THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

The scramble for the Governorship of Utah is still in progress.

Gen. Lane says that in Indiana the leaders of the "Democracy" fought gallantly, but the current against them was irresistable.

It is proposed to erect by subscription, in the Congressional Cemetery, a monument to the gallant and faithful Holland, who died firing the signal gun on board the ill-fated Arctic.

MASSACHUSETTS KNOW-NOTHING STATE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

The Know-Nothing State Convention assembled in this city to-day. Over 2,000 Delegates were present, completely filling the lower hall of the Tremont Temple. As none but Delegates were admitted, little reliable information of their doings can be obtained. It is said the Convention was quite stormy, and the claims of the several candidates proposed for Governor were discussed. There is reason to believe that the following ticket was finally agreed upon: For Governor, Henry J. Gardner of Boston; for Lieutenant-Governor, Simeon Brown of Concord. Mr. Gardner is a member of the firm of Denny, Rice & Gardner, dry goods dealers in Milk-st., and was two years President of the Common Council under Mayor Seaver. He is a young man, and has hitherto acted energetically with the Whig party. Mr. Brown is editor of an agricultural journal, a good citizen, with no strong party predilections.

THE CLERGY RESERVES SECULARIZATION BILL.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

Last night Attorney-General McDonald introduced the Clergy Reserves Secularization bill before the House of Parliament. It gives the entire fund to the Municipal Councils, and secures life claims on the incumbents. It also provides that they may commute their claims on the principles of life assurance.

TWENTY-FIVE PASSENGERS OF THE STEAMER CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

The schooner Margaret, which arrived at this port to-day from St. Johns, N. F., brought twenty-five passengers saved from the wreck of the City of Philadelphia.

The weather here has cleared up, and there is quite a military display in the city to-day. The Boston Light Infantry, Capt. Charles O. Rogers, celebrate their 56th Anniversary. The Light Artillery, Major Cobb, go through military evolutions on the Common; and the Light Dragoons, Col. Wright, have an all day parade, target firing, &c.

NOMINATION FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

William Winton, proprietor of the Globe Hotel, and a supporter of Seymour, is the Hard nominee for the Assembly in the IIId District of Onondaga.

THE FORGERY EXTRADITION CASE.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Monday, Oct. 16, 1854.

In the case of the Queen vs. Van Aernum, extradised from New-York on a charge forgery, the Jury to-night returned a verdict of guilty.

OHIO STATE FAIR.

NEWARK, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

The State Fair is now in full blast, and the admissions have been very large. About 6,000 badges have been sold to-day, and some new entries made.

The Committees have been engaged since 10 A. M., and their examinations will not be completed till late to-morrow. The reports of premiums will not be made public until Friday.

The horses of Ohio are much finer than is usually supposed at the East. The stallions of various breeds are as handsome as can be found in Vermont. Sixteen roadsters are now trotting in the ring, which is one-third of a mile in circumference, to the great delight of some 5,000 people. This part of the exhibition attracts the crowd from the examination of the cream of the Durham stock of Ohio.

Chichester's flax machine is being set up in Mechanics' Hall, and a large quantity of straw is on hand for to-morrow, when the practical value of the improvement will be shown.

The manufacturers' department, and the display of flowers are small for a State Fair. Each, however, possesses objects of attraction.

A carriage on exhibition, manufactured at this place is superior in point of elegance to anything which has been seen at the Crystal Palace.

Owing to the postponement of the fair from September, the products have come forward slowly. There is, nevertheless, much good fruit, and some most excellent sweet potatoes, grown in Ohio, which have been kept perfectly sound for one year.

The attendance at the fair cannot be estimated unless by acres. The weather is glorious, and the exhibition is going off to the satisfaction of all, except those who have been inconvenienced by the detention of freights.

NEW-ENGLAND HORSE EXHIBITION.

BRATTLEBORO', Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

The New-England Horse Exhibition to-day was a fine one; the entries included about 150 animals, four-fifths of which were Morgan varieties—Black Hawk predominating. There have been exhibitions with a greater number of horses, but none perhaps of greater value of stock. $5 000 were refused for each of two horses on the ground.

This morning a half mile was made by a mare belonging to Mr. J. L. Briggs of Springfield, Mass., at the rate of 2:44. A mare belonging to Mr. Twitchell, the Superintendant of the Boston and Worcester Railroad also made excellent speed.

This afternoon was devoted to testing the qualities of stallions, and those designed for all work, and those of seven years and under by the rule of speed; but none of them beat the above time.

The attendance on the ground was liberal.

The programme of to-morrow includes sundry trotting matches and the decisions of the Judges.

