

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1857.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Francis D. Lewis.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Ebenezer Dodge surveyor of the customs for the district of Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts, vice Lewis Josselyn, removed.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—CONTINUED.

The constitution of the United States provides that "new States may be admitted by Congress into this Union." This does not authorize that body to impose any condition of admission, as was attempted to be applied to Missouri and proposed for Arkansas.

framed a new constitution, which contained a provision that it should be "submitted at an election to be held for ratification or rejection to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards who shall then be residents of this Territory and citizens."

This constitution shall be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of November next.

Every citizen of California declared a legal voter by this constitution, and every citizen of the United States a resident of this State on the day of election, shall be entitled to vote at the first general election under this constitution, and on the question of the adoption thereof.

The last Congress passed a bill authorizing the call of a convention and forming a constitution in Minnesota, which provides, if the constitution shall determine that the people wish to be admitted, they shall form "a constitution and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government, in conformity with the federal constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State."

With this evidence before us of the views of Congress upon the propriety and necessity of submitting a constitution to the people, we think no one will doubt that the administration had strong reasons for anticipating that it would be done in Kansas, and were, therefore, wise and prudent in providing for the protection of the people when passing upon it.

THE TWO PARTIES IN KANSAS.

In the course of a well-written article on Kansas affairs, the Providence Post thus speaks of the state of parties in Kansas: "They," the free-State democrats, "are rallying now, side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, with pro-slavery democrats in support of their governor; and even the Topeka party itself finds it impossible to make headway against them."

THE WRIGHT BANQUET.

A splendid entertainment was given at Indianapolis, on the 13th inst., to ex-Governor Wright, in anticipation of his speedy departure as minister to Prussia. In the course of his speech, which, as usual, was well fitted to the popular ear, he remarked as follows:

"Democrats and republicans, whatever may be our differences in time to come upon national questions, do not neglect the interests of your own State; the bitter cry of such neglect in years past are now beginning to be heard. Do not sink the interests of your own State in the selfishness of your families, to run into the discussion of empty abstractions and wild theories concerning a people who do not need either your sympathy or your aid. Time will settle, and settle justly, the question upon which you are now divided. It is not so difficult to make a people free as to keep them so. Watch your own liberties, and educate your offspring to enjoy them, and your duty towards mankind is more than half done. Take care of the institutions of your State. Build her up, and make her mighty in wealth, and strong arms and stout hearts, and happy in the intelligence and integrity of her sons, and the accomplishments, beauty, and virtue of her daughters."

The Journal of Commerce says that the sentiment might be epitomized thus: "Mind your own business, and let Kansas take care of itself."

Another paragraph is as follows: "I predict this night, and time will fulfil the prediction, that the administration of James Buchanan will go down to the future as the ablest and the most popular since the days of Jackson. Combining in his own person the virtues and the wisdom of the past generation with the energy and ability of the present, Mr. Buchanan cannot fail not only to extricate the country from her present difficulties, but to conduct her to a height of prosperity and glory from which she may deprecate her mighty destiny in the future."

GEN. REUBEN DAVIS.

Speaking of the nomination of this gentleman as the democratic candidate for Congress in the second district, the Aberdeen (Miss.) Sunny South says:

"So far as we have heard, the nomination has been hailed with great enthusiasm, and it is useless to speculate as to the result, for that is conceded by all parties. Although each aspirant had warm and zealous friends in the convention, we are rejoiced to know that the convention brought its labors to a close amidst great enthusiasm and harmony."

THE REPORTED DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MESSRS. MASON AND COX.

We copy the following from the Maysville (Ky.) Express of last Wednesday's issue:

Some base, mischievous persons have industriously and extensively circulated a report of a difficulty between Cox and Mason, in which the former was said to have been shot and killed by the latter. We don't know by whom, or where, or for what purpose, the report was originated; but we are satisfied, from the best information we can get on the subject, that there is no foundation whatever for it. Since their meeting at Staunton we are confident they have had no difficulty of any kind whatever; and believe that all reports of such have been originated and circulated by those who are desirous of causing bad feeling, and bringing about a personal encounter between these gentlemen.

Whether this report was intended to excite prejudice against one, or to create sympathy for the other, of the candidates, or was designed by its originator only for a hoax, we neither know nor care; but it is annoying to the friends of both, and serves to excite personal and angry partisan feeling, and embitters the political contest in which we are now engaged. We think the author should be pilloried thirty hours, and well whipped when released."

