Business Notices.

AUGUST.

Here, August with his daughter comes,
A sheaf of wheat her hand doth bear—
And golden corn and poppy-blooms
Are tangled in her flowing hair;
Oh, glorious month of crimson dawns,
And sunsets lingering, soft and red—
How lovely look the smiling lawns,
How fair the fruit hangs overhead!

Oh! month of ripeness! ne'er depart;
Oh! linger long and late below;
But dangerous to the health thou art,
With all thy changing chill and glow;
Thy midnight dews are cold and sad,
Thy sultry noons oppress the breath—
And thousands of not *fifty clad*,
By thee are ushered into death.

But glorious art thou unto those
Who stand prepared to face thy changes,
In suits of such well fashioned clothes
As SMITH can give to friends and strangers;
In FULTON-STREET, at SMITH'S you'll find
The latest styles for Fall and Summer,
Economy and taste combined,
They sell for cash, and keep no "*drummer*."

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-street, New-York.

While wearing RAY'S SUPERIOR ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, you
Know Nothing of morning chills,
Nothing of mid-day heats,
Nothing of evening dews,
Everything of the wisdom and pleasure of wearing the coolest healthiest, and pleasantest Summer under-garment ever offered to the approbation of a discerning public. Examine and judge, purchase and enjoy, at
JAMES E. RAY'S
Family Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory,
No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-st., N. Y.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
With Stearns & Marvin's improvement,
Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. Stearns, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
For sale by Nos. 46 Merray and 146 Water-st.
Burglar-Proof Safes and Money-Chests made to order. Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already know, and their history is their eulogy.
For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & Co.

MALLEABLE IRON, GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS,
Manufactured with
CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY,
with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained.
By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at
Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.'s,
No. 376 Broadway.
CHAPIN, TENADWELL & Co.,
Springfield, Mass.

PIANOS and MELODEONS from eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the city—besides 15 Second-Hand Pianos—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, at H. WATERS'S, No. 333 Broadway.
Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, boxed and moved. Cash paid for Second-hand Pianos. Music at reduced prices.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous DYE, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of WIGS and TOUPEES is perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No 6 Astor House.

RUPTURE.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. MARSH & Co., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, N. Y.

WIGS — HAIR-DYE — WIGS. — BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUPEES have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

Strangers visiting the city should call at ROGERS'S EXTENSIVE BAZAAR, No. 499 Broadway, where the most rich and splendid assortment of FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS in the world is to be seen; imported directly and sold at importer's prices. Fans, Jet Ornaments, Toilet Articles, Dressing and Traveling Cases, Bronze, Parian and Glass Ware, with every variety of articles suitable as gifts and presents for all ages, are at H. S. ROGERS'S Fancy Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A new Musical Instrument, combining the advantages of the Organ, Melodeon and Piano; the tone is rich, mellow, and powerful, and is well adapted for Church or Operatic Music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the Piano-Forte Ware Rooms of the Manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125. GROVESTEEN & TAUSLOW,
No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

LYON'S KATHAIRON has become the standard preparation for the Hair. It is acknowledged by all to be the finest toilet article ever prepared. It invigorates the Hair, promotes its growth, and thoroughly cleanses it from dandruff and other impurities. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The cynics of the medical schools are constrained to admit that HOLLOWAY'S PILLS banish disease from the stomach, liver and bowels, without reducing the strength of the patient. This is the greatest medical triumph of the nineteenth century. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c and $1 per box.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR SALE at this Office.

THE RIVAL FIRE ENGINES.—In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the Committee on the Fire Department reported a resolution awarding the first premium for the best Steam Fire Engine exhibited at the late prize trial to Messrs. Lee & Larned, (who have adopted the well known Rotary Pump invented by A. W. CARY of Brockport, N. Y.,) the second premium to Messrs. Burnham, and the third to James Smith. The resolution was adopted. This award, which it will be seen is different from that first made, is based on a careful and thorough reexamination by a Board of Engineers appointed for the purpose, each competitor nominating one, and the Committee a fourth. The report of this Board, which was signed by all the examiners, was made on Monday evening, and closed with the following resolutions, embodying the results of their examination:
"*Resolved*, That Lee & Larned's Machine be accepted as the best that has been presented to the Committee; also, that in their judgment it is the best that has ever been exhibited in this city.
"That Messrs. Burnham's Machine be accepted as the second best presented to the Committee.
"That Mr. James Smith's Machine be accepted as the third best presented to the Committee.
"Signed: WM. B. LEONARD,
ORISON BLUNT,
GEORGE M. WOODWARD,
FRANCIS S. LOW."
CARY'S PUMP is manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAIKERD, Brockport, N. Y. Also, by J. C. CARY, No. 240 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

TO OUR FRIENDS.—Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always mention the name of the *Post-Office* and *State*.

