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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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☞ All advertisements inserted in this paper appear both in the Morning and Evening edition.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY,

published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of $2 per annum, in advance. 10 copies for $15, or 20 copies for $24.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Wreck of the Mamlouk.

This event is scarcely less disastrous than the loss of the Iduna, which we recorded but a few days ago. The great loss of life among the steerage passengers was occasioned by a sea that struck the ship at the time she was first capsized; this sea carried off the house on deck where those unfortunate persons were sleeping. The cabin passengers, who were also in bed, escaped through the side windows as the ship lay on her beam-ends. The Captain was also once washed overboard, but saved himself in the rigging of the mainmast. The following are the names of the persons on board:

Steerage Passengers Lost.—John Blane, Miss Elizabeth Hopkirk, Patrick Dowling, wife and infant, James Joyce, wife and infant, Miss Ann Gill, Mr. Morrice, Mr. Green, Edward Green, wife and 3 children, Wm. Connell, Hugh Humphrey, Mr. Mathias, Hugh Hamill, Mr. Taylor and lady, John Duncan, Edwd. Bishop, Mr. O'Dell, Miss Elizabeth Waterson, Miss Morehead, Robert O'Brien, Thos. Davis, Mr. T. H. Gerry, lady and child, John Gonnan.

Names of the Crew lost.—William Howard, sailor; Jacob Dryer, sailor; John Allen, sailor; Harry Dunham, sailor; Edward Dowlan, sailor; Robert ——, sailor; Wm. Miller, (colored) cook.

The names of those saved are as follows:

Names of the Cabin Passengers Saved.—J. G. Butler, Esq. of Brooklyn; Mrs. Christianson, (Captain's lady;) Miss Floride Patten, Mr. Henry Plant, of Demerara.

Steerage Passenger Saved.—David S. Hales.

Names of Officers and Crew Saved.—C. H. Christianson, Captain; —— Hall, First Mate.

Thos. Davies, one of the steerage passengers, had with him twenty-four thousand dollars in specie.

The Mamlouk was a new vessel, on her first voyage, and was built at Perrine, Patterson & Stack's ship-yard, in this City. She was 850 tons burden, and owned by Warren Delano, Jr. Esq. She had a full cargo of flour, provisions, &c. which was worth about $50,000. The vessel and freight money were insured in Wall-st. for about $55,000; about $11,500 at the Mutual Safety Office; and the remainder is divided between the Atlantic and Sun Offices, and Philadelphia agency. The ship cost from $60,000 to $70,000. The cargo was also partially insured in London.

The survivors have published the following card:

The undersigned, on behalf of the passengers and crew of the packet-ship Mamlouk, wrecked at sea on the night of the 15th of August, desire to express publicly their deep sense of gratitude to Captain James H. Dawes, of the brig Belize, of Kingston, Mass. for his noble exertions in rescuing them from their perilous position, and most generously providing for all their wants, and in bringing them safely to this port.

J. G. BUTLER,
C. H. CHRISTIANSON, Captain.

MAINE.—A Convention of the Loco-Focos of the IVth Congressional District was held on the 18th inst. to nominate a candidate for Congress. On the first ballot *John D. McCrate* was nominated, but he declined the honor, whereupon, after two ballotings, *Franklin Clark*, of Wiscasset, received a bare majority, and was declared to be the candidate of the party.

☞ We learn that the object of the present visit of the Postmaster General to this City is for the exclusive purpose of endeavoring to overcome the vexatious difficulties which have arisen in reference to the transportation of the mails by the New-Haven Line. The Department now pays the New-Haven Steamboat Company $6,000 per year, while they demand $8,000. The mails have been carried regularly for two years, half of the contract term, and they are now refused for the want of more pay. The Postmaster General says he is under legal restraints, and cannot go beyond the present sum.

How the trouble will be overcome is yet unknown but we trust that the controlling desire with both parties will be to relieve the community as soon as possible from such an unfortunate state of things.

A GENEROUS DEED.—Some time since the *Cortland Whig* was supplied with a new set of type by the generosity of a gentleman whose name was not made public. We now learn from the *Syracuse Journal* that the generous donor was J. J. BARBER, Esq. a whole-souled Whig, whose desire for the extension of sound political principles was deep enough to be felt in his pocket. We wish his example might prove contagious, and that other Whig newspapers might thus share its benefits.

