pairs. We rode a short distance up the White Nile, over a beach which was deeply printed with the enormous foot-prints of a whole herd of hippopotami, and then home through fields of blossoming beans.

I have to-day extricated myself from a maze of uncertainty regarding my further travel. My intention, on leaving Cairo, was to go beyond this, if time and means permitted, and the White Nile was the great point of attraction. There is little to be gained by visiting Kordofan, as I can see Central African life to better advantage here. Sennaar is only interesting as a station on the way to Abyssinia or the mountains of Fazogl, and in the wild regions along the Atbara it is impossible to travel without an armed escort. As it is exceedingly dangerous for a single boat to pass through the extensive negro kingdoms of the Shillooks and the Dinkas, I had hoped to accompany Dr. Knoblecher's expedition some distance up the river and then take my chance of returning. The boat belonging to the Catholic Mission, however, has not yet arrived from Cairo, and the season is now so far advanced that he will not be able to leave before next November. At present, however, Lattif Effendi is fitting up two large vessels which will leave in two weeks on a trading voyage which he intends pushing as far as the Bari country. I could no doubt accompany him if I desired, but as he will not return before some time in June, I should be obliged, in that case, to pass the sickly season in Soudan—a risk scarcely worth the profit, as, with the best possible good-luck, I might barely reach the point attained by Dr. Knoblecher. The Consul proposed my going with Lattif Effendi until I should meet the yearly expedition on its return, and then come down the river with it. This would enable me to penetrate to lat. 9°, or perhaps 8°, but after passing the islands of the Shillooks, one sees little except water, grass and musketoes, until he reaches the land of the Kyks, in lat. 7°. After weighing carefully all the arguments on both sides, I decided to take a small boat and ascend as far as the islands. Here the new and rich animal and vegetable world of the magnificent river begins to unfold, and in many respects it is the impressive portion of his stream.

To-day I have been fortunate in finding a small and fleet *sandal*, with a captain who knows the river. He will take me no further than the island of Aba, somewhere between lat. 12° and 13°, on account of the danger of venturing among the Shillooks without an armed force. The few preparations I need are already made, and to-morrow I shall set sail for my Southern Thule. B. T.

PHILADELPHIA.

Bold Robbery—Committal of a Stage Driver.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 11, 1852.

One of the boldest robberies ever perpetrated in this city, took place on Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock, at the millinery store of Mrs. E. R. Harris, No. 73 Arch-st., the very heart of the city. The facts are briefly as follows: While Mrs. Harris was standing for a moment at her store door, one of two men standing at the bulk window, stepped up to her and inquired the price of a bonnet. Simultaneously with the question, the men seized her hands, pushed her back into the store, and while one gagged her, the other rifled her pocket. He hastily pulled out the contents, exclaiming, "I've got the money, Covey." Mrs. Harris swooned with fright, and was not discovered until some minutes after the rascals had effected their escape. The robbers obtained for their trouble, just five dollars, as the bulk of Mrs. H.'s money was behind the counter. As Mrs. H. gives a particular description of the fellows, they will doubtless be arrested.

The driver of the omnibus which ran over and killed young Sullivan, has been committed to prison on a charge of homicide, rendered by the Coroner's Jury. Very right. An example should be made of some of the reckless omnibus drivers, who daily endanger the lives of our citizens.

OHIO.

The Ohio Valley—Gov. Morehead of Kentucky—The Filibustiering Whigs—Feeling in Ohio.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 7, 1852.

Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, recently delivered the anniversary address before the Mercantile Library Association of this city. He gave an intensely interesting detail of the advance of commerce in the Ohio Valley, with an inquiry into the means of yet further advancing it to its highest state of development and success. He here took occasion to advert to the neglect of Rivers and harbors by the General Government, and administered a pratical rebuke, which, among other things, contained this significant remembrancer to all the East, the fact that the West has now come to maturity, and will soon not only hold the *balance*, but really wield the *entire body* of power. He asked any one to see the millions freely scattered along the entire eastern seaboard, and contrast them with the few stakes driven into the margin of our lakes, or a snag-boat "Sampson" or two to haul a few old stumps from the immediate channels of the Mississippi. Gov. Morehead was right: there is a meaning in this, and the East and the influences subsidized by her, understand it; and are probably determined to use the best of the power while it lasts. Yet it is shameless that a Congress essaying to legislate for a great country, shall desert an entire half of it, and that half, probably, the most essential to the whole country's permanent growth, prosperity and glory. I am very much among the people, and assure you that there comes, and speedily, a day of reckoning for those Congressional recreants of the West, who, shifting and shunning their delegated duties, "go about andeavoring, by president making, to establish for themselves *official perpetuity*. The people, the masses, the great unwashed if you choose, possess more common-sense than some suppose, and seldom fail of getting right at some during a generation.

