From the St. Louis Republican.

SPEECHES OF GOV. WALKER, SECRETARY STANTON, AND GOV. RANSOM, THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS, BEFORE THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN KANSAS.

Governor Walker was introduced by the president, and his appearance was greeted with warm applause. He returned his thanks to the national democratic party of Kansas Territory for the co-operation which they had extended to him in executing the territorial laws and preserving the peace of the Territory, and said he would continue to look to them for support in his efforts to suppress all difficulties and prevent collision. He expressed his determination to labor by all fair and honorable means, by argument, by appeals to reason, and to the patriotism of the people, to insure the peace of Kansas, and remove all cause of strife; and stated his entire concurrence in the resolutions just adopted, which reaffirmed the Cincinnati platform, and thereby declared the right of the people of Kansas to decide for themselves what should be their form of government and social institutions. In conclusion, he tendered his hearty congratulations on the results of the convention, and expressed his entire approval of the nomination they had made. He resumed his seat amid renewed and prolonged plaudits.

In response to loud and repeated calls, Hon. F. P. Stanton, the territorial secretary, rose and said:

It gives me great pleasure, Mr. President and gentlemen, to reply to your call on this occasion, the more especially as I have felt the utmost gratification at the whole character and result of your proceedings, so far as I have heard them for myself this morning, and so far as I have been informed of them previously. It seems to me that from this time forward a new light will have commenced shining on the Territory of Kansas. I correct myself, gentlemen. I ought not to say that it is a new light, for, by your proceedings this morning, you have but readopted a series of resolutions which, at the beginning of the present year, were made the guiding-star of the national democratic party of the Territory. It is true that by reason of the difficulties that have surrounded you—the clouds which have overcast the political horizon—this light has not heretofore shone so distinctly and so brightly as I believe it will hereafter, illumining your path and directing you to victory and prosperity.

I can say nothing more on the present occasion, for the occasion calls for nothing more, than to assure you that with what feeble powers I possess, with such influence as I may command officially or privately, holding the object which you have in view to be the best interests of my country; I say I can do nothing but assure you of my heartiest co-operation in everything—in every measure which will tend to carry out the principles which you have declared, and to secure their permanent ascendency in this Territory and throughout the country. The very distinguished gentleman whom you have nominated, though personally known for no very great length of time to me, yet is known to me as a true and faithful democrat, having at heart the best interests of his party, having ability of the highest order, and possessing those personal qualities which, I think, will endear him to the people of the Territory, and which will make them feel confident, when they see and hear him, that the interests and the honor of the Territory will be entirely secure in his hands.

I rejoice, gentlemen, at the harmony which seems to prevail here. I rejoice at the patriotic and conservative spirit which seems to have pervaded all your deliberations and has marked all your actions. I rejoice at the unanimity with which you have affirmed the principles that have been adopted here to-day, and I have no hesitation in expressing the belief that upon these principles you are bound to win the great fight in which you have been engaged for some time past, and upon which you will enter with renewed vigor after the adjournment of this convention. [Cheers.] Not only with renewed vigor, but, I believe, with an almost absolute certainty of success. There is only one condition which is indispensable to success, and to-day I believe you have secured that condition, and secured it fully—that is, the entire union and harmony of the national democrats of the Territory. [Cheers.] I do feel, from what I have seen of the people of the Territory, from what I have heard from every quarter, from what I know of every county, whether organized or unorganized, and from every neighborhood from which I have heard at all, that the national democracy of the Territory, including men from the North, the South, the East, and the West, are in a very large majority.

I do firmly believe that these men who reject the laws and refuse to obey them, noisy and boisterous as they are, and assisted as they have been heretofore by some misguided men formerly belonging to our own party—I say I do believe they are in almost a contemptible minority. [Cheers.] And that when, by prudent counsels, wise and conservative measures, and by a firm course of policy, we succeed in arraying the whole democratic party on the side of law and order, in support of the government, and in support of democratic principles, we are sure to triumph, and may feel confident that the Territory will not only enjoy peace, security, and prosperity, but that she will organize herself as a State upon the principle of the right of the people to determine for themselves what their institutions shall be, and that upon that organization, proceeding from the only legal authority—a convention called by the government and proved by the organic act of Congress—she will be admitted into the Union as one of this great confederacy, and that star which is now but dimly shining in the horizon, its rays struggling through the clouds, and mists, and storms, will emerge from them all into the clear, blue ether, as bright and as beautiful as the brightest that adorns the glorious banner of our Union. [Enthusiastic and continued applause.]

