NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For Amusements see first page; for Auctions see third page; for California steamers see seventh page.

For Europe.

The next number of *The Tribune for European circulation* will be issued TO MORROW MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news received up to the time of going to press. The *America* sails from this Port To Morrow at 12 o'clock.

☞ We publish this morning the Report made to the House of Representatives by Mr. DURKEE (Wisconsin, upon Cheap Postage, together with a bill to carry into effect the views therein advocated. We commend the statements of this Report to the careful attention of our readers. The bill is all that can be asked with a single exception; it strikes us that provision ought to be made whereby letters may be sent without prepayment, though at a higher rate of postage.

☞ CONGRESS has agreed to *adjourn* on the 30th inst. by a strong vote in both Houses. We believe *this* vote will be hailed with universal approbation.

In Congress, Yesterday.

The SENATE concurred in the Texas and New-Mexico bill from the House, listened to a long speech from Mr. Houston about the personal difficulty between him and Mr. Wallace, and agreed to adjourn on the 30th inst. A Message was received from the President, transmitting the State Constitution of New-Mexico, but not recommending action thereon.

The HOUSE agreed to adjourn on the 30th. A letter was read from Gen. James Wilson of N. H. resigning his seat, as he is going to California. The bill supplying deficiencies in the pay and mileage of Members was amended to as to pay the Senators and Representatives from California, and appropriating $50,000 more *to buy books with* for new Members.

—The country will no doubt be gratified at such evidence of zeal in the pursuit and dispensation of knowledge among its Representatives.

—No further business was done before adjournment.

What Might Have Been.

From the Evening Post.

The Tribune, of this morning, attributes the misconduct of Congress, in passing the Texas Boundary bill, to the bad management of the friends of Free Soil. But for their zeal in claiming too much, says *The Tribune*, "a better result might have been obtained."

This is precisely what we might have expected of such a friend of Free Soil as *The Tribune*—an attempt to shift the blame from the real authors of this iniquity to the shoulders of those who did their best to resist it. The success of the Ten Million bill was not in any measure owing to the management of the friends of Free Soil, for they were not permitted to have anything to do with it. It was owing, in part, to the efforts of the Compromise party, who concocted the bill and carried it through. It was owing, in part, to the influence of the Administration, and the alarms expressed in Mr. Fillmore's cowardly Message, in which he declared that Texas had a good title to New-Mexico, and recommended that money should be given for it. It was owing, in part, to the shameful desertion of Webster from the cause of Freedom in the Territories, carrying with him a set of subaltern politicians like Ashmun, Eliot, and the rest. It was owing to the diligence of the holders of Texas scrip, who approached every Member with such means of persuasion as were most likely to be effectual, who had a strong force of lobby agents, engaged in perpetual solicitation of the Members; a body so numerous, that when the bill was at last passed by the House of Representatives, they and their creatures in the gallery applauded the docility of the Members with a deafening shout.

☞ *The Post* neither states our position fairly nor responds to it candidly. We said nothing of "the *misconduct* of Congress in passing the Texas Boundary bill." What we did say referred to the whole series of measures just enacted, and embodied our conviction that more of the territory claimed by Texas might have been saved from her grasp and consecrated to Free instead of Slave Labor, if all those who profess to be Free Soilers in Congress, had looked to the bearing of pending questions on this great issue, instead of considering too anxiously the effect on their own popularity and fortunes. To be more specific:

1. We maintain that the Texas Boundary of the Compromise bill gave 25,000 square miles *more* to New-Mexico and less to Texas than the Boundary bill actually passed gives.—Does The Post deny this?

2. We maintain that the friends of Free Soil in Congress (or one-half of them) might have passed the Compromise bill, and thus secured this additional 25,000 square miles to Free Soil.—Does The Post deny this?

3. We believe (and not without warrant) that if the friends of Free Soil had chosen in July to say to the leading supporters of the Compromise, "We will acquiesce in 'your measure if you will make the parallel of 32° North the boundary between 'New-Mexico and Texas," they might have obtained that concession and in this shape have passed the bill, securing a still larger area to Free Soil.—Does The Post deem this improbable?

—If we are right on the above points, or a majority of them, is not The Post's arraignment groundless and unjust?