The political world among us is unanimous in the preference for Scott for the Presidency. The feeling is so strong for him, that, in my opinion, the entire party would bolt the nomination of any other man, and eschew, practically, the great Whig party of the country, and throw the overwhelming influence of the State into the hands of the Opposition, indifferent of the result. Scott can carry the State by storm.

I have just spent a few minutes with Gov. Morehead, who expresses unbounded indignation at the course of Mr. Marshall regarding Gen. Scott, and regards him, instead of reflecting the sentiments of Kentuckians, in his Buffalo abortion, as actually misrepresenting what he actually knew to be their honest, warm adhesion to Scott. He says that Kentucky has not yet learned the mad lesson of defection, and would be ashamed to prove recreant to one who has himself never turned his back on his whole country or his country's cause through nearly three long generations. These words of Gov. M. have a meaning, coming from one who occupies so commanding a place in the affections of all parties in his State; a meaning significant to Mr. Marshall by this time; one which he will have learned full well by the time that the Louisville District elects its member again. T. R.

HONDURAS.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

BELIZE, April 11, 1852.

The brigantine Sylphide, in her passage to Chagres, in charge of Charles E. Porter, her mate, (the captain, William Parker, of your city, formerly master and half owner, having been put on shore at Ruatan Island, where he died,) arrived in this port on the last of March, in distress, having carried away her foremast. She had on board seventy odd passengers, mostly poor persons with only means enough to carry them to their journey's end, with good luck and economy. The captain not being able to raise money or to repair without it, these passengers have been reduced almost to a state of despair. Owing to this fact, the captain, finding his stores nearly all gone, informed his passengers that he could no longer furnish them, and that they must take care of themselves. A large number, nearly all, about forty who had means, left on a sloop for Yzabal, whence they went to procure mules and proceed across the country to the Pacific. It is hard to conjecture how they will get to California from there. The Sylphide has nearly completed her repairs, and will leave in a day or two for Chagres, with the remainder of her passengers.

The weather has been unusually hot and dry, all signs of vegetation are dried up, and our walks and gardens look like a bust prairie. Yesterday, however, the sky became clouded, and at evening we were visited with a severe hail storm, the first and only one ever known here, which lasted several minutes, and for the time furnished us with home-made ice. During the night it rained, and this morning the air is cool and delightful. Another vessel has been wrecked on our coast since my last, making eleven this year. These are all large vessels which come here to load on the coast with mahogany, and, as they lay on the open sea, opposite the rivers where they are to load, and as the bottom is made of quicksand, they are often driven on shore by a sudden change of the wind. With only one exception, the crews were all saved.

A small craft, in attempting to cross the bar at the mouth of the river Pertuch, was capsized, and seven of her passengers, mahogany cutters, were drowned. A small vessel, belonging to the same parties, called the Eclipse, on her way up from that river, was capsized in a squall and sunk—her crew having only time to cut away the painter of her dory and jump into her; thus were five persons, one of them, Mr. Follin, brother of the U. S. Consul at Amoa, who was passenger, for several hours in the water—for they were repeatedly upset—until they finally drifted on one of the keys and were brought to Belize.

Our trade is very dull; provisions are plenty and low, in view of their cost in America. The mahogany cutters are busy getting out their wood. Their cattle are falling on all sides—many having died—and fears are now entertained that instead of the year's product being larger than last it will fall far short.

Later from Texas.

[From The N. O. Picayune, 5th.]

By the arrival of the steamship Mexico, we have received files of Galveston papers to the 30th ult., and San Antonio papers to the 22d, beside our exchanges from other parts of the State.

The La Grange Monument of the 21st states that the steamer Colorado is now lying at La Grange landing, having found it impossible to pass Rabb's Shoals, in consequence of the formation of a sand bar by the late freshet.

The Trinity river was low, but it was supposed that the recent rains would cause it to rise. There was very little more cotton remaining to come out of the Trinity.

The Houston Telegraph states that a young man named Gordon M. Griffin was killed on the Montgomery road. He was riding on the fore-part of his wagon, when the fore wheels suddenly fell into a deep hole in the road, and he was thrown directly under one of the wheels, which passed entirely over his body.

John Garner, charged with murder, was tried at the late term of the District Court at San Augustine and acquitted.

The La Grange Monument states that Mr. Samuel Trammel, of Fayette county, was shot on the evening of the 19th by a Mr. W. P. Hughes, and almost instantly killed. *The Monument* says, "As we have been unable to gathe particulars correctly, we refrain from giving rumors." Hughes fled immediately after the occurrence, and as yet has not been apprehended.

Goliad has been selected by the Western Presbytery for the location of a college. The town of Goliad gives to the Presbytery the building of the old Aranama Mission, including twenty acres of land on which it stands, and one league of the unsold land of the town tract: 20,000 acres were also subscribed by various citizens of the county.

The San Antonio Ledger learns from good authority that Jesse Stem, special Indian Agent, has been occupied for two months past in holding a council with the Camanches and other Indians in the upper country near Fort Graham.

