THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

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See Fourth Page.
FOR COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE,
FOR DOMESTIC MARKETS
FOR SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE NEAPOLITANS FOR ANNEXATION.

St. Johns, Nov. 3.—The steamer Prince Albert arrived here last night from Galway for New York, with advices to the 23d ult.

The steamer North American arrived out on the 22d ult.

The Neapolitans voted on the 21st, giving almost a unanimous vote for annexation.

The Royal meeting is progressing at Warsaw.

The Duke of Richmond is dead.

The *Gazette de Lyons* has been suppressed for making incessant appeals for agitation.

It is reported that Garibaldi will be offered the rank of Prince and General after the annexation shall have been effected.

The Sardinians had beaten a corps of Neapolitans, and made 800 prisoners, and taken a portion of the artillery of the enemy.

It is also reported that one of Garibaldi's ships captured a Spanish and an Austrian ship.

It is said that Austria has given positive assurance that she must draw the sword, unless Rome is attacked.

The Galway company have ordered two new steamers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.—Cotton.—Sales of Monday estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet but firm. Tuesday market was not opened when the steamer sailed, but the market was firm.

Flour is firm and partially 6d. higher. Wheat is active at full prices. Corn is active at 6d. advance.

Provisions.—The market closed dull.

Produce.—Sugar closed steady. Rice closed firm. Coffee closed steady. Rosin steady.

Money Market.—The Money market is unchanged. Consols closed at 92¾@93.

GREAT FRESHET IN THE ALLEGANY MOUNTAINS.

Overflow of the Valley of the Potomac—Great Damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—The Railroad in Danger.

Cumberland, Md., Nov. 4, P. M.—During Friday and Friday night, the Alleganies, particularly on their Eastern slopes, in Western Maryland and Virginia, were visited by rains of extraordinary steadiness and volume. All the streams forming the sources of the Potomac, as well as those emptying into it, near this place and Piedmont, rose to a great height on Saturday.

During the day, yesterday, the rain ceased, and the skies became clear, but the quantity of water that had fallen was so great, as to swell the Potomac, for a brief period, to a height almost unprecedented. The south branch of that river, which unites with the principal stream, some twelve miles east of this place, seems to have swollen more rapidly and to a greater height than the other fork. Great quantities of drift wood, including fences, etc., were floated down all night on Saturday; and it is feared that considerable damage may be done in Hampshire and Harding counties, Virginia, through which the south branch flows.

It is across the mouth of this river that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now erecting one of its new and substantial iron bridges, to replace the large wooden bridge at that point. This work has made considerable advancement towards completion; and the bed of the river was occupied by some of the temporary props required for the use of the workmen in putting up the new bridge. These offered some obstruction to the great volume of water and drift wood borne down by the freshet and at one time on Saturday night, it was feared that a part of the superstructure of the uncompleted bridge might be destroyed, and thus cause considerable interruption to the movement of trains upon the road. Mr. Wilson, however, master of the road, and his Eastern assistant, Mr. Quincy, repaired to the spot with a large additional force of laborers, and, by their extraordinary efforts, gave such direction and control to the drift wood as to prevent any serious damage. The waters continued to rise fearfully during the afternoon and night of Saturday, and until two o'clock in the (Sunday) morning, when they began to fall.

By 8 o'clock they had fallen off some eight feet, thus relieving the officers of the road from all anxiety about the threatened serious difficulties to the bridge. With the view of receiving and conveying definite information and orders at the scene of danger, Mr. Diffey, one of the supervisors of trains, also proceeded there, and established a temporary telegraph station, by means of instruments placed in his car. No interruption of the tonnage trains of the road (which are now unusually large) was suffered during the period of alarm.

The night express trains, however, as a measure of prudence, were not allowed to attempt the crossing of the bridge until this morning. The passengers arriving East stopping here and those going West at Hancock. The bridge is reported to have escaped without any injury whatever, and with the exception already stated, no derangement to the business of the road will occur from it.

Some fifty miles east of this point, between Sir John's Run and North Mountain, the railroad is located along the river at above 15 feet above ordinary water mark, for a distance embracing some ten or fifteen miles. Here, for the greater part of this distance, the track was more or less overflown by the great rise in the waters, which came down so rapidly that even the broad bed of the river could not crrry them off fast enough. At Sir John's Run, the water rose above the floor of the railroad company's telegraph office, more than three feet above the track. At Cherry Run, opposite the old Fort Frederick, 112 miles from Baltimore, and about 12 miles east of Sir John's Run, water was also fully as high above the railroad track. This is the point at which the railroad was so much threatened last spring, at the heavy freshet of April. Since that, however, a most substantial masonry work has been put in, which has safely withstood the violent action of the waters in their present extraordinary rise.

These are all the difficulties and interruptions which the railroad seems to have suffered from this sudden and powerful storm. It should be mentioned, as another evidence of the solidity of the construction of the road, that in no part of it, where the waters have washed the river banks, on which it is built, or where they have so greatly submerged the track for miles in length, is there the least injury done to the road bed, or the superstructure. The heavy tonnage trains of the road moved, for a greater part of the distance where the water covered the track, with perfect ease and safety.

The most serious consequences of the freshet appear to have fallen upon the coal-mining interests in the vicinity of this place and Piedmont. The Wills Creek, emptying into the Potomac at Cumberland, and George's Creek, at Piedmont, both seem to have risen to an unprecedented height, attended with serious damage to the lateral railroads, which bring coal from the mines to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. One of the engines of the Mount Savage Railroad is reported to have fallen through a bridge, on its way to this city, the foundations having been impaired by the waters. It was thought that but little coal can be brought to Cumberland for several days. At Piedmont the damage to the George's Creek road is reported to be probably greater, and a like interruption to the large coal trade concentrating at that point.

We have been unable to gather further details of damage by the freshet, which, on account of its steadiness, may have occasioned much loss to private property along some of the streams. On the western slope of the mountains there was also much rain, but it does not seem to have been attended with any very unusual damage in any quarters.

Information has been received from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, one of whose officers is understood to have reported that the grand bank at dam No. 3 is entirely washed away, and further serious injuries are apprehended. There being no telegraph stations there, near the line of the canal, at its principal dams, no fuller information can be had as yet. During yesterday the waters generally abated very much, and no further damage at any point seems to be apprehended. We have not heard of any lives being lost, or any personal injuries sustained.

From Washington.

Washington, Nov. 4.—It is not generally known that there is no treaty existing between the United States and Chili, and has not been since 1850.—Flag's Commercial Regulations, prepared at the State Department and published by authority of Congress in 1856, state that the treaty of 1832 is still in force, but examination recently at the State Department has resulted in the ascertainment of the fact otherwise. Chili, in 1849, gave the twelve months notice, according to the thirty-first article of which both the treaty and the subsequent convention are ended.

The survey of the boundary between Washington Territory and the British Provinces will it is expected, be completed during the present year.—The San Juan question will practically come before the two governments on the respective reports of the Commissioner of each nation in relation to that disputed point.

Falling of the Mount Vernon Mills.

Troy, N. Y., November 3.—About eight o'clock this morning the northwest portion of the Mount Vernon Mills, in the upper part of this city, gave way and fell outward upon a building adjacent in course of erection for Orr & Co., paper makers.

About 100,000 bushels of wheat were stored in the mill, and about half of it fell among the ruins. A workman named Patrick Leyden, was seriously but not fatally injured.

Mr. Courtney, contractor for Orr & Co., was slightly hurt. Messrs. Hannaman & Saxton, owners of the mill, lose about $5,000.

The building that fell was erected last winter, and Mr. Courtney pronounced it unsafe a month ago.

Murderous Affray at Albany.

Albany, Nov. 2.—About nine o'clock this morning a lawyer of this city, named John Percy, entered the premises kept by John Cranfield, as a porter house, on Broadway, and committed a violent assault on him, throwing a handful of Scotch snuff in his eyes and then beating him over the head with a heavy cane, making three bad wounds. Cranfield drew a revolver and shot Percy twice, both balls entering the stomach. Percy cannot survive. The quarrel arose out of a suit for the possession of the premises occupied by Cranfield. Percy bore a very bad character, and the sympathy of the community is entirely with Cranfield, whose action is considered entirely justifiable.

Marine Intelligence.

Norfolk, Nov. 3.—Arrived in Hampton Roads, ship George Peabody, from Callao via Valparaiso, with guano.

Key West, Oct. 27—The ship Ocean Star from New Orleans with cotton, bound for Liverpool, went ashore on Triumph Reef on the 24th ult. She has two feet of water in her hold.

New York, Nov. 3.—The steamship Granada from this port, bound to San Francisco, ran ashore in a fog at the mouth of San Francisco harbor on the 15th ult. and was a total loss. She was in charge of a pilot when the disaster occurred.

Receipts of Flour and Grain at New York.

New York, Nov. 3.—The receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day foot up as follows:—Flour 10,780 bbls. Wheat 221,000 bushels. Corn 24,000 bushels.

Later from California--Shipping and Commercial Intelligence--$1,000,000 in Specie on the Way to New York

St. Joseph, Mo., November 2.—The Pony Express, with dates to the 21st from California, arrived yesterday afternoon, but was delayed here in consequence of the telegraphic line being prostrated by a severe storm.

San Francisco, October 20.—Arrived on the 9th, ship Black Prince, from New York; ship Derby, from New York; whaleship Eliza Adams, 34 days from the Arctic Ocean, with 1,140 barrels oil and 17,000 pounds bones. Sailed on the 18th, ship Oracle, for Liverpool, carrying 27,000 sacks wheat; bark Betty Direbach, for Cork, carrying 3,600 half-sacks flour and 8,000 sacks wheat; bark Constance, from New Zealand, carrying 9,000 sacks wheat, lumber and other California products; 19th, bark Trent, for Liverpool, carrying equivalent to 5,000 barrels flour.

