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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

INDIANA ELECTION.

Cor. of The Tribune by Telegraph, *via* Buffalo.

SOUTH BEND, Ind. August 2, 1847.

The returns from this (St. Josephs) County, are all in, and DANIEL D. PRATT, Whig, has 125 maj. over *C. W. Cathcart*, Loco. for Congress. At the Congressional Election in 1845 St. Josephs County gave Sample, Whig, 747, Cathcart 589, and the District (IXth) gave Cathcart 343 majority. He is probably reelected. Yours, &c.

☞ A fire occurred on Wednesday evening in Maysville, Ky. which destroyed six warehouses. The pecuniary loss will be heavy.

Telegraphic Errors.—The Lightning Express is not yet well posted up in regard to Politics. In our Dispatches on Saturday morning, Charles *F.* should read Charles *S.* Morehead; *Garret* Duncan should be *Garnett* Duncan; while the reported Whig majority in Floyd Co. Ia. is evidently a gross blunder. The vote of Floyd for President in '44 stood—Clay 956, Polk 981; for Governor last year, Whig 921, Loco. 939.

☞ We find in the *Detroit* (Mich.) *Adlertiser* a call for a Whig State Convention, to be held at Jackson on the 15th of September next, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor.

New Publications.

☞ SONG-BOOKS, a rich variety, are for sale by Wilson & Co. 15 Spruce-st. Among them are the 'Pearl,' 'Forget-Me-Not,' 'Comic,' 'Punch's Comic,' 'Negro Forget-Me-Not,' and 'The Book of a Thousand Songs.' They comprise old and new, improved and simple, pathetic and humorous, and few can fail to find half a dozen favorites imbedded among the rubbish which abounds in all Song-Books. These are very cheap.

☞ "PEREIRA'S TREATISE ON FOOD AND DIET: Together with Observations on Dietetical Regimen suited for Disordered States of the Digestive Organs," a new and cheap edition, has just been issued by Wilson & Co. 15 Spruce-st. It is a standard work among medical men, and, though we might not concur in all the author's opinions, we heartily commend his work. The crying evil with regard to Dietetics is, not that people are led by investigation to wrong conclusions, but that they will not investigate nor even reflect at all. We heartily commend Dr. Pereira's work to all who deem the preservation of health and vigor desirable. (Price 50 cts.)

☞ THE AMERICAN MINING JOURNAL for last week contains a variety of intelligence calculated to profit those interested in Mines and Mining. We clip the following item, referring to the cargo of Copper Ore, of which the chase by two sheriffs was described in our columns some two weeks ago:

"We are pleased to be able to state that the cause of the detention of the large cargo of Copper Ore, belonging to the "Huron and St. Mary's Mining Company," has been removed, and that the Ore is now on its way to this City; all the claimants having arranged the affair to the satisfaction of all parties; so that the "great Bruce mines" are acknowledged by the Government to be the exclusive property of the abovenamed company; which, we understand, has now 60 miners engaged in throwing out 50 tons of 20 per cent. Copper ore every week."

☞ Lieut. Col. CHAS. A. MAY, the leader of the famous cavalry charge at Resaca de la Palma, is the subject of a very spirited lithograph just issued by J. Ackerman. We do not admire the style of achievement which has made Mr. May famous, but those who do will find him well depicted in this portrait.

Railroads, Mills and Millstreams—Visiters—Evening Amusements.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Thursday, August 5, 1847.

