

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1852.

Democratic National Convention.

Ballot taken at St. Louis, Tuesday, June 1, 1852.

The Great Question.

An interesting and instructive report has been made by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund...

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A High Compliment to Daniel S. Dickinson.

The Richmond correspondent of the Washington Telegraph, in giving a report of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of Virginia, last week, says "a very exciting and interesting debate took place between Mr. W. and Mr. Claiborne, in which the Accommodator or old John's views of the bank, tariff, distribution, &c., which raised the Democratic standard from the dust where it trailed." He then says:

I do not think the convention will be brought to an expression of preference for any one for President. Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New York, would secure the vote of the convention, above every other man. I have been astonished to see the universally strong sentiment manifested for him. He is spoken of by members as a patriot pure and incorruptible. But no opinion will be expressed.

The correspondent was right in his prediction. The Convention adjourned without expressing any opinion or preference for any particular candidate for the Presidency, but we have not a doubt that it would have gladly and unanimously passed a vote of confidence in Ex-Senator DICKINSON, had that gentleman ever permitted his name to be used in connection with the Baltimore nomination, which would however, have been no disparagement to any of the prominent candidates for that nomination. No other man in the Union perhaps, certainly no Northern man, enjoys so fully the confidence of the people of the Southern States as DANIEL S. DICKINSON, nor does he lack for friends in the Northern States, in or out of his party—among men who respect fidelity to established party principles and usage, fidelity to political associates and fidelity to country. "He has friends everywhere."

The Property of the Orleans Family. The administrator of the estate of Louis Philippe has published a statement concerning the Orleans property, by which it appears that, after the execution of the decrees of Louis Napoleon confiscating a large portion of it, there will remain—

1.—The private estate of the Queen, of which principal part is an usufruct, and can only be considered as a temporary and precarious resource.

2.—The property acquired by the King subsequently to August 7, 1830, which, after paying the debts upon it, represents a net amount of about.....100,000 frs.

3.—The estate of Madame Adelaide, which, deducting testamentary and other charges, will leave a revenue of about.....800,000 frs.

Total revenue.....900,000 frs.

This revenue is to be divided between twenty-eight persons, of whom sixteen are minors. Before the act of confiscation the Orleans property represented a revenue of over 3,000,000 francs. The amount of which there was virtually robbed, then, is an income of 2,100,000 francs, or \$420,000 per year.

Great Flood at Saginaw. The Saginaw City (Mich.) Times of Thursday, March 19, gives the following brief and satisfactory account of the flood which had been feared would take place there, when it had broken up. No doubt there has been a great loss of lumber, etc., large enough, probably, to have a very perceptible effect on the lumber market here:

The memory of the "Oldest Inhabitant" does not date back to that period when the waters of Saginaw River were so high, that they caused destruction of property, which we witness at the present time.

On Sunday last the ice commenced leaving the River—since which the water has been rapidly rising, until on Monday it had reached the level of our warehouses and stores have been submerged. The loss of property along the banks of the river is immense. Lumber, shingles, staves, logs, and other effects have been swept away and carried to the Bay or lodged along the marshes bordering the River.

The Washington Monument.—The Washington papers contain an appeal from the Monument Association, to the American people, for aid to complete the Washington Monument. One-fifth only of the contemplated height has been attained, and unless the contributions are larger and more frequent than they have been for the last six months, it will be impossible to go on with it. The appeal also remarks:

That the public may understand how expensive such a structure must necessarily be, it may be well to state that a course of two feet in height of granite will cost \$2000, and a new one of the strictest regard to economy. Yet to show with what ease this great object could be effected, it is only necessary to state, that three cents from each white inhabitant of the United States would be sufficient to complete the Monument in three years; and yet such appears to be the apathy and indifference in relation to the noble undertaking, that even that small sum cannot be obtained for so patriotic and glorious a purpose.

PRINTERS' NATIONAL UNION.—At a meeting of the Printers' Union of Albany, on Saturday evening last, John S. Nafew was chosen as the Delegate to the Printers' National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, in May next.

The Union in Boston, Baltimore, New York, Richmond, Washington and Norfolk, we understand, have also selected their Delegates.

By moving speedily in the matter of their organization, the Printers of Buffalo can, and certainly should have their "Union" represented in the National Convention.