ADVERTISEMENTS for THE DAILY TRIBUNE must be handed in before TEN o'clock in the evening in order to secure their appearance the following morning.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line.

This paper has attained a circulation of 173,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

There were 746 deaths in this city last week, which is an increase of 77 over the highest weekly mortality in 1855, that being the corresponding week of the year. The increase from the previous week was 115, chiefly among children under five years of age.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, eleven House and six Senate private bills were passed. The House then went into Committee on the Fortification Appropriation bill. After the bill had been amended, it was reported, with a recommendation to strike out the enacting clause. This was disagreed to by a vote of 60 against 95. After an ineffectual motion to table the bill, it was passed. The bill appropriates $1,583,000, including $75,000 for Fort Richmond and $25,000 for Fort Montgomery. Mr. Herbert made an unsuccessful effort to introduce a resolution authorizing the intervention of the United States land and naval forces in San Francisco affairs. The General Appropriation bill was then discussed in Committee of the Whole, and political speeches were made by Messrs. Herbert, Lumpkin, Wade, Letcher, and Ruffin.

The steamer Atlantic is now due at this port with a week's later advices from Europe. She was to sail on the 23d. At 2 o'clock this morning she had not been telegraphed.

The House of Representatives on Friday, in unseating John W. Whitfield, the Pro-Slavery pretender to a seat as Delegate from Kansas, by the strong vote of 110 to 92, solemnly adjudged and pronounced the code of alleged "laws of Kansas," enacted by the Missouri conventicle at Shawnee Mission a fraud and a nullity. No man, surely, can dispute this conclusion. Whitfield was elected under that code; and, if it were valid, his right to the seat was incontestible. He had not merely an undoubted majority—he had nearly every vote—cast on the day of election enacted by that Shawnee Mission Legislature, which Gov. Reeder is said to have recognized and sanctioned. If the acts of that body were valid laws of Kansas, then Whitfield would have been Delegate elect, though he had received not a dozen votes. The fact that many choose not to vote at a legal election by no means invalidates the result of that election. Admit that there has ever been a legal Territorial Legislature in Kansas, and the ejection of Whitfield is an outrage. Nobody has ever pretended to contest his seat on any other ground than that of the invalidity of the Territorial Legislature, expressly because it was chosen by outrage and usurpation—by fraud and violence—by Missouri invaders; not by actual residents of Kansas. Now let us see by whose votes the House has affirmed this proposition:

YEAS—*To eject Whitfield:*

MAINE:	
Samuel P. Benson,	Ebenezer Knowlton,
John J. Perry,	Israel Washburn, jr.,
John M. Wood—5.	
NEW-HAMPSHIRE:	
Aaron H. Cragin,	James Pike,
Mason W. Tappan—3.	
MASSACHUSETTS:	
James Buffinton,	Wm. S. Damrell,
Calvin C. Chaffee,	Robert B. Hall,
Linus B. Comins,	Chauncey L. Knapp,
Mark Trafton—7.	
RHODE ISLAND:	
Nathaniel B. Durfee,	Benjamin B. Thurston—2.
CONNECTICUT:	
Ezra Clark, jr.,	William W. Welch,
Sidney Dean,	John Woodruff—4.
VERMONT:	
Justin S. Morrill,	Alvah Sabin—2.
NEW-YORK:	
Henry Bennett,	Andrew Z. McCarty,
Edward Dodd,	Edwin B. Morgan,
Francis S. Edwards,	Andrew Oliver,
Thomas T. Flagler,	John M. Parker,
William A. Gilbert,	Guy R. Polton,
Amos P. Granger,	Benjamin Pringle,
Solomon G. Haven,	Russel Sage,
Thomas R. Horton,	James S. T. Stranahan,
Jonas A. Hugh ston,	Francis E. Spinner,
William H. Kelsey,	George A. Simmons,
Rufus H. King,	*William W. Valk*,
Orsamus B. Matteson,	Abraham Wakeman,
Killian Miller,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
Thomas R. Whitney—27.	
NEW-JERSEY:	
Isaiah T. Clawson,	A. C. M. Pennington,
George R. Robbins—3.	
PENNSYLVANIA:	
John Allison,	Joshua A. Grow,
DAVID BARCLAY,	JOHN HICKMAN,
Samuel C. Bradshaw,	John C. Kunkel,
Jacob Broom,	Jonathan Knight,
James H. Campbell,	ASA PACKER,
John Covode,	Samuel A. Purviance,
John Dick,	David Ritchie,
John R. Edie,	Anthony E. Roberts,
Henry M. Fuller,	Lemuel Todd,
Job R. Tyson—19.	
OHIO:	
Charles J. Albright,	*John Scott Harrison*,
Edward Ball,	Valentine B. Horton,
Philemon Bliss,	Benjamin F. Leiter,
Lewis D. Campbell,	*Oscar F. Moore*,
Timothy C. Day,	Richard Mott,
Jonas R. Emrie,	Matthias H. Nichols,
Samuel Galloway,	William R. Sapp,
Joshua R. Giddings,	John Sherman,
Aaron Harlan,	Edward Wade,
Cooper K. Watson—19.	
INDIANA:	
Lucian Barbour,	*George G. Dunn*,
Samuel Brenton,	David P. Holloway,
Schuyler Colfax,	Daniel Mace,
William Cumback,	John U. Pettit,
Harvey D. Scott—9.	
ILLINOIS:	
James Knox,	Elihu B. Washburne,
Jesse O. Norton,	James H. Woodworth—4.
MICHIGAN:	
David S. Wallbridge,	Henry Waldron—2.
WISCONSIN:	
Charles C. Billinghurst,	Cad. C. Washburne,
DANIEL WELLS, jr.—3.	
IOWA:	
James Thorington—1.	

Total Yeas (for ejecting Whitfield), **110**—all from Free States.

NAYS [*to retain Whitfield*] *from Free States:*

MAINE—Thomas J. D. Fuller—1.	
NEW-JERSEY—George Vail—1.	
PENNSYLVANIA:	
John Caskwalader,	Thomas B. Florence—2.
INDIANA:	
William H. English,	Smith Miller—2.
ILLINOIS:	
Thomas L. Harris,	Samuel S. Marshall.
William A. Richardson—5.	
CALIFORNIA:	
James W. Denver,	Philemon T. Herbert—2.
MICHIGAN—George W. Peck—1.	

—Total to sustain Whitfield from Free States, 12; (all Buchanan men.)

Absent from Free States:

VERMONT—James Meacham—1.	
MASSACHUSETTS:	
Anson Burlingame,	Timothy Davis.
Alexander De Witt—3.	
[Nath'l P. Banks (Speaker) did not vote.]	
NEW-YORK:	
Thomas Childs, jr.,	JOHN KELLY,
Bayard Clark,	Ambrose S. Murray,
Samuel Dickson,	JOHN WHEELER—6.
"Mr. Childs, being sick, has never yet taken his seat.	
NEW-JERSEY—James Bishop—1.	
PENNSYLVANIA:	
J. GLANCY JONES,	*William Millward*,
John J. Pearce,	David F. Robison—4.
OHIO:	
John A. Bingham,	Benjamin Stanton—2.
MICHIGAN—William A. Howard—1.	
IOWA—AUGUSTUS HALL—1.	

Buchanan men in SMALL CAPITALS; avowed Fillmore men in *Italics*.

Total absent or silent from Free States, 14 Anti-Nebraska (in Roman), 4 Buchanan men, and Millward of Penn. (American)—in all 19, or with the Speaker, 20.

Absent from Slave States:

NORTH CAROLINA:	
Thomas L. Clingman,	*Robert T. Paine*—2.
KENTUCKY:	
John M. Elliott,	Joshua H. Jewett—2.
TENNESSEE:	
Emerson Etheridge—1, (paired with Howard.)	
SOUTH CAROLINA:	
John McQueen—1. [Preston S. Brooks did not vote, not having received credentials made out since his election. Lawrence M. Keitt do.]	

—Total absent or silent from Slave States, eight, including the two Carolinians aforesaid.