Strolling out at the Northern end of the village a few days since, we came across the line of the Washington Railroad, and followed its course for a mile or two. It runs through a most charming tract of country; and for a long distance requires but trifling labor and expense for grading. In one place it crosses a valley of about four hundred yards in width. At its intersection, it is filled across with the predominant soil of the region—*sand*—thus forming a long, high, and rather narrow causeway, of not very stable nor enduring material.—The highest part of the embankment is between forty and fifty feet. The bottom of the valley is a marsh, through which flows a very considerable stream of water. This low land covers a space of some thirty or forty acres—walled in on either side by a high natural embankment of rising ground. The Railroad crosses at the lower end, and forms the requisite barrier for converting this huge basin into an immense pond or artificial lake. The land is owned by a Mr. Lawrence, who anticipates erecting mills and factories with motive power derived from this lake; besides disposing of many water-privileges—which may be multiplied almost indefinitely, owing to the exhaustless resources treasured up in this vast reservoir, so conveniently and advantageously situated. A large arched stone culvert is built at both ends of the embankment, for the purpose of letting the water through. It would seem advisable that the upper side be built with stone or something more substantial than *sand*, as there will doubtless be a tremendous pressure upon it when so large a body of water comes to rest against it. But those who have the management of the road consider it perfectly safe as it is. The route is partially graded for about eight miles. It is, of course, to be laid with the best rail; and it is expected to be finished by next July. When completed, it will probably be one of the most important roads in the country, as all the travel between Canada and the South will pass over this route. The amount of freighting business that must be done, will render investments on this stock highly profitable and valuable. It is so to be hoped, also, that before another Summer, the roads from Saratoga to Troy and Albany will be re-laid, and no longer be suffered to disgrace the country.

Bad as these routes now are, every train that arrives is loaded with passengers. Visiters are flocking in daily by hundreds. The three large houses are pretty well filled up. Dancing is the order of the day—or rather evening, at the United States. Promenading and discreet flirting at Congress Hall. And an attempt at the characteristics of both the other houses at the 'Union.' By the way, the exercises this evening are to be varied at Union Hall, according to the following "notice" that appears in its Reading-Room to-day: "A splendid gold miniature lady's watch, gold enameled, very small, to be raffled at the bar this evening, where chances can be procured at $2 each."

Query.—Is it a *gold lady* or a *gold watch?* At any rate, the "miniature lady" must be quite a curiosity.

KNICKERBOCKER.

A PIRATE.—We learn from Capt. Small, of the schooner King Philip, which arrived at this port Saturday morning, from Trinidad de Cuba, that on the 3d inst. in lat. 37° 4', lon. 74° 30', he boarded the ship Chesapeake, from Philadelphia for Baltimore, and the captain of the C. informed him that he had spoken a bark (name not recollected) on the afternoon of the 2d inst. whose captain informed him that a boat with 8 or 10 men boarded him, and took from him his chronometer and all other valuables, and left the crew bound, who were liberated by a vessel which came along soon after, when they proceeded on their voyage.

☞ The Fall River cars arrived about 12 o'clock. The Conductor of Gay's Express reports the sale as extremely severe from N. E. The man at the wheel on board the Bay State had his arm broken. A purse of $80 was contributed for his relief by the passengers on board. The last seen of the Knickerbocker, she was about eight miles astern of the Bay State. [Boston Jour. 6th.

ROBBERY AT WOBURN, MASS.—On Thursday night, during a severe storm, a daring robbery was committed here. The scene of operations was the office of a kind of banking institution, incorporated by the name of the "Woburn Mechanic Association." The office was entered by means of bursting open three doors before gaining access. A large iron safe was literally blown to atoms by gunpowder, and about $2,000, the property of different individuals, who had deposited it for safe keeping the day previous, together with $1,000, the property of the Association, were stolen. Among the money taken were three $500 bills on the Boston Banks; two $500 bills on the Boylston Bank, and ten $50 bills on the Exchange Bank, Boston. No trace of the perpetrators has yet been discovered.

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Failure of Peace Negotiations—Gen. Scott to March on the City on the 15th inst.—Santa Anna preparing to give fight, with an Army of 22,000 men—Another severe Battle with the Guerrillas—Village destroyed by order of Gov. Wilson—Arrival of Volunteers at Vera Cruz—Health—The Vomito, &c. &c.

From the N. O. Commercial Times, July 30.

The U. S. transport steamship Massachusetts, Capt. Wood, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, the 23d inst. bringing us files of the *Sol de Anahuac* to date of departure, and our regular correspondence from Indicator up to the time of her departure.

Prospects of Peace.