The wreck of the steamer Granada, (which is the vessel lost off the Heads, instead of the ship Meteor), was sold on the 18th for $9,400 to the California Steam Navigation Company. The general impression is that the engines can be removed uninjured, and will be worth $40,000.

The steamship Cortez sailed this morning for Panama with $1,022,566 in treasure. Of this $911,600 was destined for New York, $9,000 for England and $20,000 for Panama. The Cortez also took silver ore to the value of $60,000 and two hundred and fifty passengers.

The funeral of Brigadier General Clark on the 18th, was attended by all the military and a large concourse of citizens.

Col. Beall has been officially notified of his succession to the command of the department of California by the death of Gen. Clarke.

There are no new features in the political canvass.

Advices from Portland, Oregon, to the 13th inst. state that a bill providing for a Congressional election in November next had passed the lower house of the Legislature. The object is to nullify the late Congressional election, when a Breckinridge Democrat was chosen.

The Dallas *Mountaineer* contains a letter written from the Umatilla Indian Reservation by its superintendent, on the 3d of October, giving an account of another Indian massacre. The letter says:

"Yesterday two brothers named Keith, arrived here, reporting that the train to which they belonged had been attacked by the Shoshones, or Banack tribe of Indians, that a large number of emigrants had been killed, and the remainder driven away from their wagons and scattered. The men arrived here much exhausted, having subsisted on some dried horse meat for twenty-one days. The names of the murdered are as follows: J. Myers, William Antley, Lewis Lauson, Justice Creese, Charles Kersner, Elijah Otter and his wife, three daughters and one son.

"When the brothers Keith left the train there were alive: Joseph Myers, wife and five children; A. McMorman, wife and five children; Danl. Chase, wife and three children; Samuel Gleason, Charles Jeffy, Mr. Munson, and six children of Elijah Otter. When last heard from they had nothing to eat.—Some provisions have been started to their assistance, and it is hoped they will arrive in time to save them from starvation. The attack was made between Salmon Falls and Fort Baise. If they are yet alive the supplies will save them."

Correspondence from Dalles, dated Oct. 10th, says Col. Wright had ordered Capt. Dente with 150 men into the Snake Country. They were to start on that day. It was doubtful, however, if they could release any of the survivors—many of whom were women and children.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

News from British Columbia to the 10th has been received.

The Government of Van Couver's Island was about to advertise to borrow $50,000 at 12 per cent. interest, for the purpose of improving the harbor of Victoria.

The mining news does not vary from the previous accounts and relates the usual items of discovery with nothing very startling.

The schooner Dudley recently sailed from Victoria on an exploring expedition to the Northwest Coast. She was manned by a crew of six men, whose purpose was to thoroughly explore the coast for precious metals, as far as Sitka. She was fitted up with two.

Commercial.—There is no news of much interest to forward by this express. The market is quiet, with few changes of consequence. Domestic liquors are a good deal lower. Whiskey 42½, and pure spirits 40 cts.; alcohol 70 cts.; but other goods remain much as last quoted, with limited transactions.

The weather is raining and the wet season may be considered opened. Wheat continues to come in very largely; $1.50 is the top of the market for the best shipping qualities, with a tendency in buyers' favor. The ship Tropic is taken up for New York, and the French ship Mount Ferrauel for the Cape of Good Hope.

The Vermont State Treasurer a Defaulter to a Large Amount.

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 2.—Hon. H. M. Bates, late State Treasurer, is ascertained to be a defaulter to the State to a large amount. Reliable authority puts the amount at from $30,000 to $40,000, and it may exceed $40,000. Measures of security were taken last night by attaching the property of his bondsmen.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 2.—Hon. H. M. Bates, the defaulting State Treasurer, absconded from Northfield last night and has probably fled to Canada. The amount of his defalcation, as far as ascertained, is $42,000, and it is expected that further disclosures will increase the amount.

Affray in New Haven.

New Haven, Nov. 3.—A serious affray occurred in this city late last night at the Temple Linch, in which George S. Stafford, printer, was stabbed in the abdomen and is not expected to live. The wounded man and two friends were in a dispute with three students, whose names are Baldwin, Belden and McCullock. Belden used the knife, and McCullock, of the Law School, a slung-shot, and Baldwin, a medical student, is said to have been only a spectator. All three are in jail. The affair has produced general excitement.

Distructive Fire at St. Joseph's, Mo.

St. Joseph's, Mo., Nov. 2.—A destructive fire is raging here, on Main street, between Jules and Felix. The whole block will probably be swept away.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Maryland Institute Fair.—Among the many valuable inventions on exhibition in the Institute Fair, none are more attractive or useful than Knowles patent Safety Boiler Feeder, exhibited by Messrs. Knowles and Place, Glovesville, New York. This is a most important and much needed improvement, and will no doubt come into general use.—The improvement consists of two brass pipes fixed on the outside of the boiler, and connected at one end by a return coupling. The other ends of the pipes are connected, one with the steam space and the other with water in the boiler, by which means the water in the pipes is on a level with the water in the boiler. To the end of the upper pipe is attached a lever, and this lever has control of the pumps. The end of the lower pipe rests against a whistle. If the water falls in the boiler, it also falls in the first pipes, and the space which it occupied is filled with steam. The heat and the steam causes an expansion of the pipe, and this expansion operates on the lever having control of the pump and sets it to work pumping into the boiler. As soon as the requisite amount of water is in the boiler, the pipe grows cold and the lever returns to its place. If the pump should get out of order, and the water continued to decrease in the boiler, it effects the second or lower pipe, causing it to expand and blow the whistle, and thus give the alarm. The machinery of this improvement is of the simplest character, and not at all liable to get out of order, and to stationery engines is of the utmost value.—It is in operation in the Fair, near the entrance of the machinery department.

As is usual, Messrs. Canfield, Brother & Co. have placed a case of their beautiful wares on exhibition, and the articles were arranged with excellent taste. Among the many there are silver tea sets of elaborate and exquisite finish, silver pitchers and waiters, knives and forks, goblets and punch bowls, and indeed, every class of table ware. The display of jewelry is magnificent. There are diamond, sapphire and emerald rings, together with others of every variety of precious stones, making an exhibition of great magnificence. Their display of cheaper wares, albata and other classes, is also very fine. The case has attracted its full share of attention, and is universally admired.

Messrs. Cortlan & Co. exhibit a case of silver plated ware of great variety and superior workmanship.

Messrs. Grover & Baker have on exhibition some half dozen of their celebrated Sewing Machines, which are in operation during Fair hours. These machines have such a wide-spread reputation that it is useless to commend them to the public where they are known best, they are liked most. Their excellence consists in the durability, neatness and rapidity in which the work is done, and their adaptation to all kinds and classes of work, from the most delicate to the strongest.

On the third story of the Institute building (a part but seldom visited by those who attend the Fair,) is to be found one of the largest collections of practical and useful agricultural implements, which has ever been exhibited. This display is from the extensive agricultural warerooms of Ezra Whitman, Esq., the chairman of the Standing Committe on Exhibition. Previous to the opening of the Fair, Mr. Whitman had selected one of the most prominent positions in the hall for the display of his wares, but as the time approached for the commencement of the exhibition, the demand for space became so great that it was found to be impossible to accommodate the applicants. Mr. Whitman having more at heart the success of the Fair than a prominent display of the products of his warerooms, generously gave up his space on the main hall and removed his articles to a room on the third story, where they can now be seen. The collection consists of plows, threshing machines and straw carriers, fodder cutters, corn shellers, separators, mills, fans, harrows, and in fact every variety of agricultural implements, of the most approved kinds, made in the best style, and of the most durable material. He has also on exhibition a large variety of weather cocks, which are arranged on a board running between the galleries, near the south end of the main Hall. Mr. Whitman has been unceasing in his efforts to give success to the Fair, and has the satisfaction to know, that as far as the exhibition itself is concerned, he has not labored in vain.

The Population of Baltimore in 1860.—It appears by the returns of the census, just taken by Marshal Watkins and his Deputies, that the population of Baltimore at the present time is 213,037. To give an idea of the growth of the city from the year 1790, when the first census was taken, up to the year 1860, a period of seventy years, the following figures are given showing the increase of population during each decade:

Year.	Population.	Increase of ten years.
1790	13,502	
1800	26,614	13,111
1810	46,555	19,941
1820	62,738	16,183
1830	80,625	17,886
1840	102,313	21,688
1850	169,054	66,741
1860	213,037	43,983

It will be seen that the increase for the last ten years is 43,983, while between the years 1840 and 1850 it was 66,741, a difference of 22,758. The number of inhabitants of the several wards, together with other statistical information, will be ready for publication in a few days.

The Election.—In to-day's paper will be found in the advertising columns the orders of the Marshal of Police to the Captains of the respective districts. They are similar to those issued just previous to the late election, and will be carried out with the same certainty and promptness. The Board of Police Commissioners have also, as on the former election, appointed a large number of special officers, who will perform duty on that day, and will be known by a badge which they will wear. The arrangements are of the most complete character, and the most ample security will be guaranteed to every voter.