THE ENEMIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION DENOUNCING VIRGINIA.

We have the most gratifying daily evidence that the masses of the national democracy everywhere—North and South, East and West—are sustaining the administration with a heartiness, confidence, and good will that the denunciations of the extremists, either North or South, cannot shake. If ever there was one man more than another that was the peculiar candidate of the people that man was Mr. Buchanan. His nomination was peculiarly the work of the people, independently of the politicians. He was commended to their choice by a life of unflinching devotion to democratic principles and popular rights. They took him up, they nominated him, they elected him, and they meant to sustain him against all assaults. Yet, professional politicians would not have had it so. The extremists, the plotters, and the intriguers would have willed it otherwise. We saw at Cincinnati the officials of all grades, the efforts of political managers, and the influence of official position, brought into direct conflict with the wishes and purposes of the people, and we saw those influences and combinations ground to dust and ashes and scattered to the four winds. A united, determined, and conservative people—the national democracy—completed the work which they then initiated, and they are sustaining, and will continue to sustain, the administration which they have brought into power until it has done something to shake their confidence and forfeit their support. No such act has yet been done. The policy of the administration so far, with all its acts and measures, meets with the entire approbation of that great national party that brought it into power, and it will take something more than the insane ravings of fanaticism, or the ungracious denunciations of southern extremists, to impair their confidence and good opinion.

But a most singular phase in these attacks upon the administration now presents itself. The authors of these unwise and unreasonable denunciations against Mr. Buchanan, failing to carry any considerable number of the people with them, and especially failing to make any impression on the steadfast democracy of the Old Dominion, have turned their batteries against their true friends, and the true friends of the South, and are stigmatizing the glorious old mother State as having fallen, and dragged "down to the dust the whole South with her." Thus is her patriotism, her devotion to the Union, and her love of peace and harmony rewarded by a few who live in a state of perpetual excitement, and are seeking on all occasions to carry out their extreme opinions:

How the Richmond Enquirer meets the presses devoted to this service will be seen in the following able article:

Eloquent and able articles have recently been written to prove to the democracy of Virginia that their interests and those of the secession party at the South are identical. The attempt to "alienate Virginia from the South" has been most fiercely assailed. We have been told that one of our best and ablest patriots, a man whose name stands with open arms ready and anxious to embrace us. The pictures so powerfully drawn of the desolation of Keitt, the sorrows of Yancy, and Virginia at not bestowing her benediction upon their filibustering enterprise against the administration and the Union, have, no doubt, produced their impression in certain quarters. The idea of the secessionists mildly and unimpulsively soliciting a place in the hearts of the Virginia democracy, and their idolatrous affection being coldly received, was a thought which saddened many of the sternest of us. It is true that the constant facility of the national democracy for fifty years was to be sacrificed; there was to be a formal bid to the South, and the responsibility of the secessionist advances of the secessionists were almost irresistible. The ardent and noble secessionists loved Virginia so tenderly, they believed so implicitly in her greatness, and trusted so implicitly in her devotion to the South, that it really seemed cruel for us to resist the offers in their behalf which there are so many anticipations of a most happy union.

Some of us had become almost satisfied of the ardent attachment of the filibusters, when the leading organs of the secessionists which reached this office Saturday revealed the gross inconsistency of our disunion lovers. Whether by mistake or design, or by some other cause, at the cautious way in which the discreet old State met their advances, we cannot say; but the Charleston News and Mercury have opened their batteries as fiercely on Virginia as if she was Gov. Walker or James Buchanan. The passion of this desperate and disappointed party for denunciation and abuse is becoming frightful. Despairing of separating Virginia from the national democracy, having failed in their effort to denounce the healthy and conservative public opinion of this State, they have thrown aside their mask of pretended affection, and are now denouncing us as "unsound on the slavery question, and inane in their views on the national question, and a refusal to enlist in a crusade against a noble, patriotic Statesman, the President of her own selection, the honored name of Virginia—a State whose sacrifices and services to the South have been greater, a thousand times greater, than those of all the dead and forgotten secessionist factions which have been the cause of our present difficulties. This, then, is the party at the South, with interests in common with Virginia! For the sake of this disunion faction, now heaping abuse and dishonor upon us, must we cut loose from the national democracy and wage war upon the administration? Every day furnishes us with proof, more and more conclusive, that we have nothing in common with the rabid disunion party of South Carolina. The organs of that party heap abuse fully as unreserved as do the Liberator of Garrison and the Tribune of Horace Greeley. When Virginia is thus denounced at the North the national democracy defend us from the black-republicans; they hurl at us the fiercest and most indignant vituperations of the noble Old Dominion. But among the secessionists no kind hand seems to be raised in our defence. No friendly voice is uplifted to vindicate the fair fame of Virginia from her southern assailants.