Friday will be spent in miscellaneous matches, some of great interest; also a trial of equestrian skill for the prize of a gold watch, to be competed for by ladies. A similar prize is offered for the best speed made by three year old horses.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

A fire originated last night in the extensive bookstore of H. C. Morton, on Main-st., near Third-st. The flames communicated to the tin-ware store of McDermott, Clifford & Co., and the store of Cassidy & Hopkins—the latter of which was but slightly damaged. McDermott, Clifford & Co., saved a small portion of their stock, but the entire contents of Mr. Morton's establishment were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $45,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

Maj. J. L. Martin, the oldest and wealthiest citizen of Louisville, died yesterday.

The Kentucky Trust Bank and Connersville Bank suspended to-day.

VERDICT IN A PATENT CASE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

In the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York, the Jury have returned a verdict of $700 for the plaintiff in the case of Nathaniel B. Powers vs. John Wait, Leaverett Moore and Lebbens Booth, for infringement of letters patent for improvements in the method of setting blocks for printing oil-cloths.

BANK FAILURES AT THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

The Kentucky Trust Company Bank failed to-day, as did also the Ohio Savings Bank. There was much excitement on Third-st. this afternoon, and a run was commenced on one or two private banks, which will probably be renewed to-morrow.

P. B. Manchester, a private banker of this city, closed his doors to-day; and it is reported that the Kentucky Trust Company Bank has suspended.

EMIGRANTS FOR NEBRASKA.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

Thirty-two Maryland emigrants, bound to Nebraska, passed through here on Tuesday, expecting to join another party at Culpepper.

YELLOW FEVER.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

The Southern Mail as late as due is received.

Yellow fever continues gradually to decrease at Savannah, Augusta and Charleston.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

A rise in the Ohio river has been confidently expected for some days past, but as yet none has occurred.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY POLITICS.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

XIIIth Ward—For Alderman, DAVID A. FORBES, Printer.

COUNCILMEN.—XXVth District, HORATIO REED; XXVIth District, JOEL W. MASON; XXVIIth District, JEREMIAH T. BROOKS.

ASSEMBLY.—Vth District, SAMUEL T. MCKINNEY of the VIIth Ward; IXth District, JOSEPH H. PETTY.

IID DISTRICT POLICE CONVENTION.—At the adjourned meeting of the IId District Police Convention, composed of the IVth, VIth, and XIVth Wards, held at the Broadway House, last evening, Robt. P. Simpson, Chairman, Aug. P. Greene, Secretary, on the first ballot:

Jireh Bull, (XIVth Ward,) received 8 votes.
Francis Dese, (XIVth Ward,) received 5 votes.
James Nesbitt, (VIth Ward,) received 2 votes.

Mr. Bull having received the largest number of votes, was declared duly nominated.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

CITY REFORM NOMINATIONS.

XXIst Ward—For Alderman, J. G. SPERLING.

COUNCILMEN—LIVth District, JOSEPH B. STANBERRY.

HARD-SHELL NOMINATIONS.

The Convention reassembled last evening at Andrew Nesbitt's, and after several ballottings nominated JAMES MCGOWAN, of the VIth Ward, for Assembly. A Committee was appointed to wait upon the nominee, who it is understood, reported that he would not accept. The Convention reassembled, but we could not obtain any further information with regard to its proceedings.

XVIIth Ward—For Alderman, JAMES B. BENSEL.

COUNCILMEN—XXXth District, FRANCIS J. A. BOOLE; XXXIst District, HENRY WHITEHEAD.

ASSEMBLY—VIIth District, LEWIS T. URNER of the IXth Ward.

SOFT-SHELL NOMINATIONS.

ASSEMBLY—*XIIIth Ward*—FRANCIS B. O'KEEFE, for the XIth District.

IID DISTRICT SOFT-SHELL CONVENTION.—This Convention has not yet nominated.

IIID CONGRESSIONAL (SOFT) CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled last evening at Henry E. Reill's Starr House, and on the seventh ballot nominated WILLIAM MINER of the IId Ward.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

The Delegates of the XVth Ward of Brooklyn (as consolidated,) have made the following nominations:

For Supervisor—JACOB T. FENN.
For Aldermen—GEO. C. PRESTON, THOS. EAMES.
For Assessor—JOSEPH T. MILLER.
For Captain of Police—CHAS. SHERMAN.
For Constable—GEO. D. DYGERT.
For Commissioner of Excise—DAVID SLOCUM.
For Inspectors—SIDNEY SMITH, DAN'L YOUNG, CORNELIUS RUDDY, ROBT. CLARK.