Politics Yesterday—*The Past and the Present.*—As has been the case for years back, yesterday, among the "small fry" politicians, was a day of much excitement. Baltimore street, at the corners of the *Exchange* and *Sun* Buildings, was the principal point for the crowds to gather to hear the knowing ones indulge their prophetic ken. At an early hour they commenced gathering, and by ten o'clock the excitement had gained a full head. There were Bell and Everett parties, Breckinridge do., and Douglas do. The friends of "Old Abe" were not present in great numbers. One man was observed to hang about the front of the *Patriot* office, and in once instance leaned against the door. Some said he was a Lincoln man, and was looking for the Rev. Colonel, while others were of opinion that the man was lost, and was not aware of the character of the premises. As soon as the individual found that he was the "observed of all observers," he vacated the place. The Douglas men were few in number but very earnest, and talked of Union and patriotism, regular nominations, and party usages, but expressed no expectation of their visiting Washington on the Fourth of March next. The Breckinridge men were most numerous and most confident. The South, Constitutional rights, pure Democracy and probable success furnished the staple for conversation. The Bell and Everetts were full of Union-loving sentiment, deprecated secession, sympathized with the Douglasites, and dwelt eloquently on the "Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." All the discussions and conversations were carried on in the best feeling and in a moderate tone of voice. The crowds continued throughout the day without the least disorder. This state of affairs contrasts strangely with the events which transpired on the Sunday preceding the elections which took place one and two years ago. The Sunday preceding the election three years ago will ever be a memorable day. Thousands of rowdies thronged the streets between St. Paul and Gay streets. Pistols were fired, and armed bullies and ruffians swaggered drunken and insolent wherever they desired. The drinking houses were all open, and obscenity and outrage were the order of the day. Men of respectability were assailed and beaten for daring to make their appearance on the street. The cry of "Here's a Democrat!" or "Here's an Independent!" was the signal for an insolent and outrageous attack. The Blood Tubs, Rip Raps, Plug Uglies, Rough Skins, Red Necks, and other equally infamous clubs, had possession of the streets, and the police stood, approving, at their sides. The present Mayor of the city gathered these hordes around him in Holliday street, and addressed them from the steps of the Mayor's office; called them "fellow-citizens," "good citizens," and "inoffensive citizens." He told them to go to their homes and rest assured that the Mayor of the city would protect them on the election day, and that the election should be the best ordered and fairest that had ever been witnessed in this city. The insolent and despicable mob cheered his Honor, called him "*Tom*," and at the close of his speech left the square to renew their outrages on the street. The result of the election which followed is a part of history, and need not be here repeated. Such was Sunday three years ago, and such was yesterday.

City Railway Accident.—*Fatal Result.*—On Friday night, about ten o'clock, while the procession of the National Volunteers was passing through Broadway, a boy eleven years of age, named George W. Pulley, was knocked down by a City Passenger Railway car, and injured to such an extent that he died on Saturday morning at six o'clock. He had jumped on to car No. 8, near the foot of the market, and rode up as far as Bank street, where he concluded to get off. Not observing that car No. 22 was coming down Broadway, and was in fact about passing car No. 8, he made a jump from the platform, and came directly in front of the horses, one of which struck him down, and he fell across the track. The driver of No. 22 did not observe the accident, and the wheels of his car passed over his thigh at the groin. When the boy was picked up he with the utmost calmness said to the person who raised him, "Well, I'm a leg out." He was carried to the house of his father, Capt. James W. Pulley, Cambridge street, Canton, where several Physicians were called, but he died from the injury on Saturday morning. Coroner Sparklin was informed of the case, but on hearing the facts, he declined holding an inquest.

Arrest of Disorderly Negroes.—On Saturday night about 11 o'clock, the police of the Southern district made a descent on the house of a negro named Henry Burns, in Hanover court, running from Little Hughes street, between Light and Charles streets, where a number of negroes were collected, the officers suspecting that gambling was going on in the house. No one was caught in the act, but the officers found gambling implements in the house, such as a patent dice box, cards, and dice. Officers Bateman, Hause, Brooks, Doll and Hemling brought in Henry Burns, charged with keeping a gambling house, and John Thomas, Geo. Skinner, Thomas Cornish and James Johnston, charged with gambling. On the examination before Justice Showacre the charge of gambling was not sustained, but Burns was committed for permitting an unlawful assemblage on his premises, the others for assembling together unlawfully.—On the person of Burns was a pocket-book containing $4.27, the foot of an opossum, a large black bean, two small red beans and a piece of cedar root. The latter he said he always kept about him for luck.

Breckinridge and Lane Headquarters.—On Saturday night the Breckinridge and Lane headquarters, on Fayette street, near Calvert street, (Taylor Building), presented a very animated appearance. Hundreds of the supporters of these candidates, from every section of the city, were thronging the hall and pavement, earnestly discussing the coming election. The party claim the city for Mr. Breckinridge by from 1,500 up to 5,000 plurality; and some of the more sanguine are confident of carrying it by a handsome majority over the combined vote of the other three candidates. The reports from the different wards represent that the organization throughout the city is most thorough and complete, and consequently the full strength of the party will be polled.

Severe Accident.—On Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a man named Henry Schupner, one of the workmen employed in removing the earth from the United States Court House site, had his left leg broken. He was engaged in digging down the embankment, and directly above him a portion of the foundation of the old church was hanging. It gave way, and a stone weighing about thirty pounds, in falling, struck him on the breast and knocked him to the earth, and while lying there another stone of about the same weight fell on his left leg, breaking it between the ankle and the knee. He was placed in a furniture wagon and taken to his home, on an alley running between Bethel and Bond streets, near Orleans street, where Dr. Landis set the limb.

Painful Accident.—On Friday night a man named James Fox, one of those who turned out as a Douglas Invincible, was seriously injured by being run over by a wagon. The procession was passing along at the intersection of Hillen and Forest streets, when Mr. Fox, who was immediately in front of the wagon, which contained the blacksmith forge, by some means stumbled and fell, and one of the wheels of the wagon passed over his lower jaw, crushing it very badly. A piece of bone was driven upwards through the cheek, penetrating the left eye and totally destroying the sight. He was carried to his home on Hillen street, near where the accident occurred, and Dr. Mahon dressed the wound.

South Baltimore City Passenger Railway.—Cars were run regularly all the day and to 12 o'clock at night on Saturday over the new route, through Hanover, Light, Sharp and other streets in South Baltimore. To-day six additional cars will be placed on the route, which number it is thought will be sufficient to accommodate the travel for the present. The track is said to be one of the best constructed in the city, and with the exception of Gay street, the grades are lighter than on any other route.

Accident.—On Saturday morning, Nicholas Meyer, a recruit from Fortress Monroe, who was with a number of other men, on their way to the Washington barracks, jumped from the railroad train when about two miles from the Camden Station, by which he was thrown under the train, the wheels of one car crushing his left leg very badly above the ankle. He was placed on a returning train, and taken to the Lombard Street Infirmary, where the limb was amputated by Professor Smith, and Dr. Milholland.

Bell and Everett Meeting.—Quite a large meeting of the friends of Bell and Everett was held on Saturday night at the head quarters of the party, corner of Charles and Baltimore streets. The room was crowded and much enthusiasm was manifested. The meeting which was addressed by John V. F. Finley, Esq., of Washington county, and the Hon. J. Morrison Harris, was kept up until a late hour and adjourned with three cheers for the candidates of the party.

Distinguished Arrival.—Gen. Lane, the nominee for Vice President, arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon, en route for Washington. He put up at Barnum's, and was induced to remain over night, and a large number of the friends of Mr. Breckinridge, and himself, paid their respects to him. All the early part of the night, his room was thronged with visitors, who were received in the most cordial manner. He left for Washington in the early train yesterday morning.

Explosion.—On Friday night a young lady named Winchester, living at No. 149 Sharpe street, was badly burned by the explosion of an ethereal oil lamp, which she was carrying. Her clothing was soon in a blaze, causing her to scream loudly. A gentleman named Classen, who was passing at the time, ran into the house, and extinguished the flames, although getting somewhat blistered himself.

Inciting Riot.—While the Breckinridge and Lane procession on Friday night was passing along Broadway, a man named George Jubb, *alias* Collins, attempted to incite a riot, but was promptly arrested by officer Riley, and taken to the Eastern police station, where Justice Griffin held him to bail for his good behavior.

The Emperor Napoleon and the American Minister.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* writes that the American Minister to Paris (Mr. Faulkner) was recently summoned to the palace of St. Cloud to deliver into the hands of his Majesty the letter of recall of the Count de Sartiges as Minister at Washington. This ceremony, where ministers only are concerned, is usually performed with the Minister of Foregn Affairs; but the Emperor desired, no doubt, to show a special attention on this occasion to the agent of the United States. In this interview Mr. Faulkner was retained a long time in friendly conversation with his Majesty, in which the latter displayed that wonderful general knowledge of affairs all over the world, for which he is remarkable, and recalled, in all its details, with many expressions of delight, his visit to the United States. He spoke of his astonishment at the wonderful activity of New York after arriving from sluggish Europe. He referred at length to the war-fears of England, and denounced those fears as the greatest absurdity. He had not now and never had a thought of provoking a war with England. His pride and ambition was to elevate France to a high position of commercial and agricultural prosperity, and he could best accomplish this by remaining the friend and ally of England. To suppose that he would go to war with England for revenge was a small compliment to his statesmanship. The Emperor was warm in his expressions of friendship to the people of the United States, and promised his good will in the conclusion of a new commercial treaty.

Colored Families Emigrating to Philadelphia.—The *Evening Bulletin* has heard of some seventy-five or eighty free colored families, who have come to this city from Charleston, S. C., within a few weeks. The reason given for this unusual emigration is the fact of the passage of a law in South Carolina, which requires all free colored persons to wear a distinctive badge. The families referred to had more or less means at their disposal, and rather than submit to what they deemed an indignity they have removed North. Several families also went to New York. Those who have come here have taken up their abode in South, Fitzwater, and other streets in their neighborhood.—*Phila. Press.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Judge Bond.

