By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Rhode-Island—Whig Nominations for Governer, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 14.

At the State Whig Convention at Providence, last night, JOSIAH CHAPIN of Providence, was nominated for Governor; GEO. G. KING of Newport, nominated for Congress in the Western District, and CHAS. JACKSON of Scituate, in the Eastern District.

The brig Madison arrived at Providence yesterday from Apalachicola. Saw, in the latitude of Cape Hatteras, the wreck of a steamer—no doubt the America.

From Washington—Census Returns, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14.

Ringold, a colored barber from Springfield, about whose absence some Northern papers are agitated, has been here on a visit to former friends, and enjoying himself convivially without hindrance or restraint. He left for Massachusetts two days ago.

The population of New Jersey, according to the official returns, is 490,000; of Maryland, 492,661 free persons, and 90,355 slaves.

A magnificent gold watch was received here yesterday, as a present from some young men in California to Senator Douglas.

Bishop Capers, of the Methodist Church South, has issued an address to the people of South Carolina, deprecating the agitation of the question of Secession.

Some of the Boston Excursion party have arrived here, and are visiting our lions.

Destructive Fire in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Feb. 14.

The "McNeal Building" on Westminster-st., was nearly destroyed by fire last night. It was insured for $10,000, and was occupied by the McNeal Corporation, Ashland & Co., Elliot & Tillinghast's crockery store, Jones & Bros., shoe dealers; Mrs. Dolan, Mrs. Deff and Mrs. Johnson, milliners, and by several clubs. The loss is not yet ascertained.

Fire in Providence, La.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 14.

A destructive fire occurred at the town of Providence, La., on the Mississippi, parish of Caroll, on the 6th inst. 5 or 6 of the principal business houses in the place were destroyed.

Severe Fire, and Fight between Firemen.

TROY, Friday, Feb. 14.

A fire broke out in Owen's paper factory on River st. at about 4 o'clock this morning. The firemen were promptly on the spot, but were unable to save it. The inside of the building, together with the contents were entirely consumed. Loss estimated at about $40,000. Partially insured.

Two of the fire companies No's. seven and eight, had a bloody fight. No. eight succeeded in driving No. seven from their machine, and taking it from them. The foreman of No. seven had his arm broken,—no one else seriously injured, but great numbers of back eyes and bloody noses were visible after the contest.

Steamboat Disasters and Movements on the Western Waters.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The steamer Emily, from Tennessee bound for this place, struck a snag and sunk below New Albany this evening in 7 feet water. Boat insured for $6,000.

The steamer Europa broke her cylinder at Big Black Island on the 8th inst.

The schooner Gold Hunter, bound for Mobile, passed over the Falls yesterday.

Hon. R. P. Letcher at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 14.

Hon. R. P. Letcher, our Minister to Mexico, arrived here yesterday evening in the Belle Key, from New-Orleans.

Navigation of the Wabash River.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 14.

The Wabash River on the 13th inst., had 16 feet water. Large quantities of freight are at all the shipping points waiting shipment to the South.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Feb. 14.

SENATE.—A warm discussion has taken place on the bill to repeal so much of the act as applies to Alleghany County, restricting labor in Cotton factories to 10 hours per day.

HOUSE.—A communication was received from the Auditor General, showing the condition of the several Banks of the Commonwealth during the past year, and ordered to be printed. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Committee with authority to send persons to prosecute inquiry relative to the state and condition of the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

WASHINGTON.

Kossuth's Release, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 13.

A communication from KOSSUTH, the unfortunate Hungarian General, was received by the Secretary of State to-day, which represents that he is in durance in the Turkish dominions, and earnestly entreats the good offices of the United States Government to enable him to obtain his release with the view of emigrating to our shores.

The Secretary of State has expressed his intention to transmit immediate instructions to our Minister at Constantinople, Mr. MARSH, to open negotiations with the Turkish Government, looking to the release of the prisoner, and compliance with the terms of his entreaties. The communication was transmitted by Dr. FRANK TAYLOR of Pennsylvania, who has just returned from Turkey and from a visit of three weeks to the Noble Hungarian. [Dr. TAYLOR's letters from Constantinople and Asia Minor, descriptive of this journey were communicated to *The Tribune*.—*Ed. Trib.*]

KOSSUTH's residence is fixed in a miserable and sickly locality, apparently with the object on the part of the Austrian and Russian Governments, who designated it, of getting rid of him by the slow process of disease. He is 46 years of age, and much broken in constitution, though represented as being even now a man of the noblest aspect, physically and intellectually.

The Members of the House who ought to be among the best informed upon the subject, speak as if there was no possible expectation of the passage of any modification of the Tariff. The modifications, now in the hands of Mr. GRINNELL, to be proposed as amendments to Mr. HUNTER's bill, differ very immaterially from those proposed by STRONG and rejected. Mr. HUNTER's bill which provides for valuation at the last place of foreign export to this country, helps the matter a little.