Conscious of having done her duty to the South, feeling assured of the sympathies of good and true men in all parts of the Union, and confident of the national democracy affording gratifying evidence of her weight and influence in the Union, she regards the efforts of the secessionists to blacken her fame more in pity than in anger. She does not desire to win their valueless esteem by preaching disunion, and her influence will always be employed in checking and defeating the suicidal policy of the party of which the News and the Mercury are the leading organs. She intends to stand by the administration of James Buchanan as long as there is a shot in the locker, for she has the most perfect confidence in his wisdom, discretion, and devotion to the South.

The secessionists have proclaimed their motto to be "unsound on the national question," and that she is the necessary slave of the federal government. She does not shrink from the contest, and she intends to protect the interests of the South from the disunionists as well as from the black republicans.

She rejects with indignation the idea of an alliance with the men who charge her with defection and unswerving to the South, and she will baffle all their attempts to hunt down the administration. Mark that! There is too much pride and sturdy manliness in her people for them to tamely submit to such insults as those which the News and Mercury have heaped upon Virginia. This denunciation of Virginia is not the wild ravings of one obscure paper. Far from it. The News is a leading journal of the secessionists, and is conducted by gentlemen of character and ability.

But, to render assurance doubly sure, we invite the attention of our readers to the following extract from the Charleston Mercury, which no one denies is the controlling organ of that party at the South which is denouncing the administration and seeking to break the ties which unite the national democracy of the North and South. In an eloquently-prepared article of several columns, we find the following passage. Speaking of Virginia, it says:

"By the compromise of 1852, providing for the admission of California into the Union, she got a fugitive-slave law passed, prepared by her statesmen at Washington, by which she expected more easily to recapture her fugitive slaves in the northern States. Virginia fell, and she never rose again. She was never so disgraced as when she never was. Never was confidence more freely given, or more sadly requited. The high character of her statesmen at Washington forbids the idea that they were either ignorant of the high responsibilities Virginia had assumed, or willingly failed to meet them. They acquiesced in a new law calling for the most disastrous to the South. The people of Virginia would not support them. VIRGINIA FELL, AND REMAINED IN HER FALL THAT IS THE GREAT CONTRAST FOR THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY, SHE CANNOT LEAVE THE SOUTH. She is a frontier State, sitting hard by the Virginia shade of the White House."

Here, again, we have the most disgraceful motives assigned to Virginia as having controlled her course on the compromise measures of 1850. Nothing is conceded to her moderation and conservative love of the South in that matter; but it is insultingly insinuated that selfish considerations induced her to falter and to fall. Proceeding in a course which she does not hesitate to admit, she is accused of having betrayed the South, and of having betrayed the South as well as her, and for a consideration she became distanced and "cannot lead the South." She is a "fallen State"—a State "sitting hard by the Upside shade of the White House"—the Mercury says. "The people of Virginia would not support them. VIRGINIA FELL, AND REMAINED IN HER FALL THAT IS THE GREAT CONTRAST FOR THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY, SHE CANNOT LEAVE THE SOUTH. She is a frontier State, sitting hard by the Virginia shade of the White House."

A SOUTHERN SENATOR.

N. P. Willis, in one of his notices of the Bunker Hill celebration, thus sketches Senator Mason, of Virginia:

"Mr. Mason's fine head had interested me as he sat upon the stage, though I had failed to discover who he was by inquiries of those around me. When Mr. Winthrop, with his usual parliamentary felicity, introduced him at last as the well-known senator from Virginia, my curiosity was fully increased. He was seated before that audience of seven thousand (very nearly at an odd, political and sectional) one of six thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine) being one of rather formidable embarrasment. He arose and stepped forward to the table, and in a vain scrutinized his features, sitting very near to him, as I did, for some time, and then he stepped back to the table. He calmly made the circuit of the pavilion, while he collected his thoughts for reply to a summons wholly unexpected—one scarce noticeable trifle, perhaps, betraying, unconsciously to himself, the southern instinct beneath it all. The broad-brimmed slouch hat, which he wore as a trifle, was not on his table. It was, just perceptibly, and with the least propulsion of the arm, tossed there!"