It is said that the council was very generally attended. All the head Camanche chiefs were present, and among them the great war chief by the name of Due-nols chucop, (Eagle) who has never before been known to attend a council of peace with the officers of our Government, and has rarely ever visited the white settlements except for the purpose of rapine and plunder.

The Destructive Tornado at Leavenworth—Full Details of the Disaster.

[From The Louisville Courier.]

LEAVENWORTH, IA, Saturday, May 1, 1852.

MR. W. N. HALDEMAN—*Dear Sir:* I hasten to give you a few hastily-collected particulars of a most destructive storm of wind which visited this place last evening, laying more than half the village in complete ruins, killing one child, and wounding, more or less, some ten or fifteen other persons.

The storm came from the south-west, sweeping a path across the bluff on the opposite side of the river, tearing up by the roots, and twisting off the tops of trees, and hurling them with tremendous violence into the valley below. Crossing the river, it swelled the waves to an almost incredable height, lifting skiffs entirely out of the river bank, and dashing them to pieces against the houses on the opposite side of front street, then swept over town, spreading devastation and ruin on every hand. It struck the town at about 6 o'clock and 15 minutes, and for the space of from three to five minutes, raged with the most terrific violence; unroofing, prostrating, and removing more than sixty buildings, among which were some of the most substantial houses in the place.

The village, this morning, presents a most distressing and ruinous spectacle—the streets and commons are literally filled and covered with fragments of buildings, timber, lumber, tree tops, furniture, clothing, &c., rendering them, in some places, almost impassable.

The following is believed to be a complete list of buildings and property destroyed and injured:

D. Tucker's brick dwelling, gun shop, stable, &c., was raked to the ground, and all their contents buried in the ruins. His family were all in the house at the time, but, with the exception of a few bruises received by himself, escaped without injury; but how it was possible, under the circumstances, for a whole family to escape instant death, is a matter of the greatest surprise and astonishment to all who have seen the ruins under which they were buried; and together with several other similar instances of "hair-breadth escapes," presents us with a remarkable series of those almost miraculous preservations, which seem to be directed by the guiding hand of an overruling Providence.

C. N. Miller's house was swept completely away, himself and child dangerously wounded and wife badly bruised. The house of G. Miller prostrated. The house occupied by Jas. Gibbs was demolished and his children buried in the ruins, one of which was instantly killed; two others badly wounded and others more or less hurt.

The houses of Joseph Gilber, Curtis Smith, Andrew Caslin and E. Hughes were prostrated; D. & W. H. McIntosh's skiff shop blown entirely away; the Episcopal Church prostrated; two small brick houses belonging to S. Leavenworth do.; also several stables and other buildings; C. W. Kendle's house is completely wrecked, and his stock of goods considerably damaged; Jno. Edwards's large brick nearly demolished; S. Leavenworth's block frame houses unroofed; Z. Leavenworth's block of frame warehouses on bank of river unroofed; the house of D. Dodson unroofed; house owned by Mr. Woodfort, occupied by J. C. Jeffries, unroofed and badly injured; two houses belonging to W. Jackson do.; Wm. Ellsworth do.; Wm. Scott's house and shop do.—The houses of Dr. Brown, Dr. Kelso, John Clark, Esq., Edward Bears, Wm. McIntosh, David Dodds, John Crawford, C. Dunham, L. McNaghten, the house occupied by Mrs. Nuhill, and old school-house, were unroofed and injured.

A. Conn's house unroofed and blown entirely off from foundation, and turned nearly round; Wm. Adams's also blown from the foundation. Z. Leavenworth's barn is unroofed; Mrs. Davidson's do. Stables belonging to John Baker, J. Caldwell, C. W. Kendle, J. Edwards, S. Leavenworth, and several others are unroofed and otherwise badly injured, besides a large number of other buildings.

It is difficult to conceive of a storm more sudden in its attack, more violent in its movements, or more destructive in its effects, than this one; and there is good reason to believe that had the town been more compactly built, the destruction of life and property must have been immense—fully equal to any that has ever occurred in this part of the country—that of Natchez in 1840 not excepted. Yours, &c. J. L. N.

☞ A shocking affair occurred at Pittsburgh, a day or two since, the particulars of which are thus given in the journals of that city: "It appears that a lad, about fourteen years of age, by the name of Walter Richardson, (son of Mr. John H. Richardson, who is second Clerk in the Arsenal,) had always been very refractory, and given his parents much trouble. With his step-mother, Mrs. Hester Richardson, this was particularly the case, as it is stated that he had at times laid violent hands upon her, and she was unable to exercise any control over him. Finally, the father, wishing to prevent this, told the mother that he had charged a gun with only powder, and advised her, when the boy was refractory, to use it, for the sake of intimidating him.

