WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, 1857.

☞Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by James O. Lewis and R. M. Lewis, jr.

☞Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia is our general travelling agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, J. Hamitt, R. S. James, Thos. D. Nice, R. W. Morrison, E. W. Wiley, Wm. L. Waterman, Alex. H. Carson, D. K. Mcrrer, Rev. F. Swain, T. Ashman, and P. Davis.

THE ELECTIONS NEXT MONDAY.

On Monday next, the 3d inst., elections will be held in Alabama for governor, members of Congress, and members of the legislature; in Kentucky for members of Congress, members of the legislature, and State treasurer; and in Missouri for governor, members of the legislature, and to fill a vacancy in the congressional delegation.

The attention of the reader is directed to an article in another column from the Richmond Enquirer, entitled "Who are the Inhabitants of Kansas?"

THE CRISIS IN INDIA.

We do not believe that the rebellion in India will eventuate in successful revolution. Asiatic nations have, with few exceptions, been easily conquered by Europeans, however great the disparity in numbers. Indeed, from the days of Xerxes, large Asiatic armies have been as inefficient as small ones. The one hundred and fifty millions of population in India can be retained in subjection by such an army as England can readily command. The Sepoys alone are to be apprehended, and they, however well disciplined and cloth[illegible] soldiers, will have no officers qualified to carry on a long and regular warfare against the English forces. England never was so powerful as she now is, and never so well prepared to carry on war in a distant theatre. Her immense steam navy, aided by rapid communications by mail and the telegraph, makes it less difficult for her to conduct a war now in India than to have carried on one in America forty years ago. Yet, with all these advantages, the struggle may be protracted; and even when the rebellion is suppressed consequences will probably ensue seriously affecting the weal of Christendom. Instead of exerting herself, as she has just proposed, to increase the supply of sugar and cotton, which have become alarmingly deficient, the fact stares her in the face that this deficiency must increase, and the suffering consequent on it be aggravated. But England is not alone concerned in this matter. All Christendom, except the slaveholders of America, will suffer alike. Since Columbus and Vasco de Gama opened up the South to European conquest, enterprise, settlement, and trade, many new and artificial wants have been created. Almost a third of the necessaries of modern life were unknown or unused by our ancestors a few centuries since. Sugar, cotton, coffee, tea, rice, tobacco, molasses, and many other slave and tropical products, have not only come into general use, but have become, even with the poor, necessaries of life. It is true, they might be dispensed with if other articles of food and clothing could be produced at home to supply their place; but that is impossible. Southern colonies and trade with the South have furnished Europe for three centuries past largely-increased supplies of food and clothing. This has stimulated the increase of population. We have no accurate census extending so far back; but we may safely assert that the population of the larger portion of Europe has trebled since the days of Columbus and De Gama. This population has been pinched by frequently-recurring famine for more than half a century, despite of its supplies of food from the South. Emancipation in South America and the West Indies has been annually diminishing these supplies, whilst a continuing increase of population has all the while been begetting greater demands. England and France have for years past been engaged in spasmodic but vain efforts to retrieve the error of West India emancipation. They push their conquests South, and resort to coolies, apprentices, and African immigrants to supply the place of slaves, and to furnish enough of cheap cotton and sugar to ward off famine and prevent revolution. None of their experiments have succeeded or promise to succeed. The future looks more gloomy than the past. And now this cloud of East Indian rebellion passes athwart the face of that future to give it still a darker and a more sombre hue. Man has interfered with nature, usurped the part of Providence, arrogated the functions of divinity; and he is just reaping the bitter consequences. The spread of discovery, of conquest, of settlement and trade southward, was a natural and providential operation. The African slave trade, which gave value and vitality to those discoveries, was also of natural origin and growth. No man, no set of men, no nation, preconceived, predetermined, or planned any of the mighty changes in the common relations and subsistence of the world consequent on the discoveries of which we have spoken. All has been natural, all providential. But just when the world has accommodated itself to this new state of things—just when its subsistence and existence had become dependent on it—a narrow-sighted, intermeddling, sickly "rose-water" philanthropy steps in to disturb the scene, and to mar the work of time, of nature, and of Providence.

The infidels of France and the fanatics of England have by West Indian emancipation rendered famine the normal condition of a large portion of Christendom, and made savages and pagans of the liberated negroes. It required centuries of continuous and laborious industry and enterprise to reduce the tropical regions of America to the uses of civilized man; but these sentimental charlatans have destroyed this great work in less than an age.