—It is a fact which The Post cannot conceal that The Tribune labored alone for months to awaken attention to the importance of this Texas Boundary question as involving the issue of Extension or Limitation of Slavery. Less than a year ago, after we had labored months on this point, we were gravely told by journals which made more noise for Free Soil than we did, and were esteemed more devoted to the cause, that, unless the Wilmot Proviso were first enacted, it made no odds whether the Territory in dispute were accorded to Texas or New-Mexico. Not until very recently has even The Post done anything to expose the baselessness of the pretensions of Texas and their vital conflict with the cause of Free Soil. We, on the other hand, have for nearly two years endeavored to call public attention to this issue, and have devoted whatever industry and capacity we have to the one object of making the settlement of this Boundary as favorable to New-Mexico, and thus to Freedom, as possible. On this account we have borne abuse, injurious misapprehension and deliberate calumny—much of it concocted by The Post. There are thousands who have been made to believe The Tribune recreant to Free Soil who could not have been thus deluded had we not held party, personal friendship and our own reputation subordinate to the saving of thousands of square miles from Slavery for Free Labor. Time will vindicate our course—if not, we fearlessly appeal to the judgment of Eternity.

—The Post does gross injustice to President Fillmore, misled and misleading by means of an omission in the Telegraphic Report of his Texas Message. The Message as transmitted, reads "*If* the claim of Texas to New-Mexico be valid" &c, but in the telegraphic copy as delivered to us and transferred to all the Northern and so to the Western journals, that important *If* was omitted, making the President assert or admit the justice of the claim which he never *did* admit and only spoke of hypothetically. Such mistakes to the prejudice of its adversaries are habitual with The Post.

4. As "to the holders of Texas Scrip," and their doings in connection with this question, The Post may be right, though we have not a particle of evidence that it is. At all events, their influence was an element of the calculation which no practical legislator could wisely disregard. But that influence cared nothing for the provisions of the bill beyond the clause securing them their Millions. Had the friends of Free Soil taken the matter into their own hands, either by adopting and amending the Compromise bill or by amending and adopting the Texas Boundary bill, the Texas Scrip influence, be it much or little, would have been on their side, without any agency of theirs in the premises. We believe they *might* have so shaped matters, and that the Texas Boundary (which was essentially from the first and obviously at the last the pivot of the entire controversy) would have passed far more easily and triumphantly with the right Boundary than it did with a wrong one. The time must come when this whole struggle may be viewed calmly and the part which each has taken in it judged justly. For us, it cannot come too soon.

The Territorial Bills.

The following are the provisions of the act passed on Friday by the House for the settlement of the Boundary between New-Mexico and Texas:

A BILL.

Proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her Northern and Western boundaries, the relinquishment by said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are offered to the State of Texas which, when agreed to by the said State in an act passed by the General Assembly, shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Texas: *Provided*, That said agreement by the said General Assembly shall be given on or before the 1st day of December, 1850.

First. The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the North shall commence at the point at which the meridian of 100 degrees west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of 103 degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the 32d degree of north latitude; thence on the said parallel of 32 degrees of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte; and thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico.

Second. The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her claims to territory exterior to her limits and boundaries, which she agrees to establish by the first article of this agreement.

Third. The State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability for the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, custom houses, custom-house revenue, arms and munitions of war, and public buildings, with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of the annexation.

Fourth. The United States, in consideration of said reduction of boundaries, cession of territory, and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars in a stock bearing five per cent interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half-yearly at the Treasury of the United States.

Fifth. Immediately after the President of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the General Assembly of Texas, accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to be issued in favor of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fifth article of this agreement.

Provided, also, That five millions of said stock shall not be issued until the creditors of the said State, holding bonds of Texas, for which duties on imports were specifically pledged, shall first file, at the Treasury of the United States, releases of all claims against the United States for or on account of said bonds.

This bill passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 20, but so much of it as carries the Boundary of Texas North to 36° 30′ was barely carried by a vote of 25 to 24 for substituting the Clay Compromise Boundary, which carried Texas at no point above the parallel of 34° North. Messrs. *Cass, Dickinson, Dodge* of Iowa, and *Sturgeon* of Pa. (and on a subsequent vote Messrs. *Bright* and *Whitcomb* of Ind.) voted with the ultra South to turn the intermediate 25,000 square miles over from Free-Soil to Slavery. That vote secures the ultimate erection of two more Slave States out of Texas, when, but for it, one of them would have been formed from New-Mexico and been Free.