"Of his speech, in giving the substance, the reports make an imperfect representation. The fluency, the deliberateness of accent, the dignity and well-balanced measure of his utterance, his calm and unimpassioned circumstances, in an extempore speech, were here even curious in their perfection. But it was in the air and bearing of the man that his conscious quality of soul—his instinctive will, character, and purpose—were most eloquently expressed. Of intellectual repose, and of the calm control of his faculties, he had a habitually in his whole presence was the type of unadorned dignity, absolutely faultless, both of mind and tone—fine as it would be with the most elaborate study and preparation—was, in this critical impromptu of the Virginia senator, very remarkable."

THE BRITISH STEAM MARINE.

The attention of shipowners and merchants in the northern Atlantic cities is now earnestly, if not anxiously, directed towards England, where stupendous efforts are making for an immense increase in its steam marine. The following article from the New York Journal of Commerce contains many important and suggestive facts:

"One of our contemporaries says that at this moment there are no less than three hundred steam propellers, ranging from one thousand to fifteen hundred tons, building on the stocks of the Clyde, and ready to be launched. The steam-engine builders were never more busy than at the present time, and we learn that Napier, the celebrated steam-engine builder, has more work engaged than can be executed by him for three years to come. This statement corresponds with a remark which we heard a few years ago from an engineer in the Clyde, who, superintendent of the country. The iron works of England and Scotland were fully occupied in constructing steam propellers for foreign and domestic service, and Napier was taking contracts three years in advance. Side-wheeled steamers were spoken of as likely to be wholly superseded—no vessels of that description being constructed. Meanwhile our shipyards are disengaged and scarcely a single steamship of any size is building in the United States. England, without doubt, is playing a high game, and is determined to win. It has already been shown that two-fifths of the gross value of importations from England and France into the port of New York is by ocean steamers, mostly foreign; and more recently Mr. Kendrick, superintendent of the emigrant depot at Castle Garden, showed that of 86,089 passengers arriving here during the last six months, 18,460 were brought on steamers, and that, of 57 steamers bringing passengers during the last eight months, only two were under the United States flag, against 33 under the British. As another sign of the times, it is stated that the Liverpool packet ship 'Columbia' has been detained since the 1st instant on account of her inability to complete her engagements for a full cargo—the first instance in thirty years that any ship of the line to which she belongs has had to lay over for so long a time after her regular day of sailing."

HON. A. V. BROWN.

The Helena (Arkansas) Shield, an opposition paper, pays the following just compliment to this distinguished son of Tennessee:

"Honor to whose Honor is Due."—Candor and a sense of justice compel us to say that there is no denying the fact stated by the Memphis Appeal that ex-Governor Brown has done more for the mail service in the South-west than any Postmaster General has for many years. His selection for that important and responsible post we regard as a most fortunate one for the Southwest."

AUGUST DISSENTS.

During the first week of August elections for members of Congress will take place in the following States:

Alabama..... August 3 | Texas..... August 3
Kentucky..... do 3 | North Carolina..... do 6
Missouri..... do 3 | Tennessee..... do 6

THE PEQUOT HOUSE.

This favorite summer hotel, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column, is now open for the reception of guests. The New London Star, in speaking of this establishment, says: "The Pequot House, at the mouth of our harbor, is acknowledged by all who visit it as unequalled for its beauty of location and its surrounding scenery. It embraces a considerable tract of land, which affords good shade for the purpose of spending the day in the proximity to Long Island Sound, enables the visitor not only to enjoy the sea breeze at all times, but excellent bathing. The superintendent of this house, Mr. Packard, we learn, is very popular with the public who have occasion, either for pleasure or health, to stop there—a fact which speaks well for his management."

THE ALUMNI OF HARVARD COLLEGE—ADDRESS OF LORD NAPIER, THE BRITISH MINISTER.

