he was discussing that intricate doctrine of the Higher Law. ALFRED B. STREET followed with the annual poem.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER is chosen orator for next year with Hon. W. H. SEWARD for substitute, in case Mr. W. should fail. Rev. JOHN PIERPONT is the Poet for next year, with Fitz Greene Halleck for substitute, but other matters I must keep for another letter, as the mail is closing, and as a cloud of hunger begins to circle around the entrance to the Tontine dining room. RICHELIEU.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ "THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE," (Aug.) appears in a new dress, with a different arrangement of the matter. The principal article is "A Glance at the American Watering Places," illustrated with fifteen engravings. It will be read with interest at this season of general peregrination. Under the head of "Authors and Books" we find a variety of original criticisms and comments, which no one can complain of for want of decision and point, whatever may be thought of their correctness or good taste. For instance, Miss Beecher is called to account for omitting in her recent work on the "Wrongs of Women," to administer "a rebuke of those females who have unsexed themselves, such a rebuke as should have brought to light all the latent shame in their natures, and for ever prevented any renewals of the melancholy displays they have made of an unfeminine passion for notoriety." A modest judgment, certainly, to pass on the numerous admirable women who are known to advocate the social and political enfranchisement of their sex! Not less candid is the Editor's ex-cathedra sentence on the legal merits of the late Justice Story "Judge Story was not a great lawyer; two or three of his books were good, but the rest were made for cash profits, and sold by means of ingenious advertising." The political vigilance of the *International* is exhibited even in the "Monthly Historical Review," where we do not usually look for any very stringent expressions of opinion. The celebration of the Fourth of July by a party of Secessionists in a Southern State, is spoken of as giving rise to "some farcical expressions of treason," while another party, "equally insane or wicked, in the North, chose to violate the sacredness of the time by avowing a disregard of the Constitution." The selections in this number are excellent, and the obituary notices are written with more than the usual unction of the editor in this department of literature. (Stringer & Townsend.)

☞ "HARPER'S MAGAZINE," (Aug.) opens with an article on "The Childhood and Youth of Napoleon," by John S. C. Abbott, which treats the subject with remarkable freshness and spirit, and presents many anecdotes and traits of character in the young soldier, showing that in this instance, "the child was father of the man." The table of contents gives a rich promise of entertainment, which is amply fulfilled in the well-selected articles, which seem to be adapted to every variety of taste, and which certainly form as agreeable a melange for general reading as we often see put together. This is the main feature in Harper's Magazine, after all, and it is evident that it has been prepared with great diligence, and from a profuse supply of materials. The "Monthly Record" is a full and orderly statement of the leading political movements of the month.—the "Editor's Drawer" has disgorged some bits of entertaining gossip and reminiscence,—and the "Leaves from Punch" are quite killing. On the whole, we have never been better satisfied with any number of this highly successful Magazine for the million than the present. (Harper & Brothers.)

CITY ITEMS.

NEW TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A correspondent tells us that "A few advocates in the cause of Temperance, who are not weary in well doing, have banded together to form a society under the name of 'The World's Total Abstinence Society,' where all can join, young or old, rich or poor, black or white, Protestant or Catholic, Whig or Democrat—a Society which all can enlist to go out with us in the highways, the hedges, the ditches, the docks, and anywhere and everywhere, and compel the poor drunkard to come in and partake of the blessings of Temperance. And when he is destitute we will supply his wants and heal his wounds, and give him a night's lodging if he needs it—not in the Station-house or the rumshop, but at our own houses, as brothers should do. The other Society having left Warren Hall, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., we have taken it, and will hold our first public meeting on Sunday evening, August 3, at 8 o'clock, and continue every Sunday evening, where we shall have the best of order, an officer in attendance at every meeting, and our speaking and singing will be suitable for the evening."

REMEDY FOR STAINS, &c.—If cotton or linen goods, as linen towels, &c., become stained from fruit, tarts, jellies or jams, apply *immediately* common table salt. This, if well rubbed on before the stain becomes dry, will generally remove it, or will keep the article damp until by the usul process of washing it will disappear. Pure cider vinegar if immediately applied is very useful in removing stains from either cotton, linen or woolen goods. This should be afterwards rinsed out with soft water. For mildewed linen, salt and sour buttermilk rubbed over the stains and exposing the goods to the sun, a few times repeated, is an effectual remedy. Spots from iron rust are generally removed by applying the juice of a lemon. For the removal of ink spots, milk thoroughly rubbed on and rinsed out with pure cold water is a pretty certain remedy.