Upon the opening of the Court, Erasmus Levy, who was tried before the Court on Thursday for the murder of Franklin H. Naff, was placed at the bar, when the Court proceeded to pass judgment on the case as follows: Gentlemen—The Court has considered the evidence in this cause with the care the importance of the issue demands, and will now state the result of its deliberations. It is clear from the testimony that Naff received the wound, from which he died, in Lovely lane on the night of the 26th of December, 1859. There had at a short period before this event, been a fracas in the lane, in which he and his friends had engaged, with others mentioned by the witnesses, and it is equally clear from the evidence that it was not in this affray, that Naff though then severely beaten, received his mortal wound. From the testimony of officer Stapleford, whose testimony is clear, it is certain that Naff was mortally wounded by one of three men who passed down the alley some time subsequent to the first encounter, alone.——It is also proven that the prisoner at the bar, together with a number of other persons, spectators, friends of the deceased and others, assailants of Naff's party was present at the mouth of Lovely lane and in the lane on the evening of the murder. The State charges him with the crime. To support the charge the State has examined in all twenty-two witnesses, of whom ten were actually present at the shooting, or ran to the spot within a few moments after the firing of the fatal shot. All of these witnesses state that they knew the prisoner; each of them declares he did not recognize Levy as one of the three men who committed the crime, while officer Stapleford who was nearest deceased at the time of his murder, declares he distinctly saw the three persons approach Naff, one of whom, "Miller" he did recognize, but states that Levy was not one of them, and Mr. Duhurst, who saw the three men leave the alley, the width of South street intervening declares, he recognized two of them, but that Levy was not the other.——The State, however, is not confined to the testimony of these witnesses alone; two other witnesses, Levi Hoffman and Befelt, the barkeeper of Hoffman, both state that Levy confessed to them the murder. Befeldt states that about 11 or 12 o'clock A. M. the next day after the murder Levy stated publicly to the crowd in the bar room of Hoffman in a jocose way that he shot Naff.——Hoffman states that Levy confessed the fact of the murder to him alone on the pavement of his (Hoffman's) tavern.——The statement of Befeldt is not entitled to much weight unless corroborated by circumstances, and confirmed by that of Hoffman.——There is no way to contradict or corroborate the testimony of a witness swearing to a private conversation except by testing its accuracy as to accompanying incidents and facts.—Hoffman states first that he started from his bar-room in company with Levy and five others to Lovely lane—officers Stapleford and Shock, standing at the corner of Baltimore and South streets, saw the party pass, and both say that Levy was not among them, while a witness for defence, Howard Smith, standing at the corner of Baltimore and Holliday streets, confirms the statement of the officers. Hoffman states that after the firing he went out of the lane alone, while Shock states he came with two others. Hoffman states that at the "*Sun*" building he met a friend, conversed with him a moment and then crossed to the "*Excanhge*" corner and thence to Holliday street, having first prevented Bang's from further assaulting Shock. The same officer states that the three went down on the south of Baltimore street a few steps, returned, one of them dealt him a murderous blow, and Hoffman stood by and said nothing, and he pursued them down the *Sonth* side of Baltimore street to Holliday. The manner of the shooting confessed by Levy to Hoffman, is contradicted by all the States' witnesses who saw it. While at the time the confession was made—which was, as Hoffman states, after all excitement had cooled down created by this murderous affray—it is plain from the State's testimony Levy must have been at Coleman & Rogers'. From these facts, I am led to the conclusion this witness is not entitled to credit. There is another view of the case—that Levy was present aiding and abetting. To this point, there is not a State's witness to show that he took part in the first affray. He was seen at the corner of Lovely lane and Calvert street, in a crowd, by an officer, but the officer says expressly, the crowd was doing nothing, while the witness Reilly, saw him at Ely's tavern and at the door of the house of ill-fame, fifteen minutes preceding the murder. None of Naff's friends charge the prisoner with being in the crowd committing the assault. All the evidence before me to this last point—the presence of Levy at the time of the assault—was before one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, in the *habeas corpus* case, and I agree with him, in his opinion, that it does not show the guilt of this party charged, or his participation in the crime.—The State must make out a clear case, free from all reasonable doubt. No candid mind can come to the conclusion she has done so in this case; every witness she has examined, with the exception of two—Befeldt and Hoffman—negative the charge.—I have examined the matter carefully, and must direct a verdict of not guilty to be entered and the prisoner discharged. Mr. Ing then moved for Levy's discharge. In reply to the Court the clerk stated that no other indictments were pending against the prisoner, and he was accordingly discharged.—Thomas Hurley, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, was admitted to bail in the sum of $500—Mr. Carling, bondsman.——Henry Rose, indicted for selling liquor on election day, was admitted to bail in the sum of $500—George Wertoff, bondsman.——Nicholas Winter, indicted for bastardy, gave bail in $500—Nicholas Becker, bondsman.——James Hagan, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, gave bail in $500—Patrick Preston, bondsman.——In the case of Michael Braden, indicted jointly with John Baskets, for assaulting with intent to kill John Kavino *alias* Jocko; bail was fixed at $2,000.——State *vs.* Gerald Fitzgerald, charged with assaulting Mary Wad. Case stetted, prosecutrix not appearing.——State *vs.* Thomas Green, charged with assaulting John Anderson. Fined 25 cents and costs.——State *vs.* John Walters, charged with assaulting Henry Emmart. Fined twenty-cents and costs.——State *vs.* Charles Cronhart, charged with assaulting Ezekiel Roberg. Not guilty. Prosecutor to pay costs.——State *vs.* Fraz Schweiger, charged with resisting and assaulting, with an axe, officers Mills and Wilson, while attempting to arrest him. Guilty. Fined $1 and costs and imprisoned six months.——State *vs.* Lemuel Yerby, charged with obscenely exposing his person. Fined $25 and costs.——State *vs.* Adam Finder, indicted for attempting to vote illegally at the second precinct of the Twentieth ward. Before reported. The Court heard further testimony for the defence. Mr. Stansbury, one of the judges, testified to the fact of Finder attempting to vote; he did not consider the man a responsible agent; never thought he had good sense, and so stated when they were about to arrest him, he desired the officers to let him go. Adjudged not guilty.——Mauritz Preitzheim, three indictments for selling white beer on Sunday, gave bail in $500 in each case.——The Grand Jury indicted Michael Moan for perjury, in swearing in Court to owning property when it was mortgaged.——The Grand Jury was discharged until Thursday morning.——The Court adjourned at 12½ o'clock.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Marshall.

George McGlone *vs.* John S. Gittings. Action for grading, alleged to have been done at instance of defendant. Verdict for defendant.——George Gale *vs.* William McCann. An action to recover the value of a horse, alleged by the defendant not to have come up to the guaranty given. Not concluded.

New Jury for Court of Common Pleas.—The following jury has been summoned by Sheriff Dutton, having been drawn according to law, to serve for the second three weeks of the September Term: Charles Dunlap, R. D. Long, Frederick B. Graff, John C. Holstein, E. R. Horner, David Creamer, H. P. Hiss, Gersham Broadbent, William M. Sperry, Peter R. Levering, J. H. Durand, Thomas Denny, John B. Roberts, Alexander Murdoch, C. C. Hyatt, John McGowan, H. E. Huber, Alexander McCoy, Milo Lewis, C. E. Cushing, Daniel Holliday, Robert Hickley, J. Holliday Stone, James Whiteford, William R. Hodges.

Superior Court—Judge Martin—and United States District Court—Judge Giles—were engaged in naturalizing parties on Saturday.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT—Judge Brewer.

Annapolis, Nov. 3, 1860.

Yesterday evening the jury in the case of the State *vs.* Mary Naler, tried for the murder of her master, Samuel Carr, by poison, rendered a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."—The jury was out thirty-five minutes, and every person who heard the testimony agreed that the verdict was a righteous one. The convict protests her innocence and professes to be a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.——State *vs.* George W. Freeman, indicted for the wilful murder of Richard Weedon, alleged to have been committed in this county on the 24th of May last, by cutting him in the head with a hoe. The prisoner, a man of some forty years, was placed in the dock. After the testimony for the State was heard, J. T. Franklin, Esq., for the defence, declined to call any witnesses, but submitted the case without argument. The jury, after an absence of an hour, rendered a verdict of not guilty.——The case of Leonard W. Gray, indicted for the murder of his wife, and assigned for trial on yesterday, was postponed until Wednesday morning next, to which time the Court adjourned, in order to allow all an opportunity to go home to vote.

From the West Indies—*Arrival of the Karnak.*—The Cunard mail steamer Karnak has arrived at New York from Havana and Nassau, N. P. By this arrival we have Nassau papers to the 20th of Oct., inclusive. The brigantine Alma, Captain Brown, not being able to procure more than fifty-five tons of guano, put into Nassau on the 16th of Oct. for additional cargo, and was to proceed forthwith to New York.

Turks Island advices of the 13th of October have been received. The Legislature had been convened for the purpose of laying before the members the decision of her Majesty's Government in regard to certain ordinances passed at the last session.

The weather at Turks Island had been very unsettled. Several vessels had arrived to load with salt. Ten cts. per bushel was considered the market price.

The Nassau *Guardian*, of October 29, says:

"The American schooner Twin Sister (275 tons), Joseph Mercer, master, from Salem, Mass., bound to Galveston, Texas, sprung a leak on the 11th instant, a week after leaving port; and put into this harbor on Thursday evening for repairs. The leak has been stopped, and the schooner is only waiting for a fair wind to proceed on her voyage.

"We understand that through representations kindly made by his Excellency the Governor to the Royal Humane Society in England, they have forwarded to his Excellency a medal which they have presented to Mr. Albert Saunders, for his meritorious conduct in assisting to save the lives of the captain and crew of the American ship Cicero.

"The schooner Arctic, Rhodenwell, master, left this afternoon for New York, with a cargo of 200,000 fine oranges, raised at Mount Vernon, and shipped by Messrs. Jarrett & Preston. She also took a quantity of shaddocks, forbidden fruit, etc. In striving to cross the bar drifted ashore at 5 P. M. to-day, at Silver Cay, where we fear, like the Medway, she will become a wreck."

The Census of the Northwest.—The census returns are now so nearly completed that we can approximate closely to the population of the Northwest. It will stand about as follows:

Ohio	2,500,000
Indiana	1,400,000
Illinois	1,600,000
Wisconsin	900,000
Michigan	750,000
Iowa	700,000
Minnessota	180,000
	8,030,000

We have over *eight* millions of people in the seven Northwestern States, a number equal to the white population of the fifteen Southern States. More than one-quarter of the population of the United States is now in the Northwest. Its population is nearly equal to New York, Pennsylvania and New England combined.