The bill organizing New-Mexico as a Territory of the United States passed the Senate on the 15th ult. and was spliced to the above (Boundary) bill in the House on the 5th inst. by 106 to 99. This bill is very long, and consists mainly of the usual provisions, (for which see any act organizing a U. S. Territory.) The following are its more material provisions:

The first section of this bill enacts that all that portion of Territory of the United States, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the Colorado River, where the boundary line of the Republic of Mexico crosses the same; thence eastwardly with said boundary line to the Rio Grande; thence following the main channel of said River to the parallel of the 32d degree of north latitude; thence eastward with said degree to its intersection with the 103d degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north with said degree of longitude to the parallel of the 38th degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to the summit of the Sierra Madre; thence south with the crest of said mountains to the 37th parallel of north latitude; thence west with the said parallel to its intersection with the boundary line of the State of California; thence with the said boundary line to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, erected into a temporary Government by the name of the Territory of New-Mexico. Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State: Provided, further, That when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

The seventeenth section enacts that the provisions of this bill be suspended until the disputed boundary between the United States and the State of Texas shall be adjusted; and when such adjustment shall have been effected, the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring this act to be in full force and operation, and shall proceed to appoint the officers herein provided to be appointed for the said Territory.

The above two conjoined bills, after being decisively rejected, passed the House on Friday, Sept. 6th, by a vote of 108 to 98, and their conjunction was assented to by the Senate on Monday, and the double bill thus passed. It was signed by the President on Monday the 9th, and is now the law of the land.

The CALIFORNIA ADMISSION bill passed the Senate Aug. 13th, by the decisive vote of 33 Yeas to 16 Nays—(all the Nays from Slave States, and all Loco-Focos but Messrs. Berrien of Ga. and Morton of Fla.) It passed the House Sept. 7th, after an ineffectual attempt to couple it with the Utah bill, by the decisive vote of Yeas 150, Nays 57—(all the Nays from Slave States: 48 of them Loco-Focos to 9 Whigs.) The following is the bill:

A BILL.

For the admission of the State of California into the Union.

Whereas, the people of California have presented a constitution and asked admission into the Union which constitution was submitted to Congress by the President of the United States, by message, dated February thirteenth eighteen hundred and fifty, and which, on due examination, is found to be republican in its form of government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the State of California shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That until the representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of California shall be entitled to two Representatives in Congress.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*. That the said State of California is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through its Legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law, and do no act, whereby the title of the United States to, and right to dispose of, the same shall be impaired or questioned; and they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatever upon the public domain of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the said State shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or rejecting the propositions tendered by the people of California as articles of compact in the ordinance adopted by the convention which formed the constitution of that State.

The UTAH bill (all that was saved out of the wreck of the Omnibus) passed the Senate August 1st, and the House Sept. 7. It merely defines the boundaries of Utah, situated in the great Central Basin of our continent, and provides for its organization as a Territory of the Union. It passed the Senate by 32 to 18 (all the Nays from Free States but two, and generally hostile to the bill only because it contained no inhibition of Slavery.) The House concurred on Saturday, Sept. 7, by a vote of 97 to 85—the Nays being mainly Northern men, who opposed the bill for its lack of a Slavery inhibition as aforesaid, but mixed with these were 13 ultra Southerners, who objected to the bill because it does not provide for the security of Slaves as Property in the Territory.

—All these bills respecting the Territories have passed both Houses, and all were signed last night by the President; so that CALIFORNIA IS NOW A STATE OF THE UNION, and her Senators and Representatives may take their seats unquestioned this morning.

☞ We have good news at last to send our CALIFORNIA friends by to day's steamship—the unqualified ADMISSION of their State into the Union. Those who wish to communicate the pleasant tidings to their friends in the new State will find full details in to-day's *California Tribune*.

"As for the New York *Tribune*, that journal at one time boldly avowed that it *would prefer a dissolution of the Union to the abandonment of the Wilmot Proviso*." [Herald.

☞ We forget whether the above is the eighteenth or nineteenth direct, deliberate, malicious falsehood which *The Herald* has uttered to our prejudice since we last mentioned that paper. After the next dozen, we shall be tempted to take our willful calumniator in hand.

The Steamer Asia.

The *Asia* had not arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock last night. She was then nine days and nine hours at sea, equal to eleven days and eleven hours to New-York.

