Journed at the early hour of half past one, on the motion of BAYLY of Va. prefaced by the statement that the President, it was thought, would probably not survive an hour! The *viva voce* vote was a very general affirmative response. But to my surprise, the Yeas and Nays were demanded, and there were found enough to sustain the demand! The telegraph has already conveyed you the names of those voting Nay, but for fear the wires may play the not uncommon freak with proper names, I will give them by mail. They stand as follows:

Whigs—Alston, Brooks, Campbell, Cole, Conger, Doberry, Marshall, Outlaw, Risley, Root, Schenck—11.

Loco-Focos—Cable, Johnson of Tenn. Jones, Robbins, Young—5.

Special Free Soiler—Julien—1.

Paring in all 17.

I sent you last night, by telegraph, an intimation that all that I could learn, with reliability, concerning the action of the President in the struggle of New-Mexico against Texan aggression, was to the effect that the "fair thing" would be done, whatever the *modus operandi* might be. But, as you did not get other important items in time, (including an authorized statement of the President's disease and condition) I fear you did not get that either in usable season.

By the way, the telegraphs have been in a most provoking state of uncertainty for some days past. I hope, under these worrying circumstances, that you will discriminate, and not throw the blame on the wrong party. It is to be hoped that the usual connection will be soon restored, so as to permit us to talk together more rapidly, and—what is of greater importance—more understandingly.

SIGMA

From Washington—Error Corrected.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 9.

You were most basely imposed upon by someone who telegraphed to you a few days since from this city, charging upon Mr. Collamer, that he had restored thirteen Loco-focos to office, while the Whigs were left uncared for. There is not a word of truth in it, nor has anything transpired in the Post Office Department that in the remotest degree would justify any such aspersions being cast upon Mr. Collamer. No truer or more sincere Whig is to be found in the land than he is. And if all his colleagues had done as much to strengthen the Whig party as he has, by appointing good and true Whigs to office, we should have been at this very moment five times stronger than we are. The truth in regard to the late appointments by Mr. Collamer is simply this. On the first instant owning to the exhaustion of the appropriation, all the temporary clerks in the employ of the General Post Office Department were dropped. At the same time Mr. Collamer made nineteen appointments under the late law of Congress, authorizing him to augment his clerical force a certain number. Every individual thus appointed were recommended and appointed *as Whigs*, and if they are not so, then the Post-Master-General has been imposed upon by his own political friends. The names of those appointed as clerks are, Joseph M. Wiggin of New-Haven; William F. Ball of Vermont; C. B. Russell of Massachusetts; John Hancock of New-York; Amos D. Hollister of Pennsylvania; James F. Griffin of South Carolina; Eugenius King of Georgia; Eldred Rawlins of Alabama; George H. Poor of Mississippi; James H. Millikin of Ohio; Charles C. Tomlinson of Kentucky; T D Knight of Tennessee; Samuel Magill of Indiana; Robert Hitt of Illinois; Alexander Horn of Mobile; J. C. Parker of Michigan; J. F. Lewis of Texas; Tilman Jones of Iowa; and David Butler of Arkansas. This I trust will suffice to set Mr. Collamer right so far as the readers of *The Tribune* are concerned, in refuting the charge of his having restored thirteen Loco-focos to office, while leaving his own political friends unprovided for. A WHIG.

Reformers of Maryland Stumping the State—Bluyonity—Serious Accident—Absconding of Slaves—Co vess.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 9, P. M.

The Reformers of Maryland are busy at work nominating party tickets for the State Convention, the result of which will be, that instead of the ablest and best men being selected, we shall have a convention of demagogues and partisans, who will only seek to *reform* everything to suit their own personal, narrow views. An effort has been made by the Whigs in several counties, and Baltimore city, to unite with the Locos and nominate a *Union* ticket, but the latter have refused all such overtures, determined to run their own tickets throughout the State. The Whigs having a decided majority in the several counties, are now left no alternative but to secure a majority of good and true Whigs, in order that selfish Loco Focoism may not succeed in its efforts to control this most important Convention.

Messrs. Lowe and Clarke, the Loco and Whig candidates for Governor, having agreed to meet each other before the people in each of the six Congressional Districts of the State, the people are on the *qui vive* for the encounter. Lowe is a bold, dashing and eloquent orator—Clarke a sound, practical and forcible speaker. The contest therefore will be very fair in point of ability, and a fierce encounter is anticipated. The Whigs do not dread the result, however, and are sanguine of the right verdict at the ballot-box in October.