Gov. Ransom was introduced to the convention amid vociferous cheers. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen; I assure you that I can hardly select for my use terms adequate to express the sentiments that I feel upon this occasion. To say that I feel the profoundest gratitude for this token of the public confidence of the people of Kansas Territory would be entirely too tame. Not, Mr. President and gentlemen, that I have desired this office. I have not. Every citizen of Kansas, as well as the members of this convention, will testify, I think, that, so far as he or they may know, I have never solicited the position from any man, which is the truth. It was entirely unsolicited by me, as it is entirely unexpected. This morning was the first moment at which I had any reason to suppose that my name would be presented to the people of Kansas Territory as their standard-bearer in the coming election; and were I now to be governed by my own feelings and by my own choice, I should most peremptorily decline the nomination, because it involves a personal sacrifice that I am illy able to make. But I hold, as I have always held throughout my life, that a member of the democratic party, or any citizen of the Union, indeed, is not at liberty to consult his own personal convenience and his own personal interests in any public exigency—that he is, in a degree at least, the property of his party and the property of his country, and that if the country requires his services, he is bound to render them as best he may, in any position, high or humble, to which they may please to assign him. That is the doctrine upon which I stand, and upon that ground, and that alone, I accept the nomination which is now so flatteringly tendered. [Cheers.]

I suppose, Mr. President, it will not be expected from me on this occasion to enter into a general discussion—certainly not in detail—of the great principles involved in the administration of our government. I have no concealments to make with regard to my views. At this time I think they are well known, having been so fully enunciated in this room upon a former occasion, when many of the persons now present were also then present, that it can hardly be necessary for me to go over the ground again, and it will hardly be expected of me, I repeat, to enter into a lengthened and elaborate discussion of those principles and questions. I will take occasion to say, however, that the opinions which I enunciated here at the convention held on the 12th of January last are entirely unchanged. I occupy the same ground, and I entertain the sentiments and views which I then very fully expressed. They are unqualified, and, as I said before, they are unchanged.

I am wedded strongly, and, I think, unalterably, to the great doctrines of the national democratic party of this Union. Upon that ground I placed myself then; upon that ground I stand now; and that is the ground I have occupied, not only since I have been in public life, but since I have been a voter. That, I assure you, gentlemen, is most emphatically true. I subscribe to every doctrine enunciated in the Cincinnati platform. I subscribe most unqualifiedly to the doctrines enunciated in the resolutions of the convention of the 12th of January last. I subscribe fully and unqualifiedly to the doctrine of the Kansas and Nebraska act. Upon that ground I have ever stood, from the time it was first promulgated in the Congress of the United States. I then adopted it as the sound and correct exposition of the constitution upon that question. I have never seen reason to change my views upon it; they are unchanged now. Upon it I stand, and, whatever may be the result of the coming canvass, so far as I am concerned, I shall take the field upon that ground—I mean upon the doctrines of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and of the Cincinnati platform.

I am a Union man, a Union-loving man, and a conservative man. Indeed, a love of the Union has almost been a passion with me, and sometimes I have thought almost a disease. I do not believe, and never have believed, that there was any equivalent value for the Union; that it was not only not time to begin to calculate its value, but, as I have already said, I believe it to be impossible to put a value upon it. It is priceless to this country. Its value cannot be estimated. Consequently, in the humble part that I have been called upon to take in the administration of public affairs everywhere during my lifetime, my whole effort has been to maintain the integrity of the Union. It will be so still. And if any of my fellow-citizens of Kansas differ with me upon that question, as I know a portion of a certain party opposed to me do differ with me, I regret it, but I cannot help it. But so far as it is possible, I shall, in the course of the coming canvass, do what I can to correct what I call these erroneous opinions, and to call those men, scattering and astray as they are, back to the true sheepfold.

Upon the question which has most unfortunately long agitated the public mind in this Territory, I suppose it unnecessary for me, at this time, to go into details. I have already said that upon all the questions which are being agitated before the people here, I stand upon the Kansas-Nebraska act and upon the Cincinnati platform of the national democratic party. These contain my creed upon that whole subject.

I hold most emphatically that the principles of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case were correct upon that question, and that the true principle is to leave the matter entirely to be settled by the people who are to be affected by it in their particular localities. I believe the people of each State have a right, and an indefeasible right, to settle that question according to the dictates of their own judgment, and according to what they believe to be conducive to their own interests; and that there is no right and no power residing anywhere to interfere with the exercise of that right by the people; and, so far as it will be in my power, I shall do all that in me lies to maintain in its integrity and purity that great and all-important principle.