☞ GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER to Hon. M. Fillmore in answer to an application for the discharge of a soldier on account of conscientious scruples, was written, says the *Courier*, six years ago, when Mr. F. was a Member of Congress.

SENATOR BENTON AND COL. FREMONT.—The *St. Louis Republican* of the 19th inst. says it knows that there is no mistake in the assertion that Col. Benton has preferred charges, and asked for the recall and trial of Col. Fremont. The Editor adds:

Whether the Secretary will pay any attention to charges preferred by the father-in-law against the son-in-law remains to be seen. If he does, we presume, the whole trial will be one of those farces of white-washing which may serve for demagogueism to use, but affairs which may serve for demagogueism to use, but will, to all honest minds, furnish unsatisfactory evidence of guilt or innocence. If reports, which reach us from California, be true, Gen. Kearney has taken away the necessity of Col. Benton's being the accuser and prosecutor of his son-in-law, for he has been sent home under arrest, from California, for trial.

This attempt of Col. Benton to shield his son-in-law from imputations which have been made against his conduct in California is, in our estimation, about the smallest game a statesman ever was engaged in, and we mistake much the judgment and good sense of the people if it does not result more to Colonel Fremont's injury than benefit. The history of the case is about this:

Col. Benton wished to obtain from us the name of the author of a communication which appeared in our paper, written by an eye-witness of the transactions in California. After trying several means to induce a disclosure of the writer's name, he resolved on preferring charges, demand a court martial, and thus bring the writer out as a witness. Col. Benton bases his charges against Col. Fremont on the communication in the *Republican*, and also on articles which appeared in the *Louisville Journal* and the *New-Orleans Picayune*—and for the authorship of the two latter, refers to Lieut. Emory of the United States Army.

Mr. Clay at Baltimore.

Correspondence Philadelphia North American.

BALTIMORE, August 25—8 A.M.

Hon. HENRY CLAY arrived here last night in the steamboat from Frenchtown. An immense concourse of his friends had assembled at the wharf, and when the boat landed they made the air resound with long, loud and repeated shouts. The boat had scarcely touched the wharf when she was crowded. The venerable and gallant statesman was taken by the enthusiastic crowd, placed in a carriage, and conveyed to Barnum's Hotel. So great was the rush that it was with difficulty Mr. Clay could get liberated from those surrounding him. It was a perfect wildness of enthusiasm. Indeed I was apprehensive that he might sustain injury from the pressure. They would like to have eaten him up—a touch even of the hem of his garment was sought for. Finally he got into his room, opened his windows and thanked the audience for the honors conferred and retired. He left in the cars this morning at half past 7 o'clock, *en route* for Ashland.

YELLOW FEVER.—The list of interments for the twenty-four hours preceding nine o'clock yesterday, exhibits an alarming increase in the number of deaths by Yellow Fever. Fifty-two deaths in twenty-four hours is certainly, considering the sparseness of our population at present, a large number, and shows that the disease has assumed an extensively epidemical character. That number is about the usual weekly mortality of our city. This time last year, we think, the deaths in our city did not exceed sixty or seventy a week—at the present rate they would be 458 per week.

[N. O. Delta, 18th.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.—We are sorry to learn that this efficient missionary institution is entering upon a new financial year with a considerable debt. On the first of this month the balance against the treasury was more than $30,000, and this notwithstanding the economy with which its affairs are managed. We trust the Christian public will not suffer the Board to become embarrassed for want of the requisite amount of funds. It is doing a good work and should be sustained.

[Bost. Trav. 25th.

Scenes in the North-west—Prairie du Chien—Anecdotes of Gen. Taylor, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WISC. Aug. 14, 1847.

Who has not heard of this old French town, so long regarded as the extreme verge of civilization to the North-west, and so long a military post garrisoned by United States troops; and who that has ever visited here has not been interested in the *provincial* aspect of the place, its early history and the associations connected therewith? This point was selected by the early Jesuit Fathers, and was settled about the same time as Philadelphia, and by the same class of people who settled the old French towns of Cahokia, Kaskaskia, St. Genevieve, &c. farther down the Mississippi. It appears to have been in the Spring of 1673, that Father Marquette and Mons. Joliet took their departure from the French establishment at Green Bay (La Baye Verde) on a voyage of discovery up the Fox river, and down the "Ouiseonsin" to the Mississippi. From the head waters of the Fox to the head waters of the Ouiseonsin is only three-fourths of a mile, (now called the "Wisconsin Portage," and is a channel of communication between the great lakes and the Mississippi.) This route immediately attracted great attention. Its advantages as a connection of the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi were observed and commented upon by all the early fathers, who first explored this region. Marquette, Joliet, Hennepin and the brave, enterprising, but unfortunate La Salle, all remarked it as a most wonderful natural connection of the most extensive inland waters in the world; waters that running in different directions, disembogued themselves into the ocean, thousands of miles asunder.