The momentous consequences likely to ensue from the rebellion in India can only be justly appreciated when viewed in connexion with the deficient supply of slave products which now "perplexes nations." Should England, as we believe she will, succeed in suppressing the outbreak, she will have no spare capital, or energy, or industry, whilst the war lasts, with which to increase her supplies of cotton and sugar, and to ward off that famine with which she is imminently threatened from a deficit of those articles. Even after the rebellion is suppressed, she will have her hands full in keeping up a force sufficient to prevent its recurrence, and will have little time, capital, or labor to devote to the purpose of raising increased quantities of sugar and cotton. Years will probably elapse ere industry in India returns to its wonted channels; so that, instead of an increased production of these articles, she has reason to apprehend a diminished one.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—ONE CAUSE OF THE COTTON PANIC.

In our issue of the 29th ultimo we published an elaborate and carefully-condensed analysis of the foreign commerce of France during the first five months of 1857, accompanying it with comparative statements showing the imports and exports of leading articles of French commerce during the corresponding periods in 1856 and 1855. We are enabled this morning to present a similar statistical review of the foreign commerce of Great Britain from January 1 to May 31 of the present year, compiled from the official exhibits published monthly by the British board of trade, and for which we are indebted to the polite attention of a friend in London. Neither the war in China nor the mutinous disturbances in India, however they may startle the diplomatists and statesmen of this mighty nation, seem capable of producing any depressing influence upon the enterprise of her merchants or the steady and onward progress of her foreign commercial movements. On the other hand, it seems to bid defiance alike to war, pestilence, and famine, and shows, month after month and year after year, an increase which seems to advance without either check or limit. We subjoin the figures which represent the export trade of Great Britain for the month of May and the first five months of 1857, 1856, and 1855:

Value of Exports.

Years.	Month of May.	First five months.
1855	$40,246,230	$174,718,635
1856	43,666,500	216,526,645
1857	56,911,020	250,977,705

A detailed examination of the articles represented by the value of the exports in the month of May, 1857, shows that cotton yarns amounted to $5,496,105 more than in May, 1856, while the quantity of raw cotton imported the same month was only 917,872 cwts., against 1,747,337 cwts. in May, 1856. We find, however, that the quantity of raw cotton exported in May, 1857, was 188,558 cwts., against 147,730 cwts. the same month in 1856—showing an excess in favor of May, 1857, of 40,828 cwts. This will account, in a great measure, for much of the clamor raised by the "cotton-supply associations," or rather it will explain why the supply has fallen so far short of the demand since the commencement of 1857. It will furnish, says the London Economist, "a clue to the short stock of cotton and to the apprehension about the supply." The quantity exported and manufactured has increased, and the quantity to manufacture has necessarily declined.

The following table shows the quantities of raw cotton imported into Great Britain during the five months ending May 31, 1857, and May 31, 1856, and the countries whence imported, together with the quantities exported, and the countries whither, in the same period:

Whence Imported.	1856. Cwt.	1857. Cwt.	Wither Exported.	1856. Cwt.	1857. Cwt.
U. States	3,556,372	2,937,647	Russia	89,483	100,141
Brazil	83,892	113,516	Prussia	4,583	10,081
Egypt	95,417	83,621	Hanse Towns	113,221	115,215
East Indies	360,251	661,701	Holland	94,959	116,217
Other countries	17,457	10,305	Other countries	195,213	219,076
Total	4,113,389	3,806,790	Total	497,259	560,730

The preceding table shows that during the five months of 1857 there was a falling off in the quantity imported of 306,599 cwts., when compared with the corresponding period of 1856, while in the quantity exported there was an excess of 63,471 cwts. The diminution from the United States was 618,725 cwts., while the increase from the East Indies was 301,450 cwts., or nearly 100 per cent.

The quantities and values of cotton manufactured and exported during the five months of 1857 were, however, largely in excess of the quantities and values manufactured and exported during the corresponding period of 1856. The following statement gives the precise figures:

	Quantities Exported. Yards.	Declared Values.
1857	850,552,405	$60,798,130
1856	761,347,082	52,469,345
Increase in 1857	89,205,323	8,328,785

As the cotton trade of Great Britain has, of late, attracted more than usual attention, we have prepared, with no little labor, the following statement, exhibiting the quantities and values of cottons, including calicoes, cambrics and muslins, fustians and mixed stuffs, exported, during the first five months of 1857, to all foreign countries, and the share assigned to each. The statement will show to our northern manufacturers and exporters how the cotton accounts stand between the Manchester manufacturers and their customers, as well as indicate who those customers are; and we need scarcely add, that, should the visionary speculations of the cotton-supply associations of Great Britain ever be realized, the information may be found interesting if not useful.

Tabular Statement showing the quantities and values of Cotton Manufactures exported from Great Britain to all countries, respectively, during the first five months of 1857 and 1856.