The Loco Focos have nominated a very strong ticket for the Reform Convention from this city.—Robert J. Brent is a keen, able lawyer, not long since a resident of Washington, where he now practices quite largely. Chas. J. M. Gwynn is a young lawyer, who enjoys an unbounded popularity, and is an excellent stump orator. Geo. W. Sherwood is a printer—late editor of a Loco paper on the Eastern Shore. Elias Ware, Jr. is a master carpenter, never defeated before the people. Hon. Davis Stewart is well known as the late U. S. Senator from Maryland, by appointment of the Governor; and Hon. James Carroll is well known as an ex-Member of Congress and defeated candidate for Governor at Pratt's election. Such a ticket will be hard to beat in this stronghold of Loco-Focoism. B. H. Richardson, the editor of the *Argus*, nearly burst his trowsers to obtain the nomination, but Old Hunkerism swamped him—he could not raise more than *four* votes out of a hundred cast.

Col. Elijah Stansbury, our present apology for a Mayor, is still hard at legerdemain to secure a renomination, but every Loco the subject is broached to has such a broad grin on his face at such an idea that the party bid fair to become all wry-mouthed. The Colonel determined to have none but his *friends* in office, or employ under the Corporation, has had a number of laborers at the City Yard discharged, because they *talked* of voting for Major Watkins.—So we go—Locos proscribing Locos.

A young man named John Walker, about 30 years of age, was dreadfully injured at the State Tobacco Warehouse, Conoway-st. this morning, by a hogshead of tobacco falling on him in consequence of a "fall" breaking. Two of his legs were broken, his head cut badly, and his breast horribly mashed. He was conveyed to his residence in William st. but cannot survive.

The slaves are absconding by wholesale this warm weather. Six left Howard District, seven left Baltimore County, four left the city, about a dozen left other Counties, for "free soil" within a few days past. Many others have gone that have not yet been published. IAGO.

The Season, Crops, &c.

In Rensselaer and Columbia counties, the prospects of the husbandmen, as a hasty visit showed us, are most flattering. All the field crops are remarkably heavy. Winter grains being nearly ready for harvesting, will be more productive than they have been for many years. For a long time, the farmers have not sowed much wheat, on account of the destruction caused by the weavel, but the crops now on the ground, about assuming a golden luster, give no evidence of the existence of this insect as yet. Many suppose that the period for its appearance has passed, and that the farmers in this neighborhood will be permitted to grow their own breadstuffs hereafter instead of purchasing it from abroad. The spring crops are also unusually prolific. The meadow and pasture fields are laden with abundance. The crops of oats, corn, and potatoes, although not as forward as some previous seasons, by a week or so, will, from present appearances, be rich rewards for the labors of the agriculturists. [Albany Atlas.

CORN ON THE WABASH.—The *La Fayette Courier* of the 2d instant says: "Corn remains without change, but we are informed that private dispatches from the East, via Pittsburgh, indicate a rise in the price in the eastern market, which will cause a corresponding advance here. For shelled 30, and 28 in the ear, are the rates paid by the warehouses to-day."

The growing corn of the Wabash, according to private advices, is much less promising than usual at this period of the season. Since the late rains, however, it is said to have taken a good start, and should the weather continue favorable an average crop will doubtless yet be made.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Church and State...Laying up Treasures, &c....A Godless University.... Dissenters.... Trade...Peter Perry...A Lottery Railway...Huron and Ontario Road...The Legislature ..The Code and the Bar...Direct Taxation ...W. L. Mackenzie... Canadian Juries...Lord Elgin... Reciprocal Trade...Exchanges with Editors.

Canadian Correspondence of The Tribune.

TORONTO, Friday, June 21, 1850.

There have been animated discussions, through the press and in the Legislature, of late, relative to the venerable relics of a special church establishment, or rather establishments, for the Churches of Rome, England, and Scotland, are, all of them, endowed and pensioned by the State in Canada—but nothing has been or will be done.

There are millions of acres of the best land in the country, generally in choice situations, reserved for the maintenance of the Clergy of certain favored sects. The English Episcopal Church ministers are organized as ecclesiastical corporations, with their bishops, archdeacons and rectors, and privileged as in England. A fund of several millions of dollars has been set apart for their especial use, and there can be no doubt but that it is a part of the policy of the mother country, to keep in the pay of the State, and dependent on other support than that of their congregations, a large body of religious teachers of the most conflicting spiritual doctrines.