The First District Whig Congressional Convention, composed of Suffolk, Queens, Richmond and Kings Counties, (except Brooklyn and Williamsburgh,) was held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel of Mr. Morris in Jamaica village, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Dr. Miller of Suffolk County was chosen Chairman; A. G. Silliman and J. L. Rider, Secretaries. There were two sets of delegates from Richmond County present. Those headed by Wm. H. Vanderbilt were admitted. The Convention proceeded to take an informal ballot with the following result: Wessel S. Smith, Queens Co., 6; A. P. Riker, Queens Co., 6; Wm. B. Townsend, Richmond Co., 8; W. H. Suydam, Kings Co., 6; Harvey W. Vail, Suffolk Co., 7; A. T. Rose, 1.

After a recess four ballots were taken with the following result:

Wm B. Townsend	8	11	12	9
Harvey W. Vail	11	13	18	26
Wm. H. Suydam	6	6	4	—
A. P. Riker	6	5	4	3
Wessel S. Smith	6	3	—	—

After the last ballot Mr. H. W. VAIL of Suffolk Co. was declared unanimously nominated.

The friends of Mr. Smith withdrew his name on the second ballot.

ASSEMBLY.—*Kings Co.*—VIth District, DAVID S. MILLS.

DEMOCRATIC WARD MEETINGS.—The Democratic Ward meetings of Brooklyn to select Delegates to the Congressional, City, County and Assembly Conventions were held last evening throughout the city, and passed off without disturbance. In some of the Wards the Charter nominations were made, but in the majority nominating Delegates were elected. In the First Ward Oliver Hull and J. O. Kane were nominated for Aldermen; Wm. Hinman for Supervisor; Edward Collins for Commissioner of Excise, and George Smith for Constable. In the Second Ward R. C. Brainard and Edward E. Pell were nominated for Aldermen; James M. Neeley for Supervisor; Wm. Mullen for Assessor; Geo. L. Shaw for Commissioner of Excise, and Peter McCaffrey for Constable.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS—EXCITING TIME.—The Democratic primary meetings for the election of Delegates to the Assembly, County, City and Ward Conventions took place last evening. The meetings in the Tenth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards (as consolidated) passed off without anything worthy of note having occurred. In the Fourteenth Ward there were three tickets in the field, the contest being for the election of Ward Delegates. They were styled the "Pink party," "Smith and Baker party," and the "Linsky party," those gentlemen being candidates for Aldermen. There was a large number of shoulder-hitters in attendance, determined to stand upon their muscle for the victory. The polls opened at 6 o'clock and up to 7½ o'clock the voting was lively, during which a number of free fights came off. At this time some person knocked down a fluid lamp; an alarm of fire was raised, and during the confusion the ballot-box was seized and carried out at the back way. After order had been restored, the box was again brought back, but the Inspectors refused to have anything further to do with it. A Committee was accordingly chosen, who took the box, and after a short time it was carried away a second time. About 10 o'clock the said box arrived at the Second Ward Station-House, where the persons having it proceeded to count the votes. The Baker and Smith delegates were said to be elected; and it was rumored that those gentlemen would be immediately nominated for the office of Aldermen as soon as the canvassing was concluded.

STATE POLITICS.

A meeting of the Democratic Delegates for the IXth Congressional District, comprising Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties, was held yesterday afternoon in Sing-Sing, when Dr. BRANDRETH was nominated as their candidate to represent the IXth District in Congress. The ballotings were as follows:

	First.	Sec.		First.	Sec.
J. V. Peck	2	9	Governeur Kemble	1	0
Brandreth	7	16	Elijah Lee	1	0
Jas. R. Whiting	1	0	Robt. H. Ludlow	1	2
— Scually	2	0	Benj. Butler	1	0
Benj. Bailey	3	0			

On motion, Dr. BRANDRETH was declared duly nominated.

WHIG PRIMARY ELECTIONS AT ALBANY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

The Whigs held their Primary Elections in this city yesterday. They wisely concluded to hold all three—County, City and Assembly—elections at the same time. The canvass was a spirited one, the Silver Grays and Know-Nothings making a desperate effort to overthrow the regular organization. But they were met with unwonted energy, and the result has been their complete overthrow, the regular organization carrying every Ward except one, in which a compromise was effected, and a half and half ticket elected.

The result is looked upon as a great triumph, after the great effort made by the Know-Nothings and their sympathisers, the Silver Grays. The Know-Nothings, so far as is known, pretend to have a powerful organization in this city, but where it is has not as yet been demonstrated. They have always been defeated, whenever it has been intimated that they intended to take part in any preliminary arrangements, and have succeeded only when it was not known they had a candidate or ticket. In one or two instances they have secured an Alderman who has received regular nominations, disguising the fact of their Know-Nothingism.