Countries.	1856. Quantities. yards.	1856. Values.	1857. Quantities. yards.	1857. Values.
Hanse Towns	29,534,002	$2,518,410	21,598,685	$2,056,000
Holland	17,441,628	1,435,755	15,971,469	1,570,275
Portugal & islands	18,907,739	1,172,970	20,184,584	1,304,585
Turkey	60,935,254	4,282,905	66,498,967	4,875,040
Syria & Palestine	21,243,412	1,453,370	22,038,334	1,458,080
Egypt	22,939,581	1,270,355	25,259,546	1,516,885
United States	72,580,442	6,729,275	91,233,553	7,936,880
For'gn W. Indies	15,843,628	1,160,225	24,033,895	1,840,130
Brazil	43,491,588	2,835,755	74,886,120	5,355,875
Buenos Ayres	7,926,307	550,915	11,309,149	857,095
Chili	15,921,883	1,129,080	13,453,888	991,230
Peru	11,554,369	882,500	9,668,490	795,305
China	54,314,958	3,032,290	30,923,557	1,947,185
Java	17,993,500	1,216,015	10,882,912	821,825
Gibraltar	14,820,850	950,825	6,666,872	459,115
Br. N. America	10,493,397	876,175	11,710,368	986,375
Br. W. Indies	17,238,417	1,106,820	16,626,515	1,008,865
Br. E. Indies	176,481,952	9,883,810	220,997,041	13,005,095
Australia	7,494,945	813,280	12,941,494	1,286,215
Other countries	123,944,140	9,168,615	143,957,216	10,926,175
Total	761,347,082	52,469,345	850,552,405	60,798,130

In the exportation of cotton yarns there is an increase in 1857 (the first five months) over 1856 to Russia, the Hanse Towns, and Holland, and a decrease to Sweden, Belgium, Naples and Sicily, Austria, Turkey, and the East Indies. The diminution to Sweden, Belgium, Naples, Sicily, and Austria is, doubtless, owing chiefly to increased direct importations of the raw material to these countries, and a corresponding increase in their factories and spindles, while, as respects Turkey and the East Indies, the falling off may be accounted for by other causes. The total quantity exported during the five months was 70,215,059 pounds, against 70,177,426 pounds in 1856. The value of the quantity exported was $16,669,805, which, added to the value of the cotton manufactures exported during the same period, makes an aggregate of $77,467,935 for the cotton, spun and manufactured, exported from Great Britain during the first five months of 1857.

The official returns exhibit much other information respecting the tobacco, grain, flour, and timber trade of Great Britain, to which we shall recur hereafter.

MARYLAND.

The democrats of the second district of Maryland have nominated Ramsay McHenry, esq., for Congress. The Baltimore Republican thus speaks of the nominee:

"Ramsay McHenry, esq., the worthy and indefatigable president of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, is a gentleman of cultivated mind, enlarged abilities, and sterling patriotism. He is the grandson of the Mr. McHenry the intimate friend and confidential secretary of Gen. Washington through the revolutionary war, and the first Secretary of War under his administration. This is the character and position of the democratic nominee for Congress, and this is the man, thus related, and thus commended to the patriotic people of the district, who will be denounced in the slang of the plug organs as the 'foreign nominee.'"

The same paper has the following notice of the democratic candidate for governor of Maryland:

"Col. John C. Groome, the nominee for governor, is a man of sterling principles. We have known him long and well, and although in former days we belonged to different political parties, yet there never was an act of his life, public or private, that was not controlled by principle and honor, and we find him now, where he always was, the upholder and defender of the constitution and its guarantees of civil and religious liberty to every citizen."

GOVERNOR WALKER'S PROCLAMATION.

We copy the following from the Federal (Georgia) Union:

"Intelligence has reached Washington city that the abolitionists in the Territory of Kansas are in a state of rebellion against the laws of the Territory. Governor Walker has issued a proclamation; calls on the people to support the laws, and tells them that they *shall* be enforced. The troops that were to be sent to Utah are to be detained in Kansas, and are moving upon Lawrence, and Governor Walker is to accompany them. He is doing his duty, and the people will sustain him. He intends to give the abolitionists no quarter, but will use all the power in his hands to put down the rebels. We have no time or space to extend our remarks on this subject. We must confess, however, that we have seen with astonishment and mortification the course of at least *one* democratic paper in Georgia in the present position of things in Kansas. That paper says Walker is now trying to conciliate the southern opposition to him by his stringent opposition to the abolitionists in Kansas. What a high and honorable mode of warfare, to be sure! Yesterday it was said Walker was trying to conciliate the abolitionists; to-day it is said Walker is trying to conciliate the South by defying the abolitionists and their rebellious opposition to the territorial laws. What a beautiful specimen of consistency; what a magnanimous and honorable mode of warfare! The people cannot be gulled by such transparent tricks."