VERMONT.—The *Boston Atlas* has returns from 205 towns, which give the following aggregates for Governor:

1850.		1849.	
Williams	22,786	Coolidge	24,316
Peck	16,131	Needham	20,546
Roberts	3,889	Others	2,881
	20,170		23,427
Williams majority	2,616	Whig majority	889
Net Whig gain	1,727.		

No doubt the entire Whig State ticket is elected by the people.

Congress.—Hebard and Meacham (Whigs) have each over 1,000 majority over all others; Bartlett (Opp.) has about 600 in Peck's District.

Legislature.—Senate, 20 Whig, 9 all sorts; 1 in doubt.

House, 122 Whig to 89 all sorts; four Whig gain; 18 small towns to hear from, which last year chose 13 Whigs to 5 all sorts. Whig majority ample. A U. S. Senator to be chosen.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*'The Wilmot.'*—The 'Democratic' Conferees of the XIIth Congress District met at Towanda on the 4th. The District consists of Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga Counties, each entitled to two conferees. Bradford had chosen Free Soilers; Susquehanna Hunkers; while Tioga was represented by two sets, each claiming to be 'regular.' *Of course*, Bradford was unanimous for the Burners, but so was Susquehanna for the Hunkers. After wrangling through one day they drew apart; Bradford and *its* Tioga men renominated DAVID WILMOT, while Susquehanna and *its* Tiogas nominated JAMES LOWREY of Tioga—a Hunker of the bitterest sort, who opposed Wilmot's election in '46 and again in '48. So both are fairly in the field, and *one* (Lowrey) *will not be withdrawn*—certainly not in favor of Wilmot. The fight is spunky at present, and we mean to see it out.

More Delegates—Opposition State Convention

FULTON AND HAMILTON.	ONEIDA.
John Roosevelt, Jr.	1—Samuel E. Garvin.
BROOME	MONROE.
Hon. Auburn Birdsall	3—Daniel Warner.
SCHENECTADY	ONEIDA.
Col. D. D. Campbell.	2—Judge O. S. Williams.
DUTCHESS.	ROCKLAND
2—Peter K. Dubois.	Nicholas C. Blauvelt.
CATTARAUGUS	
1—Wm. P. Argell, F. S.	

☞ The editor of the *Vanderburgh (Ind.) Democrat*, (a Loco paper) who was ducked lately, and whose press, &c. were destroyed by a mob, has bought materials, press, &c. at Cincinnati, to try it again.

The Editor's offense was that of printing and circulating a spurious ticket, whereby one of the 'Democratic' candidates for some County office, was defeated.

For California.

We shall issue THIS MORNING the XXXVIIIth number of *The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*. It will contain all the latest Foreign and Domestic News, Congressional Proceedings, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Persons wishing copies of this paper will please leave their orders early to-day to prevent disappointment. Single copies, in wrappers ready for mailing, sixpence.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Compromise Completed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

President Fillmore has signed the Texas Boundary, New-Mexico, California and Utah bills.

Adjournment of Congress.

Special Telegraph to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

This day three weeks will be moved to-day in the House for adjournment. The Senate, it is thought, will concur. The California Representatives will probably be admitted to day. Nothing was done in the Cabinet yesterday.

Washington Items.

Special Telegraph to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept 9.

It was discovered that the Speaker's vote did not kill the Mileage and Pay bill for the California members, and it passed by two majority.

The California and Territorial bills were signed and arrived five minutes after the House adjourned.

Gen. WILSON of N. H. bearer of dispatches to California, will be Collector of San Francisco or Surveyor General.

The Collectors of Bath and Belfast will be superseded by Mr. Bronson and Mr. Fantz. The latter has been nominated.

Nothing was done with Lewis, Collector of Philadelphia, to-day.

Confirmations, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

Daniel D. Barnard, as Minister to Prussia; John S. Gallaher, Third Auditor of the Treasury; William Irwin, Marshal of Western Pennsylvania; William Strong, Judge of the Supreme Court of Oregon.

CONSULS—Lorenzo Draper, Havre; Edward Kent, Rio de Janeiro; Ralph King, Bremen; William R. Hayes, Barbadoes; John L. Hodge, Marseilles; Benj. H. Norton, Nova Scotia; Albert Lange, Amsterdam; Zabdiel W. Potter, Valparaiso, and several subordinate Consulships. The Lewis nomination has been further discussed today without a vote.

Massachusetts Special Election—No Choice Again.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 9.