The free churches, and a majority of the people of Upper Canada, have steadily struggled for religious equality during the last thirty years—and bills, addresses, resolutions, have been vainly carried through the Legislature, for their relief. No change can be made in our clerical appropriations, however, except the British Parliament consent, and by calling the local Legislature together in May, June and July, instead of January, February and March, and staving off a discussion of the Church question till midsummer, the ministry here play into the hands of Lord John Russell, by giving him an excuse for doing nothing in the Imperial Parliament, owing to the lateness of the season. Meantime the High Church Clergy, and what is called "the Family Compact," have sent the Lord Bishop of Toronto, now in his 70th year, to London, to look after "the interests of Christ's kingdom" in this world, and to remonstrate against "the godless University" here, because religious tests are no longer required from the professors or students in it.

I had no idea of the wide-spread discontent that exists in Canada till I came here. Even those who are well off, and very many of the farmers are really in comfortable circumstances, grumble loudly. A large part of the population, however, are far more sincerely attached to British connection than the leading men on either side: an Annexation (to the United States) paper died here some weeks since, unprosecuted, simply for lack of support. The editor was a Tory lawyer, of American parentage, from the head of Lake Ontario.

The removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto has had a very beneficial effect upon trade here, and rather quickened the loyalty of our landlords, whose rents have been raised thereby, 20 to 100 per cent. I should guess the population of this city at nearly 30,000. The country round it is very picturesque, rich and fertile.

Much was expected in Assembly from the talents and experience of Mr. Peter Perry, merchant, Whitby, elected by the Third Riding of York Co., last Fall, but he is said to be very sick. What his course would have been had he taken his seat, I cannot guess.

A Mr. Capreol, from England, got up a bill for a Railway from Toronto to Lake Huron, some 80 miles in length, through a fine tract of country, and it passed the Legislature last year, coupled with the machinery of a lottery, a lottery-wheel, prizes, blanks, &c But the people had little confidence in the lottery managers, and would not take stock. York County denounced it, and the city decided to hold no shares. So carelessly was this big bubble blown, that no regular survey of the whole line had ever been made, nor any route resolved on. To mend our ways lottery-gambling was a very strange notion.

No line of railway (a wretched concern 9 miles long, near Chippewa, excepted) is to be found in Upper Canada, though four times the size of New England.

Were two or three dozen of our most prudent and cautious capitalists and business men, to take the Toronto and Huron route in hand, on a joint stock plan, as they do in Massachusetts, buying the iron (heavy rails) from Wales, importing it at a 12 per cent. ad valorem duty, making cash contracts, and studying economy and frugality in every thing. I think they would succeed, that is, if the government, the monopolizing land companies, and the clergy corporation, granted them tracts of land in proportion to the benefits reasonably expected to accrue from the railway: but public works here have been mere jobbing concerns, and our wealthy farmers will only invest their surplus gains in railroads when they begin to hear of some 5 or 6 per cent. yearly dividends.

I have gone very little near the parliament here: there is much talk of law reform by the lawyers, and if ever LAW was a scourge to society anywhere, it is so here: but there will be precious little reform of any kind made by the men now in session: the lawyers here abhor the very idea of a clear, distinct, well digested, plainly and clearly written, code of procedure, with examples like those that follow the rules in a book of arithmetic. The bar is organized as a private corporation, with very dangerous powers, in both Canadas; we have the English Chancery system in all the plenitude of its European authority; a couple of attorneys-general are our prime ministers; and very bitter complaints continue to be made by those who have been *legally* fleeced, their names being legion.

The system of assessments, or direct taxation, is the most unfair and unequal I ever heard of, and has been a standing grievance for many years.—Ministers introduce a bill annually providing very great improvements, but continue never to pass it, notwithstanding their heavy majorities. This year it is again on its annual journey.

The grand and common Juries in Upper Canada are *anybody* whom any partisan Sheriff, holding a lucrative office during the pleasure of the Crown, may choose or be directed to summon; and I understand that this obstacle alone prevents W. L. Mackenzie (who is again a resident here, acting as a general agent) from establishing a daily newspaper. His printing office was twice completely destroyed by his Tory neighbors; and if he were to set up a third, and get it thrown, as before, into Lake Ontario, the chance of redress at law would not be worth a cent. The Governor-General, in his opening speech, seemed inclined to remedy this monstrous evil in the administration of justice, and his Ministers talk of bringing in a bill, but they move very slow in the matter, and will probably find an excuse for giving Reform the go by.

Lord Elgin is quite popular here. I have never called upon nor seen him. At the installation of an Irish gentleman, Mr De Blacquierre, as Chancellor of the Toronto University, his Lordship spoke very favorably of a union of religious instruction with human learning—meaning by religion, I presume, the doctrines of his own Church, as by law established here and in England. The difficulty is that the parents of a majority of the people dissent from said doctrines on very essential points: and how to reconcile this antagonism His Excellency did not so clearly explain.