He placed the gun, loaded in the manner spoken of above, in a place which he pointed out to the mother; but a short time after, intending to shoot a dog, he placed a very heavy charge of large shot in it, and did not advise her of the fact.

On Thursday afternoon, the mother and the boy had a difficulty, which ended in his throwing at her a sharp piece of stone coal, which struck her on the cheek, cutting a deep gash. She, in an excited temper, put him out of the house, and made use of a threatening expression, when he left and did not return home again that evening.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning, he again returned. When she saw him approaching the house, she seized the gun and attempted to fire, but it missed for the want of a percussion cap. She returned to the house, procured this, and then resting the musket over a fence, fired. The charge took effect principally in the bowels and left side, and the boy instantly fell to the ground. When the unhappy woman saw what she had done, she was much alarmed, and called for help. A sister of the deceased came, and together, they bore him into the house. They administered camphor, and used other means to restore him, but without success, and a messenger was dispatched for Dr. J. B. Shields.

When he arrived the boy was sinking fast, and lived only about twenty minutes after that time, or less than an hour after he was wounded.

MURDER IN JACKSON COUNTY, IOWA.—One of the most atrocious and cold blooded murders we have for a long time heard of was committed near the village of Maquoketa, in Jackson County, on Friday last. The particulars, as we have learned them, are of the most heart-sickening character, and all the more so as having occurred in one of the most quiet and peaceable neighborhoods with which we are acquainted.

The cause of the difficulty, which has ended in this bloody tragedy, was the entry of a land claim, that fruitful source of quarrels throughout the Western country.

Brown, the murdered man, was the son-in-law of Mr. Rhodes, who had entered a piece of land claimed by Montgomery, the murderer. Threats, in the form of anonymous letters, were made, that if the land was not given up, the most summary vengeance would be visited upon Mr. Rhodes, his family and property. No attention was paid to these threats, and on the afternoon of Friday last, while engaged in hauling wood from the disputed premises, Brown was met by Montgomery, armed with a rifle.

A few words of altercation took place between them, when Montgomery raised his rifle and deliberately shot Brown through the body, the ball entering at the lower end of the breast-bone and lodging in the spine. Brown fell to the ground, and Montgomery immediately fled. They were alone, and half a mile from any house at the time, and had the victim expired immediately, the murderer might possibly have escaped. He however revived sufficiently to enable him to get to the nearest house, and to relate the affair to the persons who had been sent for from town, and who arrived in time to hear his narrative and see him expire.

The murderer, Montgomery, was found some miles distant from the scene of his crime and is now in safe custody, to await the just retribution of the law.

Mr. Brown was a man of high respectability, and leaves a wife, a child and numerous friends to mourn his loss. (Dubuque Herald, 4th.

NAVAL.—The U. S. steamship Susquehannah, Commodore Aulic, was at Hong Kong, China, Feb. 23. The U. S. ship Saratoga, Comm'r W. J. Walker, was there at the same time.

The U. S. ship Marion, Comm'r Wm. M. Glendy, sailed from Hong Kong Feb. 25, for New-York. She left behind Lieut. Gantt, on account of illness.

The U. S. flag-ship Independence, Com. Morgan, reached Spezzia about 10th April from Naples, where she wintered, on her way home. She would sail for Leghorn in a few days to receive Crawford's Statuary for the United States Government.

The U. S. frigate Raritan, Com. C. T. McCauley, Capt. W. W. McKean, arrived at Callao April 4, and sailed on the 7th for Guayaquil.

The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, Capt. B. Dulany, remained at Valparaiso March 30.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, Comm'r T. A. Dornin, was at Valparaiso March 30. It was reported that she would go to Guayaquil, to inquire into the conduct of certain American citizens and vessels, alleged to be in the pay of Gen. Flores, in his effort to revolutionize Ecuador.

The U. S. sloop-of-war John Adams, Comm'r S. Barron, arrived at Madeira March 10, from Cape de Verds.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Germantown, Com. Lavallette, was off Madaira April 12.

The U. S. steamship Fulton, Comm'r T. G. Benham, arrived at Pensacola from Havana on the 1st inst.

The U. S. brig Dolphin, Comm'r Lee, sailed from Pernambuco April 6, for Para.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur, Comm'r Wm. Greene, was at Nicaragua April 25.

IOWA.—The Opposition State Convention, which met at Iowa City on the 28th ult., made the following nominations:

Secretary of State—G. W. McCleary, of Johnson.
Auditor of State—Wm. Pattee, of Lee.
Treasurer—M. L. Morris, of Polk.
Presidential Electors—Gen. J. E. Fletcher, of Muscatine County; Hon. G. H. Williams, of Lee; Augustus Hall of Van Buren; Wm. E. Leffingwell, of Clinton.
Delegates to National Convention—Wm. F. Coolbaugh, of Desmoines County; S. S. Carpenter, of Davis; Geo. Gillaspie, of Marion; P. B. Bradley, of Jackson.