Repeating, gentlemen, what I said at the outset, that I am profoundly grateful to this convention for the token of their confidence and approbation manifested by the nomination which has been tendered to me, I close by saying that, whatever may be my personal interests and convenience in the matter, I bow submissively to the determination of the convention. I shall go into the field as a laborer. I shall put the harness on; I shall wear it; I shall work in it till the end of the canvass, and do all of which I am capable to insure the success of the democratic party, of its great principles, its measures, and its men. [Loud and reiterated cheers, during which Governor Ransom resumed his seat.]

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, July 17, 1857.

The question at this time is, who is to pay for the music we have had for the past three months? It is a grave question as to whether there is any legal way of paying the police the black republicans have forced upon the people of this city. The entire series of acts passed to humble this great city call for, and will receive from the people, a condemnation equal to any we have ever witnessed. The freemen of this empire Commonwealth will defend the inalienable rights of the citizens of this city. Meetings are being held in every portion of the city and State to raise the banner of *repeal*. To-night the masses will assemble in the extreme upper portion of the city, and it is expected they will be addressed by J. T. Brady, T. E. Tomlinson, C. H. Brackett, C. Swackhamer, W. J. Rose, esqs., as well as others. The walls of the vacant places are covered with huge hand-bills, headed "Repeal! Repeal!! Repeal!!!"

Judge Daniel P. Ingraham, one of our ablest judges, yesterday granted an injunction in effect preventing the disbursement of any sum on account of the new police. There seems to be no remedy in the case. We are to have continued excitement, legal, political, and social, until these oppressive acts are repealed.

To show your readers how little confidence capital has in these acts, it is only necessary to state that proposals for "Central Bank fund stock" were opened yesterday at the comptroller's office, and only two bids were received—one for nine hundred shares, and the other for five. The stock was advertised to consist of two thousand seven hundred and fifty shares, so that, by an extended effort, and long advertising, black republicanism has been unable to get bids for only about fifty per cent. So it ever is with fanaticism and wrong.

The remedy is with the people, and will be promptly applied. * * *

Mad bull.—A woman gored.—Leonard street was this morning thrown into intense excitement by the cry of "Mad bull! mad bull!" "Kill him!" and a lady named Honora Porter, while passing by Greenwich street, fell from fright on hearing the cry. At the same moment a full-grown bull rushed out of Church street and immediately made for the lady, whom he caught by her hoops, and, after throwing her a distance of twenty feet, ran after her, trampled on her, severely injuring her abdomen and chest. She was immediately conveyed to a neighboring drug store, where her wounds were dressed; after which she was conveyed to her residence in 22d street. The bull, still maddened, rushed down Church street to Franklin, where a carman, hearing the cry, sprang from his cart with a cart-rung, with which he soon killed the brute.—*New York Express.*

Thalberg and D'Angri have received testimonials, in the shape of parchments with elaborately-penned compliments, both verbal and pictorial, from the public-school teachers of New York, in return for *matinees* to which the 50,000 school teachers of that city were gratuitously treated some time since. The testimonials, each being written on an oval space in the centre, are surrounded by various emblematic devices and ornamental embellishments. Quotations from Shakspeare, Milton, Spencer, Crabbe, Scott, &c., &c., on the subject of music, fill up spare space, and ornamented portions of the lower corners and centre are appropriated to the signatures of the representatives of parties engaged in the preparation of the token.

From Fort Kearney.—Capt. Wharton, United States army, arrived in this city yesterday morning, from Fort Kearney, of which post he has had command for some time. Capt. Wharton, we are sorry to see, is suffering from rheumatism, and is on his way to Philadelphia in the hope of obtaining relief.

We learn that advices had been received at Fort Kearney from Col. Sumner's command, then only eighty miles from Fort Laramie; all well. The report of the capture of a portion of this expedition, received here some days ago, placed that event at Ash Hollow, a considerable distance this side, and prior to the date of the letters from Col. Sumner's command. The report is, therefore, entitled to no credit whatever.—*St. Louis Repub., July 14.*

A Russian Honor.—Dr. W. J. Holt, of Augusta, Ga., has just received, through the Russian minister to this country, the "decoration" of Commander of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislas, in consideration of his services during the campaign in the Crimea. The cross is of massive gold, and beautifully wrought. Dr. Holt was appointed member of the order of St. Anne while still in the service of Russia.

New Wheat in Market.—The R. M. Patton, which arrived from the Tennessee river yesterday, brought the first lot of new wheat to this market. It consisted of 400 bushels, is of Tennessee growth, and was consigned to the enterprising produce house of J. D. Bondurant & Co. Messrs. B. & Co. sold it to Mr. Cawthon, of the Broadway mills, who was the successful purchaser at $1 30 per bushel, which is about 30 cents higher than the market price, as it was the first new crop in market.—*Louisville Journal.*

A smart woman.—A Hartford paper tells a story of a woman finding a man hanging by his neck to a beam in her house. She cut the rope, threw him down stairs, held his head in a pail of water until life was restored, and then larrupped him soundly with a strap. Afterwards he went into her room and began to show fight, when she attacked him with a rolling pin, drove him into the next room and locked him in.