[*Correspondence of the Panama Star and Herald.*]

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Important from Peru--The United States Ultimatum Refused--American Vessel on Fire--Capsizing of a Peruvian Frigate and Frightful Loss of Life.

Callao, Oct. 11.—As the Lancaster leaves to-day I avail myself of the opportunity of writing to you. The ultimatum of the Cabinet at Washington has been at last presented, and on Saturday evening the Peruvian Government answered it, refusing to settle the following claims: The Lizzie Thompson, Georgiana and Sartoria claims.

This last claim is one which no sensible person ever thought that the United States Government would even listen to, much less try and urge its payment; there can be but one term applied to it, and that is "infamous." The Peruvian Government have in its possession proofs against this claim of a most damning character, with some curious facts as to how such claims are made; but they are urged, and then—the division of spoils. * *

Throughout the whole affair the United States Government have endeavored to wrap up the whole of these demands in an impenetrable shroud of mystery, letting out just sufficient, and of the kind, to keep up public excitement. But before any difficulties of a hostile nature can take place the Peruvian Government will have published, for the benefit of the civilized world, an *expose* of the three above-mentioned claims, which will certainly place the present administration in anything but a favorable light. The proposition made by the Peruvian Government to leave it to the arbitration was indignantly rejected; that also of a mixed commission met with a similar fate.

The refusal to settle upon the terms demanded by the United States necessarily compels Mr. Clay to demand his passport, haul down his flag, and go home.

On Friday morning last the American ship Lucy M. Hale was discovered to be on fire. The boats from the American vessels of war were immediately sent to her assistance, and it was by their praiseworthy exertions that the vessel and cargo were saved. To Capt. Rudd, of the Lancaster, for his promptness on the occasion, too much praise cannot be awarded.

TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.

Yesterday a most frightful accident occurred in the Dry Dock at San Lorenzo, involving the entire loss of the Peruvian frigate Callao (Apurimac,) and almost the entire destruction of the dock, and a fearful loss of life. The particulars of this lamentable affair are, as far as I can gather, as follows: It having been deemed advisable to dock the ship, in order to examine her copper and other trifling things, the engineer of the dock was asked whether she could be taken with her battery, provisions and crew on board. His opinion was that the dock could not raise her with that weight, consequently her guns were landed, yards sent down, and top gallant masts struck, retaining her provisions, magazine and crew on board, and in this state she entered the dock at 10½ A. M. There was a very large concourse of persons went over to witness the operation. The Government steamer Ucayali conveyed the President, Minister of War, and a large number of invited guests.

Upon the arrival of the President the vessel began to enter the dock, and was soon placed in her proper position, the pumps were set to work, everything up to the present moment went well. The keel of the frigate took the chocks of the platform, and she began to ascend out of the water. Owing to her great depth of keel the chocks did not act as any support whatever on her bilge, therefore the ship was simply balanced upon her keel, and so long as she could be kept steady in that position she was safe, but her crew were on board constantly moving from one side to the other, the ship being already top-heavy; this caused her to give one or two slight rolls and then she pitched over on the starboard beam; at the second surge the three masts snapped about half-way up from the deck, her starboard ports being open, she rapidly filled with water, and here began a scene of horror impossible to describe. The water was filled with men and women, wounded, dying, all screamed for help; boats were promptly sent to their assistance, or the loss of life would have been still more fearful.

Of the number that were below at the time very few escaped, and their cries for help were terrible, but that which was most heart-rending was the poor sick in the hospital, who helpless with disease, could do nought but scream for that help that none could render them. Up to the present time of writing it is not known how many have been lost, but it cannot fall short of one hundred and fifty.

The wounded that could be removed who did not require amputation were brought over to Callao, the rest remaining on the Island. The number of broken heads, arms and legs is great. Captain Kerr, of the English ship Galconda, lowered his boats and did good service in saving some thirty or forty lives.

The Callao was a fine 44 gun frigate. She is about six years old—the vessel is a total loss, being entirely under water; the dock may also be considered as done for, it having failed as a commercial speculation, and the present disaster may be considered as the last of the Callao Dry Dock.

THE GUANO CONTRACTS.

As I wrote you in my last letter, the mercantile houses who had been awarded the guano contracts with the Government modifications would not accept them. The contracts have been altered, and there is a probability that the Government will have to accede to the propositions as they were originally made, and in that case the house of Gibbs & Co. will retain the English contract.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

[*From the London Star, Oct. 19.*]

History records few scenes more pregnant with instruction than the visit of homage paid by the Prince of Wales to the tomb of Washington.—Eighty five years ago the man who should have ventured to predict that before a century should have rolled by the heir to the British Crown would pay a voluntary tribute of reverence to the last resting place of the arch rebel who was then bidding bold defiance to our armies, would have been indebted to his condemnation as a maniac for his escape from the condign punishment as a traitor. The despot and his myrmidons fancied in those days, that the world was made for their exclusive enjoyment, and that it needed but an effort of their will to bend its destinies according to their selfish fancy. They might have imagined that some unexampled good fortune might have secured for the remains of the insurgent general the shelter of an unknown grave; could they have had their way, his bones would have bleached and rattled in chains upon the loftiest gallows.

How would the obstinate and wrong-headed old monarch have greeted the prophecy that his own great grandson would stand with uncovered head before the sarcophagus which the mouldering dust of the great rebel has converted into a holy shrine? What expressions of incredulous contempt would he have deemed strong enough to give utterance to his feelings if any one had dared to foretell that the federal provinces which had revolted against his rule would, almost in the space of a single generation, grow into a mighty nation, rivalling the mother country in all the arts of peace? To the men of those comparatively recent times such presages would have seemed mere idle raving; yet how brief a space of time has sufficed to convert them into mere statements of familiar truths.

When the noblest hero who had ever sprung up among men buckled on the sword with which he had vowed to conquer his country's freedom, he took the field as the champion of a comparatively feeble brotherhood of struggling colonies; in the ordinary course of nature his son might now be alive, yet already has the emancipated dependency grown into the foremost of modern empires, and receives as its guest the heir to the English throne. Is there not in this, encouragement for faltering patriots, whose hopes, long deferred, are clouded by that heart-sickness which is too often the forerunner of despair? All noble aspirations after liberty may not be destined to receive equally speedy satisfaction; but for the persistent soldier of freedom the victory, though it may be slow, is sure.

The Prince of Wales, in bowing before the tomb of Washington, makes silent confession that the day of autocrats is at an end, for the man to whose ashes he does homage was the living incarnation of the truth that the will of the people is the only rightful source of power. We are quite conscious that such outward manifestations of respect for great principles are not always followed by consistent actions. Kings have before now preluded atrocious crimes by solemn acts of devotion, just as Italian brigands tell their beads before they murder the wayfarer to secure his paltry store of gold. *But still we venture to cherish the hope that our young Prince will bring away with him from the spot which derives from the presence of the dust of Washington a consecration more sublime than could have been conferred upon it by ecclesiastical rituals, some enduring impressions, whose influence will be perceptible throughout his future career.*

The sovereign of these kingdoms, it is true, politically powerless, according to the theory of the constitution; but, practically, the wearer of the crown wields a potent influence for good or ill. If England, under Victoria, has witnessed a growth of social morality, which places it in noble contrast with England under George the Fourth, the change though attributable in some measure, no doubt, to the spread of enlightenment and the march of human progress, is also to be ascribed in no slight degree, to the fact that a God-fearing and virtuous woman sits upon the throne which was disgraced by a bloated libertine. In the same manner the popular sympathies of the head of the State might legitimately exercise a wholesome influence upon the tendencies of our legislation, and approximate the advent of that complete political equality, without which there can exist but a shadow of freedom.

The tour of the Prince of Wales in the United States will have placed him in possession of an unfailing antidote to the monstrous fallacies with regard to the effect of Democratic institutions which are clung to with so much pertinacity in the aristocratic circles in which those of the Blood Royal move. He has not only had his own eyes opened, but he has gained the means of convincing the few honest noodles who cling to such opinions through ignorance, and of silencing the host of crafty politicians who, knowing their rottenness profess them, to serve their own selfish ends. He has been in a land where the two grand bugbears of the English aristocracy—manhood suffrage and the ballot—exist in full operation, not as experimental novelties, but as tried and approved portions of the electoral organization.

He will be able, and, as an honorable English gentleman, we trust he will be willing, to bear his testimony that the extension of the franchise does not produce anarchy, and that secret voting does not lead either to wholesale bribery or to utter political demoralization. He has dwelt in a land where no State church lays violent hands on the money of conscientious dissenters in order to swell the incomes of its ministers, but each man is free to give his voluntary support to the teachers of the creed which represents his own convictions. If he be candid he will own that under such an organization religion flourishes in full vigor, and finds no check to the full development of its wholesome influence on human conduct. A tory minister would find himself sorely nonplussed in his conference with a King whose mind has been enlightened by the fruits of his own personal observation.

Moreover, the Prince of Wales has acquired some good habits which he would never have learned at home, and which we trust he will not be induced to lay aside when he returns to his native land. In the United States he has mingled on a footing of perfect equality with merchants, and bankers, and literary and professional men. Can it be imagined for a moment that he will offer a gratuitous insult to his own countrymen of the same classes by intimating to them that he deems them unworthy of the intercourse which he has vouchsafed to their Transatlantic cousins? We can easily imagine how refreshing it must have been to our heir apparent, to escape from the wearisome society of high born inanity and find himself face to face with genuine unsophisticated men; and we fervently trust that no lack of courage will induce him to hesitate to secure for himself at home so fruitful a source of pleasure.