TEMPERANCE NOMINATIONS.

XVth District.—For Congress, JAMES M. ANDREWS of Saratoga Co.

SOFT SHELL NOMINATIONS.

XVth District.—For Congress, the Hon. CHARLES HUGHES, renominated.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

XXXIIId District.—The Whig District Convention, which assembled at Forestville, failed to nominate a candidate for Congress, and adjourned to Little Valley, to meet next Monday. Most of the ballotings stood 10 for Mr. BURNELL and 10 for Mr. AUSTIN SMITH. On the first ballot Mr. AMOS W. MUZZY received 10 votes, and subsequently several votes at different times. The Chautauque delegates were unanimous for Mr. BURNELL.

XVth District.—For Congress, EDWARD DODD of Argyle, Washington Co.

HARD SHELL NOMINATIONS.

XIth District.—For Congress, CHARLES S. WOODWARD of Sullivan Co.

ILLINOIS.

JAMES MILLER of McLean Co. has been nominated for State Treasurer by a Republican Committee in place of Mr. McClure, declined. Mr. Miller has accepted.

Judge Trumbull is canvassing the VIIIth (Bissell's) District with energy and zeal, and will be elected by a large majority.

VIRGINIA.

The Democratic State Central Committee have called a State Convention, to be held at Richmond Nov. 30, for the nomination of a State ticket.

INDIANA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEW-ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1854.

Yesterday was a glorious day for the people. There never was so warmly a contested election in this county before. It was ascertained that a large delegation of Irish were to be imported from Louisville to vote; they came according to promise and commenced offering their votes early in the day—but the people were awake. The average Anti-Nebraska majority in Floyd County is about 215. The Hon. A. P. Willard resides here, and has been stumping the State, and this county in particular, in favor of the Nebraska swindle; but he is politically dead and buried in oblivion's deepest grave. His majority in Floyd County, in 1852, for Lieutenant-Governor was 496, in New-Albany 139. What a change has come over the spirit of his dream! Floyd County has nobly redeemed herself.

DOUGLAS AT HIS OLD HOME.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Monday, Oct. 9, 1854.

On Saturday last we were favored with the presence and speech of the "Little Giant." His coming had been heralded through the country, and his friends had been very industrious. Large posters with large capitals, both in German and English, had been pasted up on every corner, and at every turn of the road through the country, commanding the "faithful" to be on hand on that day. Urgent appeals were sent to his sympathizers in Missouri, to attend and do honor to the *peculiar* champion of their "peculiar institution." A programme of bands of music, military companies, fire company, &c., &c., was published and circulated. A band of music was sent thirty miles into the interior to wake up the sleepy suckers, and draw them by the magic of music to the Douglas gathering; and every device that ingenious but drooping "Locofocoism" could invent, was put into operation to gather an immense crowd to greet their "much loved and much-abused" Douglas.

Here *was* the home of Douglas before he married and went South—here he made his successful *entrée* in the field of politics. This is the district that once and again, by large majorities, sent Stephen to attend to their interests in Congress, and here came Stephen after his late rebuffs and lukewarm greetings of the North,—expecting that here, on his old stumping-ground, the scene of his earlier triumphs, the reception would be as warm and enthusiastic as his *greatness* seemed to demand.

But, alas! "How are the mighty fallen!" What a pity! We had no circus in our town on that day. After all the determined effort and hard work and free beer of a few office-holders, the (was to be) great procession was formed, and, as *The Patriot* says, no man in all this stronghold of Douglasism was found mean enough to "blow a note or sport a feather" in such a cause. The whole procession numbered *one hundred and twenty-six* men and boys—and this in a city of twelve thousand. There is hardly a day that we do not have a funeral procession of twice its size.

But Douglas was to speak; so we went to the stand to hear what could be said in vindication of his course. There were not to exceed a thousand men there at any time; and when he mounted the platform no token of welcome or gladness greeted his ears, but an ominous silence that must have been painful to him. By his side stood Richardson, looking intently into the faces of the assembly; and knowing the men as he did, 'tis no wonder that his extended visage denoted that he had seen "the "writing on the wall."

The harangue of Douglas was listened to attentively and silently, except an occasional groan, but not interrupted by a single "cheer." He gave us a re-hash of his Chicago, Rock Island and Geneva speeches—not a word for harbor and river improvements, and barely touching the all-absorbing question—the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Know-Nothings seemed to trouble him like a nightmare, and "nigger," "abolitionist," "Black Republicans," "Know-Nothings," came from his mouth with a venom and bitterness that told the desperation of his case.