A Reservoir.—It is stated that the new grand reservoir of the Croton aqueduct will cover 106 acres of ground to the depth of 35 feet; and it is estimated that there will be in its construction 63,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks, 79,000 cubic yards of puddle, 650,650 cubic yards of excavation and embankment, 285,000 cubic yards of rock excavation, 21,000 cubic yards of stone paving or stone wall, and 320,000 feet of sheet piling.

The Utica (New York) Herald says "there were 470 patients in the asylum at the time of the fire; and we record with thanksgiving that no accident of any kind happened to any one of them, nor did any one of them escape in the excitement. All the patients are safe, and in their proper quarters."

LOCAL NEWS.

The Election Riots.—The Grand Jury having, in accordance with the instruction of the court, ascertained the facts as "to the true condition of things in this city" on the first of June, and presented them "in an imbodied form," asked that the report should not be immediately made public, for the reason that the election-riot cases, soon to be tried, might be thereby affected. The court replied that it was due to the request of the jury that the report should not be read in court, but that he did not feel authorized to have it kept a secret, and that when upon the record of the court it would necessarily be open to the perusal of the public.

In deference to the wishes of the Grand Jury, as expressed to the court, we might have refrained from the publication of the report, had it not appeared in an afternoon's city journal.

The Grand Jury, having completed their labors for the present term of the criminal court, and the judge of that tribunal having specially directed their attention to the riots in the city of Washington on the first day of June last, deem it to be a duty which they owe not less to the cause of peace and good order than to the sacredness of the ballot-box to present the following summary of the principal disgraceful events of that day:

They have examined upward of one hundred and twenty-five witnesses in relation to the general subject of the riots, and have noted the testimony; from which appears the fact that at the first precinct of the Fourth Ward polls the ballotting proceeded quietly until a few minutes past nine o'clock in the morning, when a party of twelve or fourteen persons, designated as "rip-raps" or "plug uglies," from Baltimore, came on the ground.

They marched above the polls, clear of the citizens, (from eighty to one hundred of them,) who, in a line, were proceeding toward the window, each voting in turn. Having reconnoitred the premises, the party of strangers left the scene for a short period, and then returned with an increased force of their partisans, also from Baltimore, together with a number of persons who reside in this city. That they were coming to Washington with evil intentions the Chief of Police and the Captain of the Auxiliary Guard had reason to suspect several days prior to their arrival. But this apprehension was removed by subsequent information received by the mayor. However, a detachment of police repaired to the railroad station on the morning of the 1st of June, and there witnessed the arrival of the Baltimore party. The object of proceeding thither was, as stated in evidence, to scan closely the appearance of the strangers, so that, should they commit a breach of the peace, they might be readily identified.

It is proper to remark that the exciting causes of the riot, and subsequent bloodshed, in the Fourth Ward, may, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, be ascribed mainly to the presence of these strangers, who were joined by a large number of disorderly persons of this city at or near the polls. At that time an attempt to arrest them must have been ineffectual, owing to the inadequate force of the police then and there present—the board of common council having refused to pass a bill authorizing the mayor to increase the police force if he should deem it necessary for the purpose of preserving order. It is in evidence that the strangers and their companions were armed with pistols and other deadly weapons, which were displayed with a view to intimidate peaceable citizens from voting at the polls.

This body of men divided themselves into two parties—one going inside, to the fence, near the window, and the other remaining outside of the voters. The latter section soon became troublesome, abusing men in the line; threatening them, and loudly boasting, with others, that they could whip any of their opponents. At this point of the disturbance, they threw stones. Some of them protested against "foreigners" voting, and declared that, elsewhere, they would be debarred from such a privilege. The cry of "fight" was frequently reiterated from the ranks of the rioters. Remonstrance with them was vain; and while a justice of the peace was engaged in the laudable effort to enforce order, by calmly appealing to their better feelings, he was struck with a brick upon the breast, and otherwise assaulted. Other respectable citizens were seriously wounded by the discharge of fire-arms, and missiles thrown both by the Baltimoreans and their friends who acted with them.