WOUTER VON TWILLER.

DR. BACON ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The *Independent* of this week contains a powerful article from the pen of this distinguished divine on the Fugitive Slave Law, dated at Rome. The attempt of the *Journal of Commerce* or some writer therein, to "manufacture public opinion" in regard to the views of Dr. Bacon, will be no great credit to that paper. We quote a few sentences:

"1. By the law of nature and of nations, a slave, whenever he has the opportunity of putting himself beyond the reach of the laws that enslave him, has a right to do so, and by so doing becomes legally free."

"Our own Government not only acknowledges the right of every man to improve his social condition by expatriating himself and seeking a new home under other institutions, but it incorporates that right into its laws. It naturalizes all comers who are willing to abjure the allegiance in which they were born; and having naturalized them, it undertakes to defend them against all the claims of other sovereignties and other laws. Not only so, but our Government, and even our existence as a people, is founded on that right. We have asserted and maintained that right, by arms, not only in our war for Independence, but in our second war with the foremost Empire in the world. Who will tell us that a native of Virginia has not as good a right to expatriate himself as a Hungarian or an Italian, a Russian or an Irishman? By the laws of Nature then, as understood and accepted throughout the civilized world, and especially as acted upon by our own Government, the slave, when he escapes from the reach of the laws which enslave him, becomes free by the exercise of a natural and inalienable right.

"The Constitution does not forbid me, as a citizen of a free State, to exercise hospitality to ward any man, of whatever complexion, who calls at my door and asks for food or raiment or shelter. It does not require me to presume that the poor wanderer is a fugitive from Slavery in a Southern State; or if I know that he is a fugitive, it does not require me to presume that his master has any purpose or even a wish to reclaim him; or if I know that his master is in pursuit of him, and that the hounds of oppression are close upon his track, the Constitution does nor require me even then to betray the trembling outcast. Nor would I betray him, God helping me, though every human power commanded me to perpetrate the baseness, and Nebuchadnezzar's fiery furnace were the penalty."

From Venezuela—Election of Monagas—Peace.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

PUERTO CABELLO, Jan. 28, 1851.

The opportunity offered by the sailing of the bark Paez from this port to-day, for Philadelphia, I embrace, by communicating the result of the Presidential election which commenced and terminated 20th inst. Gen. Monagas, the brother of the late President, was selected by Congress as Chief Magistrate of the Republic for four years from the above date, by the following vote:

Gen. Monagas	65	Estanislao Rondon	7
Antonio Guzman	8		
Total			80

Being all the members present.

This decision of a national question of more than ordinary import, inasmuch as all revolutionary intentions by the opposition have completely settled down, and the tranquility of the whole country was never based on a more permanent foundation. Business has already become quite animated, and the crops are abundant and of the best quality, particularly Coffee, which is now coming to market in considerable abundance. Subjoined are the quotations: Hides, Ox and Cow, 10@10½c per lb; for washed Coffee, 11@11½; unwashed do, 10@10½, Cocoa, $17@$22 per fanego of 110 lbs; Indigo, 8@8½; Cotton, 13½@14; and Fustic $16 per tun. S. P. R.

NEW-JERSEY.—The *Trenton State Gazette* of Friday announces that the Opposition members of the Legislature had another Caucus on Thursday night, and that Com. R. F. Stockton, President of the United Railroad Companies, was nominated in place of his brother-in-law, John R. Thompson, the Secretary of the Companies, who has withdrawn on account of his unpopularity. The Commodore was nominated by a vote of 20 to 16. This shows the strength of the different sections of the "Democracy," the Monopolists and Anti-Monopolists. The three inflexible Anti-Monopoly "Democrats" will not vote for him. The majority expect that enough Whigs will be seduced or bribed to secure his election. Efforts were made during all Thursday to tamper with some of the Whig members. We are pleased to learn that these efforts have proved entirely abortive, and that the Whig members stand firm, confident that a Whig or Reformer will be elected, and not an interested Monopolist.

PROTECTIVE UNION STORES AND LABOR ASSOCIATIONS.—The members of those Societies in the United States, whose objects are the Protection or Organization of Labor, are earnestly requested to send to me, with as little delay as possible, a copy of their Constitution, an account of their progress, and any other information which will assist me in preparing the work on the above subjects, mentioned by the Editor of this paper in the No. of February 13. This request is made in full confidence that it will be granted as a matter of duty, that I may be enabled to put, not my ideas only before the public, but those of all persons who are in any way seriously interested or engaged in the above named objects. Such persons may be assured of my assistance in any possible manner, and of my earnest coöperation to the best of my ability, in any plan connected with the Labor Movement. I refer the friends of this movement to my articles in this paper of Nov. 15, Nov. 27 and Dec. 6, 1850, for a further elucidation of my views.