The latest news from your side is that we are to have no reciprocal trade—that you would rather *wait* for a free navigation of the St. Lawrence. Of course, your people and their representatives know best. I wish you were well rid of the Slavery-Extension question in Congress, and that your Cheap Postage bill, including a clause for free exchanges with our 150 Colonial newspapers, were a law.—Your Editors would learn much that is useful about it is part of North America from our public journals, and our "aristocracy of the ink-horn" might obtain some additional 'knowledge of good and evil" from yours. The press, the parson and the pedagogue are doing much good in Upper Canada, but in the Lower Province it is doubted whether half the people can spell and read.

ROGER SHERMAN.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.—This individual who obtained much celebrity in Europe and in this country arrived in this city on the Fourth. Mr. Douglass, while on the steamer Alabama, was invited by the passengers to address them. He replied that he was opposed to speaking on such occasions, as there might be persons present who might be unwilling to hear him; and he made it an invariable rule to decline if any one person had the least objection. The passengers were then publicly called upon to make any objection, if any were entertained—none being made. Mr. Douglass promptly came forward and addressed the meeting for an hour and a half upon slavery, emancipation, colonization, amalgamation, &c. He is a most eloquent and impressive speaker, and few men possess more attractive powers of oratory. He visits this city for the first time, and will attract attention.

[Cincinnati Gazette.

THE PORTRAIT OF A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

Painted by S. S. Osgood.

BY MARY E. HEWITT....For The Tribune.

Say, noble painter, who hast wrought
These bright creations here of art;
Is this but thine embodied thought?
Or hath thy picture counterpart?

Thou 'st stolen Berenice's hair
Methinks, from out the darkened sky,
To grace the brow so pure and fair,
Whereon these glittering tresses lie.

Tell me if this soft, downy blush,
The soul-born radiance of this eye,
Lies in thy palette and thy brush?
Or have they a reality?

Thou sayest her home is all divine,
With its bright wealth of household flowers,
That her fair children's children twine
Like tendrils round her sunny bours.

Ah, sure, a being formed so rare,
Hath power life's freshness to restore—
Hath found the wondrous fountain where
Immortal Juno laved of yore!

Yet no! the beauty here enshrined
Forever, by thy master art,
Reveals the pure incarnate Mind,
Whose Kanathos is in the heart.

June, 1850.

Indian War on the Rio Grande.

By the following order of Major-General Brooke it will be seen that a serious and most necessary chastisement is about to be inflicted on the Indians who have so long ravaged the country between the Rio Grande and the Nueces. Their atrocities will, we trust, now be decidedly brought to a close.

HEADQUARTERS 8TH DEPARTMENT, SAN ANTONIO, June 4, 1850.

Order No. 27.]

1. It is the intention of the Major General Commanding, to commence at an early day a vigorous campaign against the savages who are now and have been for some time past infesting the country between the Rio Grande and the Nueces. The force to be employed will consist of all the disposable Dragoons and Mounted Infantry at Forts McIntosh, Inge, Merrill and Lincoln—together with the Companies of Texan Rangers commanded by Captains Ford, Grumbles and Wallace—the whole to be under the orders of Brevet Lieut. Col Hardee, 2d Dragoons. The Companies concerned will make immediate preparations for an active service in the field, of at least two months, or until the country is cleared of those hostile Indians—and will receive their instructions from Lieut. Col. Hardee—who will report to Department Headquarters at what time he will be in readiness to commence operations.

A detachment of Dragoons will be left at Fort Inge for its security; also a small detachment will be left at Fort Lincoln.

2. Brevet Major Babbitt, Chief Assistant Quartermaster, is directed to establish dépôts of forage for from three to four hundred animals at Fort Merrill, to be transported from Corpus Christi, and at Laredo. Brevet Major Longstreet, Chief of Subsistence Department, will also make estimates for necessary supplies to be placed at the same point.

3. By a well-concerted plan of movements, the commanding general expects that the savages will be discovered in their lurking places and severely chastised for the acts of murder, rapine, and plunder, of which they have been guilty for a length of time.

5. The scouts from Fort Brown and Ringgold Barracks, will, at the same time, be actively employed on the lower Rio Grande in the section of country through which they have heretofore been ordered to extend their examinations.

By order of Brevet Maj Gen Brooke.

[Signed] GEORGE DEAS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Salt Lake City.