CRIME IN BOSTON.—A Grand Jury's report, showing the number of persons in the different institutions from January 1 to July 30, 1851, inclusive, makes the total of persons now confined in the penal and charitable institutions of the city to be 6,005 persons—of which number four thousand four hundred and fifty-seven, or very nearly three-fourths, are foreigners. The whole number of commitments by the city watch during the last six months, was 6,677, of which number only 887 were Americans. The whole number of commitments by the police during the same period was 2,511, of which number 1,549 were foreigners. Of the 2,826 persons committed to the County Jail during the last six months, 2,344 were criminals, 330 debtors, and 162 witnesses. 564 of the whole number were minors, and only 609 were Americans, leaving the number of foreigners 2,217.

PETTY OUTRAGE.—[The following facts are from a highly respectable and responsible source.] A respectable lady, one afternoon this week, took her little daughter into Tompkins-square. While the child was separated from her mother for a few minutes, she was accosted by a group of children, who inquired if she went to St. Bridget's Church. On ascertaining that she was a Protestant, they cried, "We allow no Protestant children to go free here," or words to that effect, and immediately commenced beating her. She escaped as soon as possible, the others pursuing her with further threats, and reached her mother almost exhausted. At that moment two police officers passed, to whom the lady related the occurrence. They seemed to care little about it, simply observing, "We allow no such things here," but seeing the condition of the child, they advised the mother to bathe the child's face with water, and passed on.

TO REMOVE GREASE OR OIL FROM SILK.—Remove all the oil, &c., from the surface of the silk by rubbing it smartly with a clean cotton or flannel cloth, after which apply quite liberally, with a soft flannel or clean sponge, the common Burning Fluid or Etherial Oil used for burning in portable lamps, (not camphene.) In a few minutes repeat the operation with pure alcohol, and the most unsightly spots of oil or grease will be removed without injury to the most delicate colors.

LUTHERAN MISSION.—Two missionaries of the Lutheran Missionary Society, Rev. Messrs. Cutter and Snyder, with their wives, are about to sail for Madras, where a station of this Church exists. The Society has also recently adopted one of the missionaries of the German Lutheran Society in India, and now supports him.

THE VOLUNTEER PENSION.—The following is the Act passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor on the 10th ult. for the benefit of the surviving members of the New-York Volunteers.

SEC. 1. The Mayor of the City of New-York, together with two members of the Common Council of said city, who shall be appointed by the said Common Council, shall constitute a commission to examine and decide on applications for the benefits provided for in the succeeding section of this act.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall appear on due evidence to have been enlisted as a member of the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers, as originally raised for service, and to have been actually engaged in such service during any period of the campaign from the landing at Vera Cruz to the final taking of the City of Mexico, shall be entitled, on his application and due establishment of such proof, to receive from said commission a certificate of the fact, duly authenticated, and on presentation of said certificate to the Controller of this State, or to any person duly authorized by him to receive such certificate, he shall be entitled to receive from the State the sum of Twelve Dollars per month hereafter for the term of two years, and the Controller shall issue his warrant on the Treasurer for the monthly payment thereof but no person shall receive more than Thirty-six dollars at any one payment. Such certificates shall not be assignable, nor the moneys becoming due thereon payable to any other person than such volunteer to whom the same may be issued. Nor shall the same, nor any moneys due thereon, be liable to be enjoined, attached or seized for the collection of any debt of such volunteer, or upon any proceeding for the collection of any judgment, or claim against such volunteer.

SEC. 3. The said commission shall keep an accurate registry of all certificates which they may issue, with the amount thereof, name, age and nativity of the person to whom it may be issued, and shall make semi-annual returns of the same to the Controller, to be filed in his office.

SEC. 4. The sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars for each year hereafter is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of the preceding sections of this act, out of the revenues of the fiscal year, commencing on the first day of October next.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

OUR SQUARE.—When shall we have the pleasure of seeing the following order, passed in June, obeyed?

Ald. Oakley presented the following resolution, viz: *Resolved*, That the houses on City Hall square be numbered under the direction of the Street Commissioner—which was adopted.

GRAND LARCENY.—Officer Dwyer of the 1st Ward police on Thursday arrested a man giving his name as Lemen Woeff, charged with having stolen twenty yards of cloth valued at $58, the property of Charles H. Baker, of No. 4 William-street. Lemen was caught in the act, and Justice Lothrop committed him to prison for trial.

OBSOLETE ORDINANCES.—As matter of curiosity and consolation to those who are showered with ashes or filth from garbage carts, we copy the following unrepealed but effective ordinance