The Alumni Association of Harvard College had their triennial festival at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Thursday last. The banquet was attended by a large number of distinguished gentlemen, including Hon. Edward Everett, Lord Napier, Chancellor Ferris, of New York, &c. Lord Napier was introduced by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop as "the honored representative of Queen Victoria, whose life and her fulfillment of every high duty had gained her the love and respect of all true hearts." He complimented Lord Napier, and made a humorous allusion to his ancestor, the inventor of logarithms. The band played "God Save the Queen," and the audience rose and received Lord Napier with immense cheering, when he spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I might be justified in pleading to you the excuses of one little accustomed to express his sentiments in public assemblies; for I have rarely ventured beyond the circle of diplomatic service, and diplomacy is a silent work. The inability under which I should labor on all occasions is peculiarly apparent with me now, when I am invited, as the minister of England, to stand before an audience which embodies the intelligence and science of America, and to cast down my feeble rod in presence of the great magician of Massachusetts. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, old Cambridge, in England, might have sent you young Cambridge, in America, a more authorized representative than myself. I am not furnished with credentials from the courts of learning, and yet in those courts I have passed the most agreeable period of my life, and if I had been a faithful instead of a vagrant son, I could not bear or wear a warmer affection than I have for the great university of Cambridge, and so patient of neglect. Gentlemen, in consequence of this connexion, however slight, I am enabled to revive the recollections of Trinity in the halls of Harvard, and to express the satisfaction which I experience in being presented to this society, which is dignified by the presence of the great and good, and by the name of a Longfellow, and the incomparable pencil of an Alston. Gentlemen, while I contemplate this new Cambridge I fancy there is a youthful charm in the affinity of old familiar names.

These names cry aloud from the ground, and remind us of the duties and claims of kindred blood; and gladly I stand in the midst of you, with fraternal regards, to live lives were the basis and whose example is the life-blood of national greatness; and I feel that a deep resemblance and close affinity there is between our respective universities, and that the chief distinction is that of age. The president has spoken of the university of America as an old institution; the *alma mater* of this Cambridge, in America, is not less than a couple of centuries a lighter matter in the life of a woman. [Great applause and laughter.] And I feel certain she will forgive me when I assure her with the most distinguished consideration that she is still young. [Laughter.] Gentlemen, the figure of our great academy appears to me magnificent and noble, not careless of her useful callings, which the glorious past imposes on the present, but pointing gladly to her accumulated monuments of piety and learning and taste, graced with the rich inheritance of time brought from beyond the sea—graced also with the benefactions of her own children, and with the recent rewards of independence, which she has so bravely won. The likeness of youth and hope, and bends her ardent gaze upon the anticipated plans of the future.

Gentlemen, it is not necessary that I, after what we have heard to-day, should plead the value of collegiate institutions. I offer my warmest aspirations that you may long preserve and carefully strengthen those institutions which have been established in consequence of our exalt and discipline the mind. You know what high exultations they excite, what durable friendships they consolidate, what pleasures for after recollection they gather in. To the careless student, or to the remote outside observer, collegiate duties may sometimes appear as a yoke or a burden, but to the great family of university men, who have the honor to address, to those who have long since left the academy for the senate or the bar, for the pulpit or the mart of trade, for the deck or the common library are the recollections of the walks of the common press and the common chapel and the common table.

Gentlemen, I am deeply sensible of the commendation which the honorable chairman has bestowed upon the discovery of my ancestor in the mathematical line, [laughter]—discovers that are not associated exclusively with agreeable recollections; and also for the commendations which he has bestowed upon the inferior, but not contemptible, services which different members of my family have been called upon to perform in the career of letters or that of arms. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, we cannot discard, and may not despise, the associations of relationship. My ancestor lived in the border time of fable, when numbers were still enshroued by a belief in necromancy, and were the victims of superstition. It is strange, after the lapse of three hundred years, that the virtues of his name are familiar to you, and the mysteries of figures and of science, should, notwithstanding the great Chinese advancement, be a recommendation of his posterity to the good will and favor of an American college. [Great laughter.]