But, poor *little* man! he was in the wrong crowd, and after all his violent gesticulation and base appeal to the baser passions and prejudices of human nature, he sat down amid the united and loud call for 'Squire Jonas, a firm and unflinching Anti-Nebraska Whig, who mounted the stand amid cheers that made "Neb-"rascals" tremble, and offered a series of resolutions condemnatory of the Nebraska bill and of the course of Douglas and Richardson, and after some pertinent remarks they were put to vote and passed by at least four to one, and then the crowd gave three times three cheers—good, lusty ones—for Richardson's competitor for "that seat in Congress"—Archi. Williams, who, by-the-way, *will* be elected from this district next month, in spite of that "corruption fund" at Washington.

On the whole, the "demonstration" was a sad one to Douglas and his friends, and made the "heart glad" of those who hope to see truth and justice prevail. Look out for us on the 7th of November.

A LOOKER-ON.

THE MAINE LAW IN CONNECTICUT.

We have never witnessed so complete a triumph of the friends of any reform measure, as that at New-Haven last week, in favor of liquor prohibition. It afforded all the highest degree of satisfaction.

We have been familiar with public gatherings in Connecticut many years, and have seen some scenes that would require strong proof to make the next generation believe ever had an existence in a civilized community that claims to be christian, moral, sober, decent, respectable.

We have seen at a single town training, more than two hundred men and boys crazy drunk. At every election of a new captain, rum was brought out in pails full, free for the train band and all the spectators to drink as long as they could stand. True they did not all get down, though some of them did, wallowing in the mud, but they got so they yelled like savages, and were as full of foolish antics as a herd of monkeys, and often as mischievous. We have seen a thousand drunken Indians in one company, but they did not behave worse than we have seen companies of men in Connecticut. We have seen the reverse of this picture.

On Thursday last we saw the largest company of people together that we ever saw in that State, and we have never seen a better ordered assembly—no drinking, at least in sight, and no one daring favor the practice in secret, to be seen intoxicated in public; and here, we believe, not one was seen. In all that assembly not a yell or angry oath, not a fight or foolish scuffle, no racing and running afoul of one another and breaking wagons and limbs, and injuring horses—no uncontrollable turbulence, or disturbance of the quiet portion of the people by the recklessness of those who drank strong drink; but one universal scence of harmony through the day and peaceful quiet through the night. "If such are the fruits of the "Maine law," said a man to us who had been opposed to its passage, "God forgive me for what I have done "against it, and in his strength will I repent and never "oppose so good a measure again. But I did not believe it could be enforced, or that it would work in "such perfection."

Similar remarks we heard from all, and that was not a few, that we talked with upon the subject. We could not hear of a single man who would openly advocate the repeal of the law; not even the liquor dealers, who have generally acquiesced in the law without grumbling.

The only difficulty in the way of the complete eradication of drunkenness from Connecticut, is the facility of getting liquor from New-York. Every steamboat that arrives at New-Haven has more or less small packages for individuals, containing something to feed that depraved appetite, so long accustomed to stimulent that it is hard to give up the practice. But the liquor so imported is not for sale, and is generally beyond the reach of the most drunken part of the community. It is for a class of "moderate drinkers," who will use it while they can get it in this way, but who would be the last to vote for a restoration of the same privilege to all the old soakers in the State.

We perhaps, conveyed to our readers an erroneous impression by the heading of the letter from Mr. CHANDLER WHITE to Mr. PETER COOPER, dated St. John, Oct. 5, which we published yesterday as "explanatory." We learn that this letter was written by Mr. WHITE in the course of his ordinary correspondence, many days before he could have known that there had been statements published in this City which made any explanation from him necessary. In this characteristic consists a great part of its value to those who do not know Mr. White as an exponent of his conduct and motives. The italicised passages were not so marked by him.

MOUNDSVILLE, VA.—A gentleman who writes us from this place, which is in Marshall County, to order twenty-five copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, states that the receiving and forwarding business has increased largely at that point. It is thought that a larger transportation business has been done at Moundsville during the last year than in the City of Wheeling. Goods from the East are finding their way West by that point, per the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. An immense amount of flour and tobacco is shipped from that point, as well as cattle and horses and hogs. The same gentleman informs us that the corn crop was a failure in that section the past season—that not more than three-fourths the usual yield was realized.