Every cart or other vehicle used to convey or transport dirt, manure, sand, gravel, mud, ashes, lime, garbage, or other loose materials, in any of the streets of said City, shall be fitted with a good and substantial tight box thereon, the sides of which shall be twenty-four inches, and the tail-board eighteen inches high, so that no portion of such dirt, sand, or other loose material be scattered or thrown into any of said streets; and all carts or other vehicles when used in carting slacked lime, garbage, or ashes, shall have the box thereof closely covered with a sufficient covering of cloth, or boards closely fitted, so as to prevent the escape or flying about of any of the contents, or effluvia therefrom; and every person using any cart or other vehicle, for any such purpose, without its being so fitted, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE NEW POLICE STATION-HOUSES.—The Police of the Second District moved on Thursday afternoon into the new Station-House erected for them in Court-st., near Baltic. This building was constructed with a view to affording them the most ample accommodation. It is a large brick edifice, consisting of three stories and a basement, the front portion measuring 25 by 50, and the rear building being 20 by 30 feet. The first floor contains the office for the force, and a room for the engine of No. 18 Company. On the second floor is the reading-room of this Company, and a Court room for the Police Justice, in which it is thought Justice King will preside, with a spacious hall for the accommodation of lodgers. The upper story is used as a dormitory for the police. The basement contains six cells for the confinement of prisoners, ventilated with a narrow aperture in the wall. In the front basement is a cistern for the accommodation of the police and the fire company, and supplied with water from the roof. This building has also a large cupola, in which is to be placed a fire bell, weighing 3,000 lbs. The force of the District consists of Capt. Kirby and 32 men.

The Station-House of the Fourth District is just completed, and is to be occupied on Monday next. It is situated at the corner of Myrtle and Vanderbilt avenues, fronting on Myrtle. It is a large brick building, three stories high, and measuring 30 feet by 55. The rear portion of the first floor, fronting on Vanderbilt-av., is for the engine of Continental Co. No. 9. This apartment is 20 feet by 26. The remainder of the first floor contains the Station-House, 30 feet by 29. On the second floor is the Committee room of the fire company and a large reading-room for the police. The third floor is used as a general dormitory for the police. The basement contains seven cells and two rooms for the accommodation of male and female lodgers. The fire-bell to be placed in the cupola is to weigh 3,500. The force of this District also comprises 32 men, under Capt. Wright.

STRONG'S-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—A new Church, laboring under this most undevotional and nonpoetical name, is being built on the corner of Degraw-st., South Brooklyn. It fronts 62 feet on Degraw-st., extending 140 feet on Strong's-place; it is of stone, in Gothic style, with a spire of solid stone, 200 feet high, on the upper corner, fronting on Degraw-st., and turrets on the other; the inside is to be in imitation of black walnut, with slips to accommodate twelve hundred persons. The Society have a very neat and commodious chapel, fronting on Strong's-place, where they worship at the present time, and which will form a portion of the new Church when finished. The walls of the new building are joined to the chapel, and will be continued beyond it; on the other side, the new roof covering the whole, and the chapel being several feet longer than the width of the new building, the whole, when finished, will form a stupendous cross, the figure being parallel with the earth. The chapel is to remain as at present in the inside; the service room will be used as a lecture room, &c., there being an entrance, as at present, on Strong's-place, and two from the new building. The Pastor, E. E. L. Taylor, has his study on the first floor of the chapel, which is also connected with the new building by the ante-room leading to the pulpit. From the study you have but to pass through a large and beautiful garden, and you are at the parsonage; in fact, the entire arrangement is as perfect as could be desired. The architect is Mr. Lefevre, of New-York. By the terms of the contract, the building is to be finished on the 1st of April next, and the entire edifice when completed will have cost between $60,000 and $70,000, being probably the most extensive Church in Brooklyn, Trinity excepted.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—At the late term of the Superior Court of New-Hampshire, in the case of Elkins *vs.* Boston and Maine Railroad, it was decided that Railroads are not common carriers of goods and merchandise by their passenger trains, unless they expressly hold themselves out as such, and evidence that the Railroad two or three times carried goods by such trains, does not subject them to this liability. Goods sent by such trains are at the risk of the owners.

THE MURDER TRIAL AT BELFAST.—We are indebted to the *Republican Journal* for a full report of the trial of Samuel Jewell and John J. Jewell for the murder of John N. Cousins at Munroe some months since. The trial has resulted in the discharge of the father, Samuel Jewell, on the ground of insanity, and the conviction of John J. Jewell of manslaughter. John J. Jewell has been sentenced to seven years hard labor in State Prison. [Port. Arg.

DRESS REFORM MEETING.—The *Practical Christian* states that the ladies of Milford recently held a meeting to consider the propriety of adopting the new costume—Abby H. Price, of Hopedale, was chosen President, and Almira B. Humphrey Secretary. After a full discussion of the subject, they unanimously adopted resolutions repudiating bodice waists and whalebones, together with long, heavy skirts, as *moral evils*; favoring the adoption of the Camilla dress, and urging the present as the best time to aid a good cause by being the *first* to adopt it.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

U. S. Ship Plymouth ordered for Cuba—Gale at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Thursday, July 31.

A heavy gale is prevailing here, and fears are entertained of wrecks along the coast.

The U. S. ship Plymouth received orders yesterday to proceed to Cuba but has not left yet on account of the storm.

Markets. BALTIMORE, August 1.