From the many kind notices which have, within a few weeks, appeared in a very large number of our democratic exchanges, North and South, we make room for the following, which our partial friends of the Rome (New York) Sentinel must be held responsible for:

"The Washington Union.—There is no paper in the United States that we seek for amongst our exchanges and read with more interest than the Washington Union. It is a high-toned, conservative, national, and highly-influential democratic newspaper, and reflects, we presume, the views of the administration nearer than any other publication. The Union has risen in our estimation and appreciation one hundred per cent. since we have read its series of very able and convincing articles on Gov. Walker and the Kansas question. These articles were marked with an ability seldom equalled, and never surpassed, and had in them a strength of reasoning and a national tone which it was unable to read and not be convinced. The Union, besides its political articles, always able, has a news department and always gives the doings of Congress when in session with a marked fidelity. We are not in the habit of 'puffing' other newspapers, as it is as much as we can do to 'puff' our own, but we do cordially recommend the Union to the public. It has a daily, weekly, and semi-weekly issue."

LADY FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

Lady Franklin's expedition has sailed. The Glasgow (Scotland) Telegraph of July 11th says:

"Last Wednesday, at a very early hour, the city of Aberdeen was the scene of bustle and excitement. The inhabitants were hurrying hither and thither, their countenances bearing the impress of a mixture of anxiety and hope. A great event was at hand—not the arrival of royalty, in search of Highland seclusion—not the visit of a French prince on a scientific exploration—not the return of the brave Highlanders from a Russian campaign; but an event of far greater significance, and of transcendant importance to the cause of humanity—Lady Franklin's screw-steamer, the Fox, was appointed that morning to sail for the Arctic seas, in search of the remains of the long-lost navigator and his intrepid band. The spectators crowded the docks to catch a glimpse of that gallant captain and daring crew who had undertaken the perilous voyage. Lady Franklin and her niece were there, blessing the expedition; and as the brave ship weighed anchor and stood out to sea, the lusty cheers of the assembled thousands unmistakably testified that the noble efforts that lady had made—though timidly deserted by a government in whose service her husband and his followers had embarked—to investigate and clear up the haze still hanging around the fate of the Arctic expedition were fully appreciated.

"Yes; Lady Franklin's expedition has sailed; in a few days hence it will reach the ice, where the hardships of an Arctic voyage commence. To Captain M'Clintock and his gallant crew we sincerely wish God speed! There must be relics in existence which will afford a satisfactory clue to the fate of the lost Sir John Franklin and his companions; the remains of such an expedition as that which he commanded cannot be utterly obliterated. Besides, the Fox sails under specially favorable auspices. Captain M'Clintock will doubtless be enabled to profit by the experience of all the previous searching expeditions; they have extended over a wide expanse of ground; he has now but a comparatively small space to explore; that done, the work will be thoroughly accomplished, every mile of those ice-bound regions will have been minutely examined."

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

We find in one of our exchanges the subjoined brief biographical sketch of the new commander-in-chief of the English forces in India:

"Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell, who has just been appointed English commander-in-chief in India, entered the army in 1808, as an ensign in the 9th regiment of foot. He served in the Walcheren expedition, and throughout the peninsular campaigns; received two severe wounds at San Sebastian, and was again severely wounded at the passage of the Bidassoa; served in North America during 1814 and 1815; in 1842 embarked for China, in command of the 98th regiment of foot; next in India, where he greatly distinguished himself in 1848 and 1849; was among the wounded at the battle of Chillianwallah, and was appointed a knight commander of the Bath. He afterwards went to Turkey in command of a brigade of infantry, and brilliantly served throughout the operations in the Crimea. His services were rewarded with promotion to the rank of lieutenant general and the grand crosses of the Bath, the Legion of Honor, and the Sardinian order of Maurice and St. Lazare. He has recently held the office of inspector-general of infantry, which he has now quitted in order to assume the supreme command in Bengal."

MINNESOTA.

The examination of the official returns, says the St. Paul Pioneer, on file in the office of the secretary of the Territory, shows that at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention the democratic party had a majority of over *sixteen hundred*. Yet the black republicans talk of their bogus convention representing the political sentiment of a majority of the people of the Territory.

The Tuscumbia Alabamian has, by authority, withdrawn the name of Lemuel Cook, esq., from the canvass for Congress. The contest in this district is now between Messrs. Houston and Hubbard.

We understand that the vessels of the Gowan expedition, and also of the Submarine Wrecking Company, have reached Sebastopol, and probably a vigorous attempt will soon be made to raise the monster vessels of war sunk during the seige of that place. The advent of so large a number of Yankees into that famous city attracts some attention.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments of Light-house Keepers.—Subjoined is a list of appointments of light-house keepers by the Secretary of the Treasury this morning:

Andrew M. Ennis, at Negro Island, Maine, vice Obadiah Brown, deceased; salary $350 per annum.