DEATH OF SAMUEL STEVENS—SPEECH BY MR. SEWARD.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

An interesting incident occurred in the United States Circuit Court, now in session in this city, yesterday, occasioned by the recent death of Samuel Stevens, Esq. The Court had been in session a few hours when the Hon Wm. H. Seward rose and addressed the Court as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT: I am conscious, as all around me are that we have reassembled here in a season of public sadness and sorrow. We have all known that peace brought triumphs to nations as well as war, but either we have not known, or else we have quite forgotten heretofore, that even the triumphs of peace might be attended with some of the vicissitudes and calamities which made war the scourge of human nature. Yet it is not of that recent national disaster that has reinvested the sea with its ancient terrors that I have arisen to speak. Happily for us we have no such special and peculiar share in that calamity as would call us to separate ourselves from among our fellow citizens in a common mourning. I am to speak of a more private sorrow, but yet it seems that the voice of such a sorrow needs to offer some apology when it seeks to be heard among the wallings of a public grief so profound and universal.

May it please your Honors: We, the members of the Bar of the State of New-York, on coming from our homes, on the sea coast, and on the lake shores, and on the banks of the rivers, and under the shadows of the mountains, miss from among ourselves one who in all our experience was never absent before; one whose presence here had come, through the force of habit, to seem to us as necessary as the presence of the Judges, without whom this Court itself could not even be constituted. Samuel Stevens, Esq., a father to those of our number who yet are young, and a brother—a free and accepted brother—to each of us whose hairs have begun to whiten, and a brother even to each of you—is no more. He died in the maturity of fame and of life at Rochester on the 11th day of September last. It has seemed to my associates that a tribute to his memory was due from us, and we have ventured to hope that you would enjoy a mournful satisfaction in lending to such a tribute, if properly offered, the sanction of your own high position and characters. I have readily yielded my consent to the request of my brethren, that I would call your recollection back to that sad event. In nearly every contest in this forum in which I have ever been engaged, he who is now no more, bore a responsible part—sometimes as an adversary—and then his opposition was such as always to make me wish that ever afterward he might be an associate—and then his cooperation was such as always to make me wish that it might never again be my fortune to encounter him as an adversary. Only a few years older than myself, he was my cotemporary in social, in professional, and in public life. During all that time, I have known him intimately and well. Generally agreeing in sentiments and opinions, we were cordial friends—while the divisions between us which occasionally occurred, as such divisions must need occur sometimes between men of inquiring and independent minds, were always marked by that mutual charity to which known and confessed sincerity of motives was entitled. I do not forget now—indeed I have never forgotten and I never can forget—with how much generosity and affection he expressed to me in a public ceremonial his own feelings and those of his fellow-citizens on my retirement from public service in this ancient capital, and on my reentrance into that field of professional occupation where, if I were to succeed at all, I was sure to meet him as the most prominent of rivals. I perform a duty, therefore, when I speak his eulogy. I would, if I could, pronounce that eulogy with so much of simplicity, sincerity, earnestness and brevity, as to remind you of his own peculiar form of utterance here. He was assiduous, dignified, courteous, astute and learned. He had an exclusive aim—namely, to be a *Lawyer*, in the highest development of that character. He succeeded; for he lived as he died, recognized by the Bar and by the Courts, as well as by the public voice, as a fit successor of those whose characters are our acknowledged models, John V. Henry and Abraham Van Vechten. Nor was his sphere narrow or his fame a local one. It is not the weakness of national vanity, but a just view of the progress of mankind, which teaches us that the judicial, like the political records of this State and of this Nation, cannot and will not perish. They will be consulted in other countries and in other times, wherever human freedom, protected and guaranteed by law and religion, shall have a home. On many a page of those records the name of our departed brother will appear, and so his voice will yet seem to be heard in the conflicts by which truth shall be elicited and justice vindicated. Who among all of us can wisely seek or reasonably hope for more?

May it please your Honors: This sad event reminds us that we are also passing away. While no one of us knows "the number of his days," it is certain that within a very short period we all, like our departed brother, shall have places here only in the memories of successors. May God grant us grace to direct our lives as our departed brother directed his, so that while friends shall deplore that we have died, society shall rejoice that we have lived.

Mr. Seward then moved the Court that they adjourn, which was done.

A BASE CALUMNY.

From The Orleans American (Albion, N. Y.)

An article headed "Outrageous Fraud and Swindling—Curious Developments," which originally appeared in *The Elmira Republican*, has for the past week been going the rounds of the press. That article, our readers will be surprised to learn, charges Henry J. Sickels, late Postmaster of this village, with fraud in arranging the estate of his deceased brother at Elmira.