Votes against Whitfield—all from Free States.....110
Votes for Whitfield from Free States.....12
Votes for Whitfield from Slave States.....80— 92

The Members named below, after voting Whitfield out of the seat, voted against admitting Gov. Reeder to fill it, viz:

Edward Ball, *Ohio*.	Francis S. Edwards, *N. Y.*
Lewis D. Campbell, *do.*	Solomon G. Haven, *do.*
John Scott Harrison, *do.*	Rufus H. King, *do.*
Oscar F. Moore, *do.*	Geo. A. Simmons, *do.*
Valentine B. Horton, *do.*	William W. Valk, *do.*
Henry M. Fuller, *Pa.*	Thomas R. Whitney, *do.*
John Hickman, *do.*	John Williams *do.*
David Ritchie, *do.*	Geo. G. Dunn, *Ind.*
Job R. Tyson, *do.*	Harvey D. Scott, *do.*
A. C. M. Pennington, *N. J.*	Daniel Wells, jr., *Wisc.*—20.

—The following, who voted to oust Whitfield, failed to vote on the question of admitting Reeder, viz:

Amos P. Granger, *N. Y.*	Asa Packer, *Pa.*—2

—With the deepest personal respect for the three or four true men who have placed themselves in this category, and with all requisite official respect for the twaddling, Janus faced residuum, we must say that their course evinces gross inconsistency and an imperfect knowledge of the position and duties of a Territorial Delegate. No such functionary is known to the Federal Constitution; he has no substantive power; he is simply an agent admitted by the favor of the House to a seat on its floor, that he may the more readily give information and advice with regard to the condition and wants of the Territory from which he is accredited. Cases are frequent of the election of such Delegate in the most informal and unauthorized manner—we are confident the first Delegate from Kansas (then called Nebraska) the Rev. Thomas Johnson—was so elected. The House inquires simply whether this claimant of a seat as Delegate truly represents the wishes and views of a majority of the settlers in such Territory; and, if satisfied on that point, he has hitherto been admitted. In this case, the large majority who voted that Whitfield was *not* the duly elected Delegate from Kansas, voted inevitably that no law existed in that Territory under which a Delegate could legally be chosen. Having done this, they were bound, in voting on the second resolution, to consider only this question—"Does Gov. Reeder present satisfactory evidence that he is the choice for Delegate of a majority of those who in October, 1855, were legal residents of Kansas?" How any Free-State man could hesitate to answer that question in the affirmative, we cannot imagine.

The Indian who had the three wishes granted him by his good spirit belonged to a sect of modern philosophers. He first was to have all the tobacco there was in the world; and then, all the rum there was in the world; and then—casting about for some greater abundance of good things—he said he believed he would have a little more tobacco! A Dutch Justice in a criminal case had six credible witnesses who swore positively that they saw the prisoner commit the theft; and, moreover, the article he was charged with stealing was actually found on him; but as six others swore they did not see him commit the act—being in another part of the town at the time—the proof was considered insufficient, the culprit was discharged, and the constable was sentenced to pay the costs! The philosophers of the Wise and Buchanan school will probably be as slow to appreciate the lesson told by our National statistics of Trade and Navigation as was the Dutch Justice to see who committed the theft. In another column will be seen full tables of the tunnage owned in each State, and in each seaport, including all towns that have 15,000 tuns or more. The figures are taken direct from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the case of the separate ports, comprise the five years from 1851 to 1855 inclusive. It is all very well to say that the North is most populous, has "got a good start," is most favorably situated for commerce, and all that. Look at the clean, bare facts. With the entire cultivation and exclusive control of several of the productions of the country that are in the most extensive demand the world over—cotton, tobacco, rice, &c.—that meet with the readiest sale in all markets, and with a tract of country that produces in abundance the very articles used in shipbuilding—pine, live oak, and other timber, pitch, tar, hemp, and iron—with some of the best harbors in the world, and traversed by the principal navigable portion of the longest river on the face of the globe with all these advantages, what do the Slave States exhibit? Why, about one-quarter as much shipping, in proportion to the population, as there is owned in the Northern States: and in its increase, year by year, a gain but little more than one-quarter as fast as the gain in tunnage at the North. The total tunnage of the United States in 1851, is set down at 3,772,439, and in 1855, at 5,212,001 tuns. The gross gain in four years in the ports of the North, is over 1,300,000 tuns, and in the ports of the South, a little over 100,000 tuns. The gain (or loss) per cent in each State from 1851 to 1855, is as follows:

Increase or Decrease of Tunnage in the different States, from 1851 to 1855.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Wisconsin	430 gain.	Tennessee	131 gain.
Illinois	122 gain.	Missouri	77 gain.
Vermont	78 gain.	South Carolina	71 gain.
Michigan	66 gain.	North Carolina	37 gain.
California	55 gain.	Florida	58 gain.
Ohio	37 gain.	Kentucky	75 gain.
Maine	50 gain.	Georgia	22 gain.
Massachusetts	41 gain.	Alabama	32 gain.
New-York	40 gain.	Louisiana	23 loss.
Pennsylvania	40 gain.	Virginia	33 gain.
New-Jersey	36 gain.	Maryland	14 gain.
Rhode Island	34 gain.	Delaware	62 gain.

Comparing those States in the two sections that are most alike in their position and general features we find the largest gain entirely on the part of the Northern States, except in two or three instances. Delaware has gained in tunnage nearly twice as fast as Rhode Island, and (during these four years) Kentucky is ahead of Ohio. These are crumbs of comfort, and they are needed. Ohio has a little over twice the population of Kentucky, and over four times the tunnage. In 1800 the population of Kentucky numbered about four times that of Ohio; in 1810 about twice as many, and 1850 less than one half as many. But it is in the gross results, more than in the details, that we see the vast difference between a land of Freedom and a land of Slavery.

	1850. Population.	1851. Tunnage.	1855. Tunnage.
Free States	13,435,020	3,014,000	4,320,000
Slave States	9,669,600	757,000	860,000

The shipping owned at the North for each 100,000 inhabitants amounts to 32,500 tuns, and for the same number of people at the South, 9,000 tuns. The increase of shipping at the North during the last four years has been 43 per cent, and at the South 13 per cent! Really if these patient Southerners—the meek though enterprising race of Butlers, Toombses, Brookses, and Herberts—should take it into their heads to bring about that much-threatened catastrophe, a "dissolution of the Union," what should we poor Northerners do? Where is the shipping, the commercial capital, together with the enterprise, to carry off our products, and bring us the teas, silks, drugs, iron, and other foreign articles that we need? How should we survive it? Verily, grass would grow in Wall street, our wharves would rot and fall to pieces, and our few ships and sailors would rust in inglorious idleness! What an argument, too, for the election of Buchanan, and the final and continued triumph of Pro-Slavery principles, the Cincinnati platform, Slavery in Kansas, Minnesota, and all the way to Lake Superior and Puget Sound!

We offer to our Republican friends a few suggestions as to getting up and conducting their campaign meetings. Unless some method and foresight be observed, one half the meetings may be failures.

First, then: Do not engage too many speakers. Two good, reliable ones, fixed and secured for the occasion, with a contingent reserve of local aid, are quite enough for any one meeting.

The calls are very great, and no supernumeraries should be engaged.

Second: Secure your speakers *first*, and let *them* fix the time: otherwise you will involve them in confusion and yourselves in disappointment.

Third: If your speakers are from abroad, see that provision is made for compensation, at least *expenses*. Remember, it is a *sacrifice* to leave family, home, business, and travel right and day, pay fare and hotel bills. "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." Remember, there are many of you, and you sacrifice for one meeting. Your speakers are in the *daily* sacrifice of time, business, lungs and constitution.

Fourth: If your gatherings are too large for indoors, then select a grove or woods. *Always erect a speakers' stand*, and see that it is covered with boards (not canvas). It saves the speakers' voices and helps the audience to hear. Let your covering-boards project three or four feet beyond the platform on which the speaker stands; then you will be sure to protect his voice. This arrangement may seem of small moment to you, but it is of immense moment to the speaker.

Fifth: If possible, in every gathering arrange for some good, soul-stirring GLEE SONGS. Let your Glee Clubs be made up of male and female singers. Take care that the songs sung are not buffoonery and trash. Let them be such as have *soul* in them.

Sixth: Never fail of inviting your wives, daughters and sisters. Their presence and refining influence are everywhere being felt in our meetings. The wrongs of Kansas stir Woman's heart to its center.