FITZ GREENE HALLOCK.—The American public have nearly lost sight of—never can they forget—the author of Fanny and Marco Bozzaris; but the "Home Journal" reproduces him in the following paragraph:

"We were delighted to see our old friend, and New York's favorite bard, Fitz Greene Hallock, on the occasion of his recent visit to town, looking quite as well as he could be expected to look at his advanced age. Mr. Hallock has now a volume of poems in the press, which we hope to find our table, sometime in the course of the spring."

LADIES' WAISTCOATS.—The fashion of waistcoats for ladies has been established in Paris, and seems to have been quietly adopted, without any of the opposition that was excited by the Bloomer trousers. The difference is, not that one is less masculine than the other, but that the waistcoats were first introduced in Paris, where the fashion originates, while the Bloomers were first introduced in our own country. If some French dressmaker had proposed the Bloomer costume, it would have been adopted, we presume, without any opposition, just as the man's waistcoat has been. A Paris letter in the 'Journal of Commerce' says:

The waistcoat for women becomes daily more and more the fashion. White quilted waistcoats are worn for morning dress which are made with light fitting sleeves fastened to the waist by garters, and three rows of narrow Valenciennes lace, to match the collar and jacket.

The Moilers waistcoat is buttoned to the throat without a collar; small pockets, very long and buttoned to the waist, and a small pocket in the breast. The waistcoat is accompanied by a corset, which is formed of several rows of lace, jacket to match, and deep ruffles reaching the knees.

With plain silk dresses, the vest is indispensable; the trimmings match those on the skirt, but is lined with a different color. The waistcoats are made with a watch pocket from which the gold enamel chain passes to the lowest button at the wrist. The waistcoat is decorated with a multitude of trinkets suspended on a ring.

The Book Trade.—The New York trade sales opened on Monday morning with the presence of a large concourse of assembled from every quarter of the globe. The catalogue embraces contributions from nearly every prominent house in the United States, over one hundred in number, and the sale will occupy from three to three weeks.

The sales, which are conducted by Messrs. Bagg, Brothers & Co., will exceed \$300,000. Twenty years ago the trade used to meet in a small room in William Street, to the number of only twenty or thirty, and the catalogue consisted of \$30,000 worth of books belonging to not more than half a dozen publishers.—Albany Register.

REMOVALS.—The Whig Postmasters at Easton and South Argyle, Washington Co., have been removed by the P. M. General. The Woolly Tongs growl most furiously. They realize some what seriously affected the future of the...

STRIKE.—The Chicago Journal states that a strike among the shipwrights and caulkers has been declared, and that the work will be suspended for some time.

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The Boston Bank Robbery.—Arrest of One of the Thieves.

Officers Bowyer and Wm. H. Stephens, of this city, who were on duty at the dock of the steamship Asia, at Jersey city, in search of an individual for whom they had a warrant, who was expected to sail in that vessel on that day, observed two men who they had with them a valise which appeared very heavy, and seemed themselves to be much excited. Officer Stephens remarked to Bowyer and Sheriff Fish, "Norwich, Conn., with a valise like yours." The Sheriff replied, "Oh, yes, I know them well; one of them is Charles Brewer, receiving letter of the Suffolk Bank, Boston, and the other Albert T. Converse, of Norwich." The officers, however, still thinking from the appearance of the young men that all was not right, decided at once to arrest them on suspicion, and accordingly proceeded to Brewer's stateroom, and in an authoritative tone asked him, "Where's that money? Show me how you got it?" and other similar questions.

Brewer, on being suddenly confronted with the officers, began to show evident signs of guilt. The officers then commenced searching his carpet bag, in which they found \$5,000 in gold coin, and a valise containing \$10,000 in gold coin. Brewer made a partial confession, by admitting that he had done wrong, and saying that he was willing to accompany the officers to Boston. He was then arrested, and taken to the city of New York.

"When we are off, sure, copy these, and send them by Home's line and Bain's to Mr. M. W. W. It is all right. A. F. C. M." The Mr. Palmer mentioned in this dispatch, is no other than Brewer's wife, and the number designated in the Common street, his residence. It is thought that Converse was the man who was in this city for the purpose of seeing him safely off.