CHARLES SULLY, 11 Fifth st., New-York.

LAW COURTS.

U. S. District Court....THURSDAY, Feb. 13.

Before Judge Betts.

Trial of Henry Johnson, mate of the ship Martha, indicted for voluntarily serving on board a slaver. The indictment charges that on the 6th of June, 1850, defendant, being a citizen of the United States, voluntarily served on board a ship called the Martha, for the transportation of slaves from some foreign place to, &c.

Mr. Evarts, Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the United States, and Judge Bebee and Mr Morrell for the defense. The defendant has been in prison ever since he was brought home, some time last summer.

Mr. Evarts, in opening the case to the Jury, said, The issue is of a criminal nature, in the prosecution by the United States of Henry Johnson, the prisoner before you, who stands charged by indictment of having voluntarily served on board a vessel engaged in the slave trade. The policy and morality by which that trade is prohibited is familiar to you all. As early as 1800 the Government of this country passed a law against it, declaring vessels of the United States liable to condemnation, and citizens or residents of the United States punishable by fine and imprisonment who should voluntarily serve on board a vessel engaged in the nefarious traffic.

By the construction of the Supreme Court it has been held that it is not necessary that slaves should have been actually transported or enclosed within the vessel; but commencing a voyage the intent of which was to carry slaves, although she should be arrested before reaching the point where the slaves were to be received on board, the vessel, as it is called, is guilty, and all on board of her, if citizens or residents of the United States, liable to punishment for voluntarily (if that should be case) being engaged in the slave trade.

The general facts are, that on the 6th June, 1850, the ship Martha, being an American vessel, was on the coast of Africa, within thirty miles of Ambriz, a noted slave station, standing in for the shore; she was arrested by the Perry, examined, searched, and sent home to New-York. Here she has been condemned and forfeited. The facts of the course, position, appearance, and cargo of the Martha will all be detailed to you by the Lieutenant of the Perry, who came home in her, and others; and you will be called upon to decide whether this vessel was employed in the slave trade within the construction alluded to, and having ascertained that she was guilty, the only thing will be whether this man was voluntarily serving on board of her, knowing her to be engaged in this unlawful traffic. We will show that he was first mate, and the question will be if he knew the character of the voyage. If you think he did your verdict must be guilty, but if not he must be discharged.

The indictment is brought under the 2d and 3d sections of the act of 1800, vol. 1 Statutes at large, p. 70, which provide that it shall be unlawful for any citizen of the U. S., or person residing therein, voluntarily to serve on board, under penalty of fine not exceeding $2000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years. The first of the sections prohibits American citizens or residents from serving in the trade in American vessels, and the other from serving in said traffic on board foreign vessels.

The case, as to the construction of the law, Mr. E. said, will be found in the case of the U. S. vs. Morris, 14 Peters, 464.

[Capt. Merrill, of the Martha, we understand, was also brought home in the vessel, and was required to give bail in the sum of $3000, with sureties, or be committed. Two persons became his bail, stating themselves to be worth $6000 each in real estate. Capt M. left the City, and on prosecuting the recognizances, the sureties were found to be worth nothing. They have all, we believe, now left the City.]

After the opening to the Jury, Mr. Evarts called, as a witness, the Lieutenant of the Perry.

Madison Rush, sworn. Was on board U. S. brig Perry, in June last, on the coast of Africa, lat 8° south

[Judge Bebee here came in and asked as a favor that the depositions should be first read, so that the counsel in the cause, who will be here to-morrow, may be present when Lieut. R is examined. This was acceded to.]

The depositions of some of the prize crew of the Perry and also of the second-mate, and two or three seamen of the Martha were read, showing that as the boat of the Perry, under command of Lieut. Rush, boarded the Martha, something was seen from the deck of the Perry, to be thrown from the cabin windows of the Martha, and a second boat was sent from the Perry, to pick it up. It proved to be a writing desk, containing papers. It was also shown that after Lieut. R. boarded the Martha, he asked Capt. Merrill of the M., who was on the quarter deck, for his papers. Capt. M said he had no papers. Lieut. R said he had, and there was a way to make him give them up. Capt. M. then put his hand in his pocket and gave papers to Lieut. R.

It was also shown that on the Perry boarding the Martha, no one on board but Captain M. and two forward hands, could understand any English, but on the way home Mr. Johnson showed that he could speak English. He gave out that he did not understand English saying, in Spanish or Portuguese, "don't understand." This he continued till within a week of Sandy Hook, when he wanted a clean shirt, and afterward he could speak English "as well as any of us," as stated by one of the depositions, Mr. J. stated to one of the witnesses that he belonged to Boston but married in Philadelphia. It was also shown that he was a wife and three children there. One of the witnesses (belonging to the prize crew) said, that being about to start for Philadelphia, Mr. J. asked him to inquire there for his family, which he did, and Mrs. J. said she had not seen her husband for two years.