It is now nearly two hundred years, since first at the Winnebago Portage, "France and Christianity stood in the Valley of the Mississippi," and it was not many years after that time, that a permanent establishment was made here by the French. The town is not built at the mouth of the Wisconsin, but three miles above. There is an extensive swamp at the mouth, which prevented any settlement nearer than the "Prairie," above. Vestiges of an old *French Fort* at the lower end of the Prairie are still to be discerned. It was a capacious and strong fortification and was burned during the second year of the Revolutionary War. The *time* of the erection of this Fort cannot now be determined by any evidence here, and some difference of opinion has existed as to whether it was built by the French or Spanish Government. Strange to tell! scarcely anything remains to inform this generation of that brave and noble-minded race of men who, at that early day, plunged into the desert wilderness, and first raised the Cross among the Red Men of the Forest.

The name of *Prairie du Chien* was not given to the place until long after the first settlement was made. I have seen it stated frequently that it was called Prairie du Chien from the great number of prairie dogs said to have been formerly found here (but in fact never found) —*chien* being the French word for dog—i. e. Prairie of Dogs. Some have contended and I believe I.t. Pike among them, that it should be Prairie du *Chene*, *chêne*, (the French word for oak.) or Oak Prairie. But neither is correct. It was first called *Prairie des Chiens*, from a large family of the earliest settlers here by the name of *Chiens*, and from this family did the place derive its name—the Prairie of the Chiens—that is, belonging to or settled by the Chien family. M. Brisbois, who settled here as early as 1781, distinctly recollected finding the descendants of the family here at that period, and that he was informed on his first arrival that the place was named from that family. In early times the name was written Prairie *des* Chiens, but for a long time it has been called and written *du* Chien.

The early inhabitants here were a singular race of men. Each man took up a little spot of ground for his individual use, but all the ground that was not thus taken up was used and cultivated as a common appurtenant to the village, in which all the inhabitants had an equal interest. They were frank, open and hospitable to an eminent degree. Careless of their civil and political rights, they cheerfully submitted to the requisitions of any government that was set over them. Their great desire was to live peaceably and by themselves, molesting nobody and giving no occasion for being molested.

In 1805 Gen. Pike computed the population of the place at from 500 to 600, and in 1820 Mr. Schoolcraft estimated it at 500; and from that time it gradually improved up to 1842, and it has contained a population of some 1200 or 1400. Government made it an important point for many years by the large amount of troops it kept in garrison here and by its payments to the various Indian tribes. There have been as many as eight or ten companies stationed at Fort Crawford at a time. In some years Government disbursed here to the Indians, soldiers, &c. $300,000. That made money plenty here, and many substantial improvements were made.

"But the light of other days has faded"—the Indians have receded before the advancing step of Civilization—the troops have been ordered off, and Prairie du Chien is no more what it was. Its population has dwindled down to 700 or 800—half the houses are apparently vacant and out of some twenty-five stores in town there are only three or four occupied. A stranger cannot but be struck with the desolate appearance of the place—its old, unpainted houses, built after the French style, with galleries on both sides, with their roofs fallen in and windows broken out, and the entire absence of anything like thrift, render it unlike almost any other town in the country.

The American Fur Company had once a very important station here, but it has been for some time abandoned. Col. HEACOCK, the old agent of the Company, still lives here, (having retired upon a fortune) and dispenses hospitality from his beautiful residence in a manner that would do credit to any of your "Merchant Princes" of New-York.