It is understood that no resolutions of instructions were moved, but that the Cass feeling was decidedly in the ascendant.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Washington, Monday*, May 10.—James F. Joy, Esq., of Michigan, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 160. J. Aspden's administrator et al., appellants, *vs.* M. Aspden's administrator et al.—The argument of this case was continued by Mr. Newbold for the appellees, by Mr. Hirst for the appellants, and by Mr. J. M. Read for the appellees. Adjourned.

VACANCY FOR A DOCTOR.—Greiner, the Indian Agent in New-Mexico, wrote home on the 31st of March, that he knew of an opening for an enterprising Physician. A vacancy had happened and he told how. One of the Eutaws on the San Juan River was taken sick, and an Indian Doctor from the Rio Verde was called in to attend him. Owing to the strength of the disease, or to the weakness of the prescription of the doctor, the patient died and was buried. After the funeral the Doctor was taken by the friends of the deceased, tied up, shot and scalped; his wife's hair was cut off; his house burned, containing all his property, and all his animals killed. This is the law among these Indians, regulating doctors. The vacancy is yet unfilled

MURDER OF AN OFFICER IN DELAWARE.—On Thursday last, George A. Davidson, a constable in Delaware City, undertook to carry a negro, named Samuel Ward, charged with stealing, from that place to New-Castle jail, in a wagon. On reaching a woods, three miles from the latter place, the negro managed to free his hands, which were tied, and instantly plunged a Spanish dirk knife in the shoulder of Mr. Davidson, which he followed up by another stab, which severed the arteries and sinews of his left arm. The negro then ran off, pursued by Mr. Davidson; but the latter soon became exhausted from loss of blood, and fell to the ground. He was fortunately discovered soon after by Chancellor Johns and son, who had him removed to the house of Stephen S. Stradley, near by, and called in Dr. Leslie. In a few hours, however, he became insensible, and died the following morning. The negro, in three hours after committing the deed, was found asleep in a shanty four miles off, and is now in jail awaiting his trial. Mr. Davidson was a man of family.

SEEKING A FREE COUNTRY.—A procession of six covered wagons, from "parts unknown," entered this city on Tuesday, filled with negroes, and preceded by a patriarch on horseback, and immediately took the ferry-boat and passed into Canada, where they hope to enjoy under the government of Queen Victoria the rights they could not in *republican* America: that is, the right to their own bones and sinews and blood and flesh, and to be free from the pursuit of Southern slave-hunters and Northern slave-bloodhounds on two legs. It was an interesting spectacle, and one that must have greatly raised us in the eyes of our monarchical neighbors, as many similar ones had previously done. Such practical commentaries upon our own notice and bluster about our free democratic institutions, are highly instructive and edifying, even this side of the river, and serve to elevate us in our own estimation as well as in that of our neighbors on the other side.—[Detriot Tribune.

MOST ASTOUNDING FREAK OF NATURE.—On Friday, the 7th inst., a post mortem examination was held by Dr. Parkhurst on the body of the widow of Amos Eddy, in the town of Frankfort, Herkimer County, aged 77 years, and to the utter astonishment of all present a full-grown child was found, which she had carried for the term of forty-six years. It was cased in a sort of bony or cartilaginous structure, except one leg and foot and one elbow, which were almost entirely ossified. The facts and circumstances of the above case will be published at full length in the different medical journals as soon as Dr. P. finds leisure to put together the history—of which he has extensive notes—that he has kept for the last twelve years, as well as of her life before and after marriage, which took place fifty-two years ago. [Utica Observer.

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.—The Rhode Island General Assembly adjourned on Friday evening last, after a session of four days. The principal act of the session was the passage of the Liquor Law, which goes into effect on the third Monday in July. *The Journal* says: "The law was passed very rapidly through both Houses. Its friends favored a more deliberate consideration, but the Democrats, smarting under the defeat which they attributed to their double-faced policy on this subject, pushed it forward as rapidly as possible. An Act was passed making all future licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors under the old law expire on the day when the new law goes into effect."

REJECTION OF THE SMALL NOTE BILL.—The bill to prohibit the circulation in this State of foreign bank notes under $5, after the 1st of October, and of all notes under $5 after March next, was yesterday rejected by the House of Delegates, for the want of a constitutional majority. It received 28 votes only, to 19 in the negative; and therefore lacked 10 votes of the requisite number. It was, however, reconsidered and laid aside. As no less than 27 members out of 74 were absent, or failed to vote, it may be that it will meet with a different fate when the question is again taken upon its passage. [Balt. Sun, 11th.

FURS AND SKINS FROM VIRGINIA.—*The Petersburg* (Va.) *Gazette* states that Mr. Tyler, of that place, has recently dispatched to the seaboard the following quantities of skins and furs, collected by him during the past winter in the tier counties lying between the Ohio River and the Allegheny Mountains: Raccoon, about 27,000; mink, 4,500; red fox, 1,000; gray fox, 3,500; wildcat, 3,000; otter and fisher, 400; opossum, 6,500; bear, 500; deer, 6,000.