Our markets are in an unsettled state owing to the steamer's news.

WASHINGTON.

The Gardiner Claim Excitement—Cuba Matters, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

There are many marvelous reports afloat just now with reference to the Gardiner claim, the distinguished counsel who were retained by the different claimants, and some of the *personnel* of the late Mexican Commission.

Some of these stories are handed about privately, but will doubtless soon be in print. They are too ridiculously absurd to be worthy of even my poor pen and ink, and I allude to them but by way of caution to ears unattuned to Washington gossip.

Let no one rashly jump at conclusions with reference to the Gardiner claim. The prosecution, let it be remembered, is pushed on by disappointed claimants, who hope, in the event of overturning the Gardiner award, to share in the spoils that would thus be liable to further award. They have done their best, and it was but a day or two since, that everybody believed that Gardiner had never even had an interest in any mine in Mexico of any description. But lo! it appears now that he had an interest, of some value or other, in two mines at least.

The Grand Jury have indicted the brother who was guilty of remaining here and held him to excessive bail. Grand Juries do a great many things which a little anti-inquisitional testimony corrects. The principal witness upon which they relied, as I understand the matter, was the Mexican General JARERO, who rather grandiloquently insisted upon the delicate sense of justice entertained by his Government, (alas! poor Mexico) and the impossibility that Gardiner could have suffered at its hands. What seems to have convinced the Jury, was the statement of this witness that if there *was* a silver mine in San Luis Potosi he was not aware of it. *Argal*, if there was no silver mine in San Luis that General JARERO, &c., knew of, then Gardiner's claim was a fraud and his brother perjured.

It was this same Grand Jury, it must be remembered, which during its late session, indicted one dollar bills as a nuisance, silver coin being scarce at from three to six per cent premium.—*Argal*, Grand Juries are not infallible.

The truth is, that the disappointed claimants and their friends, and those who are ready enough to give a hue and cry of this sort, are piling such a mountain of tales upon the foundation, of which slender evidence has yet been adduced, against the Gardiner claim, that sober people are beginning to anticipate a crash, overwhelming some of the parties in the ruins.

It may be that a stupendous fraud has been committed—that distinguished Senators have plundered the claimants of this indemnity fund on Mexican accounts—that the Commissioners have colluded with claimants that they might share in the robbery—all this may be true, but it will require a kind of testimony rather more substantial than floating rumors to convince honest and sober men of the truth of such appalling statements.

Of course the Gardiner claim may be a fraud without involving any other than himself and his witnesses in the conspiracy, but this is far from being the scope and extent of the hopes and expectations of those who are sounding the track. They expect to raise a dust which shall at least involve others in a cloud of *suspicion*.

The Government have, as yet, calmly received the reports from Cuba. It is impossible to say what degree of vigorous effort will be exerted against Fillibustering expeditions from this country, in the absence of the Secretary of State. It is probable, however, that there will be sufficient energy to meet the exigency. MORE ANON.

Indian Council at Fort Laramie.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 25.

The United States Government has authorized Col. D. D. Mitchell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at this place, to hold a treaty with a large number of Indians occupying the Indian Territory and New-Mexico, at Fort Laramie, during the month of September. The Indian tribes invited to attend this Council are those lying along the base of the Rocky Mountains, on the south side of the Missouri, as far south as the boundary of Texas, including many of the tribes embraced in the jurisdiction of the United States by the acquisition of New-Mexico. With these Indians the United States have, as yet, no subsisting treaties, at least none such as places them entirely and sufficiently under the control of the Government. The extension of our population, the establishment of the Territories of New-Mexico, Utah and Oregon, and the necessary intercommunication between the Territories and the States, renders it indispensable that a more intelligent and reliable relation should exist between the Government and the Indians. It is also hoped that, by means of this Council of all the tribes, and mutual treaties, an end may be put to the constantly recurring hostilities between the Indians themselves, and greater security afforded to emigrants, travelers, the mails, &c., across the Plains and in the Mountains.

The last Congress was so favorably impressed with the propriety of the measure, (the suggestion, we believe, originated with the superintendent at this place,) that a large appropriation was made for this specific *purpose*; and the Department has, very properly, *confided* the principal management of it to Col. Mitchell.