The military station here (Fort Crawford) has been a favorite post among the officers of the army, and many of the most distinguished of them have been stationed here first and last. Gen. TAYLOR was stationed here for seven years, from '31 to '38, and I have made many inquiries of the old settlers here in relation to him. Every man, woman and child, that ever knew the old hero, speaks of him in terms of absolute reverence. They all say he was so JUST a man, so plain and unassuming in his deportment, so industrious, so attentive to all the wants of his soldiers, and so kind-hearted and benevolent. Beside Gen. Taylor, Genls. Worth, Twiggs, and Kearney, and Col. Harney have been here at different times. Col. Jeff. Davis was serving here as a lieutenant when Gen. Taylor was in command, and fell desperately in love with one of the General's daughters, but his addresses were discouraged by the General, and the daughter was sent to Louisville, Ky. Davis then resigned his commission, went to Louisville, and married the young lady without the "knowledge or consent" of either Pa or Ma. She is represented as having been a beautiful and accomplished young lady, but died soon after her marriage with Davis. The General had three daughters, and he seemed determined that none of them should marry in the Army; but the young ladies did not heed the notion of the father—the eldest married Dr. Wood of the Army, the second Lieut. Davis, and the third, *on dit*, is to marry Major Bliss.

Major Hool, U. S. A. who lost his right arm in gallantly charging a battery at the head of his company at the battle of Resaca de la Palma, is now in command of Fort Crawford. There is, however, only one company, (the Wisconsin Volunteers, Capt. Knowlton,) stationed here. There is but little use for troops here now, and the Government will probably abandon the post before long.

But I am growing weary, and I think you will exclaim, "So am I." I will therefore bid you ADIEU.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN TEXAS.—The recent difficulties with the Camanches and other Indian tribes, on the Texas frontier, have originated from a misunderstanding on their part of the terms of the compact or treaty concluded between the Chiefs of the Camanches and their associate tribes, and Messrs. Lewis and Butler, the U. S. Commissioners. It appears that these Commissioners, in the Treaty, designated a line of demarkation between the hunting-grounds of the Indians and the lands of the white settlements. The Indians believe that they are entitled to hold the country North of this line, upon the same conditions that the Cherokees and other tribes hold their respective reservations. This the Government and people of Texas are not willing to concede to them. They say the Indians have never been acknowledged by our legislators as landholders, and all the country they claim is subject to location under the present laws of the State. Much difficulty will yet, we imagine, grow out of the question.

[N. O. Delta, 18th.

THE CASE OF DR. KING.—We mentioned a few days since that a citation had been issued by the Greek Government, or more properly by the King's attorney, ordering him to appear at Syra, to be tried on the charges pending against him. This citation, however, has since been revoked, and the case stands just where it did before. When he will be tried, if ever, is entirely uncertain. Still, he appears to be in some peril from the hostility of individuals. Threats have been thrown out of personal violence; and it is even said that a formidable conspiracy has been organized against him. We have very little confidence in the principles of some of these bigoted Greeks; and we cannot, therefore, regard the life of Dr. King as altogether safe from their attacks. Still we think that he is fighting manfully for the great doctrine of religious freedom, and we trust and believe that he will gain the victory.

[Bost. Trav.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from Col. John Fisk that a serious railroad accident occurred about two miles from Niagara Falls on Monday forenoon. The morning train which leaves at 11 o'clock for Lewiston dropped through the track and ran off the embankment, capsizing the car, which was crammed full of passengers, and injuring more or less every person in it. The Express agent from Buffalo to Canada, Mr. Smead, had his wrist put out of joint, and his arm broken. Considering all things, it is a little remarkable that there were no necks broken.

[Roch. Adv.

AN HONEST FELLOW, TRULY.—A good man—he must have been conscientious and verdant also—residing in the country and employed as a sort of agricultural laborer, having contrived to scrape together fifty dollars, took it to his employer with a request that he would take charge of it for him. The request was complied with. The year rolled round and the laborer applied to another friend to know what would be the interest upon it. He was told three dollars. "Well," said he, "I wish you would lend me three dollars for a few days.—My boss has been keeping fifty dollars for me for a year and *I want to pay him the interest for it!*" This is true.

[Com. Adver.

☞ The number of deaths at the Emigrant Hospital at Point St. Charles (Montreal) on Sunday and Mon day last, was 54.

CITY ITEMS.

THURSDAY, August 26.