The latter encouraged their visiting brethren to make the attack. Fifteen or twenty of the parties impatiently swore that they would "go in," and not wait any longer, when stones were again thrown and pistols discharged by them. By the combined movement and impetuous charge the line of voters was broken, and in the general alarm the commissioners of election fled, deeming it unsafe to continue at their post. The voters in the line were, for the larger part, naturalized citizens. Driven away, some of them did not return. According to credible witnesses, the aim of the rioters was avowedly against those whom they designated as "foreigners," and whom they would not permit to vote. But it is proper to say that this hostility was not extended to those of American birth, though of politics opposite to their own. The rioters, having gained their object in the Fourth Ward, gave three cheers for their victory. These disturbances occurred between nine and ten o'clock in the morning.

Information of these disgraceful and riotous occurrences was communicated to the mayor of Washington. At that time there were only one policeman and six or seven members of the Auxiliary Guard at the Fourth Ward precinct, these were driven away. The mayor visited the scene, and, having ascertained the true condition of affairs, forthwith called upon the President of the United States and requested him to order out the marines for the preservation of the peace. In accordance with representations made, first verbally, and afterward in writing, and under oath, the President acquiesced, on the ground, as assumed, that the civil force was insufficient to repress the riotous proceedings, against the desperate and superior numbers of the disturbers of the public peace. Accordingly official orders were immediately despatched to the Garrison, requiring the marines to repair to the City Hall, and that they report to the mayor for duty.

When it became known at the navy-yard that the marines had been ordered out, a six-pounder or field-piece was taken from the Anacostia engine-house by a party of men and boys, avowedly for hostile purposes, and with which to operate against the military. The persons having it in possession drew it to the first precinct of the Fourth Ward before the marines reached that neighborhood, and from twenty to twenty-five minutes anterior to that time. The mayor, returning to the polls, demanded that they be opened; but several persons interposed, saying that they should not until the marines were removed, while another person was at the same time haranguing the excited crowd. The mayor attempted to address them, and to inform them that the marines were not there to attack, but to protect, citizens in their rights. But he was saluted with cries of "Drive him off!" "Turn him out!" and other similar expressions.

The marines, on their arrival, were taunted by the rioters, and provoking language was made use of with a view to irritate and insult them. During these proceedings a message was sent by the party in possession of the cannon, saying that if the officer in command did not abandon his position they would fire upon him. It was then that a charge was made upon the gun by the first platoon of the first company of marines, and after two of the marines had been wounded by the rioters. It was taken without bloodshed. Just before this was accomplished an attempt was made to fire it. The discharge of pistols continued in quick succession, and stones were thrown by the rioters as they retreated from the cannon, and not until then did the marines fire their muskets in the direction of their assailants.

The mayor did not give the order to fire, nor did either of the officers in command, according to the testimony elicited; and the marines may have mistook for an order to that effect the words "Why don't you fire?" the language uttered by some person unknown to the witnesses interrogated on that point. The marines numbered ninety or one hundred; they were nearly all raw recruits, and principally American-born citizens. After the first fire, in response to the pistol shots, the marines were ordered to discharge their guns in the direction of the flashes of the pistols. The fact is well known that a number of persons were killed and wounded in consequence of the discharge of fire-arms on that occasion.

It should here be stated that the cannon, from its position, would, if fired, have raked the polls and street; and what the effect would have been may be conceived from the fact that it was loaded with about half a pound of powder, sixty or seventy rifle cartridges, (tied in a handkerchief,) eight large stones, and several pounds of shot.

The marines were supplied each with twenty rounds of ammunition; the cartridges containing, in addition to the usual quantity of powder, a ball and three buckshot.

According to the testimony, it was not known, until a few minutes previous to the marines being ordered out, that their services would be required, nor were any persons in the ranks besides the enlisted men.

We repeat, that the police force on that day was insufficient to preserve the peace; and therefore it was deemed necessary to apply to the Executive for a military force, which was granted under the representation of circumstances to which we have already alluded. It should be stated that the riot at the first precinct of the Fourth Ward was far more serious than elsewhere in Washington.

The same parties who there drove peaceable citizens from the polls proceeded, at a later hour, and before the arrival of the marines at the City Hall, to the neighborhood of the south precinct of the Second Ward. Pistols were fired and stones thrown, from which the police and citizens retreated. Alarm and consternation were naturally produced by these riotous proceedings. At the Seventh Ward polls there was an exhibition, in one respect, similar to that in the Fourth Ward—namely, the preventing of persons of foreign birth, but naturalized citizens, from voting.

The Grand Jury consider it unnecessary to present a longer statement of facts. They have endeavored, as far as the evidence and the nature of the oath administered to them permitted, to discharge their duty impartially, and irrespective of whatever individual opinions may be expressed as to the manner in which they have performed it.