We have been personally acquainted with Mr. Sickels for some time, and in his social relations and business transactions we have ever found him to act the part of an honest, honorable, upright man. Of all men in the village of Albion, we would believe him to be among the last ones guilty of such a charge. We know his integrity, and can only believe that malice has sought to strike down its victim; sordid selfishness to encompass the man who stands between it and the coveted gain. But in this instance it has chosen its man not wisely. Falsehood may tire its invention and malice its power before the first dishonorable stain can be fastened upon his character. Those who know him best will hurl back with righteous indignation this foul calumny into the very teeth of its originators. If there is one man in Albion more than another remarkable for his probity, his honor and his integrity, that man is Henry J. Sickels. Politically we are opposed to him, but in his social and business relations we have yet to learn that he has ever swerved from the strict line of truth and honesty. No man acquainted with him will believe it. And this wanton attack, by which a stain is sought to be thrust upon his reputation, will fall totally powerless at his feet. Those papers which have published the article in question will be afforded an opportunity to make good their assertions.

THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL CONVENTION —A MINERS' STRIKE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

The National Convention for the advocacy of the Rights of Women met in annual session this morning at Sansom-st. Hall. The attendance was large and mostly composed of those who had social and political injuries to redress. Mrs. DAVIS, President of last year's Convention at Cleveland, called the meeting to order, and Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE was chosen President. She accepted the position, though fearful of inability to discharge the duties satisfactorily, as she was enfeebled by a recent attack of inflammation of the lungs. She stated the objects of the Convention. They had claims to human rights—not the mere rights of woman in contradistinction to the rights of man, for humanity knows no distinction. The sexes are alike in regard to pleasure and pain, joy and sorrow, happiness and misery, life and death; woman is alike subject to all that befals man. We claim a right to the elective franchise, for none are safe under any government unless they participate in making it. We have a right to be represented as well as man. We do not wish it to be understood that we war with individual man, but against bad principles. After a few further remarks, the President announced the following officers:

Vice-Presidents—Lucretia Mott of Philadelphia; Frances D. Gage of Missouri; T. M. Higginson of Massachusetts; Martha C. Wright of New-York; Thomas Garret of Delaware; Hanna M. T. Cutler of Illinois; Robert Purvis of Pennsylvania.

Secretaries—Joseph A. Dugdale, Abbey Kimber and Hannah M. Darlington.

Business Committee—Lucy Stone, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Myra Townsend, Mary P. Wilson, Hannah M. Darlington, Sarah Pugh, Lydia Mott and Mary Grew.

Finance Committee—Susan B. Anthony, Jas. Mott, Ruth Dugdale and Rebecca Plumbley.

On taking the question on adopting the officers, but few voted.

Miss LUCY STONE remarked that every person present, who was friendly to the objects of the meeting, should vote. She considered it the duty of every woman to take a part in the proceedings.

Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT considered that it would not be right to place the name of any person on the list of officers unless the owner of that name be present. She desired to know if Miss Kimber was present.

Miss STONE replied that she was not present, but would be sometime during the session.

Mrs. ROSE, President, remarked that she fully coincided with the views expressed by Miss Stone, and hoped that every lady present would respond so that she can be distinctly heard.

The question was now taken on the adoption of the officers as named, and they were adopted.

The officers now took their station on the stand, and the Business Committee retired to an adjacent room to prepare resolutions and other business that might be considered necessary. During the absence of the Committee, Mr. DUGDALE, Secretary, read a long letter from Mrs. Olive Starr Waitt of Illinois, in which she detailed her views on educational, political and religious rights.

The Secretary having finished the reading of the letter,

Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT suggested that if there were any more long letters to be read, that the Secretaries look over them first, and to omit every part thereof that they in their wisdom may consider necessary, so that much of the time of the Convention may be saved.

Miss STONE, from the Business Committee, reported a series of resolutions. After reading the first one, a member desired her to read louder!

Miss STONE replied that the ladies present would still continue to keep their bonnets down tight on their ears, and then expect others to find lungs of sufficient power that they may hear.

The resolutions were read as follows:

Resolved, That we congratulate the true friends of woman upon the rapid progress which her cause has made during the year past, in spite of the hostility of the bad, and the prejudice of the good.

Resolved, That woman's aspiration is to be the only limit of woman's destiny.

Resolved, That so long as women is debarred from an equal education, restricted in her employments, denied the right of independent property if married, and denied in all cases the right of controlling the legislation which she is nevertheless bound to obey, so long must the woman's rights agitation be continued.

Resolved, That in perfect confidence that what we desire will one day be accomplished, we commit the cause of woman to God and to Humanity.

Resolved, That in demanding the educational rights of woman, we do not deny the natural distinctions of sex, but only wish to develop them fully and harmoniously.