Once break down the antiquated barriers which shut out from courtly circles men who have earned distinction in any honorable calling, and a blow of incalculable importance will have been struck in the cause of rational liberty. To the worshippers of time worn abuses such an achievement may appear impossible; would not as much have been said eight five years ago of a visit of homage to the grave of the rebel general of the American colonists by the heir of the British throne? Nor have we yet arrived at the end of these marvels, which serve as milestones on the road of human progress. To-day it is a Prince of Wales standing reverently uncovered before the mausoleum of Washington; a century hence it will be an Emperor—or perchance an Archduke—of Austria making a pilgrimage to Rome and paying his tribute of veneration to the tombs of Garibaldi and Mazzini, beneath the dome of St. Peter's, and then hastening to the old cathedral of Buda to do homage to the grave of Kossuth.

POLITICAL.

GOVERNOR WISE AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Gov. Wise, in his recent speech at Princess Anne, Va., said:

We need not to be informed what Black Republicanism is. It is the very demon of National discord. It is death to the slave States or to the Confederacy of all the States.

It obtained its own compromise in the Constitution to continue the importation of slaves, and now sets up a law higher than the Constitution to abolish property in slaves which it sold to us its neighbors.

In 1819-'20 it deprived us of equal settlement in more than half the territory acquired from France.

It seized upon Texas north of 36 deg. 30 min., and carved out of Texas 4,400 square miles of slave territory south of 36 deg. 30 min.

It seized upon all the territory acquired by common conquest from Mexico and deprived slave labor of the privilege of operating in the wealthiest mines of earth—the gold mines of California.

It has bribed a slave State with ten millions of common funds, to sanction a prohibition of slavery in all New Mexico.

It claims to abolish slavery in the Districts, forts, arsenals, dockyards and other places ceded to the United States. To abolish the inter-state slave trade, and thus cut off the Northern slave States from their profits of production and the Southern from their sources of supply of labor.

It claims to forbid all equality and competition of settlement in the common territories, by the citizens of slave States.

It repels all further admission of new slave States.

It has nullified the Fugitive slave acts in 14 States of the Union. It has denied extradition of murderers and marauders, and other felons in several others.

It has caused and shielded the murder of masters or owners in pursuit of fugitive slaves.

It has refused to prevent or punish by State authority the spoliation of slave property; but on the contrary, it has made it a criminal offence in the citizens of several States to obey the laws of the Union for the protection of slave property.

It has advocated negro equality, and made it the ground of positive legislation hostile to the Southern States.

It opposes protection to slave property on the high seas, and has justified piracy itself in the case of the Creole.

It has kept in our midst emissaries of incendiarism, to corrupt our slaves and induce them to run off, or excite them to rebellion and insurrection.

It has run off millions of slave property by a system of what is called "underground railroads;" and has made its tenure so precarious in the border slave States as nearly to have abolitionized two of them—Maryland and Missouri; and it is making similar inroads constantly increasing upon Virginia and Kentucky.

It is incessantly scattering fire-brands of incendiary appeals in our midst.

It has extended fanaticism into our own borders.

It has invaded a Territory by arms furnished by Emigrant Aid Societies, under State patronage and by funds furnished by foreign enemies in Canada and in Great Britain.

It has invaded Virginia and shed the blood of her citizens on her own soil.

It has justified and exalted to the highest honors of admiration and respect the horrid murders and arsons and rapine of the raid of John Brown; and has canonized the felons themselves as saints of martyrdom.

It has burnt the towns and poisoned the cattle, and formed the midnight conspiracy of the depopulation of North Texas.

It has proclaimed to the slaves the horrid motto: "Alarm to the sleep, fire to the dwellings, poison to the food and water" of slaveholders.

It has published its plan for the abolition of slavery everywhere. To "rescue slaves at all hazards—to form associations—to establish presses—to use the vote and ballot—to raise money and military equipments—to form and discipline armed companies—to appeal to non-slaveholders and detach them from slaveholders in slave States—to communicate with the slaves—to encourage anti-slavery emigrants to the South and West—to seize other property of shaveholders—to compensate for cost of running off their slaves—to force emancipation by all means, and especially by limiting, harrassing and frowning upon slavery in every mode and form; and finally by the Executive, by Congress, by the postal service and in every way to agitate without ceasing until the Southern States shall be abandoned to their fate, and, worn down, shall be compelled to surrender and emancipate their slaves." It has repudiated the decisions of the Supreme court.

It assails us from the pulpit, the press, in the school room. It divides all sects and religions as well as parties. It denounces slave holders as degraded by the lowest immoralities, insults them in every form and holds them up to the scorn of mankind.

It has already a majority of the State under its domination; has infected the Federal as well as State judiciary; has a large majority of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, will soon have by the new census a majority of the Senate; and before it obtains the Senate certainly will obtain the Chief Executive power of the United States.

It has announced its purpose of total abolition in the States and every where as well as in Territories, and Districts, and other places ceded. And it has proclaimed an "irrepressible conflict" of higher law with the Federal Constitution itself!

How, then, is the election of its candidate for that chief Executive power to be viewed by us and by all? His and his rival's sentiments are both proclaimed—they are the same—"the Government can not endure half slave and half free"—it is an "irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces—the United States must, and will, sooner or later, become a slave-holding nation, or entirely a free labor nation." These are the sentiments of the coming Black Republican triumph—a triumph by such means as we have seen. What then?

1st. The election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency will be an open and official avowal by a popular majority of the North and of the nation that the past aggressions of Black Republicanism are right.

2d. That they are to be persisted in with great aggravation, for the future.

3d. That the slave States shall not govern themselves in respect to their own property in their own limits; but that whilst Territories are to be allowed to prohibit slavery in their limits, the States will not be permitted to protect it in peace in theirs.

4th. That the slave States and their citizens are to be coerced to submission. And such aggression as this amounts to actual war. It is proclaimed already, and awaits only the election for the power and the means to coerce submission. The election will give it both. And it is the worse for coming in all the panoply of a mere form of right. The form is the election—and the election will be constitutional. That is to be the pore out of which the courage of resistance is to ooze. The form of the election may be constitutional, but its intent and purpose is our invasion and a violent infraction of the Constitution. No matter what may be the form, the substance is aggression—the aggression is to us—vital!

GOVERNOR WISE AT NORFOLK—HE DEFENDS HIS COURSE AND THE PRINCESS ANNE RESOLUTIONS.

Norfolk, Nov. 3.—The Opera House was crowded to overflowing last night, to hear ex-Governor Wise, who was received with tumultuous enthusiasm, the people rising up in their seats as he entered, waving their hats and giving long-continued cheers. He made a powerful speech, defending his position and the Princess Anne resolutions. He sustained the organization of Minute Men, and denounced those as traitors who would not stand by the South.

After the Governor had concluded, the Princess Anne resolutions were adopted with much enthusiasm. He speaks to-night at Portsmouth. There is great excitement throughout the city in reference to the action of the meeting and the near approach of the Presidential contest.

MR. DOUGLAS AT MONTGOMERY—HIS NARROW ESCAPE FROM SERIOUS INJURY.

Montgomery, Alabama, Nov. 3.—Last night as Mr. Douglas was making his farewell address from the upper deck of the steamer in which he was about departing, the deck gave way and Mr. Douglas, with the crowd, were precipitated below. All, however, escaped unhurt. Mrs. Douglas, who was on the deck, escaped injury by clinging to the railing. After the accident both returned to their hotel.

ALABAMA POLITICS—POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 2.—The Senate of the State comprises eighty-four Democrats and sixteen opposition. Twenty-one Senators and seventy representatives are known to be openly for secession in the event of Lincoln's election to the Presidency. In the Senate there are two for Douglas, two for Bell and twenty-nine for Breckinridge. In the House, three for Bell, seven for Douglas and ninety for Breckinridge.

The Legislature will not meet until next fall unless the Governor calls a special session.

The convention will meet in December, and will be for secession by a large majority. Breckinridge will get a majority over Douglas and Bell of fifteen thousand in the Presidential election.

IS PENNSYLVANIA SAFE?

To the Editor N. Y. Times:

The recent State election in Pennsylvania resulted as follows: Curtin 262,000, Foster 230,000—Curtin's majority 32,000. In consequence of this result the Republican and Democratic papers alike concede the State to Lincoln by a large majority. But what grounds have they for so doing? The vote in November will probably not be much larger than that cast this month, and a change of 16,000 votes will be sufficient to defeat the Republicans. Now, such a change is not only possible, but likely. Curtin was exceedingly popular, and the coalition on Foster was by no means cordial.

It is estimated that at least 25,000 Bell and Douglas men voted the "People's ticket." But now the fusion in the electoral ticket is complete, and none but Republicans will vote for Lincoln. The true Republican strength in the Keystone State cannot exceed 240,000, while the anti-Republicans probably number at least 252,000. It appears to me that Lincoln is by no means certain of the twenty-seven electoral votes of Pennsylvania, and that the Republicans should not turn all their attention to New York, for on the morning of the 7th of November they may awaken to find themselves defeated in a spot where they regarded themselves as invincible.

Wide Awake.

THE PROSPECT IN NEW YORK.

[*From the Albany Argus of Saturday.*]

Never, at this point of time prior to an election, have our accounts from all parts of the State been more cheering or more certainly indicated a victory. The enthusiasm in all the rural districts of the State is intense. Crowds flock to our meetings and are eager to join in the good work of defeating Lincoln. Our friends in the cities are altogether outdone by the spirit and enthusiasm of the country.

The Republican majorities in all the counties North and West of Albany will be largely reduced. Of this we have the most reliable assurances. We say to our friends in New York and Kings, and the counties South and East of Albany, that if they do as well as the Northern and Western counties, compared with the past, and make good their promises, the State is safe, and Lincoln will be defeated. But a few hours remain. These, well improved, will avert the danger which impends over the country.

One word as to the State ticket. *Morgan is to be defeated.* He will run largely behind the Republican electoral ticket, while Kelly's popularity will draw votes to him from every quarter. Let all the friends of a State administration—those who think it desirable to have a reform here at the capitol—join in the effort to elect Kelly, and it will easily be done. Look after every vote. Do not let any be thrown away on Brady. He does not desire that and only professes to stay in the field to call out his friends to sustain the electoral ticket. Let every man do his duty for the time which remains, and the farmer's candidate for Governor will be chosen.