Seventh: Don't waste too much money on banners, powder and processions, but rather save it for documents and papers.

Eighth: Don't fritter away half your day or evening in preliminaries, as to who shall be chairman, committee, &c. Remember nine o'clock comes very soon after dark. Get right to work, else your audience will tire before you begin.

These hints—especially that relating to engaging speakers and preparing the speakers' stand—will be of incalculable advantage. We ask our brethren of the press to insert, if they agree with us in these suggestions, or, in the other case, offer better.

Reports from our speakers in the field assure us us that meetings were never so large and enthusiastic as in the present campaign. The feeling in behalf of Free Speech, Free Territory and suffering Kansas is beyond parallel.

The August Elections commence to morrow, when

IOWA elects two Members of the next Congress, a Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Legislature and County Officers.

KENTUCKY elects County Officers only.

MISSOURI elects a Governor, seven Members of the next Congress, and a Legislature which is to choose two U. S. Senators. Here are three parties in the field—the Benton Democracy, who run Old Bullion for Governor; the Anti-Bentons, who support Trusten Polk; and the Fillmore Americans, whose candidate is Robert C. Ewing. As the Benton and Anti-Benton feud is intensely bitter, and the parties nearly equal in strength, the election of Mr. Ewing is probable. It is reported that there is an understanding between the Bentonians and Americans that Old Bullion and an American shall be returned to the U. S. Senate, provided they have the power.

ARKANSAS elects two Members of the next Congress, a Legislature, &c. It will probably go 'Democratic' as usual.

ALABAMA elects no Governor or Congressmen this year.

TENNESSEE votes in August, but holds no State Election this year.

NORTH CAROLINA chooses a Governor and Legislature this year. Thomas Bragg, the present Democratic Governor, is running for reëlection, and will pretty surely be chosen.

TEXAS votes in August, but has no Governor or Congressmen to choose this year.

JUDGE CULVER.—For the benefit of those who have desired to learn whether Judge Culver would be prevented by his official duties from taking an active part in the campaign, we would say that he has, during the past year, held eleven regular terms of his court, averaging about four weeks to a term; has gone through his calendar each term. It is believed that not a Judge in the State has performed more day's labor on the bench during the year than has Judge Culver. He will open the August Term of his Court on the 4th inst, but adjourn the same according to usage till September. Instead of recruiting at the watering-places, we learn his vacation will be spent in active labor in the field, for Freedom, Free Kansas and Fremont. He expects to devote three days this week in Pennsylvania, one in New-Jersey, and to speak in Rockland County, at Nyack on Saturday the 9th. At Montpelier, Vermont on the 13th; Essex County, New-York, 15th; Oxford County, Maine, on the 21st; Franklin County, Vt., on the 26th. He may be addressed at Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOW WESTERN CITIES ARE BUILT.—We have before us *The Wisconsin Mirror*, a large and handsome newspaper issued weekly at *Kilbourn City*, Columbia County, Wisc., at the point where the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad is to cross the Wisconsin River, and where there is a great water power. Kilbourn City is located by the "Wisconsin River Hydraulic Company" on a plot of some three square miles, embracing the water-power, which was surveyed last Summer; lots first offered for sale last September; work on the dam commenced in October; the first building fitted for occupancy in December and immediately occupied *as a printing-office*, whence the journal aforesaid was issued on the first day of the current year. The next house finished was for the use of the energetic Editor, A. H. Holly, esq. A good school house was begun in April, by which time some ten or twelve families had got roofs over their heads, and since July 1st has been in daily use—for schools on week-days and as a church on Sundays. The Railroad aforesaid is to be completed to Portage City, twenty miles east, on the 1st of January next; and the people of Kilbourn, now numbered by hundreds, and expecting soon to be thousands, mean to welcome the snort of the "Iron Horse" within a year. Such is a brief glance at the origin of one of the thousand indentations which Free Labor is annually making into the great Prairie Wilderness of the North-West. *The Mirror*, we forgot to say, is a capital paper, devoted to the advocacy of Free Labor, Free Speech and Fremont.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION.—Arrangements have been made with the New-York and Erie, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads, by which members and delegates attending the next meeting at Detroit can procure excursion tickets at a reduced rate. Members and delegates will be required to exhibit some evidence of their right to the reduction before they can procure tickets.