No intelligence direct from the City of Mexico, or even from Puebla, traceable to any authentic source, had reached Vera Cruz since the date of our last advices. It will be recollected that all was then in a state of doubt and suspense. Information in an unofficial form had arrived there infimating that Santa Anna had taken the initiative in the question of the constitutionality of opening a negotiation with Mr. Trist, which had laid between him and the Congress, and had appointed three Commissioners to meet the American Envoy at San Martin Tesmelucan, on an appointed day. In reference to this vital subject, the *Sol de Anahuac* of the 22d instant, states that rumors were in circulation quite unfavorable to the success of Mr. Trist's mission. Indeed, from letters which had come to hand from Puebla, it was certain that the commission had not been installed, and "consequently, that the hopes of peace which had been founded thereon, had completely vanished."

He adds, on the other hand, that from the continued inaction of Gen. Scott's army, the only datum on which can possibly rest the probability of a commission for the settlement of difficulties, and the total absence of news for some time from the interior, it may be that the Commander-in-Chief is waiting the arrival of fresh instructions from Washington. The immediate nomination of Commissioners, and the designation of the place of meeting would seem to indicate a sincere desire on the part of the Mexicans, for some kind of pacific arrangement. Difficulties of an accidental nature, delays, etc. may have intervened to obstruct the consummation of a treaty. English mediation, it was stated, had been proffered and accepted, which had progressed so far as to have brought the Secretary of Legation of the British Embassy to the headquarters of Gen. Scott at Puebla.

In allusion to this last means to which the Mexicans had had recourse, the *Sol de Anahuac* expresses its dissent from any foreign interference, as being always costly, and sometimes most fatal in its results. In reviewing all the news, however, which has reached us by this arrival, we are bound to confess, that everything seems in *status quo* as at the last receipt of intelligence. Nothing definite is known; either of the sentiments of the Congress, of whose meeting not a word is said, or of the mode of acting of the Mexican Government. Gen. Scott, had not yet left Puebla, when the last accounts were received at Vera Cruz from that city.

Approaching Battle.

In opposition to the foregoing speculations, however, we find that a letter of the 17th, which has not come to hand sooner, by a circumstance we much regret, is alluded to by our regular correspondent "Indicator," in which, as we glean from his remarks on the 20th, relating thereto, he states that all hopes of peace are entirely crushed, and that Gen. Scott was to march on the Capital on the 15th inst. Santa Anna, at the head of a large army, supposed to be 22,000 strong, intended to give him battle at some point between Puebla and Mexico.

Burning Santa Fe.

Lieut. Fitzgerald had been sent on an expedition with twenty-five men. They went to Santa Fé, (a small village not far from Vera Cruz,) took away some provisions belonging to the army, and set fire to that town, a place of refuge for guerillas.

Vomito.

This disease, the terror of foreigners in Vera Cruz, still continues its ravages, but it is quite certain that the health of the city has immensely improved in comparison with that during past years, through the enlightened measures introduced by the Americans. The Board of Health are unceasing in their labors to prevent and mitigate the ravages of this horrid scourge.

We take the following from the *Sol de Anahuac* of the 22d instant:

Col. De Russy and the Battle of Huejutla.

The following extract of a letter from Col. Gates, addressed to Gov. Wilson, who had the kindness to permit us to publish it, will show that Col. De Russy's loss was not so great as we have announced it:

TAMPICO, July 17, 1847.

COLONEL: I do not at this time regret that you could not send me the assistance I desired. Col. De Russy has returned with his command, having lost only 8 or 10 men, after being attacked by 1,200 or more, and surrounded for 3 days, while on his way to Mexico. He made such a havoc with his 6 pounder and his men, that the enemy were afraid at last to come within gun-shot. He killed and wounded 150, confessed by an officer of Mexican forces, captured 60 or 70 mules—the truth is, 120 men passed through a range of 180 miles and a population of 50,000, with great success. The Colonel was ambuscaded *three* times by 1,000 or more, and yet he defeated the enemy continually, and when I heard of his being surrounded by so large a *force*, I thought he would find it beyond his power to escape, but he extricated himself handsomely—and I am rejoiced at his "feat of arms."