[*From the New York Express, of Saturday Evening.*]

HEARTLESS MURDER—THE FIRST FRUITS OF THE NEGRO EQUALITY DOCTRINE—NEGRO ATTACK UPON UNION MEN.

Intense excitement prevails throughout Orange county, in consequence of the heartless and deliberate murder of Phineas T. Wood, Esq., a highly respected resident of Goshen, by a black demon in human form, on Saturday evening last, and, as near as we can ascertain, for no other reason than the unfortunate man was a Union man, and, therefore, opposed to the Republican principle of Negro equality.

A Union meeting was held in the town on Saturday evening last, and after the adjournment, most of the people having gone home, a gang of black ruffians, some fourteen or fifteen in number, made a furious attack upon a handful who remained in the public house where the meeting was held. The negroes being all stalwart, ferocious fellows, and outnumbering the whites, succeeded in dispersing the latter, and leaving their marks upon them, in many a wound—the negroes remaining masters of the field.

The news of the outrage spreading, the white men returned with fresh recruits, and administered to the negroes a severe chastisement, after which everything was quiet. This took place on Thursday evening.

On Friday one of the negroes, thirsting for revenge, paraded the streets of Goshen with a rifle in his hand, saying he was going to shoot a G—d—d white Democrat, and bawling out that "Every Democrat ought to have his throat cut." People thought he was not in earnest, and did not mind his threats. The negro then, with his gun loaded to the muzzle, proceeded to his home, about three miles out of the village. At this time Mr. Wood happened to be coming along on his way to Goshen, seeing whom, the negro came out, and deliberately levelled his gun at him. The gun missed fire, whereupon some words passed between Mr. Wood and his assailant, after which the latter, unheeding of the remonstrances of the unhappy man, reprimed his gun, and shot Mr. Wood dead on the spot, the ball taking effect in the back of his head. The miscreant was subsequently arrested by the authorities, and conveyed to prison. When interrogated concerning the murder, he only replied that he was sorry that any more of the Wood family were left.

The murder, or the circumstances, has created a deep feeling of excitement throughout the country, and people are beginning to ask, if the Negro Equality doctrine of the Republicans is to prevail, white men of the North, unless Abolition Republicans, will soon have to look out for their throats and for negro uprising, as well as our countrymen in the South.

The foregoing facts we have from the lips of Mr. Israel Wood, who called at the Express office last night. Mr. Wood is a brother of the murdered man, and was a gentleman of respectability and standing in Goshen. He was accompanied by Mr. J. L. Davis, of 184 South street in this city.

The War in China—Movements of Minister Ward.—Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from Flag Officer Stribling, commanding the Hartford, dated at Peiho, August 7. He says:—"We arrived at the anchorage off Peiho river, having had a pleasant passage from Shanghai. We found only one Russian vessel. A few days after the Russian Minister arrived in a frigate, and other vessels soon after joined the Russian squadron. The Allied fleet commenced arriving on the 30th ultimo, and had generally reached the anchorage on the 31st. On the 2d they commenced disembarking the troops. If the weather is favorably they expect to have all their forces on shore in a day or two. They landed at Petang, where they met no resistance. This is the place where Minister Ward landed last year when he went to Pekin.

"The Allies have met with greater difficulty than they expected, the ships having to anchor ten miles from the land. The attack upon the forts at the mouth of the Peiho will not, perhaps, take place for a week. The Allies are making every preparation for it. As yet there is no indication that the Chinese will submit without again trying their strength with the Allies. Mr. Ward, having had communication with the Governor General, and being satisfied that he cannot be of any service to the Chinese by remaining at this point, has requested me to leave here and visit Chofoo, so that he may be able to communicate with the Russian Minister until after the Allies have commenced operations."

Despatches were also received at the Department of State from Minister Ward. He states that he communicated with the Governor-General, informing him that his object in being there was to render his good offices in conjunction with the Russian Ambassador, to effect a pacification if possible. The Governor-General's answer was very able, recapitulating the wrongs suffered by the Chinese at the hands of the Allies, and of their determination at all hazards to resist invasion. The collision which took place near Petang, between the Allies and Tartars, is spoken of as uncertain in its result.

Terrible Calamity at New Haven—Explosion and Loss of Life.—The New Haven *Palladium* of Saturday says:

"At a little before noon to-day, the boilers in the basement of Dann & Bros. carriage parts manufactory, corner of State and Wall streets, exploded, throwing out the entire end of the building, and filling the Canal Railroad track with the ruins. The second story was occupied by Giles G. Baldwin, manufacturer of clock and dental tools. He and Mr. George De Wolf fell with the building, and were severely but not dangerously scalded. John Kane was blown entirely out from the falling ruins, and received a fracture of the skull which will probably prove fatal. The Johnson boy is said to be seriously injured, in what way we could not ascertain."

New Haven, Nov. 3.—The boy Henry Rice, who was killed by the steam boiler explosion at Dann & Bros. coach factory yesterday, was found under the ruins last night; nearly all his bones were crushed. The boy John Kane lives, but with no hope of his life. G. G. Baldwin and George De Wolf are very low; Jos. Van Riper was badly scalded, but may live. The cause of the accident was poor boiler iron. The loss of property is about $5,000.

The Damage to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.—We learn that the damage to the Virginia and Tennessee road, by the late heavy rains, is much more serious than was at first supposed.—The damage is confined principally to that part of the road between Dublin depot and Wytheville, a distance of twenty-eight miles, but is of a very serious character, no less than fourteen bridges having been washed away, and the road destroyed in many places. The cut at Clark's Summit is filled up with mud and rock, at least 20 feet deep. A train reached here last evening, bringing the way mails and a portion of the through passengers that had been detained by the damage to the road. It is thought the road cannot be put in complete running order under two or three weeks, but arrangements are being made by which the mails and passengers will be transported over the line with but little interruption. The loss to the company is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000, in addition to which will be the heavy loss sustained by the protracted interruption of freight and travel. The President and Superintendent of the road, together with a large force, are now engaged in repairing the damage, and we feel confident that no pains will be spared to put the road in order at the earliest moment.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Blondin at Troy—*He Gets a Fall.*—The daring rope walker has been performing at the theatre in Troy, and on Tuesday evening met with an accident. The *Times* of that city says: "The same or similar mishaps at the Falls would have landed him in the seething waters below the cataract, and the little Frenchman would have been heard of no more on this side of eternity. While performing on stilts he attempted to turn a somersault, but the notch that sustained the rope suddenly gave way, and he fell amongst the seats and the people below. He was considerably hurt by the fall, and one of his arms appeared to be partially paralyzed by contact with the hard substance on the back of a seat. After picking himself up and repairing damages, he essayed the feat with more success; but in making a subsequent turn over, without stilts or balancing pole, he again lost his balance and came near falling. His whole performance was very thrilling, and was witnessed with anxiety for his safety by the audience. We think much of his ill-success was owing to the imperfect manner in which the rope was adjusted. The "professor" will doubtless guard against such mishaps hereafter.—*Buf. Republic.*

Hung for the Nineteenth Time.—A Western Missouri contemporary tells the following:

On Tuesday last, news came to this city that a man was seen hanging between Independence and Maxwell's Landing. The Coroner was promptly notified of the fact, and he, in the discharge of his duty, as promptly repaired to the scene; but to his surprise found the man alive, kicking and walking about as other men do, with no rope around his neck—where the rope ought to be. He (the Coroner) made some inquiries about the victim, and the old woman—that is, Mrs. Ellicott, the wife of the hung man—replied that he was cut down, but not dead; and further remarked, that it was about the 19th time he had attempted to hang himself and hadn't yet succeeded, but she'd be teetotally darned if he mightn't hang the next time until he was dead; that she would never cut the cord again to let him breath easy. We understand that Ellicott is in the habit of hanging himself every time he has a family jar, and although he has made so many attempts has never yet got without sight of the house, where his wife would never fail to let him down before his wind shortened.

Trial of a Life-Preserving Raft.—Some time since, Captain Wayne, of the U. S. Navy, was appointed by the Government to test the capabilities of a life-preserving raft, invented by Samuel B. Broad. The raft is simple in its construction, and is composed of vulcanized gutta-percha, with three large pontoons or floats, which support a wide canvass deck. The raft is inflated by means of tubes through which the air is introduced by means of several bellows. The inflation occupies from seven to eleven minutes. Captain Faunce, of the Harriet Lane, together with the inventor and several invited guests proceeded yesterday to Sandy Hook on board of the Harriet Lane, to test the capacities of this raft. At the Hook the raft was thrown into the water a mile from the beach, and several persons upon it, and the light gutta-percha structure bore them safely to the shore, without even wetting the soles of their shoes, and the experiment proved to a certain extent a success, although there can, and probably will, be improvements made upon it. Mr. Broad intends to have another trial of this raft within a month or so.—*N. Y. World, Nov. 3.*

Count Cavour and the Mortara Case.—The Secretary of the Universal Israelitish Alliance, of London, has received the following letter from Count Cavour:—

Turin, Oct. 3, 1860.

Sir—I have received the letter which you have addressed to me in the name of the Society of the Universal Israelitish Alliance, soliciting the aid of the King's government in the steps which the father of the young Mortara is taking in order to recover his child from the convent in which he is at present retained. Persuaded of the justice of M. Mortara's demands, I have the honor to assure you, sir, that the King's government will do all in its power that this child, in whom the public opinion of Europe is so strongly interested, may be restored to his family. Be good enough, I beg you, to acquaint the members of the Jewish Society of these intentions of the government of the King, and receive, &c.,

Cavour.

The blue cockade is getting to be extensively worn in Alexandria, Va.