FREE ACADEMY.—The following lots have been offered to the Committee of the Free Academy as sites for the buildings of that institution. As will be seen they are all up town:

On avenue A, between 8th and 9th sts. opposite Tompkins-square, 19 lots.
On 1st st. east side, between 13th and 14th sts. 20 lots.
On 14th and 15th sts. between 6th and 7th ave. 10 lots.
On 18th st. north side, west of 5th avenue, 20 lots.
On 18th st. south side, between 7th and 8th ave. 9 lots.
On 18th and 19th sts. between 7th and 8th ave. 16 lots.
On 19th st. south side, between 6th and 7th ave. 6 lots.
On 2d av. east side, between 19th and 20th sts. 20 lots.
On Lexington-avenue, east side, between 22d and 23d sts. 16 lots.
On 22d and 23d sts, between 5th and 6th ave. 12½ lots.
On 23d and 24th sts. between 7th and 8th ave. 20 lots.
On 24th, 25th and 26th sts. between 7th and 8th ave. 20 lots.
On 6th av. east side, between 25th and 26th sts. 20 lots.
On Madison-avenue, west side, between 27th and 28th sts. 12 lots.
On Madison-avenue, east side, between 30th and 31st sts. 20 lots.
On Ninth-avenue, east side, between 32d and 33d sts. 20 lots, south of Institution for the Blind.
On 5th-avenue, between 35th and 36th sts. 16 lots.
On 37th and 38th sts. between 5th and 6th ave. 21 lots.

THE FRENCH STEAMERS.—Those who judge from the delays that have happened to the Union, Philadelphia and Missouri that this is likely to prove a slow line, will do well to remember that the Cambria on her first voyage to the United States was 21 days in coming and 18 in returning. Now she is the swiftest and most regular of the Cunard steamships. So says the *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

FIRES.—At the fire this morning, 34 Catharine-st. the soap and candle manufactory of Mr. J. Kirkman was destroyed with most of its contents. No. 36, which was occupied by Dr. Passmore as an Apothecary's shop and dwelling-house, was also burned. After the fire had progressed for some time a woman was seen to leap from the third story window of this house, and landing upon upon a bed in the street, received no injury—she was slightly burned. A child was also saved from the third story of this house by the exertions of Mr. L. Dagle, Mr. William Sparks, and Alderman Purser, to whom and to those members of the Fire Department who were on the ground great credit is due for their exertions. This building was more throughout seriously injured by water than fire. Some back buildings were also injured.... A fire was also discovered last night in the rear of 21 Elm-st. Damage trifling.... Also at 140 Hester-st.

☞ FORREST, the Tragedian, it is said, is about to offer a premium of $3,000 for the best original Drama for the stage that may be offered before the first of June next. If none of those offered shall be found suitable for the stage, then the author of the best will be paid $1,000. An offer so liberal will no doubt call forth the best dramatic talent in the country.

CARTMEN.—Up to yesterday 1,805 licenses and renewals of licenses to cartmen had been issued from the Mayor's office.

IMMIGRANTS.—On Tuesday 425 immigrants arrived at this port.

DIED IN THE STREET.—A colored man named Henry Hanson, dropped dead at the corner of Broome and Mulberry sts. about 6 o'clock yesterday evening.—He was taken to his home, No. 140 Mulberry-st.

POLICE.—John Green was arrested last night by Voss of the Seventeenth Ward, charged with stealing a cost.... Thomas Williams was arrested by officer Coughlin, of the Seventeenth Ward, charged with stealing 50 pounds of lead-pipe from J. R. Walter, No. 296 Broadway.... Rowal Lewis and Deza Vancut, sailors on board the steamship Missouri, were last night arrested by officers Duffon and Rooney, of the Seventh Ward, charged with stealing 45 frances from on board the ship. They were locked up.... William Smith was last night arrested by officer Wilson, of the Fifteenth Ward, charged with stealing $116 worth of silverware from J. J. Primer, No. 216 Fourth-st. He was locked up.

Valuable Discovery.

The last number of *Howitt's Journal* gives an account of a new fluid discovered by a French Chemist. Its character and uses are certified by many responsible men of science. It has also been tested by order of the English Government and proved to be a genuine discovery. We copy the following particulars from the Journal:

"A fluid which possesses the property of destroying noxious gases has been discovered by a French chemist, and placed by him, through the instrumentality of an energetic and patriotic Englishman, at the disposal of the English Government. This 'disinfecting fluid,' as it has been entitled, is inexpensive, simple of application and without any odor of its own. It destroys the putrid smell of all substances, animal or vegetable, in any stage of decomposition. The 'dead-rooms' of hospitals, all dissecting-rooms, the subjects of Coroners' inquests, or of any post-mortem examination, may, by its presence, be rendered perfectly inoffensive. Portions of human remains, portions of animal remains, of fish, of vegetable matter, so putrid as scarcely to retain their form sufficiently to be recognized, have, by it, been restored to their natural odor. Nightsoil, arrived at that most poisonous pitch of stench which it emits when accumulated for years in cess pools, is, by it, nearly deprived of all smell; that which it retains being so trifling as only to be perceptible by very close observation.