Expresses were sent out at an early day to invite the attendance of all the various tribes, with instructions to the several Agents, and others to induce them to come in. Definite reports have been received from only a few of the expresses. So far as heard from, there are conflicting reports, but the expectation is that some of the tribes, owing to the ravages of the small-pox and cholera, and others because of the hostility existing between them and other tribes whose country they must pass over, may not attend. How far these causes may operate in preventing the Indians from attending, it is impossible to say. But, notwithstanding, the number which it is now quite certain will attend, will be very large.—If all requested to attend should meet, it will be the largest assemblage of Indians ever congregated at one place in the United States. It is estimated that if the several tribes are even partially represented, they will amount to some twenty thousand, and if fully represented, to full forty thousand. The spectable of such a number of tribes congregated together, will probably never occur again on this Continent. They are fast disappearing before the approach of the white man, and many of the tribes now in existence, and expected to be present at this treaty, in a few years will be so wasted away by their continual hostilities with each other, by disease, and other causes, that they will either be wholly destroyed or swallowed up in some other community. To one who is desirous of seeing a true representation of all these tribes, the present is an excellent occasion. It affords an opportunity that, under any circumstances, can but seldom occur. The Government has been prompted to this measure by considerations of adequate protection to her own citizens, and greater security and friendly relations with the Indians. How far the effort may be successful remains to be seen.

Col. Mitchell left yesterday on the steamer Cataract, for Kansas, the point from which he takes his departure. He is accompanied by Col. Chambers, the senior Editor of this paper, and S. Gratz Brown, of this city, and by Henry C. King, of Georgia, and J. H. Dillon, of England. He will be joined, before he leaves Kansas, or soon thereafter, by Colonel R. Campbell, of this city, George W. Kendall, of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, Lord Fitzwilliam, of England, and another English gentleman. It is probable that others will join the party before they leave the boundary of the State. A military escort will accompany the party from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Laramie. The trip promises to be one of pleasure and gratification to those gentlemen; and, beside the luxury of witnessing new scenery—new, at least, to some of them—and the assembling of the Indians, may be advantageous to their health.

Our senior being one of the party, we hope to be kept well informed of passing events, as his connection with the Commission will enable him to advise us by every express, or means of communication. The trip will probably occupy from ten weeks to three months.

MAIL ROBBERY.—At the late session of the United States District Court at Springfield, Illinois, two young men, Hiram Purcell and Elias Warfield, indicted for robbing the mail, pleaded guilty; when, in consequence of their youth, both being 18 years of age, they were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Dignitaries of the Church, and Aristocratic Titles.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

For some time past ARCHBISHOP HUGHES's name has been presented in public by certain parties with the very dubiously decorative prefix or title of "HIS GRACE," the same parties used, previous to his elevation to the Archiepiscopal dignity, to introduce him in their discussions as "HIS LORDSHIP." All this must have been annoying to the prelate, who was its passive object, and who as keenly as any man must have appreciated its broad absurdity. Those phrases of "*His Grace*" and "*His Lordship*," which belong only to an aristocratic system of society, are as foreign to our modes of speech in this country, whether in or out of the church, as the titles which they indicate are to our Republican political constitutions. They do not belong, in the remotest degree, to the etiquette of ecclesiastical office. They are nothing more or less than the forms of address prescribed by British law for certain orders of the British nobility. In England a Duke is styled "*His Grace*," as being his style by law, while a Marquis or Earl—a noble of lesser rank—enjoys by the law of the land the title of "*His Lordship*;" and, as in Great Britain, there is a union of Church and State, and Archbishops and Bishops possess in that country political power, and hold seats and legislate in the House of Lords, the political titles referred to are conferred upon them. Archbishops are by law in England ranked with Dukes, and are therefore severally addressed by the ducal title of "His Grace," while Bishops take their rank with the Earls and other lesser nobles, and are addressed respectively with the baronial epithet of "His Lordship." The Catholics of those countries, with what I must call a lack of dignity, strive to get up in their church a sort of mock imitation of this aristocratic style, and call their Archbishops and Bishops, what the law and their religion do not call them, "His Grace" and "His Lordship." *They* have, however, the excuse that they live in the atmosphere of royalty, but in this country to approach an American Archbishop or Bishop with such an exotic appellative is more than ridiculous. It has accordingly been done heretofore by only two descriptions of persons: one being weak or sycophantic friends, so ignorant as to suppose that they ministered to the taste of the persons addressed by such an outlandish adulatory style, and the other being bitter enemies, like the *Herald* of this city, who having caught up the phrase from the former class, produced and reproduced it in obvious derision, with the hope of rendering the person to whom it was applied odious and ridiculous before a republican community. So long as this bathinage was confined to the classes of persons referred to it was hardly worth a remark. But it has lately appeared in what might seem to ordinary observers a semi-official form, and hence this notice of it. Upon the occasion of the recent public dinner in this City to Archbishop Hughes, the letter of invitation to him from Mr. Charles O'Conor and the gentlemen of the Committee, was disfigured with this style of address, and at the dinner the worthy Chairman, in the Archbishop's presence, while announcing the toast of the evening, dubbed him anew as "His Grace." The official account also of the dinner published in the "*Freeman's Journal*," sets it forth in emphatic capitals as the banquet to "HIS GRACE." The letter of invitation from the Committee can be fairly accounted for by supposing that it was written by some not very bright Secretary, and signed by the gentlemen of the Committee without taking any special note of its peculiar address, and for the Chairman, who is a Spanish gentleman, it may perhaps be said that he naturally enough supposed he was only following the judicious lead of the Committee. But it was a silly mistake, the whole of it. We have here neither Dukes nor Earls, and whatever may be thought of such indications as I have commented upon, and some others perhaps more reprehensible still, there is certainly, neither among the great body of the Catholic laity, or the Catholic hierarchy of America, any disposition to ally itself with the political order or forms, or the vain pride and arrogance of European Monarchies.