The privileges of the citizen are too dear to be infringed or destroyed by a ruffian force acting in disregard of all law, and hence it becomes the duty of good citizens to indignantly "frown down" any and every attempt to unjustly interfere with constitutional rights, and to provide against the recurrence of such wrongs as those which were perpetrated on the first Monday of June last. Were such things to be continued, self-government would exist only in theory, and a reproach be cast both upon the city which bears the name of Washington and the institutions reared by patriotic ancestry for holy purposes and philanthropic ends.

In view of all the circumstances, we declare our opinion that the police force, as at present organized, is not adequate for the purposes intended; and that the law which created it should be amended, so as to enable the force to be temporarily strengthened as occasion may demand.

GEORGE RIGGS, Foreman.

Washington, July 17, 1857.

Criminal Court To-day.—Wm. Lucas was find $10 and costs for an assault and battery on James H. McKenny, a clerk at the City Hall, who had remonstrated with said Lucas for unreasonably beating a negro.

The negro man Butler, alias Williams, arrested last Saturday night for the robbery of Richard W. Carter's store, on the corner of Louisiana avenue and Seventh street, was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. About $400 worth of goods were identified by and restored to Mr. Carter, which he supposes to be about all he lost.

The court adjourned until Tuesday, the 28th instant, the day set for the riot trials. Meanwhile Mr. Key, the prosecuting attorney, who is very much exhausted by the labors of the session, goes to ruralize at the Capron Springs.

Boy Drowned.—A young lad named Charles Smith, aged between six and seven, was drowned yesterday afternoon at Blagden's wharf, navy-yard. His body was recovered in about half an hour after the search for it had commenced. He was fishing at the time he fell in the water.

The Western Visitors.—The joint committee appointed yesterday evening to arrange for the reception of the visitors from the west met this morning, and determined to give them a banquet at Carusi's Saloon on Tuesday afternoon. Two hundred tickets will be issued at $5 apiece.

City Items.—The revenue on the western section of the Washington canal for the year ending June 30 was about $8,000; expenses for improvements, $1,500; other expenses, including commissioner's salary, $1,500; leaving a net income of $5,000. The extent of the improvements has been the dredging of a channel from the mouth of the canal to the eastern channel of the river, 750 feet in length, 50 feet in width, and 10 in depth, navigable at all times; the removal of all obstructions between the locks and 14th-street bridge, rendering that part of the canal navigable for vessels drawing six or seven feet of water; and the dredging of a channel from 14th to 10th street, 50 feet wide and 6 feet deep. The improvements are still progressing, and it is expected that by the 1st of September the channel will be opened as far as 6th street.

At a meeting of the Washington Horticultural Society held on Wednesday evening, Messrs. Cammack, Clarke, and Corbet were appointed a committee to make preparations for an exhibition of the society in October next.

The Central Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., take an excursion to the White House Pavilion on Monday next.

The Kaw Indians, now in the city, visited the Smithsonian Institute on Wednesday. They were mostly interested in the Indian portrait gallery of the artist Stanley. They were also particularly interested in the collections in natural history.

For the Union.

[In Memoriam.]

HON. WILLIAM L. MARCY.

BY MRS. A. L. BUTER DUFOUR.

Gone! gone! While the cannons were joyously booming,
And Freedom's glad anthems were rending the sky,
His bold, lofty spirit unfolded its pinions,
'Mid these pæans of liberty soar'd up on high.
'T were fitting that one so endeared to his country,
Whose name was enrolled with her wisest and best,
Whose wisdom so often had guarded from peril
That country, should sink on its birth-day to rest—

Whose form had stood dauntless beside her in danger;
Whose soul had met firmly the rush of the storm;
Whose eye had gazed fearless on strife's wild commotion;
Whose heart thrilled so high, and so generous and warm,
To him was the great soul of mastery given,
Where centred all attributes Godlike, sublime—
A gift to our nation bestowed us by Heaven,
As a beacon amid the dark surges of time.

A pillar of might in the Temple of Freedom,
A patriot whose heart to his country throbbed true;
Whose gallant soul fearlessly shielded her honor
With a trust that long trials could never daunt or subdue.
The oak that for fifty years* flourished in grandeur
As king of the forest, in sunshine and storm,
Has fallen, unshorn of its greatness and glory,
Tho' time by stern death has engirdled its form.

What name beams more fair on our blest country's annals
With virtue and honor, truth, justice, and might,
Their halo combined marks thy great spirit's pathway;
Thy name wreathes, oh! Marcy, with pure, living light.
Columbia beside thy low tomb is sadly weeping;
Her proudest and noblest are mourning thee now;
Her flag, that so oft thou hast nobly defended,
Is draped in deep sables above thy pale brow.