The vessel, it was shown, started from Rio, Mr. J. being then first mate; she had 12 men before the mast, Captain, two mates, and a steward. She from there went to Paranaguay, where she took on board a large quantity of water, and barrels full of something, as of flour. A Spanish captain, Portuguese mate, and a number of men of different nations, joined at P. as part of the crew—making 35 in all. Capt M continued to command.

Some of the men, in their testimony, said it was understood at P. that the vessel was bound to the Coast of Africa, and that all on board knew it—while others, among whom was Robert Corkan, second mate, who stated himself to be a native of England, and to have shipped at Rio, said it was understood at P. that the Martha was bound for Valparaiso, and they did not suppose otherwise till boarded by the Perry.

It was stated by the witnesses that the Perry, when she approached the Martha, did not display any colors, and the Martha hoisted American colors, but when the Perry approached near enough to let the M. discover that she was an American vessel, the American colors were hauled down on board the M. and Brazilian ones hoisted.

It was also stated by witnesses that Capt. Merrill stated, while coming home, that when they were seized they were bound for a load of slaves, and if he had had six hours longer he would have had his load in, and if he had, the Perry, and no other vessel, would have taken him. Some of the Portuguese belonging to the M. bragged; the witnesses said, that if they had had six hours longer, they would have had 1,500 slaves on board, and some said they would have had 1,800 to 2,000.

It was shewn that some of the Portuguese and other additional hands who shipped at Paranaguay, did so for Valparaiso, at $14 a month. To be continued this forenoon.

Circuit Court....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Before Judge Mitchell.

James Duff vs. *John Rudderow and others.*—Mr. D. claims to have bought at auction, at the Atlantic Dock, a large quantity of wheat, (damaged, being on board propeller Quinnebaug, at Pier 3, N R., obtained from wrecked vessels;) that he was unable that day to get a lighter, and next afternoon he found that the auctioneers had resold it. He brings action for damages. The defense is that the grain was hourly getting worse; and the terms of sale were that it should be immediately taken away. Verdict for plaintiff, in nominal amount, six cents.

Joseph Bounty vs. *Joseph Odell.*—The sloop Superior, with a load of stone, was stranded on the Hog's Back at Hurl Gate, and Mr. B. was employed to raise her, which he did. The present suit is to recover $225 for doing so. The defense is that a much less sum was agreed for and has been paid. The case is still on.

Court of Common Pleas....THURSDAY, Feb. 12.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Loomie, Fitzgerald & Egan, vs. *Robert Hogan.*—Suit under the lien law to recover for materials &c. in building a house—also on an alleged promise to accept an order. It was one of those cases where an owner of a lot furnishes to a builder money wherewith to build, and after the work is completed gives a deed and takes a mortgage. It appeared the deed had been given in this case before the suit was brought. The Court held, consequently, that Dr. H. the defendant, was not owner; and also that there was no consideration for the promise to accept the order. The complaint was dismissed. [Counsel for plaintiff contends that a party so advancing is an owner, and the case, we understand, is to be carried up.]

Jacob Cole and Wm. F. Sage vs. Wm. Walker and C. R. Chichester.—Plaintiff claims to have been assignee of Erastus Patterson, brewer, having an establishment up town—the assignment having been, first, for the benefit of preferred creditors, and then creditors generally. The present suit is against a judgment creditor of Mr. P., and an officer, for alleged invalid levy, under execution, on certain effects belonging to the brewery. The validity of the assignment, for defence, is denied. To be continued.

Patrick Cuddy and Eliza, his wife, vs. Wells, Livingston & Co.—To recover damages for Mrs. C being knocked down by an Express wagon of W., L. & Co. and injured, already referred to. Verdict for plaintiff, $400.

In the suit brought by Mr. Smith to recover damages for alleged invalid foreclosure of chattel mortgage at his saloon in Broadway, near Walker, already referred to, the Jury could not agree, and was discharged.

Court of General Sessions..WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12

Before the Recorder and Ald. Franklin and Dooley.