"In sickness, also, the relief afforded will be extraordinary. A sick room may be, in the course of two or three minutes, perfectly purified by the use of a small quantity of this fluid, and all that was disagreeable to the senses before replaced by a sense of singular freshness. The crowded wards of hospitals have been not only purified, but the creation of any offensive smell at all has been prevented by it. In thinking of a number of sufferers whose proximity in their state of sickness and prostration necessarily rendered such a cause of offence and additional suffering to all, the blessing of this new power to prevent this portion of their calamity is very striking.

"But there is a more important consequence involved. The generator of all the classes of infectious disease, the poison which, arising from the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, becomes diffused in the atmosphere, and, being inhaled into the lungs, causes that dreadful scourge fever, is neutralized, is actually destroyed by the chemical action of this fluid. The danger to which nurses and medical attendants are perpetually exposed, and which, in the present bad form of fever prevailing to so great an extent, has been particularly fatal, will now be averted. And it appears, from the experience already acquired, that a most beneficial effect is produced on the patients themselves by this purification of the air around them. We should naturally have expected this, and it proved so. A fever patient becomes in himself a source of fever. All the exhalations given off from him are dangerous to life; and while he inhales them he is continually taking fresh doses of the poison that has prostrated him. By sanitilating the poison, a wonderful assistance is given to the physician in curing him. Hitherto this effect has been produced, as far as possible, by ventilation in all well-regulated sick rooms and hospitals, but the new fluid does it much more completely. Ventilation only dilutes, this gets rid of the poison. In the most crowded and ill-ventilated wards, filled with cases of dysentery and fever in the dreadful form now prevailing in Ireland, it has been found sufficient to wave in the air, and to hang round the beds, pieces of linen saturated in the fluid, and the state of the atmosphere around has been changed in a few minutes from one so noxious as to be highly dangerous to all those whose duty called them into the dreadful service of breathing it, into one of perfect safety and purity; while the poor suffering patients declared themselves to be 'in Heaven.'"

NO FICTION.—Not a very long time ago, says the *Journal of Commerce*, one of the most eloquent divines of Great Britain, occupying one of the most important pulpits of the kingdom, became so much affected by the use of wine repeatedly, i. e. he was summoned to give an account of himself. He could not bear, he said, to stand for trial on such a charge, before men whose only superiority over him consisted in the possession of harder heads, which could endure potions that overthrew him. He accordingly left his high position, and, under an assumed name, took passage in the steerage of a ship bound to America. At one of our principal interior towns he took lodgings at an obscure hotel, where for a while he bore up under all the pressure upon him, and lived without excessive indulgence. But at length he returned to his glass more recklessly than ever, got into a broil with low fellows, for which he was arrested and with others compelled to labor in prison. There of course he was temperate, but the deep degradation of his condition prevented him from disclosing his real name. At length a visiter looking at him thought he discovered traits not common in the prison, and, having procured liberty from the keeper, addressed the prisoner, saying—"Sir, I judge from your bearing that you have seen better circumstances than those which you are in at present." "Yes, I have;" replied the prisoner, shedding tears. By persevering kindness the visiter was able at length to obtain the real name of the fallen man, and the story of his degradation. He repaired to a clergyman of the place with the secret. The clergyman had a parishioner from the church of which the prisoner said he was a minister. He was invited to the prison. It was so; there was his eloquent pastor, working among felons! By application to the proper authorities the prisoner was released from confinement, and under the care of kind friends it is hoped that his great talents may be employed in high usefulness again.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—As the funeral procession of a young girl was moving through the Third Municipality yesterday morning, the horse which was drawing the hearse started off at full speed, and rushing against the curb-stone, the coffin was flung on the banquette, and the body rolled out. A young man, the brother of the deceased, was severely hurt in the breast by the shaft of the hearse while he was endeavoring to stop the horse.

