

The Weekly News.

CHARLES C. SCOTT, Editor.

RISEING SUN.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1851.

Agents for the News.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and deposit for subscriptions, advertisements, &c.

R. J. LAYMAN, Vaux, Ind.
CHARLES E. HENDERSON, Ind.
SAMUEL B. BAXTER, Ind.

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Passed Away.

It becomes our sad duty, as a recorder of passing events, to notice the death of JOHN GRAY, Esq., of Lawrenceburg, an old and much respected citizen of that place, and among the first settlers of Dearborn county. He died on Sunday last, in the seventy-first year of his age, and on Monday was followed to the grave by a large procession, and buried with the honors of Masonry.

For many years he was engaged in the mercantile business in Lawrenceburg; and by his politeness and strict honesty he was enabled to do a very good share of the business of that place, and amass a sufficiency of property to leave his family in comfortable circumstances. Although no political aspirant for public office, he once represented Dearborn county in the State Legislature, and by the fearless manner in which he discharged his duties there, won the general admiration of his constituents. His loss will be deeply felt and universally regretted by all who knew him.

To his affectionate wife and children, who are left to deplore his loss, we tender our heartfelt sympathy—and sincerely hope that the Great and Good Giver, who brings us into existence and deprives us of life, may be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless.

Farlow House.

Our readers will bear in mind that a splendid hotel by the above name has been opened on the corner of Sixth and Elm streets, Cincinnati; and that it is under the management of that agreeable and obliging gentleman Mr. B. FARLOW, who never fails in feeding the hungry with the most delicious viands—such as would tickle the palates of epicures.

If you wish a good meal or a night's lodging, with attentive waiters to look after your comfort, go to the Farlow House.—That's the place to get it, and no mistake.

CINCINNATI, July 10, 1851.

Mr. SCOTT.—Having had my attention directed, by a friend, to an article in your paper, inquiring the whereabouts of Mr. C. I take the liberty of informing you that he is at present in Cincinnati. In regard to a satisfactory explanation, a difficulty has occurred between Mr. C. and the publishers, which difficulty, however, is only temporary, and which Mr. C. is making every effort in his power to settle. Upon one thing the subscribers may safely depend. The papers shall come, or the money will, in every instance, be refunded. I have sent word to your town, by no less than half-a-dozen persons, of the cause of the delay and presumed that every subscriber knew it. You were but doing your duty in making the inquiry, and no blame can be attached to you, and the only source of regret is that the Temperance cause, should have been connected with the inquiry. Mr. C. only asks the kind indulgence of the subscribers until a compromise can be made, without too great a sacrifice on his part. But at whatever sacrifice to Mr. C., perfect justice shall be done to every subscriber.

P. S.—Mr. C.'s "Letter" will be published about the 12th or 13th of the present month. This will be understood by those interested.

The New Postage Bill.—It seems that the telegraph ticked falsely in regard to the new postage bill. The Washington correspondent of the New York Post, under date of July 1st, says:

In your comments on Mr. Old's post office bill, you labor under a mistake. It does not change the rate of internal postage at all, but makes the payment by stamps compulsory, and fixes postage on single letters carried over 300 miles ten cents, instead of six cents, the old rate.

It changes some postage as follows:

Old rate, under 300 miles - - - 5 cents.
New rate, under 300 miles - - - 5 cents.
Old rate, over 300 miles - - - 6 cents.
New rate, over 300 miles - - - 10 cents.

These are all the changes, and you will see postage is not increased. Give the D—l his due.

At Wilmington, Delaware, on the 4th, Mr. Valentine, a member of the city council, was arrested for firing crackers. A dispatch says Valentine was taken before the Mayor, who was about to fine him. Valentine thereupon very grossly insulted the mayor, and he was committed to the cell for contempt. This created much feeling among the friends of the parties, and \$20,000 bond was refused. About 11 o'clock his friends went to the house of the mayor and undertook to mob him. The mayor came out with a pistol in each hand and dispensed the mob, after making several arrests. The mob handled the mayor very roughly, tearing his clothes nearly off. A citizen offered a thousand dollars to any set of men who would take Valentine out of the cell by main force. There is no telling where the thing may end, as the friends of Valentine appear to be determined to carry the matter to extremes.