John Lovell, at Seguin Island, Maine, vice Stephen Mason, jr., removed; salary $500 per annum.

Wm. R. Jacobs, at Mispillion Creek, Delaware, vice Thomas Clark, removed; salary $400 per annum.

Lyman Granger, at Beaver Island harbor, Michigan, (new light;) salary $350 per annum.

Appointment.—J. M. Connel, of Ohio, has been appointed to a third-class clerkship in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, vice N. B. Van Zandt, resigned.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Fire-proof Safes for Land Offices.—Land Office Blank Forms.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office issued this morning instructions to the receivers for the new land districts in Kansas and Nebraska, and at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, to procure iron fire-proof safes for their offices, and such office furniture as may be absolutely necessary for the accommodation of themselves and the registers, upon the opening of these new land districts, which the department desires to be opened at once.

We noticed, while in the room of the Commissioner, a quantity of rolls containing blank forms for the offices above named. These rolls would fill a large-sized wagon, and consist of but a small proportion of the quantity used at a land office where more than the average of business is transacted in the year. They will be franked shortly, and sent by mail.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Purchase Money of Fort Snelling.—The first instalment of the purchase money of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, has been paid into the treasury of the United States. This fact having been communicated to the Secretary of War, orders have been issued by that department for the putting of Mr. Franklin Steele in possession of the property, except the fort and the buildings required for the use of the troops at that post. The post will be maintained until further orders.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Naval Court Number Three.—The sudden death of Commodore Newton rendered necessary a change in naval court number three. Commodore Storer has been appointed president, and Capt. Tatnall has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Commodore Storer.

An impression seemed to prevail in our city that, in consequence of the death of Commodore Newton, the case of Commander Long would have to be again tried, it being doubted whether or not the court, thus reduced, would have the power to render a decision. Upon making inquiries at the proper quarter, we were informed that it was still competent for the court to decide this case. A difficulty would arise only in the event of the failure of the court to agree upon a finding.

Upon the assembling of the court on Monday next, the defendant in the case above alluded to will proceed with his defence; after which the court will make up its finding. The case of Capt. William Green will be the next one taken up.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the way of New Orleans we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 15th of July. In regard to the elections which have recently taken place, the Extraordinary says:

"Mexico has passed through the ordeal of a presidential election, and we are forced to believe we have a constitutional President. On Monday last the election for President of the republic and President of the Supreme Court came off. The present head of the executive is undoubtedly elected President of the republic. We are not yet provided with official returns, but there can be no doubt that Senor Comonfort has received a very large majority.

"For President of the Supreme Court it may not be so easy to conjecture who is elected. So far Sr. Don Bonito Juarez has a very large majority in this district, and it is more than likely that his popularity will give similar majorities in the other States."

The Spanish question is flagging in importance for the want of some material to keep the public attention riveted.

The minister of Gobernacion has issued a circular to the governors of the States, setting forth the position of the Spanish question, and particularly advising them to make preparations to defend the national honor.

The legislature of the State of Puebla has authorized its government to contract, at the shortest term possible, the armament and equipment of four thousand men of the National Guard.

From the south we learn that order has not yet been restored at Chilapa. The troubles there have assumed all the vindictive appearance of religious phrensy.

There is a rumor of some disagreement in the cabinet of President Comonfort.

It is reported that the custom-house at Vera Cruz has received orders to commence payment on the foreign conventions, including the Spanish.

It appears that the Indians continue committing depredations in Durango, murdering and robbing, &c., and nothing, as, yet, seems to stop their advances.

The Monitor states that a revolutionary movement was intended at Chalco, but frustrated by the active measures of Sr. Rosa. The conspirators numbered about thirty, but were completely routed by Captain Pina, who attacked and killed one of them. Several important documents were apprehended, which were sent to the government. Their object seems to have been raising up means. From Chalcoa they took about $400. They have been closely followed.

The inauguration of the Guadalupe railroad took place on the 4th inst., according to announcement. A large number of invited guests were in attendance, and as the cars started on their way for the village of Guadalupe the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Salutes were fired, and music lent its effects to the enthusiasm of the occasion. There were four cars in the train, all loaded to their utmost capacity. The President and his cabinet, the diplomatic corps, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen composed the first travellers on the road.