Resolved, That in demanding the industrial rights of woman, we only claim that she should have "a fair day's wages for a "fair day's work," which is, however, impossible while she is restricted to a few ill paid avocations, and unable (if married) to control her own earnings.

Resolved, That in demanding the political rights of woman, we simply assert the fundamental principle of democracy, that taxation and representation should go together, and that if this principle be denied, all our institutions must fall with it.

Resolved, That our present democracy is an absurdity, since it deprives woman even of the political power which is allowed to her in Europe and abolishes all other aristocracy only to establish a new aristocracy of sex, which includes all men and excludes all women.

Resolved, That this is because we recognize the beauty and sacredness of the family, that we demand for woman an equal position there, instead of her losing, as now, the control of her own property, the custody of her own children, and finally, her own legal existence—under laws which have all been pronounced by jurists "a disgrace to a heathen nation."

Resolved, That we urge it upon the women of every American State—first, to petition the Legislature for universal suffrage and a reform in the rights of property; second, to use their utmost efforts to improve female education; third, to open as rapidly as possible new channels for female industry.

Miss STONE took occasion to deliver a brief address on the subject of the resolutions, and congratulate the assembly on the advancement of the subject of Woman's Rights. Inferior in no respect to man, but made his equal by one Creator, we pare of the same organization—we rise and fall together. Miss S., in concluding, enjoined upon the Association to "learn to "labor and to wait."

Mrs. TRACY CUTLER of Illinois delivered a speech in favor of the resolutions, and at times was quite eloquent. She gave, also, a glowing account of the progress of the cause in that State.

Mrs. FRANCES P. GAGE of Missouri delivered an address replete with eloquence. Her language was vivid and abounded with poetic thought. The cause of Woman's Rights is progressing rapidly in that State.

Mrs. SUSAN B. ANTHONY, from New-York, was next introduced to the audience. She detailed the manner in which the cause has progressed in New-York State—the cheering prospects of having legislative action in favor of some of the principles now advocated by the friends of Woman's Rights. She had traveled through many counties in this State—was coldly received—was shunned at the dinner table—avoided in the streets—but after lecturing the prejudice melted away, woman's rights stock suddenly arose, and the lecturer was looked upon as a woman after all.

Mrs. TRACY CUTLER desired to know whether women could now become members of the National Education Society. On this point she delivered a forcible speech on the aptitude of woman to impart instruction, and enjoined it upon every lady present, if she is to fulfill her duties, she must have rights.

Mrs. MOTT made an explanation as to the meeting of the National Association, but could not give a positive answer to the question.

On motion, adjourned to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The operatives in our mining regions have struck for higher wages, and the colliers have, in consequence, nearly stopped shipments. As coal is so much higher than it was, we cannot see why labor should not divide the surplus profits with capital; and upon the whole, the workmen are right in trying this approach to the agrarian system. *The Bulletin* of this afternoon charges upon the coal operators of Schuylkill a combination to suspend shipments, and insinuates that the high wages asked is only an excuse. We do not think this is so, and if it were, they will hardly be deterred from carrying out their game, by the threat of *The Bulletin*, that Congress may remove the duty on coal. All that was valuable to the coal trade in our Revenue Tariff was given up on the Reciprocity Treaty, and if we ever look solely to a foreign supply, we shall have the price of coal doubled upon us. The only way to counteract combinations, if they exist, is to decrease the consumption in the same ratio that it increases in price.

James Walker, having domestic troubles, jumped into the Schuylkill and drowned himself. If the river were to be made the receptacle of all home difficulties in this way, what a feast the fishes would have!

William Wilkinson, ex Mayor of the Northern Liberties and a member of the bar, is dead. He was a very worthy gentleman.

Mr. E. A. Marshall, manager of the Broadway Theater, lost his wife yesterday. She fell a victim of consumption, and died at Mr. Marshall's residence in this city.

THE EBENEZERS.—We understand that some three weeks since a number of the trustees of the Ebenezer Society, near Buffalo, went to Kansas to get a large tract of land for a community similar to the one here. It is surmised that they intend selling out in New-York and moving all their interests to Kansas. [Buffalo Democracy, 17th.

THE MURDER OF FRAZIER AT LEXINGTON, KY.

Some days since we published an account of the death of Mr. Frazier of Lexington, who was somewhat extensively known in this City as a dealer in cattle, and who is believed to have been murdered by his wife and the overseer of his farm. These parties have been arrested and examined, and we notice have been held to bail in the sum of $5,000 each, to appear and answer such charges as shall be preferred against them touching the matter. The facts in the case, as developed upon the preliminary examination, are thus stated in *The Louisville Courier:*

Messrs. Frazier and Castleman were partners in selling cattle,