[N. O. Delta, 18th.

The Mammoth Cave.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

MAMMOTH CAVE, Ky. Aug. 7, 1847.

* * * But the Cave itself, the most magnificent, the most sublime, the most beautiful spectacle in the world is here, here only; and here then should all those who love the sublime and the glorious most congregate. There is nothing imagination can conceive of grand and wonderful but the Cave can surpass. Awful forms of wondrous magnificence, dimly shown, fading away, but half seen, their presence felt as if by intuition, and lying in a silence deep beyond words to tell, surround you from the moment you enter. You have come into another world, and there is nothing to remind you of the one you have left. Silence which seems to speak, it is so deep, so unbroken, where every sound dies away as if fearful to linger or of waking some mighty monster; darkness, suffocating palpable, felt, and seen, are around you, and still there is a sense of joyousness, of gladness that none ever knew except those who have wandered through this microcosm untrammeled by a crowd and given up wholly to the influence of the silence and the solitude. With but one feeble lamp, picking his steps along the awful stillness, the visiter cannot choose but give himself up to meditation. His thoughts are his sole companions, and long-lost visions of faded years throng thickly around his heart. Old friends, old acquaintances, dreams of happiness forever fled, all come back, and one feels "a sadder but a wiser man" for this communion with the Past.—But change, and light up the vast domes of this subterranean world, and what an universe almost of untold spendor lies revealed! Ceilings of gray old rock, which by the torch's light were invisible, now seem to fade away like clouds in a Summer night; lofty walls which seem to shut out worlds unknown from view, majestic domes whose roof the eye cannot reach, all appear for an instant, and, as the light dies, disappear slowly and solemnly, as one may imagine the world may fade away when the almighty fiat shall go forth. But it is not only these, grand, sublime as they are, which form the chief attractions of this wonderful place. There are avenues in which the most delicate chiselings that ever arose beneath the hands of a sculptor are rivaled, nay, far surpassed. The gorgeous beauty of this brilliant scene cannot be realized by any but an actual witness. The wealth of the world would not furnish diamonds sufficient to set one little nook in an avenue where there are hundreds. Glittering in the rays of even the smoky lamps used here their brilliancy is beyond belief; and from the walls all around hang, or rather grow, leaves twisted and curled into the most graceful, fantastic shapes.—Lilies, pure as purity, tresses of lurking hair, roses beautiful as the famed one of Sharon, all seem mingled in one dazzling mass, and changed by some magic word to stone. Cold and white, there they stand, so fragile that a breath will break them, but so they have stood for countless years. But it would be as much worth while to attempt to make the Cave as to describe it, and I will not endeavor to do so. But let all those who love, as Shelley says,

"Everything almost
Which is Nature's, and may be
Untainted by man's misery!"

visit the Cave. Not only will they find all they can desire in the Cave itself, but all an epicure or the most eager votary of pleasure can wish at the house.

R*****.

General Notices.

PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS,
FOWLERS & WELLS,
131 Nassau-st. N. Y.

jy9 3m

☞ Water-Cur Establishment, 67 Bond-st. N. Y. and Syosset, (Oyster Bay,) L. I. Dr. SHEW, the earliest American practitioner and author on Water-Cure, receives patients as above. Those at a distance may, by sending fee, be advised for a treatment at home. my25 tf

☞ New-York Water-Cure Establishment, at 18 and 20 Fourteenth-st. near Union-square, is conducted by Drs. PEIRSON and MEEKER, the latter of whom spent a year at Graefenburg, studying the Water-Cure System, as practiced by Priessnitz. au12 1m*

BRAISTEDS' SALOONS,
LATE PEALE'S MUSEUM,
☞ 252 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. ☜ [jy31 tf

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

☞ Letters Bags are open at the office of The New-York Tribune for all Foreign Ports, and all letters and newspapers deposited in this office will always be forwarded by the very earliest vessels. This department is under the special supervision of J. R. MOWER, Esq. well known for many years as the experienced and efficient Superintendent of the Foreign Letter Department of the New-York City Post Office.

Bags are now open for the reception of letters and newspapers for the following places, viz: London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Ireland, Havre, Marseilles, Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburgh, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Oregon, Mexico, Panama, St. Thomas, Kingston, (Jam.) Maianzas, Havana.