We have been furnished, says the *St Louis Intelligencer*, with leave to publish a letter from an intelligent gentleman now in Deseret, to his family at St. Chasles. We regret that the press of news and other matter in to-day's issue forbids us to give the letter in full to our readers. The gentleman crossed the plains late last Fall, a portion of the time with an express, and the remainder in the company of some Virginia emigrants, under the command of Capt. Critcher. As they neared their journey's end, the sufferings of the party, from cold and hunger, are said to have been most terrible. Seven of the number had their hands or feet severely frozen, and the others were so emaciated and weakened by fatigue as to be almost utterly unable to reach the Mormon Settlements, when even only a mile or two from them. They finally arrived at Salt Lake City some time in December. The writer dates his letter April, 1850. We extract only his description of the Mormon city.

The Salt Lake city is situated three miles from the range of mountains which circles the valley on the east side, and about twenty-two miles from the great Lake. The country about slopes gradually and with beautiful effect from the mountain to the Utah outlet, and is beautifully watered, like the city, with a number of mountain streams of pure, sweet water, which the present population, I believe, have never, at any season, known to fail. For milling, manufacturing, agricultural, or other purposes, the sufficiency of supply of water need never be apprehended. The soil in every part of the valley (above forty miles in length by twenty in breadth) is extraordinarily fertile. I was conversing, a few days since, with an intelligent farmer on this subject, who assured me that last year, from the plant of a single bushel of Irish potatoes, he raised nearly *three hundred bushels* of a large size and an excellent quality.

For wheat and a variety of other grains I do not suppose that more generous soil can be found on the whole Continent; and everything indeed, here, favors their rapid and abundant growth. Owing to the coldness of the weather, however, corn does not grow so freely, and is not, in consequence, much cultivated. The members of the Mormon persuasion are liberally encouraged to agricultural pursuits. They are allowed to improve as much land as they choose to have surveyed and enclosed in the "commons" near the city, and the preëmption title they thus assume is held indisputable. One man can, in this way, accumulate immense quantities of land, but the privilege of selling it is not extended to him. Either to reserve the right in the city, (better in the city's *Apostle*,) of themselves disposing of real estate, or to prevent others than Mormons from obtaining a foothold in the country, no Mormon can sell or bargain for a single foot of his lands. I should add that, besides the very encouraging privileges of the commons, every citizen of the Salt City is allowed one and a half acres of ground; having thus an opportunity of cultivating gardens, fine yards, &c.

"The city is divided into nineteen Wards, each containing a half mile square. Every square has its Bishop, whose powers temporally correspond to those of our Justice of the Peace. The officers of the General City Government are: A President, Marshal, Sheriff, &c.; the first of whom is elected for life by the Council of Twelve, and the second semi-annually by the same body. The power of the President is unlimited; his word in almost every instance is the law of the land. In the event of the perpetration of any crime, however, the Council of Twelve have a right to depose him. Since the murder of the famed Jo Smith, Mr. Brigham Young has ruled among the Latter Day Saints. He is much beliked by the people for his honesty (so called) in office, no less for his social, democratic deportment out. He need never apprehend a revolt among his people; they are ever disposed to wink at his little errors, and to award him a full measure of praise for his virtues. I have known him pretty intimately since my arrival, and can assure you that if not a saint, he is at least an intelligent, energetic business man, and a very pleasant, companionable gentleman.

"About two years ago the first building was erected in Salt Lake City, and already the population numbers much over 25,000. The houses are yet all one story *adobes*, but preparations are being made for the early erection of a temple and other public buildings, in a nobler and more durable style. As it is, the city does not present such a mean appearance. Its broad streets, laid out with great regularity; its large lots, converted generally into blooming gardens or to wellornamented yards; and the many neat little cottages that meet you at every turn, render it more attractive in many respects than are other older and more magnificent cities.

"The Mormons are a gay people, given to music, dancing and women. They do not, as far as my observation goes, profess to keep the Sabbath holy, nor (despite that the apostles pretend to have secret interviews with their Maker,) do I perceive that religion has much influence over them in any circumstances. The followers of Christ they pretend to regard as those heathens who stand the least chance of salvation. Indeed, the Mormons regard or pretend to regard the creed of our sires, which they have themselves just foresworn, as the most deceitful of all creeds—they abominate it.—The dislike they bear to Christianity is divided with that which they bear *American* Christians. The United States is seldom alluded to in other than an unfriendly, rancorous spirit, and Missouri and Illinois you may rest assured come in for a round share of hate. In the counsels of the people this feeling is, from politic and prudent motives, in a great measure concealed. In society and in business transactions, however, they allow it full play. I hear daily predictions of the most frightful calamities that are shortly to befall the United States. Its cup of wickedness, they say is full, and the Lord will now visit it with its deserts—his vial of wrath will be opened upon it. It is firmly believed here that the cholera was only a forerunner of the greater evil which will follow, and I hear it ridiculously enough stated that when the worse does come, "Zion"—the Salt Lake City—will be the only one which can be looked to for security."