A CATHOLIC.

SOUTH WESTERN TEXAS.

Production of Wine and Sugar—Peonage on the Border.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

EAGLE PASS, July 8, 1851.

The valley of the Bravo is favorable to two great staples of production, to an extent yet undreamed of in the calculations of fountains of wealth. Sugar and wine will be the peculiar and abundant offering of this vast region. The soil and climate correspends with the best wine districts of Spain, and will not return a less liberal harvest of grapes and gold. Our neighbors at the flourishing German settlement of Castoville are planting vineyards, and thence they will radiate the grape culture all over Western Texas, and I grieve that none of their choice products will speak for the Lone Star State at the World's Convention. The vintage of some other States will be there, however, and if candid allowance is made for the want of age in the wine, and the imperfection of first experiments, it will be conceded that the children of the Union can drink her health in the generous growth of her own vines.

But I look in vain for a display of sugars, and our infant sugar interest is no contemptible feature in our domestic trade and home consumption. There are several varieties of sugar beside that extracted from the cane, which can be profitably manufactured in the United States, if from war or any other cause it is desirable to be independent of other nations for that article of daily abundant and universal use among the Americans.

Of these ranks first the delicious sugar of the maple, whose healthy and delicate sweets are almost unknown in Europe.

Then comes pumpkin sugar, as simple and economical, or rather more so, than the beet sugar, which France is finding so available in her domestic industry. Then we have beet sugar, and corn-stalk sugar, like the two last, only to be made profitable on a large scale and with adequate machinery. There are localities in the Northern States in which the soil, amplitude of intelligence and corps of hi laborers would make the culture of the pumpkin sugar desirable. The North American Phalanx—to whom all prosperity—have the soil and the men to make it a profitable branch of their system. I trust when the next World's Fair is mustered under United States auspices, (and to do it well, the American Institute has but to take it in hand, and make Mr. Barnum one of their Managers,) that we shall have a fine collection of specimen sugars. Three kinds I have named, beside the luscious maple and all known cane sugars, but there is a sixth kind sleeping in darkness, that only waits a kindly introduction to become of great importance to us on this border river, and to the Union, and that is *melon sugar*. There is no limit to the quantities the Rio Grande country is capable of producing, and an acre of melons will yield as many gallons of syrup, and of course we may presume sugar also, as the average yield of the cane fields of Louisiana. The apparatus for crushing melons is simpler and cheaper than for the cane mills, as a common cider press, propelled by mule or horse power, will make 500 barrels of the melon juice, which will yield 5,000 pounds of sugar, in a month. The sugar is sweet, finer in flavor and color than the Mexican cane sugar, and will command here ten cents a pound to the producer. I do not know (it remains to be tried) how many hands would be necessary to boil and finish off the sugar with the necessary apparatus, but it may be observed that Mexican laborers can be hired and rationed at less cost than plantation slaves can be maintained, if to the interest on the purchase-price of the slaves we add the cost of their regular food and clothing. On the Mexican side of the river five dollars a month and an allowance of a peck and a half of corn a week for food is a fair rate. We have always paid more than twice that for our permanent servants, but of late we have repeated proffers of good shepherds and field hands for six and seven dollars a month, with the addition of meat and coffee rations, which the Americans have made the custom, and therefore a social law at Eagle Pass.

Our whole-hearted border man Baptiste has made the trial of the watermelon syrup in comparison with the cane juice, and the result satisfies me that melon sugar can be made a regular and profitable item of American agriculture. In all that wide belt of Southern States in which cane sugar is of doubtful or impossible culture, the more hardy melon can take its place. There are immense districts in Virginia and North Carolina in which no other crop can be raised to equal advantage. The watermelon is a proved experiment, as far as its saccharine qualities and productiveness are the question, but I am waiting in most anxious faith for the trial of the muskmelon, for I have an idea that it will be the best sugar producer after cane, with the advantage of living in a colder climate and on land too light for the cane. If I am right in this opinion it will introduce a new and profitable culture in other sections than the valley of the Rio Grande.

Connected with this is a sad illustration of border life. Our faithful, industrious Francisco, who had planted a line of melons a mile long around the corn-field, for fruit and experiments, was a redeemed peon. His boy Jo., who remained in bondage, ran away and joined his father. Forgetful that he might be taken for his son's default, Francisco crossed the river on some business, and was caught up and peonized with his wife. The boy went over to console with his parents, or offer himself back to service, and they have caught him too, so the whole family are now returned to Slavery by their own want of prudence. CORA MONTGOMERY.