How calmly, sublimely, comes death to *such* natures;
How awful its presence, majestic and still!
In thunders it speaks of God's judgments and mercies,
How fearful it works His omnipotent will!
How short is the step from glad life to death's portal;
How quickly are severed the heart's mystic chords;
How swift is the passing from earth of the spirit!
How transient is all that the world fondly hoards!

As oft as returns our nation's proud birth-day,
'Mid Freedom's glad hys grateful memories will rise
Of the spirits illustrious that passed on these anthems
To join the great phalanx beyond in the skies.
And sweetly and softly the daughters of freedom
Will chant, in their songs of the wise, good, and brave,
How *Adams, Jefferson, Monroe*, and Marcy
Passed peacefully down to a world-honored grave!

* Meaning but his political or public life.

Washington, D. C., July 13, 1857.

Ohio State and Union Law College.

POLAND, MAHONING COUNTY, OHIO.

THIS college, with a more liberal charter than any similar institution in the Union, commences its next collegiate year August 12th; second term, December 15th; third term, April 3d. Daily recitations and lectures, mock courts, debates, mock Congress weekly, &c., prepare students to enter at once upon a successful practice of their profession. Upon graduating, they receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and may be admitted to practice.

The college is furnished with a large and choice law library.

The building is delightfully situated in a beautiful country village.

For further information address M. A. King.

July 18—w3t

GEORGE H. VARNELL, House, Sign, and Fancy Painter, No. 51 Louisiana avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, north side, keeps on hand a large quantity of ready-made signs, and gets them up to order with neatness and despatch. Old gilding promptly done at moderate prices.

I employ none but good workmen, and am determined to give general satisfaction. Please call at sign of the large eagle.

July 17—6t*

American Gothic and Brass-Foil Roofing.

INVENTED BY EUGENIO LATILLA, ARCHITECT, M. S. B. A., &c.

DESIGNS made for concrete churches, villas, cottages, and farm buildings. Office, Gothica, near Chappaqua, Westchester county, New York.

June 17—dtf

WILLARD'S HOTEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Jan 29—dtf

Will be published on the 25th of June

THE IMPENDING CRISIS OF THE SOUTH—HOW TO MEET IT.

BY HINTON ROWAN HELPER,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1 vol., 12mo, 426 pages. Price $1. Sent free of postage on receipt of the price above.

Address BURDICK BROTHERS,

June 13—3m* Publishers, 8 Spruce street, New York.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Railroad Excursionists.

Cumberland, July 17.—The mayor and city council of Chillicothe, Ohio, arrived here this evening on the mail train; also some invited guests from Wheeling. They will wait here and join the St. Louis and Cincinnati delegations, numbering some 338 persons, who have been delayed several hours on the Central Ohio railroad, but will reach here about 1 o'clock to-night. The excursionists will sup here and start East directly after, arriving in Baltimore in time to-morrow morning.

The depot here is handsomely decorated.

Grafton, July 17.—I arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning, and found the Chillicothe, Ohio, delegation already present, awaiting the arrival of their St. Louis and Cincinnati brothers. Those from Chillicothe are as follows: Edward A. Adams, mayor; A. Bleeker, city solicitor; A. Pearson, city treasurer; G. L. Baker, city marshal; Councilmen M. Armor, M. Schilder, Jos. Sanford, Wm. Lewis, Wm. E. Gilmore, Wm. Welsh, Wm. P. Miller, S. W. Ely.

They were the recipients of many courtesies during the day. Guns were fired and flags flung to the breeze. There was a delay on the Little Miami and Central Ohio roads, which prevented those from St. Louis, &c., reaching this point until 7, p. m., at which time the trains conveying them sounded three whistles; they were escorted into the fine hotel here erected, and treated to a dinner of which none could complain.

There are 341 in all, counting the Chillicothe delegation, and we will not reach Cumberland before 12 o'clock to-night. This will not, however, interfere with our arrival in Baltimore, as we will go straight through, and arrive by 10 o'clock, a. m., Saturday. The entire party left Grafton at quarter past 7, p. m. A reception will be given there by the firing of cannon, displaying of flags, &c., along the entire route.

Baltimore, July 18.—The western excursionists have arrived, and the procession is now moving towards the Maryland Institute. The streets present a splendid appearance, being decorated with flags and devices, triumphal arches, &c. The escort is slim, owing to the intense heat. The guests are all in carriages, numbering some four hundred. Mayor Swann will welcome them in a speech at the Institute Hall.

The grand banquet will take place on Monday night.

Latest from Hayti.

Boston, July 18.—Advices from Port-au-Prince have been received, which state that on the first of July sickness in that city was on the increase. Business was dull. Coffee and logwood were scarce.