Mosquitoes in Florida.—The Key West correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, in his letter of the 10th ult., speaking of mosquitoes, which, since the late heavy rains, have become very troublesome on the Key, says:

"In the everglades the pests of southern life are frightfully abundant. At Fort Dallas they are so plentiful that both officers and men rave; the guard on duty pass their whole time under bars. The sentry is provided with a mosquito veil, or rather bag, thrown over the head, and kept out from the face by a hoop; woollen clothes, boots, and gauntleted gloves protect the limbs and body from their murderous attack. Persons who have not experienced this beauty of southern life will scarcely believe that horses and cattle are actually bled to death in a single night; and woe be to that soldier or seaman who, by means of liquor, loses command of himself and falls to the ground, helpless and unprotected—these insatiable vampires will fasten their fangs upon him, and draw from his besotted body what fevered blood remains."

A Man's Head Knocked Off.—The Allentown (Pa.) Democrat says:

"An Irishman named Peter Boyle was killed almost instantly at the Little Railroad bridge. As the train was passing Laury's Station he stuck his head out of the window, which, coming in contact with the timbers of the bridge, took his scalp entirely off. Our informant sat on the seat with the unfortunate man, and was bespattered with blood. He describes the scene as awful—the crash of the skull, the fainting of the women, the alarm of the passengers, all being instantaneous. He says the conductor had before cautioned the man against sticking his head out of the window. The train backed up and left the body at Laury's Station until preparations could be made for taking it home in the afternoon."

The legislature of Faustin I., now in session at Port au Prince, have voted to raise that potentate's salary from $150,000 to $200,000 a year, but that is only about $12,000 a year of our currency. Yellow fever was prevailing at Port au Prince July 12.

For the Union.

COMMANDER BOUTWELL.

To the Editor of the Union:

You will greatly oblige the numerous friends of Com. Boutwell, in this city, by giving an insertion in your columns to a few extracts from the San Francisco Herald, which place that gallant officer in a most favorable light before the public. The following is taken from the Herald of the issue of August 17, 1856:

"The United States sloop-of-war John Adams, Commander Boutwell, sails to-day for the islands. It has happened to Capt. Boutwell to be present during scenes of mob violence enacted in this city; and he has, like a true, gallant, and conscientious officer, as he is, borne testimony against the outrages perpetrated against the constitution and laws, and, when occasion served, has, without compromising his official station, thrown the weight of his character, and his cool and disinterested opinions, into the scale against anarchy and mob violence. No naval officer who ever entered this port has so endeared himself to our citizens by his courteous and urbane deportment, by his inflexible discharge of duty, and by his active, earnest, and efficient support of the law and the constitution under most critical and eventful circumstances. No blood-stained hero has ever deserved so well of his country; and if the government do not take measures to show its appreciation of his meritorious conduct, the proceedings of last night, published in another column, prove that the people of this city are not insensible to his high patriotism and gallant services. It is not at all too much to say that his firm demeanor has crushed out the rebellion. He has had the good fortune not alone to be complimented by the people, but to be abused, belied, vilified, and filthily calumniated by the mob press. That is an honor of which any man may be proud. It is a patent of nobility for patriotism and all the other virtues. We wish Captain Boutwell God-speed on his cruise."

The same number of the Herald contains the following:

The Young Men's Democratic Club held a very large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at their hall, corner of Clay and Kearny streets. The business of the meeting was the reception of Captain Boutwell, the gallant commander of the U. S. sloop-of-war John Adams. A committee from the club proceeded on board the John Adams yesterday afternoon, and, on behalf of the club, presented Commander Boutwell with a magnificent chronometer watch, as a slight token of the esteem in which he is held by the club. They were received with much courtesy by the officers of the John Adams, and last evening Commander Boutwell visited the club room by invitation.

The club came to order at eight o'clock, about five hundred members being present. In a short time after the organization of the meeting, Commander Boutwell entered the hall, under the escort of a committee. The entire club received their distinguished guest standing, and cheer after cheer followed as the gallant officer was conducted to the platform and took his seat on the right of the president. Order having been restored, the secretary read the following letters from Commander Boutwell:

U. S. Ship John Adams,
Off San Francisco, August 13, 1856.

Gentlemen: On the evening of the 12th instant, at a meeting of your club, you did me the honor to pass a vote of thanks for the hospitality shown by me to Judge Terry, a member of your club, on a recent occasion. Allow me to say, gentlemen, that my poor efforts on the occasion alluded to, if at all successful in adding to his happiness and comfort for the moment, were a very inadequate reward for the long confinement and deprivation of liberty of an American citizen and a judge of the supreme court of a sovereign State, by illegal authority, and for no crime. I beg leave, gentlemen, to return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred on me and the kindness shown to me since my arrival in the harbor of San Francisco.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your friend and obedient servant,

E. B. BOUTWELL,
Commander.

To the members of the "Young Men's Democratic Club" of San Francisco.

United States Ship John Adams,
Off San Francisco, August 16, 1856.