From returns received at the *Salem Gazette* office it appears that 18 towns in the IId. District show a loss for Upham, the Whig candidate, of 75 from the last election. Seven towns to be heard from. There is probably no choice.

Dispatch II.]

Five additional towns in IId. District show a loss of 25 more for Upham. He is defeated by about 200 votes. No choice. The vote is larger for all parties than at the last Election.

Another town received, which gives seven loss for Upham. Only one town wanting. Upham certainly defeated. Salem gives Upham 733 majority; Lynn 459 against him; Rockport 104 gain for Rantoul; Marblehead, 382 majority against Upham.

Maine Election.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CALAIS, (Me.) Monday, Sept. 9.

Returns from nineteen Towns in Hancock and Washington Counties show a net gain for Pike over the vote of 1848 of 350 votes, at which time Fuller's plurality in the District was 1,400 votes. There are 115 Towns and Plantations in the District. Calais gave 90 majority for Pike at the last election. Fuller's majority over Downs was 27.

J. S. P.

First District.—Saco, Appleton, Whig, 466; McDonald 289; Biddeford, Appleton 564, McDonald 144, Scattering 11; Hollis, Appleton 154, McDonald 144; Kennebunk Port, Appleton 134, McDonald 153; North Berwick, Appleton 95, McDonald 134; Berwick, Appleton 103, McDonald 114; Wells, Appleton 8, McDonald 123; Alfred, Appleton 97, McDonald 81; Lyman, Appleton 104, McDonald 66.

Fourth Congressional District.—Bangor, Washburn, Whig, 284, Strickland 553; Stetson, Independent Loco, 95; Hampden, Washburn, 195, Strickland 29, Stetson 118; Orrington, Washburn 127, Strickland 26, Stetson 56; Brewer, Washburn 201, Strickland 175, Stetson 32; Glenburn, Washburn 42, Strickland 50, Stetson 42; Orono, Washburn 104 plurality. Washburn probably elected.

Seventh District.—In four towns, Pike, Whig, gains 184.

PORTLAND, Me. Monday night, Sept. 9.

The election in the Cumberland District has, we think, gone for Appleton, (Loco) for Congress by a decided majority. We have about half the County, which shows a Loco Foco gain from the Congressional election of 1848. Loco Foco Congressman and county officers and probably a Loco Foco gain of two representatives in Cumberland County.

A telegraphic dispatch, just received from Bath, says Andrews, the Loco-Foco candidate in that District, gains from 1848, in ten towns, 1,000 votes including Waldoboro.

A dispatch from the "*Portland Advertiser*" office says, for member of Congress, Portland, Whig, 1452; Loco, 1099; Cape Elizabeth, Whig loss 164; Cumberland, Whig, 115; Loco, 112; Durham, Whig, 161; Loco, 164; Falmouth, Whig, 118; Loco, 143; Gorham, Whig, 295; Loco, 236; Pownell, Whig, 116; Loco Foco, 94; Standish, Whig, 127, Loco, 254; Westbrook, Whig 251, Loco, 529; Windham, Whig, 187, Loco, 186 North Yarmouth, Whig, 274, Loco, 68. The *Advertiser* concedes the probable election of Appleton, Loco, by a small plurality. Only two Whig Representatives elected in Portland District.

U. S. Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 9.

The Grand Lodge of the United States I. O. of O. F. was called to order this morning at 9 o'clock by the M. W. Grand Sire Griffin. On calling the roll, it appearing that a quorum of Grand Lodges and Encampments was not present, the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. There are about 30 members of the Grand Lodge now in the city, all of whom are at the Burnett House. The member of the Order in this city will give the G. L. U. S. a grand reception levee and a ball on Wednesday at the above mentioned hotel.

Important from Texas—Troops to March on Santa Fe—Re-election of Gen. Rusk, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Sept. 8.

We have just received later advices from Texas. The Joint Committee of the Legislature of that State have reported in favor of raising 2,000 troops, to march forthwith to Santa Fé. The news of the passage of Mr. Pearce's bill for the settlement of the Bouneary, by the Senate, has been received at Austin. It is said that the Legislature of Texas possesses no authority to dispose of the territory of that State. The subject must be referred to the popular suffrage.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.

The damages by the late freshet on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, are being rapidly repaired; it will be in good order in a few days.

Case of Stabbing.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Sept. 9.