The Storm.

The *Albany Evening Journal* says: We hear of considerable damage to the crops and fruit by the recent storm in Montgomery, Herkimer, Rensselaer and Columbia counties, as well as in this vicinity.

A Rensselaer correspondent says the extent of the tornado ravages are imperfectly known as yet. In Schoharie county I understand it has prostrated a good deal of valuable timber and fruit trees, also several buildings. Its direction was a little south of east.

The *Schenectady Cabinet* of Tuesday says:

A terrific storm of wind and rain, accompanied by vivid lightning and heavy thunder, passed over this city and a wide circuit of country, on Friday night last, dealing destruction in every direction.—The storm here commenced about 8 o'clock, and continued during most of the night.

The saw-mill dam of J. I. Yates, in the Bowery, the old paper mill dam of Henry Yates, and Van Eps's, Putman's, Valks's, and Walmsley's saw-mill dams, in Rotterdam, were swept away or more or less injured. Bridges innumberable were floated off; indeed we learn that there is not one standing between this city and Duanesburgh Corners, on the road usually traveled. The flats, mostly, were covered with water, seriously damaging, as we fear, the growing crops of broom corn, with which they were principally planted. Some trees were blown down in this city. We learn that the wind has greatly injured the growing crops of grass, oats, rye and other grains.

The *New-Haven Palladium* of Tuesday has the following in relation to the damages by the storm in Connecticut: At Feeding Hills, West Springfield, we learn that there was considerable hail. A few windows were broken, and grain and other crops cut down. The wind was very severe, doing damage to trees to a considerable extent.

The Railroad Accident—Incidents.

From the Rochester Advertiser, Monday evening.

We learn that our fellow townsmen, Dr. Kelsey, Philip Kirley, A. Y. T. Leavitt, and Miss Osborn were in the cars at the time of the accident on Friday night. Fortunately they all escaped uninjured.

Mr. Kirley was returning to this city with the corpse of his daughter Catherine, who died at St. Albans, Vt. of a bilious disease, at the age of 11 years and 11 months. That part of the car where the corpse was placed was uninjured, although the rest of it was smashed to pieces. The heavy rains had brought down so many trees that the bridge was dammed up, and the water made a course by washing away the track.

A woman and child were carried off by the swollen creek and could not be found. One man was also swept away, but struck against the top of a tree, which he staid upon till morning.

After the occurrence of the accident the passengers all got out, and pushed the cars for two or three miles until they came to a house.

Dr. Kelsey informs us that a Mr. Squires, a lumber merchant of Dansville, was on board, and uninjured at the time of the accident, but was missing afterwards. There were several pieces of baggage unclaimed, but as some passengers refused to receive their baggage in consequence of the damage done to it, it is impossible to draw any conclusion from that circumstance.

While assisting in driving the car, Dr. Kelsey received a shock of electricity, which ran down an iron bar at the back of the car, but luckily was not strong enough to injure him.

The spot where the accident occurred was about forty rods from the Mohawk, but the whole space was so flooded, that the passengers supposed themselves upon the bank of that river.

Dr. Kelsey describes the whole scene as terrific in the extreme, with waters on every side, and total darkness around them, except when the vivid flashes of forked lightning revealed the horrors by which they were environed. The telegraph wires were flushed with electricity, and the whole atmosphere seemed literally alive with liquid fire, while the startling cries of some who were struggling in the roaring torrent, and the piteous inquiries of those who thought their friends were lost, added to the frightful circumstances of the scene. It is considered almost a miracle that no more lives were lost.

A Green Spot in the Cuba Invasion.

From the Boston Traveller.

A number of the chief inhabitants of Cardenas, who, with their wives and families, obtained refuge on board the American bark Manchester, Capt. Timothy N. Porter, desirous of testifying their gratitude therefor by some appropriate token of esteem, gave directions to a friend and correspondent in this city to have manufactured a silver speaking trumpet, properly ornamented, to be presented to Capt. Porter with the accompanying letter. The trumpet was manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Bigelow, Brothers & Kennard, is of solid silver, of about twenty inches in length, and will no doubt convince Capt Porter and his fellow-citizens that the people of Cuba, or a part of them at least, have some kindly feelings left towards right-minded Americans, much as they may abhor and detest those who, in the hour of darkness, attacked their peaceful town, and made it a scene of bloodshed and slaughter.