Gentlemen: I appear before you under the most embarrassing circumstances—the recipient of honors far above my merit, and bestowed, too, by gentlemen whose characters I honor and respect. This novel and unexpected honor conferred on a naval officer, and he the humblest of his corps, so unmans me that I cannot command language to express, gentlemen, the emotions of my heart. I receive with great pleasure this mark of respect and confidence with which I am honored, and although, from my position and probable absence from the United States, I will not be able to take any part in the coming presidential contest, still my sympathies are with you, and I do earnestly pray that your efforts in the coming canvass may be crowned with success. I believe that the conservatism of that great and patriotic party to which you belong has conducted the ship of State in safety over many a stormy sea, and will under the able captain you propose to put in command sail on in safety and happiness so long as the constitution is his chart, Union men her crew, and her flag borne aloft by men who believe that, under all circumstances and all trials, their only safety lies in a strict adherence to the constitution and laws of our country.

Please, gentlemen, receive my lasting gratitude for the honor you have conferred on me, and my prayers for your happiness and success through life. The substantial token of regard presented to me I accept as evidence of your devotion to your country, and as a testimony of your love for the gallant Terry. They shall be preserved by me through life, and when I look upon them hereafter they will serve to remind me of your liberality and spur me on in the performance of my duty.

Respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

E. B. BOUTWELL.

John Nugent, esq.,
President of the Young Men's Democratic Club.

The letters were read amidst the most earnest enthusiasm, and on motion they were ordered to be placed on file.

How far can Lightning be Seen?—A correspondent of the Adrian (Mich.) Expositor states that on the 19th ult. he distinctly saw vivid lightning, due west from that place, but heard no thunder. At the same time a heavy thunder-storm was raging at Chicago, Illinois, no signs of which were visible east of the head of Lake Michigan, from which this correspondent infers that "lightning can be seen at least 200 miles." This seems rather a hasty conclusion, as there are very few evenings at this season in which heat lightning may not be seen all round the horizon, with a total absence of any thunder.

It has been reported of John Adams that, having declined to subscribe in favor of some religious movement, which he did not altogether approve, he told the reverend applicant of a certain town in Massachusetts, in which were seven clergymen, differing from one another in sentiment, denouncing one another in their respective pulpits, and passing one another in the streets without the common token of civility—"Now," said Mr. Adams, "I will give a hundred dollars if you will convert those clergymen."

Niagara Suspension Bridge.—A tubular bridge is talked of to connect the United States with the Canadas, and to take the place of the suspension bridge, the dimensions to be as follows: Length of bridge 840 feet; height of piers above water, 225 feet, with a double railway track, carriage way, &c. The reason given for this project is the familiar one, that suspension bridges are liable to failure.

A Brave Girl.—On Sunday last a child of one of the employees at Cozzens' Hotel, West Point, New York, fell into a pond twelve feet deep. Several men were standing around, but not one made any effort to save the drowning child, when Mary Mulligan, one of the waiters, plunged in and brought the little one ashore safe. A purse of $30 was made up by the visitors and presented to the gallant girl.

A man was on his way from New York to Philadelphia, the other day, with a huge black bear, in an open chinaware crate, said to be from Texas. When near Bordentown, he deliberately left and took refuge in the woods. The owner repaired to the woods, called the animal, and, strange to say, the beast answered the call by surrendering, and seemed as much pleased to see his master as the latter was to recapture his bear.

In many of the first-class houses recently erected in England, fire-place shutters are provided, which, when partly drawn down, act as powerful blowers, and when wholly drawn down so as to touch the hearthstone, entirely close up the fire-place, and instantly extinguish the combustion of the fuel in the grate, or that of the soot in the chimney, should it accidentally take fire.

The East Tennessee and Virginia railroad is now completed on its eastern end, from Bristol to Jonesborough.

[Correspondence of the Union.]

RECORDS OF A SEASON AT THE FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

July 27, 1857.

Do not fancy, kind readers, if I begin my records with a description of the way hither and the place, it is because either is unknown; but there is a fitness—nay, a need—in any undertaking, to have a proper starting-point; therefore, if you leave Baltimore in the mail train at four in the morning, you will be in time for the boat at six, from Washington to Alexandria, where you will take the cars on the Alexandria and Orange road. From Warrenton junction, by a branch road, you arrive at Warrenton, an exceedingly pretty and flourishing town of about 1,500 inhabitants.