Dr. Seiler of this place, in rescuing a horse taken by his nephew and a son of ex Governor Porter, last night received a stab from young Porter which it is feared will result in his death.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 9.

On Saturday, on the Cheshire Railroad, between Walpole and Westmoreland, N. H. a gravel car containing 15 Irish laborers, came in collision with a downward train, by which three of the laborers were killed, and six others badly wounded, some of whom are not expected to recover.

Railroad Accident—One Man Killed.

UTICA, Sunday, Sept. 8.

The Express train from the West ran off the track at Greene's Corner, 20 miles west of this city. The switch was wrong, which caused the accident.

John Dunn, the fireman, was instantly killed.—His neck was broken, and one of his legs cut off.

Henry S. Cole, the Conductor, was slightly injured, and several others are more or less hurt.

The train arrived here at 8½ o'clock—5 hours behind its regular time.

"Run" upon the Bank of Ellis & Moreton.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9th.

Rumors unfavorable to the credit of the Banking House of Ellis & Morton, caused a heavy run by depositors. At this hour (noon) their house is crowded with check-holders. They continue to pay promptly all demands.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 9.

The Southern Mail has come to hand, but the papers by it contain no news worth telegraphing.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 9.

The run on Ellis & Moreton's Banking House continued up to the hour of closing. Every demand was paid, and there seems to be no serious apprehension of a suspension. The heaviest depositors did not draw anything, but some of them made large deposits.

Progress of the Cholera.

PETERSBURG, Monday, Sept. 9.

There were four cases of Cholera yesterday, all of which proved fatal. None were reported to-day.

By the uncoupling of the wheels the Clarion Coach was precipitated down thirty feet of a bank. The Hon. W. Irwin, U. S. Marshal, and several others were severely injured by the accident.

There is 32 inches water in the channel.

The weather here is pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 9.

Bishop Bascomb died here yesterday.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Sept. 9.

The Cholera is again raging here; 20 new cases, 8 of which proved fatal, occurred on Saturday.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Sept. 7th.

Two deaths from Cholera last 24 hours.

The steamer "Will" and a warehouse are just burning.

Winter Wheat, 65@75c. Spring, 55@65c. Transactions are limited.

☞ For Proceedings of Congress see Eighth Page.

☞ Hon. DANIEL D. BARNARD of Albany has been unanimously confirmed as Embassador Extraordinary to Prussia. He will fill the station with dignity, ability and assiduity.

☞ MICHAEL DOHENY, Esq. was admitted to the bar of this State by the Supreme Court at Albany last week. He will practice in this City. Success to him.

☞ We have received from Genio C. Scott, 146 Broadway, the "MIRROR OF FASHION" for September, accompanied with his artistic "Report of Fashions" for the fall and winter of the present and ensuing seasons, illustrated by twenty full length engravings. This work is got up in the best style, and presents the most recent legislation on the whole subject of gentlemen's costume. We learn that its circulation is rapidly increasing among the most accomplished and fashionable members of the profession, and indeed that its perusal is now considered essential to a just appreciation of the "philosophy of clothes."

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

FIRE.—The alarm on Saturday night proceeded from Polly's distillery, some spirit having ignited but by the application of various cloths, &c. was smothered out without much damage being done.

CIRCUMSTANCE.—At one of our churches on Sunday afternoon, there was such an offensive odor as to require cologne water to be thrown about, and some ladies were compelled to leave the church. On examination afterward it was found that a cat had got into the Church, crawled into a hole and died. The odor was observed on Saturday, but the cause could not be found.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A colored woman known as "Nell Hunt," while returning to Roslyn from the colored camp meeting on Saturday evening, the 31st ult. in a state of intoxication, died in the woods about three miles from Flushing.

EXCURSION.—The Steuben Guards, Capt. Schepper, of the Fourteenth Regiment, left the City Armory yesterday morning at 8½ o'clock, for East New-York, on a target excursion with a fine band. This Company is composed entirely of Germans, and turned out over forty men. They wear the regular United States uniform and equipments, and made a very fine appearance.

☞ Judge Morse has refused to liberate Dowling, convicted of selling bad meat. Great efforts have been made to get him out by habeas corpus.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT PHŒNIXVILLE.—The temporary trestling erected at Phœnixville Tunnel Bridge, over the break in the Railroad embankment made by the late freshet, gave way on Friday afternoon, and seriously wounded fifteen or twenty men who were at work there. Some of them, it is feared, will not survive. The men are from Richmond and other places on the lower part of the line. [Philad. Ledger.