Now, gentlemen, allow me to give you another instance of the estimation in which the inventor of logarithms has been held by the great family of university men. I had the honor to visit Mr. Curtis, and with him to inspect the relics of Washington at Mount Vernon. The first object he exhibited was an old engraving, which he said had hung for a great length of time in the private apartment of the President, which he supposed must have been engraved by his name. You may conceivably with what surprise and gratification I found it was a portrait of the inventor of logarithms. [Great laughter and applause.] I shall not be accused of presumption if I present to the library of this university a copy of the life of that man, accompanied by a very difficult analysis of his works, which I have been honored to peruse, and Mr. Mark Napier, and which unites the exactness of mathematics with the fervor of a descendant. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, the flattering and agreeable reception which I have received to-day is but a continuation of universal welcome which I have everywhere met in the United States. I have been honored to receive from you, and to meet with that hospitality which in every country is always bestowed, and before it is deserved, but also a manifestation of that love of England which is kindled in the recesses of the American heart, and which is always bursting forth in some act of courtesy and assistance. In what has been stated to-day, I also recognize a manifestation of respect to her Majesty the Queen for that ancient crown which is so gently and wisely worn by her. [Immense applause with cheers.] I am also gratified to observe that the thoughtful interest and benevolent labor which the Prince consort has bestowed upon the interests of industry, of education, and of the arts, has not escaped the knowledge and the admiration of the people of the United States. [Applause.]

The honorable president has also had the goodness to wish me an agreeable residence and a prosperous administration in my official duties in the United States. I need not tell you that I add the warmest aspiration to his. I am one of those who believe that the cordiality of our social and literary relations will very soon be fully effected in the correspondence of our country. [Applause.] Since the close of the hostilities between England and America little animosities which on various occasions have sprung up have been all successfully settled, with the exception of one point of difference which we are at this moment engaged in extinguishing, and which I believe will be lost one. [Applause.] The views of my government are conciliatory, their declarations are sincere, and an equal confidence may be placed in the policy of the government of the United States. [Applause.] Our national relations are not only in the atmosphere of the most cordiality, but are also exposed to the scrutiny and comment of those active and influential organs, the legislature, public bar, and the press.

Gentlemen, this is not to be deplored. These agents are useful concomitants of a free country; but the powers which the people of our respective countries exercise are accompanied by responsibilities of a momentous character. It would be lamentable if the wise and conciliatory intentions of our governments should be regressed by the impulses of a wayward patriotism. From this society, from the great cultivated mercantile community of Boston, I have nothing to ask but a continuation of their favor. Societies and communities like these are always the great magazines and strongholds of political prudence and conservative sentiments, but I invoke the moderation and generosity of those who are mixed in the tumult and embarked on the caprices of every-day political life. I do not ask for silence. For silence would be darkness, and we have nothing to conceal. [Applause.] I ask for pardon for the incoherence of my remarks, for I am speaking for that magnanimity which will be well bestowed upon smoothing the pathway during peace, when there will be no reproaches for the past, and no jealousies for the future. [Loud cheers and long-continued enthusiasm.]

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT. A New Show.—The following extract from a letter of Captain G. V. Jordan, of the barque Lunette, of Sao, describing the shoal on which that vessel was lost on the 20th May, 1857, addressed to R. M. Harrison, United States consul at Kingston, has been communicated to this department for publication: "The shoal is about 400 feet long and 40 feet wide, forming a new moon, covered by 15 inches of water. No other breaker or shoal, in sight. Latitude 16° 21' N., longitude 78° 40' W. My chart falls for blue water."

Removal of a Light-ship.—The following notice to masters has been transmitted to the department by R. B. Campbell, United States consul at London: "Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of this corporation to cause the Owens light-ship to be removed, or in about the first week in August, about three-quarters of a mile S.W. of W. of her present position, and into 21 fathoms at low water spring tides. Further notice will be given when the vessel shall have been removed."

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Interesting Letter from Virginia.—Thomas R. Joyce, Jr., writing to the Commissioner of Patents from Accomac Court-House, Virginia, states that he sowed in the spring of 1854 some alfalfa seed in a part of a square in his garden for seed. In the summer of 1855, after sowing seed, he had it cut, spaded up, and the ground raked clean. The few roots left in the ground soon sprang up, and now it is as thick as usual, notwithstanding that he did not de-water again to eradicate it last spring. He thinks it a valuable grass, of rapid growth, hardy, and luxuriant. All sorts of stock are fond of it. Last year he planted some French beans, but has not eaten any yet, except the green pods. These beans matured so early that, after gathering the first crop, he tried the experiment of planting some of the beans, which did well, maturing before frost. Thus, the same seed produced two crops on the same ground. He also tried last year the Japan pea, which is a handsome, rich-looking pea, and an abundant producer, but he does not like it as an edible. He had also tried the Oregon pea, but pronounces the Champion pea of England superior to all others.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

General Orders, } WAR DEPARTMENT, }
Adjutant General's Office, }
No. 11. } Washington, July 10, 1857.