FIRE IN PROVIDENCE.—A large dwelling house and barn on Waterman-st., Providence, owned and occupied by Ezra P. Lyon, were burned on Sunday morning. The house and barn were valued at $7,000, and were insured for $3,500, $3,000 of which was at the Mutual Office in Providence, and the remainder at the People's Mutual in Worcester.

MR. WEBSTER.—Letters from Marshfield, dated at noon Sunday, renew the assurance that the injuries sustained by Mr. Webster on Saturday were not of a serious nature. He had dictated several letters and signed them himself, and would probably remain at Marshfield only a few days.

☞ *The Norfolk Beacon* says that the United States steamer Saranac will shortly sail from Pensacola for Nicaragua and Costa Rica, conveying an agent for our Government and the British Consul-General, having for their object the adjustment of our difficulties, so far as the United States and Great Britain are concerned, and with every prospect of the most favorable results.

FIRE AT MILAN.—A fire broke out in the Exchange building, at Milan, Ohio, on the 4th inst., which building was entirely destroyed, together with all the furniture belonging to Mr. Ells, of the Exchange Hotel, and almost the entire stock of groceries in the basement belonging to D. Fay & Co., valued at $2,100, which, however, were insured—the hotel furniture for $800.

HARD LUCK FOR MANUFACTURERS.—Once a week, *The Boston Courier* publishes the asking and offering prices of the stock of about forty Manufacturing Companies in New-England. In their paper of Wednesday, only nine Companies are quoted as high as par, and the price offered for the stock of several is as low as thirty and sixty cents on the dollar.

☞ The Pump and Pail factory of Mahon & Dickson, West Utica, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Loss about $5,000—no insurance. The building was owned by Mr. Dickson and Willard Crofts, and was worth about $2,000. Insured for $1,000.

☞ Some excitement has been created at Richmond, Va., in consequence of Governor Johnson having commuted the punishment of death to that of banishment from the State, in the case of a slave named Jordon, who, on being whipped by an overseer for bad work and disobedience, had risen against and killed him, for which crime he had been regularly tried and sentenced to be hanged.

☞ The American Medical Convention closed its annual session at Richmond on Friday, and in the evening partook of a magnificent dinner at the Exchange Hotel. The last two days of the session were principally occupied with the consideration of amendments to the constitution of the association, and in the reception of reports on scientific subjects.

☞ Mrs. Catharine Schooly, who is represented as the largest woman in the world, is holding levees in Columbus. She is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, 36 years of age, and weighs 611 pounds. The advertisement further says: "Her size round the body is 10 feet 4 inches; around the arm, 3 feet 2 inches; around the thigh, 4 feet 11 inches; hight, 5 feet 2 inches."

☞ Col. William R. Jouett, of the U. S. Army, died at the Galt House, in Louisville, Ky., on the 2d instant, where he arrived only a day or two previously. He entered the army as a Second Lieutenant in 1818.

☞ The Ohio Legislature has fixed the salaries of the principal officers of the State as follows: Governor, $1,800; Supreme and Common Pleas Judges, $1,500; other State officers from $1,000 to $1,500.

☞ A few cases of cholera have occurred at one or two points in Illinois.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

The Anniversary of this Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Broadway Tabernacle, Arthur Tappan, Esq., in the chair. The audience was large and respectable, and although there were a few present who, it was evident from their conduct, dissented from the sentiments of the speakers and the spirit of the meeting, the greatest enthusiasm was manifested in the proceedings by the majority of the audience.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. George Whipple, after which several letters were read from absent friends of the cause, among whom were some Missionaries in the Sandwich Islands.