AN HEREDITARY CLERKSHIP.—In 1681, Henry Dow was chosen Town Clerk of Hampton, N. H. Since that time the office has been in the family, and held by himself and descendants 120 years. He held it himself 21 years to begin with.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—It is a pity the little Bateman leave so soon, they are so clever, so active, so intelligent, full of genius, whether in comic performances or tragic of an afternoon. The Drunkard is played every evening now. This is the most celebrated as well as the most popular moral drama ever put on the stage.

CONCERT CAP.

☞ GENIN will introduce to-day a splendid pattern of Caps suitable to the advent of the approaching Concert of Jenny Lind. GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's

JENNY LIND CONCERTS.

☞ The CHICKERING Grand Piano Forte, to be used at the Concert at Castle Garden on Wednesday evening, may be seen at H. WARREN'S Ware Rooms for the sale of Chickering's Pianos, 239½ Broadway, La Farge Building. s10 2t*

JENNY LIND TICKETS FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale one hundred and twenty-five tickets for Mdlle. LIND's Concert at Castle Garden on Wednesday evening the 11th inst. They are all very eligibly located, not one of them being under the gallery, and all of them commanding a full view of the stage. They can be bought in one lot or singly of EDWARD PHALON, 197 Broadway, s10 2t* under Franklin House.

MUSICAL NOTICE.

☞ The subscriber has taken up his residence in this City at 46 East Eighteenth-st. between Fourth-avenue and Broadway. All communications, etc. relative to teaching may be made to him at the above place, or at the Conservatory of Music, 411 Broadway. Communications, &c. relating to Music Books, should be addressed to care of W. H. NEWMAN & Co. 199 Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY. s10 2t*

☞ THE PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY, 251 Broadway, contains the largest collection of portraits of distinguished individuals in this country. No one can fail of being interested on visiting this collection.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.—The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen desirous of affording the greatest facility and encouragement to the Apprentices of Mechanics, for the improvement of their minds during the period of their apprenticeship, by the occupation of their leisure hours in pleasant and instructive reading and study, rather than in the idle amusements and debasing associations of the City, have, during the recess of the Library, made such improvement in their building, the Mechanics' Hall, as will give the Apprentices the advantages of a large space in the Library, conveniently fitted up and supplied with periodicals, &c for reading during the evenings in addition to the gratuitous use of the Books of the Library.

The removal of the Library to the second story of the Hall, with a pleasant and convenient entrance on Broadway, offers additional inducements for all Apprentices to embrace the advantages which the liberal philanthropy of the Society has provided, and proffers freely for the use of all who furnish the required guarantee for the care and safe return of the books.

That the young Mechanic may not be deprived of the opportunity of improvement at the expiration of his apprenticeship, Journeymen and others will hereafter be allowed the use of the Apprentices' Library, including the Library bequeathed to the Society by the late Benjamin De Witt, and to which the bequests of other members of his family will enable the Society to make frequent additions for the small charge of one dollar per year.

Members of the Society and the widows of deceased members will find the Library conveniently accessible for the females of their families, who may now participate in its advantages.

The Library will be reopened at the Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway, on Monday evening, the 16th September, and open every evening during the week from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Reading Rooms of the Society will be open every evening from 5 to 10 o'clock. Members will find the latest foreign newspapers on the tables, upon the arrival of the steamers weekly from Europe. By order of the Library Committee. JAMES VAN NORDEN, Chairman.

JOHN C. SWAN, Librarian. au30 1m

TO THE HAT-WEARING PUBLIC.

☞ Gentlemen, if you really desire a Hat unsurpassed for beauty of finish and substantial material, we desire you to patronize SAFFERTY & LEASH. If you only take our advice and call at the corner of Pearl and Chatham, we know you will thank us for the hint. s10 3tood

☞ The sensible portion of the community begin to see the folly of contributing to the support of the Broadway $4 hatters in luxury and idleness, and paying for their expensive show-shops, when they have only to turn the corner of the Museum, and walk a few steps to ESPENSCHEID's, 107 Nassau-st where a better, lighter, more graceful and durable hat is sold for $3 50.