I.—At the general court-martial which convened at Camp Cooper, Texas, pursuant to "Special Orders," No. 43, of April 2, 1857, from the headquarters of the Department of Texas, and of which Brevet Colonel Robert E. Lee, Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Caldwell, is president, was arraigned and tried private John McCann, of company I, 1st Infantry, on the following charge and specification, viz:

"Violation of the ninth Article of War." Specification.—"In this: That private John McCann, of company I, 1st Infantry, did offend against the ninth Article of War, in the execution of his duty in the manner and under the circumstances following, viz: That the said McCann, being confined under guard, and having gone to the quarters of his company, and being there refused, by the said Sergeant Lively, the restoration of certain gloves claimed by, and supposed to have been stolen by, the said McCann, the ownership of which gloves being then a matter of investigation by the said Sergeant Lively, in the execution of his duty, did, in consequence thereof, with reference to the said official act of the said Sergeant Lively, shortly thereafter premeditate and threaten violence against the said Sergeant Lively, and in the execution of the said determination and threat the said McCann did attempt the life of the said Lively, by shooting with a musket, and dangerously wounding, the said Sergeant Lively. This at Fort Chadbourne, Texas, on or about the seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven."

To which charge and specification the accused pleaded "not guilty."

FINDINGS OF THE COURT.

The court, after mature deliberation, finds the accused, private John McCann, of company I, 1st Infantry, as follows: "Of the specification 'guilty'; and 'guilty of the charge.'"

SENTENCE.

And the court, two-thirds of the members concurring therein, does therefore sentence him, private John McCann, of company I, 1st Infantry, "To be shot to death at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct."

Confirmed; but the sentence mitigated to forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and to hard labor with ball and chain, and confinement under guard when not at labor, during the period of his imprisonment. JAMES BUCHANAN.

III.—Paragraph 1093 of the Regulations for the Army is so far amended as to authorize the ration of a soldier stationed in a city, with no opportunity of messing, to be commuted at seventy-five cents. This amendment to have effect from July 1, 1857.

IV.—In paragraph 1192 Regulations for the Army, the words "for enlistments made at or near Fort Riley" will be substituted for the words "for enlistments made at or near Fort Gaines."

By order of the Secretary of War: S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Notice to Postmasters.—Postmasters are cautioned not to send money to the Post Office Department, or to either of its blank agencies, for the purpose of paying for printing signature post bills or working stamps. As there is no authority for such payment on the part of postmasters, the department has directed that all money forwarded for such purposes shall be returned.

GOV. IZARD.

The Omaha Nebraska of the 8th instant says: "His excellency Gov. Izard returned to this city on the 3d, per steamer Minnehaha. Col. Richardson of Illinois, having declined the governorship of the Territory, Gov. I. has resumed the duties of the office. The Governor is in excellent health and fine spirits, and is warmly welcomed by his numerous friends in this city."

The Florida War.—We find the following items in the Jacksonville News of the 11th instant: "Capt. W. H. Kendrick's company mounted volunteers mustered into the United States service on Saturday, the 27th ult."

"Capt. E. J. Mickler's boat company left this place on Friday last for Fort Kiamochia, at which place they will take the boats sent by Major Williams's command, and proceed to Fort Centre."

Major Brown, United States paymaster, arrived at this place on Monday last, with \$100,000 in specie, and will forthwith commence the payment of volunteers who have been discharged unpaid. We learn there is about \$72,000 in New Orleans subject to his order."

Col. Tracy, H. Hoax.—We are glad that Col. Hoax has recovered from his illness, and is again among us. He has been in the hospital for some time, and we hope a list of appointments for him and Col. Marshall to speak. He reached the city last evening, and, though feeble in health, we hope he will be able to go through with the appointments he has made, as well as to make his appearance before his fellow-citizens here before the August election.—Louisville Courier of Friday.

FROM THE PLAINS.—Quite a large train of Mormons, direct from Salt Lake, reached this city on Thursday last. They had been a long time making the trip, and had encountered many difficulties, at times suffering severely for want of provisions. The horrid reports of the depredations committed by the Mormons, which were confirmed by these returned Mormons, who state that more than one-half of the population of that Territory would leave if they could only get away. But the want of funds, as well as the difficulty of leaving the vigilance of the rulers, deters many from making the attempt. We are, however, glad to see several persons who came in with this train, which all appeared to rejoice at their success in getting out of a country replete with horrors of every description.—Omaha Nebraska, July 8.