The Annual Report, of which the following is an abstract, was read by the Secretary, Louis Tappan, followed by a series of resolutions. The Report narrates the labor of the year, books published, papers circulated, &c. It refers to the visit and address to Kossuth, and regrets that he was not more emphatic in asserting his adherence to the principles for which he struggled in Hungary. Allusion is made to the Fugitive Law, and its operation in the case of Preston and others, &c. The Report also notices the defeat of the Government in the Christiana treason trials; the indignant feeling of the people in regard to Slavery, which appears in conventions, resolutions, addresses, &c.; the alarm of the slave States in regard to the increasing number of free colored persons; the aid extended to fugitives in Canada; the efforts of the Colonization Society; the duty of aiding free colored persons to attain a proper social position, &c. It refers to Mr. Webster's statement, that nature had forbidden the introduction of Slavery into New-Mexico and California; to the attempt to divide California so as to make another slave State; the insulting language of the Governor of New-Mexico to free people of color, and his recommendation of a law to keep them out of the Territory. The law of Oregon forbidding negroes to reside in the Territory is contrasted with the Mormon repudiation of Slavery. The Report states that kidnapping is more common in the Free States than people are aware of, the Fugitive Slave act affording facilities for it. The imprisonment of colored seamen is commented upon, and also the evils and dangers impending over the South by reason of Slavery. Inquiry is then made what, under such circumstances, is the North doing for the removal of such a calamitous state of things? Both Whigs and Democrats seem disposed to accede to the "finality of the Compromise" to attain their ends, and religious men are too much disposed to be indifferent or opposed to Anti-Slavery action. The American Tract Society and the American Sunday-school Union refuse to publish any work on the sinfulness of slavery, and expurgate foreign publications reprinted by them. The American Home Missionary Society supports upward of sixty missionaries in connection with churches that receive slaveholders in their communion. The American B. C. F. M. allow their missionaries among the Indians to organize churches composed in part of slaveholders and slaves. The General Assembly (O. S.) refuse to legislate on the subject of slavery, on the plea that as a spiritual body it has no cognizance of civil matters. The General Assembly (N. S.) while it has borne testimony against the evils of Slavery, and allows that they should be corrected by discipline, admits slaveholders to a seat in its councils, and treats them "*rectus in ecclesia*." But there is cause of joy that in Congress and State Legislatures there are many good and true men still battling for the right. Friendly reference is made to the labors of the British and Foreign Society, &c. &c.

The resolutions aver: The sinfulness of Slavery; that it is a reproach to our boasted free Republic; that the spirit of Caste is nearly allied to Slavery in turpitude; that the Fugitive Slave Law is an outrage, and should be disobeyed and execrated; that they discountenance coercive expatriation (colonization); that they sympathize with the colored, bond or free; that they honor the true men who legislate for right and justice; that they call upon woman to use all her influence in favor of the cause; that they rebuke the editorial expurgation of books and papers in obedience to Slavery's demand; that they return thanks to the friends of the oppressed in Canada; that they urge union and effort, and hope for victory.

When the resolutions were read, Hon. E. D. Culver addressed the meeting. He said, the subject matter which has been brought out by your resolutions, will doubtless be made the occasion of severe denunciation upon the heads of those who participate in this anniversary. We shall be denounced by a portion of the press and some of the politicians—not that they will take issue upon these resolutions, or the sentiments that may be avowed, but they will denounce us because we come here to talk upon and agitate the subject of Slavery. It seems that an edict has gone over certain quarters interdicting an agitation of the questions brought out by these resolutions. Thus we are to be denounced because we seek to abolish a bad law by agitating for its repeal. If you press those men who speak so loudly against agitation for their reasons for doing so, they will say these questions have been settled and adjusted, and hence any man who presumes to talk upon them will be considered an enemy to the Union. If you find a man who talks at present just as Millard Fillmore talked thirteen years ago, or as Daniel Webster spoke but four years ago, you will also find that he is a subject of general denunciation. How I would like to know what they mean by saying that these matters have been so adjusted that it becomes an offense to speak upon them. Adjusted by whom? By a minority of Members of Congress, and about one-third of them under the influence of strong drink. [Cheers and hisses.] Under the influence of strong drink. [Cheers and hisses renewed.] Gentlemen will keep quite easy; I speak deliberately, for I know something of the operations at Washington in relation to these matters. It is to be regarded as different from all other kinds of legislation—there is to be no further action on it. Did you ever know that a simple act of Congress was so sacred before that all agitation upon it was to be prohibited. I remember the struggle against the United States Bank, which after being put down by Jackson was rechartered by the Whigs under Harrison, and you cannot fail to recollect the note of alarm that was sounded when Tyler vetoed it. When we passed the Bankrupt law the same Congress by which it was enacted, when the people became convulsed throughout the whole country about it, four months after abolished it. The same agitation, the speaker said, took place at different periods in relation to the tariff, yet no cry was raised against it, nor was it urged that it was too sacred in its character like this Fugitive Slave law, although it caused such a commotion that it was feared the Union would not hold together during the crisis. We know, he continued, that it is right and perfectly constitutional to repeal a bad law, and yet we hear it said that a law of Congress is such a sacred thing we must not touch it, under the fear of a dissolution of the Union. Mr. Culver proceeded to speak of the means by which the Fugitive Law was passed, and took occasion to administer a severe castigation upon Hon. James Brooks, whom he accused of absenting himself from the House when the vote was taken. Of the thirty-three Representatives from this State only one, he said, could be found to vote upon it—Walden, from Schoharie Co., and his constituents entertained such a feeling of regard for his services that at one of their preliminary caucuses they strung him, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth, and he has never touched the ground since. Looking at this subject, continued Mr. C., from a merely political stand-point, and speaking, as I do, from a knowledge of the law, I insist that this act has no binding force upon us in the State of New-York. Go to your statute-book and you will find the Legislature of New-York, speaking on all the subjects that go to make up the Compromise with the most perfect freedom from any kind of restraint. We had in the Senate two men, Daniel S. Dickinson and William Henry Seward, who took entirely opposite courses on this measure; the former voting for and the latter against it. William H. Seward felt it to be his duty to stand upon the ground which his own honest, conscientious convictions had marked out for him, and when the day for voting arrived he voted against the law, while Dickenson voted in accordance with a series of resolutions which had been drawn up by some of his constituents, requesting him to give his support to the measure, although he knew he was not bound to do so. After the closing of the Compromise drama an edict was dispatched from Washington to this State, to the effect that Dickenson should be supported and Seward abandoned. Mr. Culver next proceeded to contrast the manner in which Texas and California were admitted into the Union. When California knocked at the door for admission into the Confederation, the greatest difficulty was made about it—the Southern States exclaiming that the balance of power would be destroyed, and she was delayed for nine months before her right to be admitted was decided in her favor. But Texas coming in as a Slave State was a different matter; there was no talk then about the preponderance of power to the South, and so Texas, instead of knocking and waiting, peacefully dashed down door and all in her impetuous haste. Mr. Culver, after dwelling at considerable length upon the evil effects of the Fugitive Slave Law upon the country, concluded by urging his hearers to the adoption of every means for its repeal.