Plea of Guilty.—John Turner pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery in the third degree, in presenting a forged check on the Mechanics' Bank drawn in the name of Maiser & Lord, to Messrs. Van Norden & Ammerman, 60 Maiden-lane, on the 22d of Nov. last. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Trial for Burglary in the Third Degree.—John Sullivan, colored, was tried for burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the store of Morgan & Co. corner of Washington and Murray sts, on the night of the 24th of December last, and stealing therefrom two baskets of champagne and a tub of butter. The property was traced to the possession of the prisoner, who was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

Trial for Burglary in the First Degree.—John Anderson, Joseph Carlisle and Henry Nathan, all blacks, were placed at the bar charged with burglary in the first degree, in having, on the night of the 5th December last, broken into the dwelling 36 Thomas-st. and stolen therefrom several silk dresses and other property to the value of $50, the property of Mrs. Martina Rollins and her husband. The property was found in the actual possession of Anderson and Nathan. There was no evidence showing that the accused had broken into the house, and as the clothing was second-hand, the Jury did not estimate it to be worth more than $25. Anderson and Nathan were found guilty of petit larceny only, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Carlisle was acquitted.

The Court here took a recess till 4½ o'clock P.M.

EVENING SESSION.

Trial for attempt at Grand Larceny.—James Vincent, colored boy, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing $64 worth of plate from the possession of Peter Higgins, a servant in the family of Mr. J. E. Stephens, at No. 63 Bleecker-st. The proof went to show that the prisoner merely attempted to steal the plate, and that it was not in the possession of the servant, but in that of Mr. Stephens. The jury therefore, under instruction of the Court, rendered a verdict of "not guilty," on account of a variance between the proof and the indictment. Adjourned.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—For several days there have been among us several persons from the South in quest of Fugitive Slaves. During the time the subject has been the topic of almost general conversation. Not having been in the way of observing events particularly, we can only give an occasional on dit as we gather it from the remarks of others.

There have been in the community, it is supposed, several Slaves, now being looked after.—Eleazer Carey, Esq the Commissioner under the Fugitive Slave Law, has, with his usual energy and promptness, rendered the pursuers every assistance in his power. But as yet, his efforts have not been successful. At one time it was said about 200 blacks were congregated together, and part of them armed. A military company was called out by the Commissioner. They paraded, making a fine appearance, and marched to the appointed place. Their object was to protect the officer in the execution of the Commissioner's writ. Finding no colored men, the military returned and were dismissed.

At another time some patriotic young men readily responded to the call of an officer appointed by the Commissioner, and formed a posse to aid in searching for Fugitive slaves. They repaired to the appointed place, but found no men, only a few women, most of whom were without means of defense, except two or three, who had a few butcher knives and a pot or two of hot water, neither of which were used. In saying they had no means of defense, we do not mean to say they had no *arms*, for they had those natural appendages. But one of them, however, we understand, offered to use them, and she, insulting creature, only proposed to use them in a most endearing manner, as she insolently addressed one of the party. The young gentlemen were all resolute, and made the necessary search without molestation and without finding a fugitive.

We learn that two Southern men drove down to the residence of Jameson Harvey, Esq. in the lower part of Plymouth a few days since, where they had learned a fugitive was employed. They met with him as he was returning to Mr. Harvey's with a team. One of the men seized one of the horses and attempted to stop the team. The black swung his whip, when the horses sprang forward, and the man holding one of them, fell, and rolled down a hill they were ascending. The black thus made his escape. The pursuers mounted their own wagon, and made chase. Ascending another hill, one of their horses fell down, and rolling over broke the wagon, and thus the black made good his retreat to the house of Mr. Harvey. As he entered, the two Southern men approached the house hastily with cocked pistols in hand. The black, we understand, aided by a female who happened to be there at the time, fastened the doors. He then fled to his bed room, where he armed himself with two loaded pistols.

The family, as might be supposed, were greatly terrified at this display of fire arms, and scarcely in their affright knew what they could or ought to do. Mr. Harvey, who had occasion to go to his store near by, was sent for by the men, who made some demand of him, which, perhaps, it was not in his power to comply with. He had learned that the black had said he would not be taken—that he was armed, and that his feelings were worked up into a state of, perhaps, fearful desperation. The pursuers being also armed, the family greatly alarmed, Mr. Harvey assured them he would make no resistance, nor aid to prevent their arresting the black; but that he could not tolerate the thought of a murder being committed in his house. Their very appearance, with cocked pistols, was alarming. The men returned to town without the black, and made preparation to prosecute Mr. Harvey at Williamsport—what for, we know not, as we understand Mr. Harvey took no part in any movement, only declined putting himself in the way of cocked pistols. Afterward, learning that the slave was valued at $600—and Mr. Harvey, not knowing whither he had gone, with a most commendable spirit of philanthropy, offered to give the men $600, if they would manumit the slave. This they refused to take, preferring to pursue Mr. Harvey with the law.

[Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Advocate, 12th.

BARBAROUS OUTRAGE UPON AN IDIOT NEGRO.—A few weeks since an individual in Ghent, Carroll County, Ky., purchased three negroes—a mother and her two children—one of the latter, a girl some eight or nine years of age, being an idiot. In consideration of his taking the idiot child off the hands of the former owner, he got the mother and the other child at a very low price.