And now comes a pleasant, and, to many, a novel change. We speak of *traditions*, and busy fancy, at that word, peers far backward into a vista where objects loom up in the dimness with an unreal, mythical form, covered with the dust of ages. But in our day of rapid transitions even the meaning of words becomes relative. Our own land, in her youth and beauty, stands forth herself a *realization* of the ideal of the ancients. Minerva sprang into life in full panoply from the head of Jupiter. Did *she* more than *foreshadow* our country in her natal hour? Nations of the Old World required ages to mature a discovery; but, in this, the novelty of the day is perfected and becomes old ere the infant passes from his childhood. Thus it is that in many parts of our Union stage travelling has become a *tradition* handed down from father to son, and the stage-coach itself is already a myth. But at Warrenton, as if time had rolled backward, uniting the *news* with the historical *then*, the traveller finds himself in a veritable coach, drawn over as good a turnpike, by as fine horses, urged on by as animated a cracking of the whip, as ever our fathers or grandfathers had known in the "good old times" when *three weeks* were required to pass from Baltimore to Boston.

Memories of "by-gones" will perhaps at first crowd upon the mind, but country seats in the midst of finely-cultivated lands, groups of cattle grazing in the meadows, distant views of the Blue Ridge drawn boldly upon the horizon, with here and there a gathering of all these features into one exquisite landscape, will soon engross the attention and call forth expressions of delight. A drive of seven miles will bring you to the springs at noon, where you will be kindly received by the proprietors, and attentive servants will be ready to show you rooms in the spacious hotel, or conduct you to the cosy cabin, where you may at once install yourself *at home*.

The hotel, a fine brick building standing at the head of the grounds, and in the centre of the semi-circle of cabins, has a noble portico of 188 feet in length, which, being shaded by large trees, affords an agreeable promenade at all hours of the day, and from it the view is charming. The alley down which you look is cut through an avenue of trees, and terminates at the spring, a distance of about 150 yards, over which is erected a tasteful octagonal pavilion supplied with seats. In the middle of this alley is a fountain that when playing adds its beauty to the scene. Diverging from this walk are paths winding among the greensward and beneath the pine trees, casting their ever-varying light and shadow over the waving grass and affording shelter to the fallow deer. Here these elegant animals are seen in two groups—as is their habit—quietly grazing, or gracefully bounding over the grounds; the young fawns gambol by the side of their dams, and the stags, beautiful with their dappled sides, line of jetty black adown the back and branching antlers, which at this season are yet soft and protected by a light brown, velvet-like covering, wait near the cabins, ready timidly to approach at a kindly call and take the proffered fruit from the extended hand.

No wonder this delicate creature has always been the favorite of poet and painter, and has become the emblem of gentleness and grace, and strange, too, that, in a country where it has scarcely ceased to roam in native freedom, it is so seldom seen as an ornament of private grounds. Would that others might imitate in this respect the good taste of the proprietor of the Fauquier Springs.

A few yards from the hotel stands one of the most interesting features of the place. It is a cabin that for many seasons was occupied by the late Chief Justice Marshall, but for the last ten years has been the residence of General Moses Green, of Culpeper, who lives permanently at the springs for the benefit of the waters, having been long afflicted with dropsy. By the side of his cabin is a large hen-coop and pigeon-house, and his hens are of the choicest breeds of Shanghae. So kind is his heart, and such the simplicity of his benevolence, that he delights to instruct his servants to carry a fine squab, a tender chicken, or fresh eggs, as a gift from themselves, to tempt the appetite of any invalid they may hear of on the ground. This interesting old man, notwithstanding his affliction, which has confined him for two years to his bed, is patient and cheerful, and ever ready to extend a hand of welcome to visitors, and to amuse them with recollections of the past. It is precious to hear tales of our early history and brave struggles from the lips of those who have lived through all those stirring scenes—a privilege more to be valued, since it daily becomes more and more rare, and soon will be lost forever. General Green, though very young when our revolution commenced, has a distinct remembrance of the latter scenes in the war, and of the declaration of peace; and afterwards, holding a commission in the army of the States, he had the gratification of showing the discipline of his troops to General Washington, on the occasion of a review by him at Fort Cumberland, Virginia—an event he recalls with patriotic pride. Nor is it on such subjects only that he loves to impart his knowledge, but in details also that add to daily comfort. Observing an inquisitive glance given to branches of walnut on the walls around his bed, he informed me that once, having heard the walnut leaves would drive away flies, he had hung them there with complete success; and truly there were but few of those troublesome visitors in the room.

Every year these springs are resorted to by families of high social position and culture, rendering the society very attractive. Among others who are now here are the highly-esteemed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and his two daughters. Of a man so widely known and so well appreciated as the Chief Justice it is superfluous for me to attempt a delineation. It would be indeed to gild refined gold; but I would say that while his name will live historically in his deeds, his features and intellectual expression will be admirably preserved by the genius of Horatio Stone, whose fine bust is a finished representation of physical form, illumined by the soul.

As other guests are daily arriving at the springs, and as with each addition of number comes an increase of social pleasure, doubtless my next writing will record many interesting events; till then, dear re