Alarms.

As there is a probability of a night attack on the city, when much injury might result to persons and property, for want of combined movements, the Governor of Vera Cruz has issued orders, directing all Americans residing there to enrol themselves in a corps, to be commanded by Capt. Wm. S. Tippetts, and to repair on the first alarm to a place designated.

In the event of an alarm, which will be known by the discharge of a signal gun, all Mexican men, women and children, (watchmen included), residing in town, will repair to the Northern end of the city, in rear of Fort Conception, and all neutral foreigners to the Mole, where they will be secure from injury.

At a signal from the town, the guns of the castle will open a fire upon the city.

Captains of vessels in the harbor are requested, in case of an assault, to repair with a part of their crews, to Forts Santiago and Conception, as they may be nearest.

Any inhabitant of the towns found to be acting in concert with the enemy will be immediately arrested, and dealt with either at the moment or afterward, as the nature of the case may require.

Keepers are prohibited from selling arms to the Mexicans, and are to be called on to deliver them to Mr. Diamond, the Collector, for safe keeping.

Gov. Wilson.

We are sorry to learn that the Governor of Vera Cruz was taken suddenly and alarmingly ill on the morning of the 22d inst. We trust that he has recovered before this.

Tabasco.

Commodore Perry has again left Anton Lizardo for Tabasco, and it is reported that the farther occupation of that place is to be, for the present, abandoned.

False Alarm.

An alarm was given by an excitable character, named Samuel M'Quillan, at half-past 9, P. M. on the 16th inst. The citizens could be seen running in all directions—the doors of nearly all the houses were shut with precipitation, making a noise like that of the discharge of musketry—the cries of the frightened women and children in the houses could be heard by persons in the streets, and the city all at once had taken a very sombre aspect. An immense crowd of Americans rushed into the Arsenal to get arms and were immediately equipped, as it was believed that the Mexicans had revolted.

After the excitement was a little cooled down, it was ascertained that this was a false alarm.

M'Quillan was sent prisoner to the castle for the incautious way in which he had acted.

Arrival of Troops.

The ship Charleston, from Charleston, and Virginia, from New-York, the former with 270, the latter with 200 troops, beside those taken down by the Massachusetts, being a considerable number, have recently arrived at Vera Cruz, forming the nucleus of another large reinforcement for Gen. Scott.

Correspondence of the Commercial Times.

VERA CRUZ, July 20, 1847.

Gentlemen: In my hurried note of the 17th, I informed you of the destruction of our hopes with regard to peace, and of the report that Gen. Scott had fixed upon the 15th inst. for his march upon the Capital. It is to be expected that our next express will bring us intelligence of his being on the road. I have seen one letter to-day from an officer of the staff at Puebla, which states that from the best information he can obtain, he forms the opinion that Santa Anna has a force of 22,000 men, most of which will probably meet Gen. Scott's army on its way, and afford another Cerro Gordo laurel to each of our brave fellows. * * * *

Two French gentlemen arrived here yesterday from Jalapa, and inform us that Gen. Pierce will meet serious opposition from the guerrillas and others at almost every step on his march. To impede his advance as much as possible, two bridges on the road have been destroyed, one at San Juan, twenty miles from here, and the other at El Plan, near Cerro Gordo. The latter was a fine structure. There is timber, however, in the neighborhood, with which I suppose another bridge can be built, to answer a temporary purpose, but much delay must necessarily be suffered. The bridge at San Juan is of less consequence, but as the rainy season has set in the river has swollen to an extent that must render its passage a most difficult matter. Of course Gen. Pierce has no pontoon train, and I don't know that even Gen. Scott has one.

I treat my information as correct, as I have no shadow of reason to doubt the authority from which I received it, and must add that the Mexicans are greater dolts than I have ever considered them if it be not correct. And who is to blame for this and the other difficulties which line the road to Jalapa? Is it Gen. Scott, or higher authority, or both? * * * * * *

VERA CRUZ, July 22, 1847.