ACCIDENT ON A STEAMBOAT.—THREE PERSONS SCALDED.—The steamboat Hoosier State, of the Louisville packet line, was the scene of a serious accident this morning, as she was lying at the wharf. About two o'clock, the boat having arrived an hour or two before the engineer's assistant and three of the crew prepared to clean out one of the boilers before they became cooled. One of them carelessly drove in what is called the "man-head," giving vent to the steam which remained in the boiler, and it rushed out, scalding badly the assistant and two of the hands. One of the latter, incited by pain at the moment, sprang overboard, but was rescued from the water immediately by his friends. It was reported that a fourth man, from the same cause, or from accident, went overboard and was drowned.

St. Louis News, 6th.

A letter from Rio under date of May 10th, states that fifteen men were on trial before a court martial on board the U. S. ship Savannah, at that port, on a charge of mutiny. It appears that on the 4th, having been refused leave to go on shore, they secretly procured liquor, became intoxicated, and attacked the deck officers with every missile they could procure, until the guard was called; when they were seized and placed in irons.

The Fire in Philadelphia—Further Particulars.

Messrs. Welch & Lott, who held a long lease on the National Theatre, in Philadelphia, which was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, lose by its destruction \$120,000, of which amount \$10,000 was in the wardrobe, consisting of the most costly and exclusive collection of dresses for the theatre, and the rest in the scenery, and \$40,000 in the scenery. The North American states that the library of the house was a large and valuable professional one, and contained three hundred entirely new manuscript plays, never printed or performed on any stage. These General Welch had purchased in England and the United States, for the purpose of producing at the National during the ensuing season, for which great preparations had been made; but, unfortunately, they all fell a prey to the flames. Messrs. W. & L. were only insured for \$27,500, but intended to rebuild immediately. General Welch, who is somewhat of an invalid, sat at the window of his room in the Grand House, on Wednesday night, and calmly looked on, while the accumulated profits of a long life of untiring industry were vanishing in flame and smoke.

The Chinese Museum, which was uninsured, was erected at a cost of \$153,000. About \$100,000 worth of figures were stored in the cellars of this building. Among the other sufferers are J. S. Earle, lost \$15,000; insured; Dr. Carter, \$5,000; insured; J. Robbins, \$4,500; insured; S. H. Shook, \$2,000; no insurance; C. Vandever, \$3,000; no insurance; Roulter Bros., lost \$10,000; Evans & Co., \$3,000; Presbyterian offices, \$10,000; R. & N. Packer, \$50,000; and various other sums ranging from \$300 to \$30,000, and insurance not known. The miscellaneous loss on buildings, &c., is estimated at \$10,000; the total loss at \$500,000. The Philadelphia Education Society, Philadelphia Home Mission Society, the Tract Publication office of the General Assembly, the Presbyterian Quarterly Review, the Foreign Board of Missions, and the Christian Observer, occupied one of the buildings which were consumed, and lost all their books, records and furniture.

California Matters.—The George Law, with two weeks later date, 418 passengers and \$1,150,000 of gold, reached New York on Monday.

Among the passengers is Capt. Adams, of U. S. Navy, bearer of dispatches from Commodore Perry, one of which is his commercial treaty with Japan.

At San Francisco several squatters had occurred; double barreled guns, axes and revolvers were freely used. The riots originated in supposed rejection of the cities' titles by the Land Commissioners.

The trial of Walker, the filibuster, has been postponed till August. The accused alleges that the expedition was to protect Sonora from the incursions of the Indians. He is now editing the San Francisco Journal. He formerly edited a paper in New Orleans.

This steamship also brought dates from Sidney to the 11th of May.

