor need it by any means be a dinner exclusively English. On the contrary, it strikes us that it would be peculiarly fitting to make it a union festival, in which our fellow citizens should bear a part. We are confident that our own citizens, appreciating the blessings of peace, equal to \$5 a \$6 per 100 lbs. and the average \$5.75. 95 lead and the exertions of those who have been ministers in its preservation, will cordially join in the proceeding. As at any such festival the stars and stripes would of course be festooned with the banner of St. George over the head of the table, so let the committee of arrangements be a joint one, that the fete may be one of united fraternal feeling.

> MR. DICKENS .- The letter of Mr. Dickens on the subject of the international copy-right law, published since his return to England, gives great dissatisfaction to many of his friends in this country-even to some of those who were among the most forward in the tom-fooleries of his reception in Boston, Hartford, New York and Richmond. We enumerate these four places because the people of the other large towns visited by Mr. Dickens had, in general, the good sense to avoid making themselves equally ridi culous on that occasion. Some of the papers in Boson are particularly savage toward Mr. D. in connexion with this copy-right question. Yet, as we hold. without reason. Our citizens were wrong in lavishing such attentions as they did upon Mr. Dickens. and rendered themselves justly the laughing-stocks of sensible people everywhere, and particularly in Europe. Still, on this copy-right question, Mr. Dickens is clearly in the right; and it strikes us as being particularly foolish for our people to oppose Dickens for what is right in itself, merely because they have at length discovered that the idol of their late idolatry cared less for their extravagant attentions than for the pounds, shillings and pence in search of which he had condescended to visit the shores of this accident-

Correspondence Commercial Advertiser. Washington, Saturday night, ) August 6.

The Senate has spent to-day upon the calendar principally. The House upon private bills. In the former, the report of the committee of conference on the army bill was had, but no action was

The bill for the reorganization of the navy was awhile considered, without final action. One of its provisions is the abolition of the naval commissioners' places. A very proper step, in my opinion. The morning hour in the House was passed in a frather discussion of the issue made with the Secretary of War by Mr. Cooper of Pa., chairman of the Indian

Messrs. Adams and Proffit had a warm passage at arms, the former going for the resolution and the later opposing it, and all similar movements against the administration, with his usual warmth. The latter speech is unfinished, the "one hour" of Mr. Proffit not having expired when the "morning hour" was spent. We shall have the next instalment

To this meagre report of a meagre day's work I shall add nothing; my letter of last night, containing the closing scenes of the tariff debate, occupying as much space in your columns, I presume, as you can well space to Y. W. C. well spare to

THE ELECTIONS.—The returns thus far are very meagre, and may be summed up in a few words. In Kentucky the whigs are doing as well as they could wish. In Indiana three counties are heard from, in which the whigs have gained one and lost one member of the Legislature. From North Carolina there 40, 18; 40 and 50, 10; 50 and 60, 5; 60 and 70, 5; 70 and 80, are but a few scattering returns. In Halifax county the whigs have elected their whole ticket. A letter in the Trioune this morning expresses some fears that the whigs have lost the Legislature, and will be hard

> The New York trade sale of books, stationery, &c., will commence on Monday, August 29. Bangs, Richards & Platt, auctioneers.