GENTLEMEN—The steamer Washington left this afternoon for Tampico and the Brazos, and the Quartermaster's people tell us that the Massachusetts will start to-morrow morning for New Orleans. This being the case, I must write, although I have little to say, indeed.

After all the delay which occurred in getting off the train and escort under Gen. Pierce, many of the wagons were in an unprepared state and became detached from the main body. An escort of a hundred and fifty or two hundred troops was detailed to remain with the stragglers and guard them until they could rejoin the train, while the main body moved forward. The detachment had, however, advanced only a few miles beyond Santa Fé when it was attacked by a large party of guerrillas, which kept it engaged for about four hours, at the end of which time the Mexicans were well "used up," and the Americans moved forward.

A gentleman who passed along the road yesterday morning, states that he saw several dead bodies in the vicinity—all Mexicans—and has no doubt that the guerrillas had met with a considerable loss. No wounded have arrived here from our troops, and it is to be presumed that their loss has been small. It is strange that no messenger has been despatched to the Governor with the intelligence. The firing was plainly heard by our sick, which had been left behind at Santa Fé.

CITY ITEMS.

SATURDAY, August 7.

POST-OFFICE ARREST.—It appears, from the examination, that Mr. Marsells was seen to approach one of the tables, and place, apparently something in his pantaloons pocket. Another clerk accused him of it and finally took from his pocket the two letters already spoken of. He said he had been driven to what he did to keep his family from starving. Mr. Brady appeared on the examination as the counsel of Mr. Marsells, and contended that there had been no theft, as the letters had not been removed from the Post-Office. Mr. Marbury, in reply, considered that they had been so when placed in the pocket of Mr. M. The occurrence took place at half past 5 o'clock on Thursday morning. Mr. M. gave bail to answer in the sum of $1,000.

FIRE.—The basement of house No. 179 Greenwich-st. was discovered to be on fire about 3½ o'clock this morning. It was occupied by Mr. Wells as a cooper's shop, upon whose stock there was no insurance.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Officer Olmstead of the Third Ward, last night rescued a stranger from drowning, who fell in the slip at the foot of Cortland-st. One of the hands of a Jersey City Ferry Boat, who also fell in the slip at the foot of Cortland-st. by officer Beam and Quaitt of the Third Ward.

☞ The *Harbinger* for the present week presents its readers, among other good things, with a detailed criticism of the leading singers of the two Italian Opera Companies that have been here the past season. It is worth reading. Of the *prima donna* the writer places Barili at the head, though not without taking note of her deficiencies. Of Tedesco he speaks in the following just terms, which we copy for the benefit of our musical readers.

We will not pass over, unacknowledged, the qualities that please the multitude; nor be crusty because they have not so studied the art as to distinguish the true and the false; we rather take delight in their enjoyment, and envy them their ignorance. But as to Tedesco's merits as an artist, the first thing to be said is, that her voice is not well placed in her mouth; she cannot have experienced a thorough course in vocalization, directed by a good master. The different registers are not well blended, so as to produce equality of tone. She has great physical strength, and yet has not cultivated the power of sustaining and swelling the sounds. Beside, in this part of the mechanism of the art, she has a prominent fault, a something that may be compared to the sickering of a candle or the rippling of water as heard in the little falls of some quiet brooklet. It is not like the *tremolo* of Borghese, for that, like Hamlet's madness, had method in it, and was sometimes a beauty. This quality that we are trying to describe in Tedesco's sounds, we consider a sheer deformity—a total blur—the very opposite to the perfection of tone, which is firmness. As if to prove the justice of our strictures, there is connected with this fault a varying of the pitch after taking the note; a *sharping* of the worst kind. That this very ripple of the voice may be considered, by some, as a beauty, we have no doubt; for it is the most striking characteristic of Tedesco's voice. And those who have heard that she is the "first artist" of the day, on hearing her, select this peculiarity for especial admiration. Beside, some other of the Havana company, and especially Carsini, intentionally or not, copy this fault. If they would hear Benedetti, whose notes are held as if in a vice, and copy *him*, it were worth their while. Yet Tedesco has many good qualities, and especially in this department. They are natural and common, such as a good organ and capacious chest, and so forth, which hardly deserve mention when considering the higher departments of the art. Let us then come to the true criterion by which an artist is to be criticised.