The child was given into the hands of an old negro woman, in a cabin some distance from the owner's residence, to be taken care of. Having occasion, however, for the services of the woman about his premises, the idiot was left in the cabin alone. Finding it a great burden, he offered to give any one who would take it a hundred dollars.

This offer was promptly accepted by a man standing by, who in his turn, offered fifty dollars to any one who would take it from him. The offer was acceded to by a third person, who immediately offered twenty-five dollars to any one to take it on the conditions on which he had done. A customer was not long wanting—the bargain was struck, and the twenty-five dollars paid.

The fellow into whose hands the idiot last fell, in company with another, proceeded to the cabin, some two miles distant, on a cold, frosty morning, took the child out almost naked and bare-footed, and drove it before them almost the whole distance—her feet covered with blood from having been cut by the hard, frosty ground.

The monsters took the child to a flat or store boat, lying up there, and for a while amused themselves by placing her on a hot stove, with her bare feet, burning them most horribly, and by lighting pieces of paper and applying them to different parts of her body. The owner of the boat coming in, ordered the fellows to leave his premises, which they did.

One of the rascals then procured a skiff, put the child into it and proceeded down the river. He shortly after returned without the child; and upon being asked what he had done with it, refused to give any satisfaction. A flat boat coming along in the course of a few hours, he jumped into it, and has not since been heard of. The child was doubtless drowned, or left upon the bank of the river to die.

The affair has created considerable feeling among the community in which it took place, and the individual who purchased the family is greatly distressed. He doubtless offered and paid the $100 in good faith, believing it would be amply sufficient compensation for the trouble of taking care of the idiot. He has offered a reward for the recovery of the child. It is to be hoped that the villains concerned in torturing and making away with the idiot will be arrested and severely punished.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we find a paragraph in the *Madison Banner*, in which it is said that a fellow named Ross, alias Crawford, has been arrested at Madison, supposed to be the scoundrel who took the girl off in the skiff. He is now in jail in that city.

[New-Albany (Ia.) Ledger, Jan. 30.

Exploration of the Interior of Africa.

From the Liberia Advocate.

One of the missionaries to Liberia lately made an exploring tour of 253 miles on foot into the interior. He passed through thirty villages of the Goulas, Deys, Queaks, and Condoes. In his report he says:

"Such a country as we passed through in that missionary tour, I have not seen surpassed in either of the fifteen West India Islands which I have visited, from Trinidad to Tortola and the Virgin Island. It is an elevated, mountainous country. Ranges of mountains, running most generally parallel with the line of coast—from Northwest to Southeast—rise up before the delighted eye of the traveller, convincing him that he is no longer in the land of burning sands and deleterious swamps, such as are encountered in proximity with the shores, but in quite another region. And such are the gradual undulations of its surface as would greatly facilitate the objects of agriculture. There are few, if any, very steep acclivities—nothing like the bold, precipitous mountains of our Eastern States. Beautiful and extensive valleys lie at the base of these mountains, which gently slope down to the level country lying between them.

"It is a well watered country. During the eight hours' travel which we were frequently obliged to perform in a day, we never walked more than two hours or two and a half at one time, without coming to some beautiful stream of cool and very pure water, either a tributary of the St. Paul's or some other of the many smaller rivers which intersect that African Canaan. And here it may be proper to add, that my attention was directed to an examination of the adaptation of these streams to the purpose of machinery, sites for mills, &c., and I hesitate not to affirm, that within the Gaulah country especially, any number of the most eligible situations may be found, where, at any time during the year, good water power may be obtained, for any of the purposes which an enterprising community, agriculturists and mechanics may require. My journey was performed in the very middle of the dry season, and yet we found plenty of water in the different streams.

"It is a well timbered land. Through an extensive forest of acres of miles which lay in our return route, I was so struck with the gigantic trees of immense hight, which reared their towering heads and united their luxuriant foliage in forming above us one dense and rich canopy, that I called the attention of the colored ministers of the Liberia Annual Methodist Conference who accompanied me, to this evidence of the richness of the country which God had given to the Africans, and to which their exiled brethren were invited by so many powerful considerations. I measured several trees, and my journal, kept at the time with scrupulous exactness, records 23, 24, 25 feet as the circumference of many of them within six feet of the ground. Let me remark, that the variety and superior quality of the wood found in these forests, and indeed all along the borders and around the settlement of Liberia, from Grand Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, or Maryland, cannot be excelled any where within the Torrid Zone. From a species of poplar, soft and adapted to all the purposes for which the white pine is used in America, up to the teak, a variety of mahogany, a beautiful species of hickory very abundant at Cape Palmas, the iron wood, the brimstone, susceptible of a polish for furniture of surpassing beauty, and many others, an almost endless supply may be found.