After the sailing of the Asia, Mr. Stephens ascertained that Theodore Rand, the bookkeeper of the Suffolk Bank, Boston, had been writing to the Bank. The money which Rand had brought on with him, he had exchanged in Wall street, for notes on the Bank of England. The officers took possession of Brewer's baggage, and subject himself to the danger of being arrested, he thought proper to let, without endeavouring to get it back. Brewer and Converse were taken to the city of New York, and both committed—Brewer for examination and Converse as a witness. Rand and Brewer, it appears, had excused themselves from the Bank, under pretence of being unwell, and immediately after the sailing of the Asia, they had returned to Europe. The officers of the Bank are now engaged in overhauling their books, to ascertain, if possible, the extent of their loss by the embezzlement of Brewer and Converse. It is thought that the money which they had taken from the Bank, was deposited in the name of a firm in Europe. The officers of the Bank are now engaged in overhauling their books, to ascertain, if possible, the extent of their loss by the embezzlement of Brewer and Converse. It is thought that the money which they had taken from the Bank, was deposited in the name of a firm in Europe.

A year or two since, Mr. Henry Witter, a merchant of New York, was writing to the banks in Norwich, Ct., to the Suffolk Bank, was deposited at Norwich, while waiting the starting of the train for Boston, and robbed of \$40,000 belonging to the Suffolk Bank. The money was afterwards made known at that bank, Mr. Brewer who is brother-in-law of Mr. Witter, was dispatched to Norwich to look into the matter, and the result was that the money was found to be in the possession of a man named Witter, who was a resident of Norwich. The money was afterwards made known at that bank, Mr. Brewer who is brother-in-law of Mr. Witter, was dispatched to Norwich to look into the matter, and the result was that the money was found to be in the possession of a man named Witter, who was a resident of Norwich.

The investigations in the Bank thus far show Brewer a defaulter to the extent of some \$70,000, and a still larger amount on the charge of embezzlement.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. Senator James's Tariff Project.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 26. The Tariff question in Congress is not yet entirely settled. There is now a strong probability that Senator James's project will be revived. I have, from time to time, advised you of the condition and the terms of that proposition. It is now, however, in a somewhat different position. The reason for this is that the parties to it have not yet agreed as to all its details.

The project was, substantially, as follows: To remit duties on Railroad iron, for three years, but to extend the rate of duty on iron to other iron; and, after the term of three years, to add 10 per cent on Railroad iron less. To remit duties on certain raw materials, dye stuffs, &c., entering into domestic manufactures, and to exempt the same from the operation of the tariff, to impose an additional duty of ten per cent on fine fabric of cotton, wool, &c. At one time, it was understood that this project was accepted by the Whigs, who are interested in or represent the iron industry, and who were opposed to it. They were, however, informed by them on further consideration, and partly from the belief that, in consequence of the apparent divisions in the Democratic party, Gen. Scott would be elected President, bringing after him, in due time, a Whig Administration, that they had withdrawn their assent. Senator James had succeeded in obtaining for the measure the assent and support of a sufficient number of Democratic Senators and members, to insure its success, in co-operation with the Whigs, who were interested in support of the project. I now learn that the Whigs, who have been consulted, have reconsidered the proposition, and manifested some disposition to support it. The proposition is undoubtedly the best that can be obtained, as a democratic measure. It is by no means probable that a Whig protective Tariff can ever be got. It may be some years before the Democratic party will lose the Senate, if they do at all.

To attempt to benefit the iron interests, by an increased duty on railroad iron, at the time when, so many railroads are in progress or in contemplation, would be a most unwise and ungenerous measure, and a better measure for the iron interests, that the construction of roads should be facilitated, by a remission of the duty for three years; after which the American iron masters would have the benefit of the competition of new roads.

The North River Fairly Open. The Mm. Capt. Small, reached the dock yesterday morning, from New York, being the first boat through.

The Hoboken propeller, was the first to pass the ice barrier, but she was overtaken and passed by the Niagara, and was behind the latter in reaching the dock.

A sail vessel—the Edmund Brown, Capt. Cornwall—an oyster craft—also came up yesterday morning, against the wind.