In this regard, there are two things to be considered, namely, the correctness of the *phrasing*, and the giving *light and shade*. These things are fundamental, and may be compared to drawing and coloring in the art of painting. They are tests by which artists themselves and connoisseurs are able to pass judgment upon an exhibition in a moment. The correctness of the phrasing, both in the composition and in the performance of a melody, like the correctness of the drawing in a painting, is indispensable; if it be faulty, there is no salvation for the performance in the estimation of the critic in either art, any beauty of voice or ornament in the one, or of coloring and drapery in the other, cannot redeem it. Now how is Tedesco to be judged in this particular? We report her as deficient. We never have witnessed a more total disregard of the true rendering of the phrases, than in her performance of "*Casta Diva*," the *cantabile* movement of which depends greatly upon this effect. The very first phrase was murdered, by taking breath at the worst possible place. So of the introduction to her first cavatina in *Ernani*. Either we know nothing about musical punctuation, or else she is sadly deficient in this respect. In the giving of light and shade, too, we think she does not display a high degree of art. Moreover, neither her manner of attacking or seizing her notes is in the modern, Paganini style, nor her manner of sustaining the same. In short, there is hardly anything that she does, with which a severe master would be satisfied. For the truth of this statement we appeal to masters or artists who are competent to judge. We appreciate all the qualities which render Tedesco popular, and if we were a manager or proprietor, we should not hesitate to engage her; and yet we think that her claims to the title of artist are small.

The *Chronotype*, after quoting the concluding portion of the above, asks "What is all this but confessing that nature is better than art?" We reply that it may be better to make money with. To use a homely illustration, an Indian tribe would probably prefer a concert of *tomtoms* to the most delicious strains of Jenny Lind, but that does n't prove that Jenny's music is not the best in itself.

We cannot refrain from quoting also the following excellent remarks of the *Harbinger* on Benedetti:

Of the *tenori*, BENEDETTI should be placed at the head, not only of all who have appeared the past season, but of all who have ever appeared in this country. His voice is of a rich quality, and of compass fully equal to all the requirements of the part, which should never extend upward beyond *si flat*. (He does not sing up to C *in alt*, as we have seen it stated.) His development of the full powers of the thorax and of the abdominal muscles is perfect; placing his voice, as it were, in the control of his entire garrison of physical strength, and rendering his whole organization perfectly subject to his will. And then the boldness of his conceptions is truly sublime. He seizes upon and holds his note as if it were with the grasp of a lion's paw, having constantly at command the power over the *crescendo* and *diminuendo*, and producing the most delicate effects of light and shade. Thus far we allude to his mechanical abilities.—In point of method, as an artist, he is one of the few whose genius transcends the limits of established methods. He is a creator; he sings under the influence of inspiration, developing beauties perhaps before unknown to himself. His style is remarkable for manliness. It does away with the idea of effeminacy, connected with this art. Here is no expression of sickly sentimentality; all is chivalric, courageous and bold. Even grief with him is heroic, and while the heart swells, it does not sicken and faint. Yet he is susceptible of the tenderest emotions, and is full of sympathy. He delivers his musical phrases with their appropriate light and shade intimitely. The distinctness of his outline, too, is beautiful. There is *crispness* in his manner of leaving sounds which is peculiar to himself, and which he employs with great effect, rendering his *recitative* unequaled. The excellence of his *tone*, especially in the upper notes, is produced by by round and protruding the mouth, drawing the sides a little in, and by conducting the air so as to glance under the nasal cavities, striking the roof the mouth just above the gums, or in the extremity of its hollow in front. This different from the directions ordinarily given, and from the ordinary practice, which are to place the mouth in a flat or smiling position. Benedetti opens his mouth promptly and fully, but not exactly in the form of smiling, and sustains his voice by the power of the chest. In the management of his voice, he excels other tenors. He is in all respects the best model we know, for either a male or female student to study.

The *Harbinger* may be found at Graham's.