Rev. J. P. Raymond, a colored Baptist minister of this City, quite blind, was introduced to the audience. He spoke with much force against what he termed the foolish prejudice of caste, a prejudice which he said had done much even in the Northern States to injure the cause of the slave. His remarks were enlivened with a number of anecdotes, which were told with considerable humor.

The meeting was next addressed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who spoke of the Fugitive Slave Law from a religious point of view. It is, said he, the religious sentiment which gives heart and life to the movement for its abolition. It is because Christ is a living God, and because his spirit, which led him to give himself for us, animates our efforts. Animated by that spirit there are men who are willing to give themselves up for the cause. This is the secret of our strength and vitality, and I don't hesitate to declare that if guided by that spirit, dearly as I love my own family, I love the cause of God better, and would sacrifice all other interests to it. Asking us, therefore, to give up this cause, is asking us to forswear the spirit which God has breathed into us. There will always be an agitating party in this country while this great subject for agitation remains. Mr. B. dwelt at considerable length upon the influence which religion exercised upon the question of Slavery, and contended that only through religious influences could the emancipation of the slaves be effected. He then concluded by exhorting his hearers and all who desired the freedom of the slave to pray for the instrumentality of religion in his behalf.

When Mr. Beecher had concluded his remarks, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

The Third Anniversary of this Society was held at the Tabernacle yesterday morning, commencing at 10 o'clock. A large number clergymen from different portions of the country, were present. Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, D. D., presided. The proceedings commenced with a hymn from the choir, after which selections from the Scriptures were read, and a prayer delivered by Rev. Dr. BACON.

The Report of the Treasurer was then read. It states that during the last year the sum of $55,652 99 were receipts, which, added to the balance on hand, $996 92, left $56,649 91, all of which, with the exception of the balance now on hand of $2,005 73, was expended. In addition to the above receipts and expenditures, the Treasurer has the pleasure to announce, that of the $10,000 which appeared in the last Annual Report, as advanced by the members of the Board in anticipation of assets—$6,308 64 have been paid, and the balance provided for out of the Legacy Fund in the hands of the Treasurer. Also, that the sum of $11,500, which was collected by Rev. L. Pilatte, has been remitted by the Treasurer to the Evangelical Society of France, (at Paris,) which Society is now united with the American and Foreign Christian Union in its work in France. This sum might properly appear in the body of the Report. Also, that credits have been forwarded to the missionaries at Rome, Geneva, Paris, and other parts of France, Sweden, Ireland and Canada, to the amount of $4,311, which amount does not appear in the Report, but for the payment of which provision has been made.

The following abstract of the Report of the Board was then read by Rev. Dr. Baird, and adopted:

The Board are much encouraged by the year's work the receipts are $56,249—$5,000 more than previous year; they have found a large number of suitable laborers; the labors of their Missionaries have been very successful, both at home and abroad. They refer to the need of more effort among our foreign population, the Catholic Church being especially active in that field. There are 85 laborers in this field, distributed in 15 States; some of them have settled congregations; others travel over very wide districts. Four Missions have been temporarily suspended; 15 new ones established; one church of 95 converted Romanists has connected itself with the Baptists; a few other congregations are preparing for a similar movement. More than 1,000 sermons have been preached; 5,000,000 pages distributed; 20,000 Romanist families visited, furnished with tracts, &c., and a large number have been converted. In the Foreign field, $1,000 has been given to assist the French Canadian Missionary Society; the Board have two Missionaries in Hayti, one at Valparaiso, one at Rio Janeiro, one in Ireland, eleven in France, two in Sweden, two in Italy; in all,