The following is the inscription on the trumpet:

PRESENTED TO CAPT. TIMOTHY N. PORTER, of the American bark Manchester, by the families whom he kindly received on board his vessel during the invasion of Cardenas by Narciso Lopez, May 19, 1850.

WASHING MADE EASY,
OR HOW TO WASH CLOTHES WITHOUT MACHINES, WASHBOARDS OR POUNDING BARRELS.
(RUBBING UNNECESSARY)
BY MADAME BEAVALT, PATENT FRENCH LAUNDRESS, Seventh Edition, improved.
The most Popular Work ever Printed.
52,000 COPIES SOLD IN SIX MONTHS!

THIS WORK is really the most useful to housekeepers of any ever issued. It gives plain instructions about Laundry matters, that enables one person to do a large family washing in a very short time, without using pounders, rubbers, machines, acids, turpentine, amonia, camphene, or other offensive articles. It banishes all
WASHING DAY TROUBLES,
and makes the once dreaded day of suds and scolding as pleasant as any. It improves the appearance of the clothes, renders them white as snow, tears off no buttons, requires no hard labor, and saves all wear and tear. The pamphlet also instructs persons how to wash Calicoes or Cotton Prints without fading. Also, how to make starch, and clear starch Laces, Cambrics, &c. and how to iron them in the French style. Also, how to renovate velvets, clean kid gloves, remove mildew from linen, grease spot, stains, &c. &c. These are the greatest and most valuable chemical discoveries of the age. My method is adopted by all the large hotels, laundry establishments, steamers, first families, &c. &c. The instructions are so plain none can mistake them. The article is used are all safe, agreeable, cheap, and can be obtained anywhere for a few cents. My plan is the
CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
The work is sent by mail in sealed envelops of single letter postage. Price only $1 per copy. Read the annexed
PROOF IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
PUBLIC CERTIFICATE
"We have tried Madame BEAVELT'S system of washing, and consider it the best in the world, and worth more than is asked for it."
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Thousands have tried it and could be named, but space is too costly in this paper to add more.
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PERCUSSION CAPS of all kinds; Walker's, Eley's, Westley Richards', Cox's, Starkey's, &c. &c. Gun Wadding, Shot Pouches, Powder and Liquor Flasks, Hunting and Sportsmen's Knives, in great variety. Also, sole Agents for Eley's Patent Wire and Universal Shot Cartridges.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
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NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of E. CRANE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
New-York, July 9, 1850. ELIJAH CRANE.
jy9 1w* BENJAMIN JONES.

RAGS, ROPES, and all kinds of paper manufacturers' materials bought and sold on liberal terms, by
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FOR SALE—One second hand Adams Power Press in good order, size of chases 34x37 inches.
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HOUSEHOLD MARKETS.

[Reported for Thursday's New-York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON MARKET, Wednesday, July 10.