The ship Columbia, of Boston, was totally destroyed by fire at Melbourne, on the 24th of April, while at anchor in the bay. It is supposed the crew fired her. The yield of gold continues encouraging. Business is very flat at Sidney. Preparations were going on for the defense of the port in case of a Russian attack.

Advices from Oregon to June 10th, tell us that the election for territorial district officers resulted in a Democratic victory.

The people of Hellingham Bay, Washington territory, were anticipating attacks from Indians.

Sandwich Island advices to May 20th received. The King proclaimed strict neutrality in the prevailing European war.

Capt. Baxter, of the celebrated clipper Grapnel, is in New Orleans, and it is supposed that his vessel is at the mouth of the Mississippi. There is something brewing in the Gulf, and what it is the filibusters only know. The Delta has the following:

We have learned from very good authority, that the Panepero, on her last trip from San Juan to this city, was fired into by the celebrated clipper "Grapnel." Although the officers of the Panepero did not—as they should have done—report this circumstance, yet, notwithstanding it is a fact, which the officers of that vessel will not attempt to deny, when questioned on the subject. Some weeks since, a small schooner, of the name of the Panepero, was seen on the coast of Texas; and now our information is that she was last discovered in the vicinity of the Isle of Pines, on the coast of Cuba, lat. 22 deg., long. 85 deg. Taking into consideration that this clipper cleared from New York, under very mysterious and suspicious circumstances—for it is ascertained beyond a doubt, she slipped very quietly through the custom house, and was three days at sea before the party knew anything about her movements.—It must be a matter of considerable interest to the whole community. And then what does her cargo consist of? Thirty thousand of the best percussioned muskets ever shouldered.

A GOOD HINT FOR FARMERS.—Some years ago I thought I would try my luck at keeping a few hens. The house I kept them in is a rough, cheap concern. I put some coals into the yard, boarded up outside and inside, then filled in with glass windows, and ventilated well, and a small stream of water ran through it. The pests will accommodate about one hundred hens, being the number of hens I usually keep. Under the roof I throw three or four ear of food of dry muck, dry dirt, etc., which I haul over two or three times a week with my manure hook, I bury their grain in it, and make them work for a living. In the spring I have a fine heap of home-made grain. If there is anything imported that is better to make our crops grow, I am mistaken.

HANGING TOO GOOD FOR HIM.—A telegraphic dispatch says that, at a gathering of five or six hundred Abolitionists in Framingham, on the Fourth, Garrison made a speech, and concluded it by burning the Constitution of the United States! Such a beast deserves hanging by the heels.—Cleveland Herald.

Oh, no! Let him alone. He would much rather be hung by the heels, or the neck, than to be unmolested. The itching of his soul is to become a martyr.—Cin. Com.

This creature was one of the opposers to the Nebraska bill.

A committee of the Chicago council have resolved to accept the plan for tunneling Chicago river as proposed by the American Sub-Marine Tunnel Co., of New York. It is to be finished by May 1st, 1855, made of cast iron; entrance on a grade not exceeding one foot fall in nine. The plan to be two wagon tracks, each ten feet wide, and two foot ways, each four foot wide, the former eleven feet high, and the latter seven feet. The top of the tunnel to be not less than twelve feet below low water mark for 120 feet in the center of the river.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

SENATE.—Messrs. Chase and Sumner presented memorials from Connecticut, Ohio, and Massachusetts for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. Referred.

Mr. Hunter introduced a bill to graduate the prices of public lands. Laid on the table.

The bill authorizing a telegraph line to the Pacific was again taken up and Mr. Hamlin offered an amendment imposing penalties on operators and others for divulging any message transmitted by the government, which amendment was adopted.

Horse.—On motion of Mr. Curtis, the House suspended the rules to enable him to report the joint resolution of the employees in the legislative department, and prohibit an allowance of the extra compensation by such as receive the benefit thereof.