We need not wonder at the remark of Hudson and the Isaac Newton immediately commencing their rough trip by night. The former left New York last evening, and was expected at the dock this morning, and leaves this evening. The latter leaves New York to-day.

"For packets not exceeding 1lb. in weight, 6d.; up to 2lb. 1s.; and not exceeding 3lb. 1s. 6d. and so on, 6d. being charged for every complete pound or fraction thereof. No packet must exceed two feet in length (not contain any letter open or sealed), and the postage must be prepaid in full by affixing the proper number of stamps outside. One of the great advantages of this new arrangement is that prints and maps can be sent through the post-office on rollers, and markers for books, or wicker baskets, or other articles, can be sent through the post-office, and the postage must be prepaid in full by affixing the proper number of stamps outside. One of the great advantages of this new arrangement is that prints and maps can be sent through the post-office on rollers, and markers for books, or wicker baskets, or other articles, can be sent through the post-office, and the postage must be prepaid in full by affixing the proper number of stamps outside.

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LOCAL NEWS.

POSTOFFICE.—The Council announced to take place last night by Postoffice Commissioners, in consequence of the storm, being postponed until this evening at the same place and hour.

THE CANAL.—The Albany Evening Journal of Monday says "we must have a little more favorable view, or it will be impossible to have the canal ready on the 1st of April. The ice is the canal yet on edge to reach Albany."

CITY IMPROVEMENT.—The "Republic" notices a quantity of very large stones on Washington street, adjoining the office, deposited in the street, and says: "The City Commissioners should be careful of the state of the Farmer's Hotel, which is to be given to a block of stores."

OUR FORMER FOLLOWER CITIZEN, Capt. G. W. VICTORIA, maintains his popularity among the citizens of the Washington Hotel, and has been elected to the office of Mayor, and will be sworn in on the 1st of April.

THE BLACK SWAN.—Western papers state that Miss GATHERED has returned to her marriage, Col. Wood, and twice that sum for herself she began to sing.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Company do not intend to discontinue the track from here to Africa, as many persons anticipated. That will serve as a connecting link between the two lines of Railroad, and will be of great advantage to the public.

IN THE ASSEMBLY, on Saturday, Mr. FISK reported favorably, the Buffalo Farmers' Association bill—also the Buffalo Poor Relief Association bill—also the Buffalo German Mission Church bill.

MR. KILPATRICK reported, the Buffalo and Bradford Railroad bill, and the Buffalo and Bradford Railroad bill.

IN THE SENATE, the bill to amend the act in relation to the arrival of emigrants in the State of New York, was read a third time, and passed. [Authorizing agents in Albany, Buffalo, Rochester and Troy.]

YESTERDAY WAS ONE OF THE days when dreams of suicide, homicide and the very worst side of all things, mate their appearance. In the morning we had an exceedingly windy and the worst kind of a cold air storm covering the earth with a sheet of ice, but the wind gradually changed to a steady breeze, and the rain continued pouring until about 10 o'clock, when it ceased. The opening of the Lake. Large masses of floating ice took their departure down the river, and from appearances, looking into the Lake, the immense field as far as the eye can reach, is growing "beautifully less."

REMOVALS.—Of C. Bauer and others against paying Elm St.—Street.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. AID. BEMIS, from the Committee on Streets, reported in favor of allowing the account of Holloway & Co., \$97 10, and D. Baker, \$4 00. Adopted.

Also, against the petition of W. O'Neill and others for permission to sell through the corner of Main and Exchange Sts. Adopted.

Also, that the Street Commissioners advertise for proposals for the taking up and relaying sewer in Oak street, between North Division and South Division. Adopted.

Also, against granting any further relief to A. Matter in the matter of sewer in Washington St. Adopted.

Also, that the Street Commissioners advertise five days for the taking up and relaying sewer in Pine st. to connect with the sewer in Clinton. Adopted.

AID. HARRISON, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Wm. Treat for relief from tax sale, reported in favor of referring the same to the Committee on Finance. Adopted.

Also, in favor of collecting tax sale on part of F. Smith's lot on Elm St. Adopted.

Also, in favor of drawing an order for \$1 75 in favor of F. Carver. Adopted.

Also, in favor of relieving M. L. Robinson from assessment for sidewalk walk on Elm St. Adopted.