Lake Superior Items.

ARRIVAL OF COPPER AT THE SAULT.—June 27, 52 tuns from the Cliff Mines. 4 tuns from the Minnesota. July 1, 10 tuns from the Minnesota Mines. 2 tuns from the Peninsula. July 5, 42 tuns bl. from the Jackson Mines. 122 tuns from the Marquetta. 10 tuns Copper from the Cliff Mines. July 6, 15 tuns Copper from the Cliff Mines. July 11, 24 tuns Copper from the Cliff Mines. July 12, 27 tuns Iron from the Jackson Company.

MORE COPPER.—The steamer Manhattan arrived on the 18th inst., with some sixteen tuns of Copper from the North West Mine.

The Napoleon arrived from above on the 21st inst., bringing seventy-five tuns of Copper from the Cliff Mines, and about twenty-five tuns from the North American. She also brought down some thirty-five tuns of blooms from the Jackson Iron Works at Carp River.

MAKING CHARCOAL ON A LARGE SCALE.—Messrs. Gray & Watt have recently taken a contract of the Marquette Iron Company, to furnish them the coming year 400,000 bushels of charcoal. It takes, we believe, 2½ cords of wood for 100 bushels of coal, which costs at the pit $4 25. To fill this contract it will require 10,000 cords of wood, and will consume the timber on 200 acres of land, and will give employment to about forty men. This is for one Company.

Dr. Clark and M. P. Hutchins of Detroit, took 250 trout from the Little Rapids in two days.

The propeller Independence, which went ashore last Fall on Lake Superior, has arrived at the Sault.

The propeller Monticello was only nineteen hours from Copper Harbor to the Sault, on her last trip.

Hon. Truman Smith, of Connecticut, is on a visit to Lake Superior. He descended into the Northwest Mines 272 feet. [Lake Superior Journal.

MAIL GLEANINGS.

RENCONTER BETWEEN GENS. FOOTE AND QUITMAN.—We regret to learn that a personal difficulty occurred between the candidates for Governor in Mississippi, Gens. Foote and Quitman, on Friday last, the 18th inst., during their discussion at Sledgeville, in Panola county. The circumstances, as we have heard them, were these:

They had agreed, before leaving Jackson, to refrain from all personalities in their discussions. General Foote deemed it no infraction of this agreement to allude to Gen. Quitman's connection with the late Cuban Expedition, and had done so at several appointments previous to the one at Sledgeville, without provoking any interruption. At Sledgeville, however, when Gen. Foote spoke of the Cuban affair, Gen. Quitman stopped him, and said that it was "*unconstitutional and dishonest*" thus to violate their agreement. Thereupon Gen. Foote called him "*a liar*." Blows were instantly interchanged, but their mutual friends interposed and separated the combatants. We understand that Gen. Quitman has signified his determination not to speak with Gen. Foote at any more of their joint appointments.

Postscript.—Since the above was in type, we learn from reliable authority that Gen. Foote made no allusion whatever to the *Cuban affair* in his *first* speech—but that Gen. Quitman himself introduced the subject in his reply, and assailed the Administration in strong terms for its course in regard to that matter. Gen. Foote's remarks were solely in rejoinder, and in defense of the Government. [Mem. Eagle.

NOT A LEGAL TENDER.—Francis Fernandez had his liquors seized and condemned by the Municipal Court, yesterday, and was fined $20 and costs. He thereupon produced a basket full of cents, which he tendered to the Court, but which the Court very properly refused to take. Fernandez argued the matter at some length, insisting that the coppers were United States coin, and a legal tender. It was the only money he had, that he had a bushel more at home, and the Court must take them or nothing. But the Court was obdurate. An officer interposed by asking F. why, if he had got so many more cents at home, he went up to Mr. Blake's and got his money changed into cents? This was a poser for Fernandez. "Seems to me you follow on my heels mighty close," responded F., with a look that showed how highly he disapproved of such proceedings. However, he stuck to it that it was all the money he had—and that he would pay in nothing else. But finding the Court heartless, and the jailor ready to "cool his *coppers*" in the stone jug, he drew out a well-lined wallet, and squared up in good currency. Then, like Christian in Pilgrim's Progress, with the aid of a fellow traveler, he shouldered his peck of cents, and wended his way back to the spiritual mount from which he was dragged by the spirit-hunting officers of the law. [Portland (Me.) Argus.