Office open from 6 A. M. till 10 P. M.

☞ Letters and Newspapers will be received at the Foreign Ship Letter Office of The Tribune for the packet-ship UTICA, Capt. Swan, which sails for Havre on the 1st September.

Also, will be received at the same place, Letters and Newspapers for the packet-ship GLADIATOR, which sails for London on the 1st Sept.

☞ Ambrosial Tooth Paste.—For cleansing the teeth and giving a pleasant perfume, and correcting any agreeable odor to the breath, this Ambrosial Paste of orris and other fragrant ingredients has been acknowledged far superior to any other dentifrice. Being compounded of astringent materials, it hardens the gums and makes them adhere more firmly to the teeth, thereby assisting materially in preserving the latter from premature decay. This Paste also combines an antiseptic and detergent properties in an eminent degree and its frequent use is a sure means of keeping the breath and mouth in a sweet and healthy condition. Prepared and sold by HENRY JOHNSON, Chemist and Druggist, 273 Broadway, in the Granite Building corner of Chambers-st. Sold also at 100 Fulton-st. and Coddington's, 363 Hudson-st. corner of Spring. Price 50 cents. au25 1meod

☞ Moorhead's Graduated Magnetic Machines.—These new and beautiful instruments have received the general commendation of all who have used them. These shoes, for elegance, beauty of finish, and durability cannot be surpassed. Warranted to remain the same in all climates and seasons, and not to be affected by heat or cold. For sale on liberal terms by the Newark India Rubber Manufacturing Co. 85 Maiden-lane, N. Y. jy29

SARATOGA MINERAL WATERS.—A constant supply from the Pavilion and Congress Springs, at wholesale and retail and delivered to any part of the city free of expense, by GASSNER & YOUNG, Grocers. 192 Chatham-st. a21

WINDOW SHADES, 7 Spruce-st.—Families about furnishing their houses with shades will save fifty per cent by calling on the subscribers.
BARTOL & ORMSBEE,
Manufacturers and Importers.
a25 6m

200 CASKS of the best quality of Bleaching Powder, just landed and for sale by
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. 9 Burling-slip.
a20 2w

20,000 REAMS of Wrapping Paper in store and for sale by
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. 9 Burling-slip.
au20 2w

STEAM POWER.—To Let, Steam Power. Inquire at 379 Fourth-avenue, cor. of Twenty-fifth-st. au25 3m*

COLORED PAPERS of all kinds for sale by
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. 9 Burling-slip.
au20

General Notices.

☞ Western Land Agency, DETROIT, Michigan, 1846.—Sir: The undersigned continue to devote their attention to the business of this Agency, viz: The purchase and sale of Real Estate, the payment of taxes, reclaiming lands sold for taxes, the purchase of lands at tax sales, the examination of titles, the entry of State or Government lands, the examination and platting of lands, leasing city and village property and collecting rents, collecting bonds, mortgages and other evidences of debt, the purchase and sale of Michigan State liabilities.

They have careful and trustworthy Agents at the principal places in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and in each of the organized Counties of this State.

That all business entrusted to their care will receive prompt and particular attention, they refer you to the following gentlemen, for whom they have transacted business.

☞ Office opposite the "Michigan Exchange, Jefferson avenue. Yours, &c.
GEORGE F. MACY, MACY & DRIGGS.
WILLIAM S. DRIGGS.

☞ Geo. H. BRODHEAD, 53 Merchants' Exchange, is Agent of M. & D. in New-York.

REFERENCES:

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Maj. Thomas Rowland.
Washington, D C.—Hon. Wm. Woodbridge.
Toledo, Ohio—Richard Mott, Esq.
Hartford, Conn.—H. L. Miller, Esq.
Alexander, N. Y.—D. W. Tomlinson, Esq.
m11 1aw D 1am W&S W1f

☞ Genuine Bear's Oil.—The enormous number of Wigs manufactured in this country must be a conclusive proof that the hair is greatly neglected. It can be satisfactorily proved that if proper care were taken, a wig would not be necessary in one case out of ten in which artificial hair is worn. Concentrated perspiration is one of the most energetic poisons to which the roots of the hair can be subjected; and as an antidote to its destructive qualities, the Genuine Bear's Oil stands alone. There is nothing so well known for so many years as the experienced and efficient Superintendent of the Foreign Letter Department of the New-York City Post Office.

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