FROM CURACOA.—By the arrival of the bark Venus, Capt. Atkinson, we have received advices from Curacoa to July 19th. The port was healthy, and weather favorable for making salt; prices ranging from 60 to 70 cents ℔ barrel. The market was glutted with American produce. The cholera was spreading in the provinces of Coro, Venezuela, and along the sea coast. Affairs in Venezuela are perfectly quiet.

BOSTON METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.—We learn from *The Boston Courier* that the Board of Aldermen of that city have passed a bill establishing a Metropolitan Railroad to Roxbury. Its location on the Neck through Washington to Dover street, is unconditional; its further course down Washington to Boylston street; thence to Tremont, is adopted on experiment, the Company giving good security that they will remove the track at their own cost on due notice by the Mayor and Aldermen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1856.

The Pacific Railroad project, as reported by Mr. Denver, is by no means abandoned. It is now before the Committee on Public Lands, upon the grant of the public domain, which the bill proposes, and will be presented to the House in this new shape immediately. Perhaps an effort may be made to suspend the rules on Monday, but not with much probability of success in that form. Still its friends are persistent, and in the graphic language of Sam Patch, some things can be done as well as others—at Washington.

By the official returns received from the Custom-House, for the first three quarters of the fiscal year recently expired, and partial statements for the last quarter, ending on the 30th of June, it appears that the aggregate imports exceeded $306,000,000. These figures are well calculated to excite caution, if not apprehension in commerce, exceeding as they do not only the largest wants of the community, but exhibiting a spirit of extravagance wholly inconsistent with proper prudence. No better illustration is required of the causes which have prostrated a portion of American manufactures, than is contained in this unvarnished statement of facts. Nor is it surprising that England should be so nervous concerning peace, or that her great War Minister should temporize with questions of delicacy, when such vast interests are dependent upon amicable intercourse. War is a great calamity, and to be deprecated, but the truth cannot be disguised that one year of such a struggle would terminate our commercial vassalage to Great Britain, and give an impulse to manufactures that would render them independent of the restrictions by which their energies are now repressed.

After all Mr. Hickman's professed zeal for the success of Gov. Reeder, he was conspicuous yesterday in contributing to his defeat. Such a vagary would hardly be worthy of notice, but for the constant and labored assurances of this member in the early part of the Session. It is a very natural consequences of the recantation which he recently made of principles more important, and of his adhesion to the Cincinnati platform, with all its humiliating submissions. There is some comfort in knowing that the Democracy here, to whom Mr. Hickman has returned through the back door, have about as much regard for his present affiliation as the party with which he has coöperated during the Session, and just now abandoned.

Betting on elections is rather a weak evidence of confidence, and but a poor way of vindicating opinion. The Democracy has always been given to this sort of swagger, and sometimes have got caught for their pains. Yesterday, one of the bragging Buchanan men walked into the post-office of the House of Representatives, and pompously professed his readiness to wager $500 that his candidate would carry Pennsylvania by a good many thousands. One of the officers of the House happened to have the sum—notwithstanding the exhaustion of the appropriations—in his pocket, just as if to accommodate the occasion; when lo, the bragger was found wanting, and glad to sneak out of the scrape. The news of the Democratic union in New-York inspired some of the faithful with a vagrant hope, but none of them were quite firm enough to accept an offer of $5,000 against $2,500 on the result in that State, and with long odds to boot if necessary.

The old Whig dynasty of Maryland, headed by Reverdy Johnson, Gov. Pratt and Senator Pearce, have all regularly given in their adhesion to Mr. Buchanan, but not to the Democratic party. They draw nice distinctions, discriminating upon present considerations, among the different candidates. Every effort was employed to induce them to go over to Mr. Fillmore, but the virus of Know-Nothingism was too rank for their contact. They say that the recent so-called "Whig" demonstration in Maryland was a sham and a cheat, being nothing but a disguise of the new sect under names which deserted their old political faith.

Brooks and Keitt have paid their watering-place bills by the convenient expedient of resigning. The former, who has been in the city several days, appeared and was qualified yesterday. The latter has been luxuriating upon his increased pay and new laurels at the Virginia Springs. There is a rumor of an attempt on the part of Brooks's friends to reopen the correspondence with Burlingame for a hostile purpose. It seems the recent expositions have not quite satisfied the Chivalry, or left the case in the most creditable condition under the "code." It can hardly be supposed Mr. Burlingame would consent to any such suggestion, or allow his position to be changed.