"It is an exceedingly fertile soil. The immense undergrowth of shrub and vine inter woven around the giants of the forest, so thick, so impenetrable, without much effort, and through which a foot path only conducts the traveler, is the best proof of this. But the grains, roots, fruits, vines of the tropics, all concentrate here, and may be raised with a degree of comparative ease, a rapidity of growth and an abundance almost incredible. I have stood erect under the branches of a cotton tree in a Goulah village, as they spread forth from the main trunk, laden with bolls, and supported by forked sticks to prevent their being broken down by their own weight, and found, on measuring, that the tree covered a space of ten feet in diameter. On examining the staple, as the ripened bolls burst into maturity, it was found as good and equal in the fineness of its fibre to the cotton of any country. As to coffee, I will only borrow the words of the report as a comment on themselves: 'Coffee of a quality superior to the best Java Mocha is raised in Liberia, and can be cultivated with great ease to any extent.' It is a country where tobacco, that great article of commerce, may be cultivated in any quantity with great success.

"But the region in the vicinity of Liberia is one of great mineral wealth. This remains for Science to fully develop, but we may confidently arrive at this conclusion from what has been discovered. Of the gold coast your Committee says right, when they assert that 'England has received altogether $200,000,000 of gold from Africa. Liberia is adjacent to the gold coast.' But I would speak of what is better than gold—iron. And such is the purity of the iron ore obtained by the natives of Africa immediately in the vicinity of Liberia, which they describe as being abundant, that they have no furnaces; they need none. All their rude agricultural and warlike instruments are made by them of ore so pure that when heated it becomes at once sufficiently malleable to admit of being wrought into any shape or form. They make knives, bill hooks, war cutlasses, spears, axes, hoes, &c. out of this ore, without the process of smelting."

THE THREE BEST DOCTORS.—A judicial officer of some distinction, in the interior of the State, gives the follwing results of his experience with the three best doctors he could procure for his wife. She had been sick, he said, for two years, and was daily getting worse, though he had an alopathic physician to call daily; he then procured a homœopathic doctor, and for six months, his wife improved perceptibly; but at the end of that time the doctor broke his leg, and could no longer continue his attendance, whereupon the lady speedily and entirely recovered.

COAL.

COAL DISCHARGING—PRICES REDUCED.—The subscriber is now landing Peach Orchard (Red Ash,) egg and stove size, and Black Heath, (white ash,) stove and range size COAL, of a prime quality, and in handsome order. Also, Halliburton's best Liverpool Orrel Coal, landing from ship Wm. Rathbone, foot of Wall-st, all of which he offers for sale in quantities to suit consumers, at greatly reduced prices. JAMES L. WORTH,
15f 24 Broadway and Fourth, cor. Thompson-st.

COAL.—$6, $6 50, of all sizes—Red Ash, first quality—a good size for Air-Tight Stoves; also, Cumberland Coal for smith's use. H. PEIRCEY,
j17 1m* 95 Eldridge-st. between Broome and Grand sts.

COAL—WHITE ASH—PRICE REDUCED TO $5 75 PER TUN.—White Ash Coal, first quality, Egg, Stove and Nut sizes, at the above low price, delivered free of charge for cartage—must be paid for in good money when the order is given.
T. STOKES DICKERSON,
d23 tf 107 Anthony-st. near Broadway.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Stove and Egg Red Ash, dry, from under sheds, at $6 per ton; White Ash, $5 50; Liverpool, $7 per chaldron.
12f 1m* PETER CLINTON, cor King and Greenwich.

COAL! COAL!—PRICES REDUCED—$6 50 PER TUN.—Peach Orchard, Red Ash Coal, 1st quality Egg or Stove sizes, at the above LOW PRICE, delivered free of charge for cartage. Must be paid for in good money when the order is given.
T. STOKES DICKERSON,
d28 tf 107 Anthony-st. near Broadway.

COAL.—Red Ash or White Ash Nut, $5 00; Large Nut, $5 75; Egg or Stove, $6 00; Liverpool, $9 00 per Chaldron, delivered. Also, Cumberland and Cannel, from yards under cover, at 479 Broome-st. near Wooster-st. and 313 Bowery.
15f 3m* JACOB WEEKS & NEPHEWS.

LIVERPOOL ORREL COAL AFLOAT.—The Subscriber is This Day landing from ship Wm. Rathbone, 150 chaldrons of Halliburton's best Orrel Coal, selected expressly for family use, and carefully lowered in the hold. For sale in quantities to suit consumers at a very low price. JAMES L. WORTH,
13f tf 24 Broadway, and Fourth-st. corner Thompson.

STEAMBOAT COAL, in size and quality expressly adapted to steamers' use, for sale by the cargo. Address [j21 1mis] F. TYLER & CO. Philadelphia.