Mr. Chase moved an amendment that the government shall have power to regulate the tolls to be charged on its own mileage, which was agreed to.

The homestead bill came up as special order, and Mr. Chase moved to strike out the sixth section, providing that any individual now a resident of these States or Territories, not a citizen of any one of the United States at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act, he shall have filed a declaration of his intention as regarded by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same, before the issue of the patent as made and provided for in this act, and shall be placed on the same footing with native born citizens, and moved to insert in lieu thereof the following:

That any merchant or other citizen of the United States, of full age, engaged in and accustomed to any business trade or calling other than the cultivation of land, shall, in consideration of his inability to comply with the conditions of the act by reason of his want of knowledge, skill or experience in such cultivation of land, be entitled to receive \$160, to be paid out of the treasury. Mr. Broadhead hoped that the bill would be postponed.—Referred.

SENATE.—After a long debate on Mr. Clayton's amendment, the Homestead Bill was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

Horse.—The resolution fixing the compensation of employees in the legislative department, passed. It increases the compensation of all officers, including messengers and clerks, twenty percent.

A resolution passed, confining the debate in committee of the whole during the remainder of the session, to the question of proposition immediately under consideration.

A resolution passed, changing the hour of meeting to 11 A. M.

Mr. Clingman, at his own request, was excused from serving on a committee which was appointed Saturday at his suggestion, to ascertain whether money or other improper means had been used to influence members for or against a bill to extend Col's patent for firearms, or any other bills.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

SENATE.—The California Telegraph Line Bill was taken up and passed; yeas 20, nays 19.

Mr. Brown laid on table a substitute he intends offering for the Homestead Bill.

After an important business the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

Horse.—The bill making provision for postal service in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, passed. It authorizes the Postmaster General to empower special agents to appoint letter carriers, for the delivery of letters from any postoffice in that State or Territory, and fixes his compensation.

Mr. Olds, from the Committee on Post-offices reported a bill repealing the section in the law of 1852, which makes a deduction of fifty per cent for prepaid postage on newspapers and periodicals. He said he looked upon the section as a bonus to the city press and against the country press.

The bill making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works, commenced under the River and Harbor Bill, was, on motion of Mr. Ritchie, amended, making an appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river, including the dam at Cumberland Island.

Mr. Preston moved to amend by making an appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the necessary expenses of keeping in repair the Canal between Louisville and Portland, and making it two feet deeper, which was agreed to, and after some further debate the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

SENATE.—The resolution to print 50,000 copies of the compendium of the census returns, was taken up and amended so as to compose a table showing the number of acres of land in each State under cultivation.

The bill for the completion of the Treasury Building, and for the new War and Navy Departments, was taken up, and after a short debate postponed until to-morrow.

The Homestead Bill was then taken up. Clayton withdrew that part of his amendment postponing a substitute for the sixth section, leaving the motion pending to strike out the sixth section giving the benefit of the bill to foreigners.

Mr. Chase opposed the motion, and advocated the justice of allowing foreigners who come to seek a home in this country, to settle upon and cultivate the soil, and he moved to amend by allowing all foreigners who may at any time come to this country to make it the one of their adoption, the privileges of the bill.

Mr. Butler was in favor of Mr. Clayton's motion to strike out, and was opposed to giving foreigners who have not become citizens, the public lands, which had been acquired by the blood and treasure of American citizens.

Mr. Clay took the same view, but disclaimed any political association with Nativism or "Know Nothings," but said he knew no measure so well calculated to build up a Native American party, as this bill. After some further debate, the bill was postponed, and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

Horse.—After some important business, the consideration of the bill repealing so much of the act of 1852 as make a deduction of fifty per cent on postage on newspapers, &c., when pre-paid.

Mr. Olds said he had no hostility to the city press, but he wanted newspapers to pay the Postoffice Department the amount it costs to transmit them.

Mr. Chandler said that if this bill passed it would entail the circulation of newspapers and periodicals which now pay the expense of transporting them.