A Barbarian Plot to Massacre Christians.—A letter from Tunis, (Barbary,) dated September 20th, contains the following item of news: "There was a deep laid plot, extending over the whole Regency, to massacre the Christians and Jews, a la Damascus, Hastega, etc. It was set on foot by a *Chereef*, (descendant of the Prophet,) who landed somewhere on the coast with a party of followers.—He was one of the ringleaders at Damascus, and when that place became too hot for him, transferred his attentions to Tunis. The Bey gave orders that dead or alive the must have that *Chereef*. He was taken, conveyed to Bardo, (the Bey's palace,) and like the banners, hung on the outer walls.—Various interesting episodes occurred—among others that of a Dervishe parading about town in a cool undress, with marks on his knees, and crying that he intended to wade in Christian blood up to those marks. He was put in jail. The Bey went to Algiers to meet the Emperor, and Monsieur Roche, the French Consul General, went with him. He was conveyed in a French steam frigate. The English sent a line-of-battle ships to take care of Tunis during his absence."

The New York Chamber of Commerce and the Coasting Trade.—At the monthly meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce held on Thursday, a report was adopted touching the liabilities of shipowners in case of collision, and recommending that the laws of England and America should be uniformly the same; that the Consuls of both countries should have jurisdiction over all petty crimes committed on board the vessels of either, and deserters be dealt with by the same authority, according to the laws of either country; recommending that foreign ships should have the right of registration in the United States as the ships of other nations have in Great Britain; and also recommending the discussion, in the Chamber, of the propriety of throwing open to British shipping the coasting trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports, it being understood that Great Britain would reciprocate, by abolishing all "light dues," "passing tolls," "local charges" and "compulsory pilotage," in the Colonial trade of the American lakes.

Probable Clearance of a Slaver.—The bark Romulus, recently arrived at Cold Spring Harbor and was fitted for sea in rather an unusual way, the lower hold being filled with casks of water, &c., while ostensibly she was to have been used as a whaler. From time to time while she lay at anchor, small steam tugs arrived during the night (probably from New York) and delivered articles or persons on board the bark. At last on Wednesday night last, she slipped out into the sound where a steam tug was waiting for her, and after a long time spent in shipping or transhipping cargo she started for sea through the Race. No doubt remains in the minds of many who observed her movements that she had gone on a slave trading voyage. It is said that the custom house officer at Cold Spring is a decided old fogy—never without a pipe in his mouth—and that is no difficult matter for any vessel to get "papers" from him.—*N. Y. Sun, Nov. 3.*

Steam Expansion Experiments.—A series of experiments have lately been made by Mr. B. F. Isherwood, a chief engineer in the United States Navy, to test the capabilities of steam expansion. The results proved so novel and so different from received notions on this subject, that it has been thought to be of the utmost importance, both to our naval and commercial steam marine, that these experiments should be repeated on such a scale as might make the tests and their results satisfactory to all. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Navy Department by some of the most extensive engine builders and manufacturers, requiring great steam power in their operations, of New York; and the Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with their representations, will shortly have those experiments repeated on a large scale.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

From Hayti.—We learn from a correspondent at Jacmel, St. Domingo, that the Haytien Government has ordered a full and complete census to be taken on the French side of the island. At the opening of the House of Representatives the President, in his message, referred in the most complimentary manner to the recent colony of emigrants from Louisiana, now settled at St. Marc, and expressed a hope that the example might be followed on a larger scale. The government encourages emigration in every way, the public domain being thrown open to settlers, and, if necessary, a part of their passage money will be paid, and they will be provided for at the public expense for eight days after their arrival. The coffee crops, which promised to be more than an average yield, was rapidly coming to market. The new crop was selling at $117 (Haytien) per hundred lbs.

Cotton Crop in Northern Mississippi.—The Oxford (Miss.) *Mercury*, of Thursday last, says:

A gentleman just up from Bolivar county gives us a cheerful account of the cotton crop. To use his own language, "an acre of ground is just as good for a bale of cotton this year as a sixpence is for a ginger cake in Bolivar." No sort of land can be purchased for less than $25 per acre, while many plantations are actually held at $75, while the holder is perfectly indifferent about selling. One gentleman, he says, who works only sixteen hands, will make 250 bales this year; suppose these bales bring $60 each, the production of sixteen hands one year is $15,000. Many plantations work one hundred hands; at the above rates one hundred hands would earn $90,000; and this will give you some idea of planting cotton in the Mississippi bottom.

Fort Monroe, (Old Point Comfort, Va.,) is now said to be rendered one of the most formidable fortresses in the country. Its armament has been improved in many respects, and looks truly formidable. The number of guns mounted is no less than two hundred and eighty-five, which throw twelve thousand four hundred and seventeen pound of iron. There are, besides these, ten mortars and five siege howitzers. The new fort, commonly known as the Rip Raps, will, when perfectly completed, have one hundred and eight eight-inch Columbiads, and fifty-four forty-two guns, all casemated; and eight ten inch Columbiads, and forty-six nine-inch ditto, all *embarbette*. Nothing that could be done to perfect the battery has been neglected.

Shipbuilding at the Eastward.—At Calais, (Me.) there are now five vessels on the stocks. Mr. Charles H. Kelley is building a brig of 220 tons, and a schooner of 190 tons. Master William Hinds is building a schooner of 140 tons, and Belmore & Young a schooner of about 150 tons; Mr. Tarbox is building one of about 140 at Red Beach. There are seven vessels to be built at Pembroke between now and next summer, consisting of three barks and four schooners. Ship timber of all kinds is rising rapidly in price, as is every kind of material used in shipbuilding. Messrs. Chipman & Bolton received orders to build two or three large class vessels for parties in England but have declined on account of the low price per ton.

Clothing Manufacturing Trade.—According to the New York *Herald*, there is a large number of extensive firms in that city, engaged in the wholesale manufacturing clothing trade for the South, whose capital invested ranges from one hundred thousand dollars to half a million, and in some few cases probably nearly reaches one million of dollars. These houses give employment to from twenty thousand to thirty thousand operatives, including males and females, and comprising poor Americans, Irish and German families. During the height of the clothing business, many of the manufacturers pay in wages one thousand dollars a day.

Shingle Bottoms for Shoes.—The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: The plan for using shingles in the bottom of shoes originated about thirteen years ago, the first lot being cut in New Hampshire; the use of paper and straw board began about the same time. To give some idea of the extent of this branch of the business during the past year, five or six acres of heavy pine timber have been used for wood filling, nearly all by the manufacturers of Natick, Massachusetts, and the adjoining towns, in the soles of brogans.

"Beware of the Vidders."—A short time since in Cincinnati, a young man in a joke, so he says, introduced a friend to a widow lady of some means. An intimacy sprung up between them, which resulted in an engagement of marriage. The was-to-be groom, so won on the confidence of his intended as to borrow from her some sixteen hundred dollars, with which he soon made himself scarce. The sequel to the affair is that the widow has brought suit against the man who introduced her to the deceiver, as a party to the swindling transaction.

An Alchemist.—A man has recently been engaged, in Detroit, Michigan, in endeavoring to chrystalize the flints, agates and cornelias of the Lake Superior region and secure such a point of brilliancy as to equal the diamond. He showed some disintegrated agates, some of which were burned, others showing the action of acids which seemed to have eaten out the impurities and left the flint as clear and transparent as crystal, which was doubtless the nearest he had come to the perfection of the sparkling diamond.

Singular Preservation of Property at New York.—On Thursday afternoon, during the confusion attending the departure of the steamship Bienville, a trunk containing $600 worth of jewelry slipped from the shoulder of the porter, and striking the wheel-house was broken open and the contents scattered in the river. Two officers of the steamboat squad, at the risk of their lives, descended to the surface of the water and succeeded in recovering nearly all of the property. The jewelry, being attached to cards, floated about until picked up.

"Nothing to Wear."—The executors of a lady named Desmond, who died in Brompton, England, last May, sold the extraordinary number of eighteen hundred silk dresses, seven hundred velvet mantlets, two hundred bonnets, and upwards of one hundred pairs of shoes, with innumerable kerchiefs and scarfs of all colors of the rainbow, which had been purchased by the deceased lady within ten years of her demise.

The women of the town of Canton, Ohio, alarmed at the drunkenness which has prevailed there, made a descent last week upon a rum-shop and spilled all the liquor upon the ground. They then walked across the street and notified the keeper of another groggery that he had ten days wherein to relinquish the business, under penalty of similar treatment.

At Brown's Hotel, Washington city, on Thursday evening, there assembled a large number of friends of the parties, to witness the nuptial tie of J. W. Colbert to Miss Beattie A. Stewart, all of Virginia. The ceremonies were performed by the Rev. Mr. Kennard, of E street Baptist Church.

A large, if not the largest publishing house in England, has paid a merited compliment to two of the New York reporters who accompanied the Prince on his American travels, by requesting him to prepare a *resume* of the entire trip for publication prior to the Christmas hollidays.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 27th inst. says Yesterday chief police John McLelland had Mr. T. F. Barthelemy arrested, charging him with being about to engage in a duel with Mr. Valery St. Ceran. Mr. Barthelemy had to give $500 bonds for three months.

It is said that John B. Gough receives $250 for each of his lectures. He has already amassed a fortune of about $300,000, which he is likely to double in a few years.

Captain Nathaniel Gordon, and the mates, Warren and Hall, of the slaver Erie, in New York, have been arrigned on indictments charging them with piracy. The trial is to come off at an early day.

Sixty-two workmen were discharged from the Gosport Navy Yard on Wednesday last, mostly from the ship building department and the bolt driving and laboring gangs.

It is said that Mrs. Dan Rice has brought a suit for divorce against her husband. The wrongs of which she complains are not stated.

In New Orleans, on Sunday last, there was one murder, two suicides, one man stabbed and another garrotted.

It has been ordered at the Tampico Custom House that henceforth all Custom House dues at that point must be paid in gold and silver.