TO COAL DEALERS.—The subscribers will execute orders for Spohn and Lewis Veins red ash Coal, and white ash from Broad Mountain, of all sizes, at the lowest market rates. Orders are respectfully solicited. [j21 1mis] F. TYLER & CO. Philadelphia.

$5.50 PER TUN for good COAL.—Lump, $5 50; Stove and Range, $6 per ton delivered. Schuylkill and Peach Orchard of all sizes; also Liverpool and Blacksmith's Coal, at low prices, at SIMPSON'S Depôt, 76 and 78 Thompson-st. near Spring. j25 1m*

DRY GOODS.

DAMAGED GOODS.—S. BARKER, 301 Grand-st. will offer for sale this morning the following goods, slightly damaged:
3 bales real French Prints.
20 pieces high luster Gro de Rhine.
2,000 yards small-striped Silks,
100 pieces Irish Linens.
8-4 Irish Diapers.
Book and Nansook Muslins.
1 case fine Prints, only 4d per yard.
Printed Lawns, &c. &c.
PERFECT GOODS.
A splendid assortment of black high luster Gro de Rhine, 4-8 to 7-8 high luster Chameleon Silks.
Brocade and Chene Silks and Armure Silks.
1,000 White and Colored Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls, cheaper than any other store in the city.
Also, 100 bales and cases of Domestic Goods, less than any other store in this city. S. BARKER, 301 Grand-st.

ASHBURTON TICKS.—50 cases of these superior Tickings for sale by
j29 tf NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—B. BLANCHARD has removed from 262½ Pearl-st. to 290, a few doors above, where he has, and will receive from the Manufacturers through the season, the best assortment of light pegged Boots and Brogans in this city, which will be sold to the trade as low as can be purchased East. 290 Pearl-st.
7f 3m*

COLORED CAMBRICS.—100 cases all colors and qualities for sale at reduced prices by
d4 C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

ENGLISH BABY LINEN.—English Embroidered Cloaks and Dresses, suits of Babes' Flannels, and every article in the above line. Ladies supplying their own materials can have them made up in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms at 509 Greenwich-st. between Reade and Duane sts. Observe the number.
11f 1w*

FASHIONABLE HATS. — Just finished, the most splendid article ever offered. Elegant FRENCH SILK HATS at the low price of $3, usually sold at $4. Also, an article at $2 50. Neat Hats at $2.
BROWN,
j28 1m* 158 Canal-st one door from Sullivan.

ROGERS'S
NEW FANCY STORE—Just opened at 449 BROADWAY, between Grand and Canal sts. where may be found a well selected Stock of
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
Consisting of LADIES' WORK BOXES.
Reticules, Toilet and Jewel Cases.
Walker's celebrated English Queen's Own Needles.
Crotchet Books, Paterns and Needles in Victoria and Jenny Lind cases.
Papetteries, Inkstands.
Writing Cases, splendidly fitted with secret drawers.
Port Folios, Memorandum Books.
Slates, a new article, bound in the form of books.
Blotters, English Water Colors, of best quality.
Port Monnaies, Card Cases, Souvenirs and Tablets.
Music Boxes, arranged from two to twelve tunes.
Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, and Pencils.
ALSO BRUSHES.
Clothes, Hat, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, together with a choice lot of Genuine Perfumery, manufactured by the "SOCIETE HYGIENIQUE OF PARIS," and acknowledged superior to any other in the world.
Also, superior French Shaving Cream, tripple extracts.
Also, Games, Cards, Battledores, Graces, Checkers, Chess, Dominoes and Toys in the greatest variety, for the amusement and instruction of children.
Mr ROGERS having resided in Europe for the past few years, and being established in one of the first Bazaar's in London, is thus enabled to supply his customers with the greatest variety at
THE CHEAPEST RATE.
His business has no connection with any Gift Concerts, Free Balls or Lotteries, &c &c. but his PRICES are distinctly marked on every article, and those who favor him with their patronage will find them lower than at any other place in the city. 449 Broadway. j28 8tTu&S*

FINE BLEACHED COTTONS—From the Empire State, Wachusett, Rockingham, Manchester, Dover, Hope, American, Williamsville, Elwell, Waltham, New-Bedford, York Premium, Rhode Island, Medway, Uxbridge, Portsmouth, Mowry, Cheimsford, and other Mills, for export or the trade, for sale by
j29 tf NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

MARCUS SPRING & CO., No. 51 EXCHANGE-PLACE, offer for sale on commission

BROWN SHEETINGS,	FANCY CASSIMERES,
BROWN SHIRTINGS,	BLACK AND COLORED DO.,
SHIRTING STRIPES,	BROAD CLOTHS,
BLEACHED COTTONS,	SHEER'S GRAYS,
BLUE DENIMS,	SATINETS AND TWEE