POLICE.—John McEvoy was last night arrested by officer Ackerson of the Ninth Ward, charged with stealing a razor, worth 75 cents, from Joseph Perars.... John McIlleury and John Lewis were last night arrested by officers Patterson and Kent of the Third Ward, charged with attempting to steal a barrel of molasses from Shotwell & Doscher, 224 Washington-st.—They were locked up.... Michael Donovan was last night arrested by officer Thom of the Eleventh Ward, on suspicion of stealing $73 from Patrick S. Fitzgerald. He was locked up for examination.... John Thompson *alias* Billy Barlow, was last night arrested by officer Hulse, of the Third Ward, charged with being concealed in the house of William Woodruff, 100 Fulton-st. with intent to steal. He was locked up.... James Morris was this morning arrested by officer Willston, of the Fourth Ward, charged with collecting money at the Catharine-st. Ferry, and acting as Ferry master, without permission. He was fined $5.

BOSTON KEEPING UP THE SLAVE TRADE.—Rev. Mr. Wilson stated at a recent Missionary meeting that the wars on the coast of Africa, which supply the Slave-Trade, are kept up by New-England rum shipped from the port of Boston.

FIRE AT GREENVILLE, S. C.—By the Mountaineer we learn the destruction of the dwelling of Col. David Hoke, Sheriff of the District, on the night of the 24th ult. The furniture was all saved, but the loss of Col. H. including about $2,700 in bank bills and notes, is estimated at between 4 and $5,000.

Messrs. Hasie & Nicol, who occupied the storehouse near Col. Hoke's dwelling, with a large and valuable stock of goods, were also serious sufferers. The storehouse caught on fire several times, and the goods were all removed. Many things were broken and damaged in the muddy street, and some perhaps stolen. It is said $3,000 will not repair their loss. Mr. Nicol was insured for $2,500. [Charleston Mercury.

THE MISSING MAIL.—The *Louisville Journal* says: "Part of the St. Louis mail, which was lost, has come to hand, but some of the newspaper packages were so completely soiled with water as to be altogether illegible. The St. Louis letter package for delivery at the post office in Louisville, has not yet been received.

EFFECTS OF PATRIOTISM.—A family named Willis, consisting of father, mother and five children, the youngest 13 years of age, embarked for Canada at Limerick, leaving one son in Ireland too unwell to accompany them. On board ship they suffered the greatest hardships from the crowded state of the vessel, the want of water, &c. and one son, 18 years of age, and a daughter, aged 12, died on the passage. Another daughter aged 16, was left sick at Grosse Isle and the rest of the family pushed on so far as Brantford on their way to the London District. There the eldest son, 25 years of age was seized with fever and died, and last of all the father of the family fell ill and died the day after the son. The only survivor, the mother is now recovering from fever, not knowing whether her two remaining children are alive or not.—*Communicated to the Brantford Courier by Rev. Mr. Fisher.*

NOT A CASE OF CONSCIENCE EXACTLY.—The *Portland Argus* states that Messrs. Barnes & Hall, lumber dealers of that city, not long since advertised a pocket book as lost containing some papers and about $150. On Monday morning, it was found in their back shed with the papers, and the following very cool note inclosed, which is given verbatim:

"Just 152 dollars will pay this and interest if ever I git able I am now as poor as the man that will t'meby git me.

ASKING FOR WORK.—To me—speaking from my heart, and recording my deliberate opinion on a material that, frail as it is, will long outlast my own fabric—there is something deeply affecting in the spectacle of a young man, in the prime of life and vigor, offering himself a voluntary slave in the labor-market, without a purchaser—eagerly proffering to barter the free use of his body, the day-long exertion of his strength, the wear and tear of flesh and blood, bone and muscle, for the common necessaries of life—earnestly craving for bread on the penal conditions prescribed by his Creator, and in vain—in vain! Well for those who enjoy each blessing of earth that there are volunteers to work out the curse! Well for the drones of the social hive that there are bees of so industrious a turn, willing for an infinitesimal share of the honey to undertake the labor of its fabrication.

[Thomas Hood.

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