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PENNSYLVANIA AND IOWA.

HOW THE BORDER RUFFIANS EXPECT TO GET THE GERMAN (FRENCH, DUTCH, NORWEGIAN OR SWEDISH) VOTERS!

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1856.

I saw a letter to-day from Pennsylvania bringing glorious news of the prospects of the peerless Pathfinder in that State. I am permitted to make the following extract:

"This County (Erie) will give Fremont 2,500 majority, a thousand more than Harrison got. Crawford County—heretofore a Democratic stronghold—will give Fremont 1,500 majority. Warren County, also Democratic, about 800 majority; and so on in all the counties extending to the Alleghany ridge."

A letter has just been shown me dated "Crawfordsville, Iowa, July 25, 1856," and written by a shrewd politician, inclosing a circular which has been sent to every Postmaster in Iowa, and throughout the West, by the Democratic National Committee of this city. I transmit a copy herewith. The gentleman forwarding it writes:

"I send you this circular for the purpose of showing you the effort that is being made, and the means used to train the foreign-born population and bring them into rank and file for the purpose of subduing Freedom and extending the area of Slavery. It will be seen from the questions propounded that the National Executive are prepared for any kind of electioneering. If they but know a man's religion they can meet his wants exactly. But I can inform the National Committee that with all their efforts the great majority of the foreign voters in the West are intelligent men, and will prove right on the great question at issue. Iowa is certain to give from eight to ten thousand majority for Fremont and Dayton."

Here follows the circular:

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL RESIDENT COMMITTEE ROOMS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1856.

To ——, *esq., Chairman of Democratic Committee, County of* ——, *State of* ——.

SIR: Though the Ex-Native at Committee have the most implicit reliance in the discretion and sound judgment of the people and the correctness of the principles maintained and asserted by the Democratic party, upon which they are to pass their verdict at the impending Presidential election, they deem it, nevertheless, so a high duty in view of the vast stake at issue—even the continuance of the Union—to do all in their power to secure the success of the Democratic cause and the triumphant election of the nominees of the Democratic Convention. We are now sure that victory will follow our banners, but to make victory doubly sure, we invite you to send us an immediate answer to the following queries:

First: What is the probable number of voters in your county who speak the German language? Are they American born or immigrants, and in what ratio?

Second: Are there any French, Dutch (Hollanders), Norwegians, or Swedes in your county? and if so, what is approximately the number of votes cast by each respectively?

Third: Are there any German newspapers printed in your county? and if so, give the title of such paper or papers, and the place or places of publication. You will confer a favor on the National Committee by sending, during the whole canvass, a number of the weekly issue of such paper or papers printed in the foreign languages to the undersigned, Chairman of the National Resident Committee.

Fourth: To what religious denominations do the German, French, Dutch, Norwegian, or Swedish voters in your county belong?

Fifth: What are generally the political sentiments entertained by the adopted citizens in your county, especially in regard to the principles new before the people, viz: the equality of the individual States in the settlement of our Territories; the equality of all citizens in relation to political rights and the rights of conscience.

Sixth: Have you appointed distributors in the different townships and school district of your county, who will place the documents sent by the National Committee into the hands of your voters? or do you prefer to have them sent to you *franked* to be directed by you?

Seventh: Have you formed Democratic Clubs or Associations throughout your county? and if so, please to report the officers to the National Committee, with their Post offices.

Eighth: How are the Democratic nominations in your county received, and what is the probable vote the Democracy will cast?

Ninth: Will you furnish us the names of two active and zealous Democrats contiguous to each Post-Office in your county, who can be relied upon to see the prompt distribution of documents forwarded to them?

Tenth: Will you inform us the grounds upon which the Democratic party is principally assailed in your county, and suggest to us the kind of documents which would best promote the success of the Democratic party?

Please report the names and Post-Offices of some reliable German citizens, living in the different townships of your county, in order to enable the National Resident Committee to enter into a correspondence with them. Please direct all communications to me,
CHARLES JAS. FAULKNER,
Chairman N. D. R. Committee.

Here you have the document. Read it. Analyze it. It is a rare specimen of Democratic ideas. Mr. Faulkner talks like a man with all the facts in his possession, thus: "*We are now sure that victory will follow our banners.*" But,