APPLES—Green, per half peck	4½ @	—
Dried Apples, retail, per lb	1½ @	—
ASPARAGUS—Per bunch	12½ @	19
BACON—Dry and Smoked, per lb	10 @	12½
BANANAS—Good, each	2 @	4
BEANS—Small dry, per bush	125 @	175
Green String, per half peck	25 @	—
BEEF—Fresh, ordinary, per lb	8 @	10
Porter-house steak	14 @	15
Sirloin steak	12½ @	—
Cross-rib steaks	8 @	—
Roasting pieces, best	12½ @	—
Soup Beef	7 @	—
Liver	5 @	—
Corned Beef	8 @	—
Smoked Beef	11 @	12½
BEETS—Per bunch	6 @	—
BLACKBERRIES—Per quart	12½ @	—
BUTTER—Orange County, per lb	19 @	22
Ordinary	16 @	18
Common	12 @	14
CABBAGES—Each	6 @	9
CARROTS—Per bunch	6 @	—
CAULIFLOWERS	6 @	8
CHEESE—Ordinary, per lb	9 @	10
English in tin foil	12½ @	14
Dutch Cheese, each	7 @	—
CHERRIES—Per lb	6 @	8
Black Cherries	6 @	—
CHICKENS—Per pair	62½ @	100
Live Chickens, each	25 @	75
CLAMS—Per 100	25 @	150
COCOA NUTS—Each	6 @	—
CORN—Green, per ear	2 @	3
CRANBERRIES—Per quart	18½ @	25
CUCUMBERS—Each	2 @	4
CURRANTS—Green, per quart	6 @	—
DUCKS—Per pair	75 @	125
EGGS—Eleven for	12½ @	—
Duck Eggs, seven for	12½ @	—
FISH, FRESH—Halibut, per lb	8 @	—
Porgies	5 @	—
Bass	8 @	10
Mackerel	6 @	8
Blue Fish	5 @	—
Black Fish	8 @	—
Flounders	4 @	—
King Fish	12½ @	—
Sheep's Head	15 @	—
Salmon	31 @	—
Striped Bass	8 @	10
Sea Bass	8 @	—
Weak Fish	6 @	—
Codfish	5 @	—
Lobsters	6 @	—
FISH, SALT—Pickled Cod, per lb	4 @	—
Pickled Salmon	12½ @	—
Smoked Salmon, per lb	11 @	—
Sword Fish	6 @	—
Mackerel, No. 1, per lb	6 @	—
Dry Cod, per lb	4 @	—
Smoked Shad, each	15 @	—
FLOWERS—Per bunch	6 @	12½
Roses	6 @	—
Pinks	6 @	—
Water Lilies, each	6 @	—
Bouquets	25 @	75
FOWLS—Per pair	75 @	100
GEESE—Each	75 @	125
GOOSEBERRIES—Per quart	6 @	9
GREENS—Beets, per quart	6 @	—
HAMS—Best City cured, per lb	12½ @	—
Western Hams, best	11 @	—
Western do second quality	7 @	8
HICKORY NUTS—Per quart	9 @	—
HORSERADISH—Ground, per quart	25 @	—
LAMB—Good quality, per lb	9 @	—
LARD—At retail, per lb	8 @	9
LEEKS—Per bunch	6 @	8
LEMONS—Per 100	125 @	—
LETTUCE—Per head	2 @	—
LIMES—Per 100	20 @	—
MINT—Per bunch	2 @	—
MUTTON—Per lb	6 @	11
ONIONS—Per half peck	31 @	—
ORANGES—Per 100	200 @	—
OYSTERS—Per 100	50 @	100
PARSLEY—Per bunch	4 @	6
PEACHES—Dried, per quart	25 @	—
PEAS—Green, Per half peck	12½ @	18½
Marrowfats	25 @	—
PICKLES—Cucumbers, per 100	38 @	63
Onions, per gallon	50 @	—
Beets, per dozen	38 @	—
Mangoes, per dozen	75 @	—
Beans, per gallon	50 @	—
PINEAPPLES—Each	12½ @	18½
PLUMS—Dried, per quart	19 @	25
PORK—Fresh, per lb	8 @	10
Corned Pork, per lb	8 @	—
POTATOES—New, per half peck	25 @	—
Carter's best, old	69 @	75
Mercers, old	56 @	—
RADISHES—Per bunch	1 @	2
RASPBERRIES—Per basket	6 @	—
RHUBARB—Per bunch	6 @	9
SAUSAGES—Bologna, per lb	25 @	—
Fresh Pork, per lb	10 @	—
SHOULDERS—City cured, per lb	9 @	10
SPINICH—Per half peck	8 @	9
SQUASHES—New, each	6 @	9
STRAWBERRIES—Per basket	3 @	6
TOMATOES—Per quart	31 @	—
TONGUES—Corned, each	56 @	75
TRIPE—Per lb	6 @	—
TURNIPS—White, per bunch	6 @	—
TURTLES—Green, per lb	12½ @	18½
VEAL—Per lb	8 @	12½
Cutlets	7 @	10
WATERCRESSES—Per quart	4 @	—
WATERMELONS—Each	25 @	37½

CLOTHING.

SUMMER WEAR.—WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.—DRAPERS & TAILORS Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Dress Articles, &c. 251 Broadway, American Hotel, and Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington D. C. offer for inspection, an extensive assortment of Seasonable Goods, which will be made up to order at the proverbially moderate prices, which in view of our work has given the establishment a precedence as furnishing the most economical, if not the lowest priced garments.

The ready made stock comprises cloth, cashmeret, merino, grass cloth, and linen sacks; De Orsay's dress and frock coats; cassimere, merino and drilling pantaloons, silk, satin, bombazine, marseilles, linen and chally vests dressing gowns, &c. which, with a selection of the choicest styles of fancy dress articles, consisting of cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, shirts, collars, bosoms, &c. we would commend to the attention of purchasers with an assurance of their superiority, in style and character, to most of the clothing offered in this market.

We would refer in particular to the Pantaloons we are enabled to furnish, and solicit a call from the most fastidious.

The Army and Navy will find us well versed in their peculiar requirements, and prepared to supply the different grades of the service. je10 tf

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—The best place to get men's and boys' clothing, ready made or made to order is at J. VANDERBILT'S, 81 Fulton, northwest corner of Gold st.