DUEL.—The *St. Louis Republican* of the 23d inst., relates the following, which occurred in the suburbs of that city the day previous. Two young men, one of whom, we learn, is lately from New-York, and is a son of Dr. J. H. McKean of that city, (the name of the other we did not learn,) met in a coffee house on Chesnut-st. early in the morning, and proceeded to drink with some friends. During a conversation which ensued, a dispute arose between McKean and his companion; high words were used, and the lie passed between them, whereupon, to prevent further difficulty, their friends interfered and separated them; but being unable to settle the dispute or heal the quarrel, a mutual agreement was made to "fight it out," for which purpose the parties repaired to a retired spot immediately south of the new reservoir, armed with pistols. The ground was stepped off, and the parties placed at a distance of thirty paces from each other. At the first fire, from some cause or other, the pistol of the challenged party did not go off, and the shot of McKean, who was the challenger, took effect in the fleshy part of his antagonist's arm, causing a slight wound. Enraged at the mishap, the latter instantly cocking his pistol, again essayed to shoot, and this time with success, the ball taking effect in the groin of his antagonist, causing a serious wound. On being hit, McKean raised his pistol, and throwing it with all the force of desperation, struck the other full in the breast and felled him to the ground. The seconds now interfered, and with all possible speed conveyed the parties from the ground ere the firing, which had attracted the attention of two men who were riding in that direction, had aroused suspicion.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKARD.—Robert Beebee, of Ellis-village, in this county, while in a state of beastly intoxication, was driven to the act of self-destruction last Friday evening. He was found on Saturday evening in a shed belonging to Mr. Searle, hanging by the neck. An empty bottle was found in the poor suicide's hat, which he had doubtless emptied of its contents previous to the tragic act. A Coroner's Jury—as all such juries of course are bound to do—gave it as their decided opinion that poor Beebee came to his death by his own hand! They seldom care to go back of the act itself to inquire for the sole predominating *cause* of the act. If Mr. ——, of Ellis-village, had administered *Prussic Acid* to Beebee, and he had died from the effects of the poison, a coroner's jury would have pronounced him the murderer, instead of making the victim the criminal, and an intelligent and outraged family would have sanctioned the verdict. Yet, in strict justice, how much less guilty is the man who, for a few paltry cents, will pamper a poor, miserable, wandering out-cast with the *poison* of Alcohol, until in his utter degradation he is led to clip the brittle thread which connects him with mortality! [Watertown Reformer.

ADVENTURE WITH A LYNX.—These animals, it is said, are becoming numerous in some parts of Canada, and are very ferocious. A few days since, a little girl, ten years of age, while engaged in cutting nettles a quarter of a mile from home, in the township of Oro, saw an animal approaching her which she supposed to be a dog, but she afterwards discovered that it was a wild animal, and she ran to escape from it. The lynx intercepted her and threw her down, but allowed her to get up again. She then ran to the stump of a tree, ten feet high, and succeeded in climbing to the top of it. It was hollow and she descended into it some eight feet. The lynx mounted the stump and commenced howling, when a sister of the little girl was attracted to the spot and rescued her. Five of these animals were seen in the same town at one time. They are sometimes strong enough to overcome a man.—Hunting these creatures would be rare sport, and their fur is a valuable article of commerce. [Rochester Democrat.

CHOLERA AT THE WEST.—The St. Louis papers inform us that the Cholera exists in various places at the West. At Waverly, Ill., it has appeared with a fatality which has produced great consternation. A letter from there states that there had been from seventeen to twenty deaths. At Carthage, Ill., on the 16th ult., there were four deaths; on the 17th, one; and on the 19th two more cases occurred. At Louisiana, Mo., it created quite a panic, but the danger was said to be passed.

THE PRESS DENOUNCED.—The Archbishop of Rhodes, Malta, has uttered his Episcopal denunciations against three newspapers in his diocese, which are anti-Catholic in their tone, and he says that unless they mend their manners, he shall pursue them with his spiritual weapons.

The Army Pickings.

We find the following official orders in the Washington *Republic*:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Monday, Feb. 28, 1851.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—I. The following order, received from the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of the Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 25, 1851.

The enormous expenditures of the Army, particularly in the Quartermaster's Department, and several instances of reckless extravagance that have recently been brought to its notice, have led the Department to infer that a more rigid economy might be practised than has lately been observed.

Officers of every branch of the service are therefore notified, that in regard to allowances of every description a rigid adherence to the prescribed regulations will be strictly enforced.

Officers of the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Department will endeavor by every possible means to reduce the expenditures, particularly in the item of transportation.

No barracks or other building will be constructed, unless by order of the Department, except such as are indispensably necessary for the immediate and temporary accommodation of the troops. (See paragraphs 970 and 971, General Regulations of the Army, 1841.) These barracks must be of the cheapest kind, and in their construction, as well as in procuring fuel and forage, the soldiers should be employed more than they now are.

The Department confidently relies on the zealous cooperation of the officers in its efforts to reduce the expenditures as low as can be done consistently with the health and comfort of the troops. And the commanders on the frontiers should understand that officers of the staff are assigned to duty as their *Assistants*; that it is the duty of all commanding officers to watch over the public expenditures in every branch of the service within their commands,