After some further debate, the morning hour having transpired, the house went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill, and discussed various amendments up to the closing hour.

Two Weeks later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEO. LAW.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The steamer George Law, with the California mails, 400 passengers, and \$1,150,000 in gold, arrived at this port early this morning. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 16th ult. Among the passengers is Capt. Adams, bearer of dispatches from Commodore Perry; among them is the treaty made with Japan.

The steamer Golden Age arrived at San Francisco, with dates from Sydney to the 11th of May.

Serious disturbances had taken place at San Francisco, consequent upon the late decisions of the Supreme Court, adverse to squatter rights.

The markets at San Francisco continued dull, without any material change in prices.

We have dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 23d May, and from Oregon to the 10th ult. The election in Oregon was adverse to the Whig party and to the question of forming a State Government.

The Japan Treaty opens two ports, Choshi, in the straits of Sangar, and Schumudi, at the entrance of Jeddo bay, the latter to be the chief port for trade and a depot for coal, and the former a depot for whaling vessels. Com. Perry surveyed the channel to within two miles of Jeddo, and found plenty of water for all class vessels.

The American citizens and consuls are to reside and transact business at either of the above ports, and visit the interior for ten miles from the coast. The treaty was finally signed on the 21st May.

The Russian frigate Diana, and the English ship Triton were at Honolulu, and several Russian frigates were shortly expected at the same place, after which they would proceed to the North Pacific ocean.

The accounts from the Australian mines were not favorable. The markets were overstocked with goods of all kinds.

Capt. Smith, charged with setting fire to the ship Westward, was acquitted.

The ship Columbia, of Boston, was totally destroyed by fire near Melbourne, on the 24th April.

The warlike news from England had advanced the rate of Exchange on England 3 to 5 per cent. Considerable anxiety was felt at Sidney, lest it would be attacked by the Russians, as it was wholly without protection.

From California the agricultural advices are highly favorable; great preparations were being made for the fall election, and both parties were to hold conventions on the 5th July. In an attempt to dispossess some squatters at San Francisco, a man named T. D. Smith, of Philadelphia, was killed, and two others wounded. The parties who were ejected, subsequently got possession of the lot, and erected a fort, within which fifteen men assembled, fully armed, and firmly resolved to keep possession.

The citizens were forming organizations for the purpose of defending the rights of property-owners, and serious disturbances occurred.

Thomas Campbell, the new Land Commissioner, had resigned.

New and rich diggings had been discovered on Korn river, 550 miles south of Stockton.

San Francisco was again rapidly improving.

The Walker filibusters pleaded not guilty to the indictment, and gave \$10,000 bail. By this arrival we have dates from Acapulco to the 23d of June.

The blockade of that port had been finally raised; the commander of the United States ship Portsmouth notified the Mexican commander that the United States California steamers must be allowed to enter the harbor, upon which the Mexican commander raised the blockade, and departed for Mazatlan. The commander of the Portsmouth had rescued an American captain, who had been captured on his way to Lower California, with the Chilean bark Patrasa, charged with having filibusters aboard, and but for the presence of the Portsmouth, all on board would have been shot or sent to the mines.

The cause of Alvarez seems more prosperous now, and it is not believed, at Acapulco, that Santa Anna can stop the progress of the revolution.

LAWRENCE, MASS., July 10.

There was a serious disturbance Saturday night between the Americans and Irish, the latter having raised the American flag with a cross over it. Guns and pistols were discharged, and the Irish put to flight, and several of their houses gutted.

The military were ordered out and the rioters were dispersed.

New York, July 10.

Richard Schell, a large negotiator, loaner and discount, for the 8-day, has suspended. His name appears on acceptances of the Schuyler for \$750,000.

It is reported that De Lamay, Indin & Clark, one of the heaviest firms in Wall street has suspended payment.

The Illinois Central Railroad has officially reported the Schuyler liabilities at \$102,400 which are amply secured.