The Ohio River.

Wheeling, July 18.—The river at this point is nearly stationary, with 4½ feet in the channel.

Splendid Schemes for August, 1857.

To be drawn under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by the governor.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers,
Wilmington, Delaware.

$70,000!
Lottery for the benefit of the
STATE OF DELAWARE.
Class 166, for 1857.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, August 1, 1857.
75 number lottery—12 drawn ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	3 prizes of	$2,000
1 do	10,000	3 do	1,500
1 do	6,000	3 do	1,300
1 do	5,000	5 do	1,250
1 do	3,500	200 lowest 3-No. prizes	500
1 do	2,243	&c. &c.	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets ... $140 00
Do do 25 half do ... 70 00
Do do 25 quarter do ... 35 00

$50,000!
Lottery for the benefit of the
STATE OF DELAWARE,
Class 172, for 1857.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, August 8, 1857.
78 number lottery—15 drawn ballots.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$50,000 00	6 prizes of	$1,500
1 splendid do	20,000 00	7 do	1,200
1 do do	15,000 00	8 do	1,000
1 prize of	10,000 00	9 do	750
1 do	6,561 80	415 do	250
5 prizes of	3,000 00	&c. &c.	&c.

Tickets $15—halves $7 50—quarters $3 75—eighths $1 87½.
Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets ... $175 00
Do do 26 half do ... 87 50
Do do 26 quarter do ... 43 75
Do do 26 eighth do ... 21 87

$37,500!
Lottery for the benefit of the
STATE OF DELAWARE,
Class 178, for 1857.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, August 15, 1857.
12 drawn numbers out of 78.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$37,500	1 prize of	$3,190
1 do	17,500	1 do	2,000
1 do	12,500	100 prizes of	750
1 do	7,500	114 lowest 3-No. prizes	500
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets ... $150 00
Do do 26 half do ... 75 00
Do do 26 quarter do ... 37 50

$62,500!
Lottery for the benefit of the
STATE OF DELAWARE,
Class B, for 1857.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, August 22, 1857.
75 number lottery—12 drawn ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$62,500	1 prize of	$5,000
1 do	25,000	1 do	2,835
1 do	20,000	100 do	1,500
1 do	12,500	113 lowest 3-No. prizes	1,000
1 do	7,000	&c. &c.	&c.

Tickets $20—halves $10—quarters $5—eighths $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets ... $270 00
Do do 25 half do ... 135 00
Do do 25 quarter do ... 67 50
Do do 25 eighth do ... 33 75

$35,000!
Lottery for the benefit of the
STATE OF DELAWARE.
Class 189, for 1857.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, August 29, 1857.
78 number lottery—14 drawn ballots.
RICH SCHEME.

1 prize of	$35,000	2 prizes of	$2,520 20
2 do	10,000	5 do	1,260 00
2 do	5,000	10 do	1,000 00
2 do	4,000	40 do	400 00
2 do	3,000	298 do	250 00
&c.		&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets ... $135 00
Do do 26 half do ... 67 50
Do do 26 quarter do ... 33 75

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me.

Address P. J. BUCKEY, Agent,
July 16 Wilmington, Delaware.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—That desirable brick dwelling-house situated on the east side of Congress street, near Road street, on Georgetown Heights. The house contains ten rooms, including the kitchen and all necessary out-buildings. It is surrounded by a lot 150 feet front by 240 feet deep, with a 30-foot alley running the whole length of the south side of the same.

Adjoining the above property I have several fine building lots, which I will sell on reasonable terms. Title indisputable, and immediate possession given.

For further particulars apply at my office, opposite the Treasury.

Ap 11—dtf BROOKE B. WILLIAMS.

EDWIN GREEN, cabinet-maker, at his large establishment, No. 150 Pennsylvania avenue, between 17th and 18th streets, has always on hand a large stock of every description of cabinet furniture, chairs, and mattresses, which he is selling at the lowest prices.

Repairing, upholstering, and varnishing promptly executed.

Mahogany suitable for hand-rail for sale.

July 16—2w

FOR SALE, very valuable real estate on Pennsylvania avenue.—The property adjoining on the east, the vacant lot at corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 15th street. It fronts 27 feet on the avenue, and contains 2,322 square feet, running back to a 30-feet alley.

Further particulars, terms, &c., made known on application to KELLER & McKENNEY,
15th street, opposite Treasury Department.

June 30—dtf

Washington Insurance Company.

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

Capital ... $200,000!

THIS Company is now prepared to receive applications for insurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., at the usual city rates, without any charge for policy, at their office, corner of Tenth street and Penn. avenue, over the Washington City Savings Bank.

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