☞ JENNY LIND will appear before an American audience for the first time next Wednesday evening; until then fluttering heart, be still! It is surmised that upward of 5,000 persons will be present to listen to the Nightingale's first notes.—Conscience! What a quivering of hearts, beneath satin breastplets and white vests! How the hands will glow beneath white kids from excessive over-patting! What a brave and stirring show of glistening, downy fans, selected from Tuttle's* latest and richest importation, and sparkling opera glasses from his choice assortment,—how, when the last falsetto has vanished in the heavens, the walls will resound with murderous rapture—go to!

* Tuttle's Emporium of rich foreign goods, 348 Broadway.

TRUTH AND TRUTH ONLY.—The day is past when the public would submit to be drugged with the compounds of empiricism. KNAPP'S Health Restorative Bitters could never have obtained celebrity except by their cures. Their reputation rests on facts, and those facts show that for indigestion, female complaints, disordered bowels, dyspepsia, want of appetite and low spirits, they are beyond comparison the best preparation extant. General Dépôt, 362 Hudson-st s3 21awTu*

OMNIBUS LINES FROM ALL SECTIONS.

☞ Of the city pass in the immediate vicinity of EVERDELL'S elegant establishment for Card Engraving and Printing, 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. where may be had the most beautiful and fashionable styles of Bridal Cards, Envelops, Cake Boxes, Bridal Wafers, &c., also a splendid assortment of Silver Door Plates, Seals of Gold, Silver and Ivory. Mr. EVERDELL has a branch store at 2 Wall st. for the accommodation of his down town customers. s5 3tood*

☞ There is one place in New-York where strangers can find really good boots and shoes; we refer to WATKINS'S, 114 Fulton-st where no boots are sold but those manufactured on the premises. We believe that Mr. W's reputation as a bootmaker is unsurpassed. Our friends would do well to call. s7 3tood

☞ Jenny Lind imperial dress sewed Boots for sale for $4 50, worth $7, at 41 Cortland-st under the Merchants' Hotel. Fine patent leather Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. equally low. Boots and Shoes of all kinds made for the California trade, for sale wholesale and retail at 41 Cortland-st. Gov. YOUNG is at the above place.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—For Bremen via Southampton.—The U. S. Mail steamship WASHINGTON, G. W. Floyd, Commander, will sail for Bremen, via Southampton, on FRIDAY, September 20, from Pier 3 N.R. at 3 o'clock P. M.

Price of Passage in the first cabin, $120.
Price of passage in the second cabin, $60.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to the ship.
All letters must go through the Post office.
Specie delivered in Havre at reduced rates.
For freight or passage apply to
s10 2t* MOLLER & SAND, Agts. 50 Broadway.

THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE.—The approbation of the Flower of Song of those new and beautiful Patent Tapestry Three Ply and Patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpets, has influenced an unprecedented run of custom to the famous Carpet establishment, 59 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S, who has the exclusive sale of those Carpets for the City of New-York. These four and five shilling English Ingrain Carpets, and three and four shilling Floor Oil Cloths, are decidedly cheap.

☞ The Richelieu Ever-Pointed Gold Pens, warranted equal to any in the world, and in all the important requisites of a good Pen they are acknowledged to have attained the highest perfection. J. Y. SAVAGE, 92 Fulton-st the manufacturer of this pen, has also a large assortment of Watches which he sells very low, and guarantees the correct time.

☞ We were shown an instrument for adding long columns of figures, some time since, which appeared to us as a very ingenious invention, and of utility equal to its ingenuity. The inventor, Mr. D. D. PARMLEE, informs us that they will soon be offered for sale by his agents.

WHO WERE HIS RIVALS?—Who beside the Broadway hatter tried to buy the first ticket for Jenny Lind's Concert? Quacks. "Birds of a feather flocked together." Ergo, the hatter is a quack. If you want a beautiful hat of the Fall fashion, we advise you to call on KNOX, 128 Fulton-st. who is too sensible a fellow to pay $225 for a Concert ticket.

☞ Freckles, Tan, Sallowness, Pimples, Eruptions, and all skin diseases, are, it is well known, positively cured by using GOURAUD'S Italian Medicated Soap. The Poudre Subtile eradicates hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge for pale lips and cheeks. Lily White, for roughs flushed, sluggish complexions, at 67 Walker-st. first store from Broadway. Callender, South-Third-st. Philadelphia au29 tf

A CARD.—The subscriber having returned from Europe would respectfully inform his pupils and the public generally, that his Riding School will open for the reception of pupils on Monday, 9