Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffinton, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Campbell of Penn., Clark of Conn., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cullen, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harrison, Hickman, Halloway, Horton of New-York, Horton of Ohio, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Bright, Knowlton, Knox, Letter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Miller of New-York, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of New-York, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Petit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Saxe, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Watson, Welch, Wells, Whitney, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Bell, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Cadwalader, Campbell of Ky., Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dewdell, Edmundson, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Harris of Ill., Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jones of Tenn., Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Humphrey Marshall of Ky., Maxwell, McMullen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Rivers, Ruffin, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Ala., Sneed, Stephens, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Faulk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer.—113.

The motion was disagreed to by 106 against 74; two thirds being necessary.

The House again refused to suspend the rules by 108 against 74, to enable Mr. DENVER to report the Pacific Railroad bill from the Select Committee.

Mr. GROW made an ineffectual motion to have the House consider the Homestead bill.

The House then passed the Senate bill authrizing any two Judges of the Court of Claims to act as a quorum for the transaction of business, and providing for the appointment of a Solicitor and an additional clerk.

On motion of Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of purchasing the Hermitage in Tennessee for a Barrack Military Academy.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the Judicial, Executive and Legislative expenses heretofore authorized by law.

After acting on many of its items, the House took a recess till 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CULLEN read an extract from *The Savannah Republican*, purporting to be a sketch of some remarks by Mr. Cobb of Georgia, delivered in that State recently, in which Mr. Cullen's name was incidentally introduced. Mr. Cullen wished to know whether Mr. Cobb used the language quoted.

Mr. COBB explained that the position he had taken was, that it would be dangerous to throw the election into the House, as it would result in the choice of Fremont. The Republicans have thirteen States, and if a Republican shall be elected in the place of Mr. Allen, and one in Mr. Trumbull's district, Illinois would be added; and if Mr. Hall, whose seat is contested, be ousted, and a Republican elected in his stead, Iowa would be secured for Fremont. Fifteen States being thus certain, the election would be dependent on Mr. Cullen, the Representative from Delaware. He was unwilling to trust it there, considering Mr. Cullen's course during the election for Speaker. Was it Mr. Cullen's fixed opinion, he would not under any circumstances vote for Mr Buchanan.

Mr. CULLEN replied that Mr. Cobb had no ground for saying what would be his course in such a contingency. He came here as a National American, and against the votes of every Democrat in Delaware, except half a dozen personal friends. Was it expected that he should support the Democratic party and vote for his enemies? He fervently trusted that the election would not be brought into the House, but if it should he would vote for Fillmore first and last, and not for Buchanan or Fremont. He was satisfied Fillmore would receive a majority of the States.

Mr. COBB said, in his appeal to his constituents, he did not mistake concerning Mr. Cullen's position, which was one of danger to the South and favorable to Fremont.

Mr. CULLEN repeated that it was his duty to vote for Fillmore to the last, and if God should permit the election to come into the House, he should fearlessly do his duty.

Mr. BROOM contended that the aim of the Roman Catholic Church was supreme temporal supremacy, and that the question would have to be settled on this soil before many years passed over. He argued in favor of the naturalization laws, and in the name of the American party called on the people to rally round its standard to preserve the Republic.

Mr. ELLIOTT spoke in condemnation of the Know-Nothing and Republican parties, and in laudation of the Democracy.

Mr. PURVIANCE maintained that the American and Republican parties are the offspring of the Democracy, which he arraigned for all the dreadful consequences of plighted faith. Adjourned.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Monday, Aug. 4, 1856.

At our Municipal election to-day, J. N. Harris, Republican, was elected Mayor by a large majority over Lippitt, Democrat.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 4, 1856.

The American candidate was 1,600 ahead here at noon, and is likely to increase largely.

KANSAS NEWS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 4, 1856.

Advices from Leavenworth to the 30th ult. state that Gen. Lane and company had not then entered the Territory of Kansas, and Gen. Smith had threatened that if they attempted to enter he should proclaim martial law. The Territorial authorities were commencing to levy taxes. Trouble was apprehended, as both parties refused to pay.

FILLMORE AND DONELSON RATIFICATION

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 4 1856.

The Fillmore and Donelson Ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall this evening attracted a large crowd, embracing delegations from Roxbury and Charlestown, with bands of music. From four to five thousand people were assembled. The principal speeches were made by Erastus Brooks of New-York, and A. B. Ely of Newton.

Some Fremonters present interrupted the general harmony of the meeting by cheers for their candidates, and a banner borne into the hall by the Charlestown Club, caricaturing Mr. Fremont as a mitered Bishop with the cross in his hand, was attacked and torn to fragments. Otherwise the Fremonters kept the peace.

The Fillmore men were extremely enthusiastic, and the meeting was highly respectable.

THE EMPIRE STATE EXPLOSION—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

FALL RIVER, Monday, Aug. 4—6 P. M.

The Coroner's Jury on those killed by the late explosion on the Empire State have just rendered their verdict, which is accompanied by a lengthy document reviewing the testimony, and explanatory of the Jury's reasons for their decision. After repeating the usual formalities, and giving the names of the dead, the verdict says:

"That the said deceased persons died in consequence of injuries received on board the steamboat Empire State on her passage from Fall River to New-York on the night of the 26th of July, when a short distance from Point Judith, which injuries were scalds or burns, occasioned by the collapsing or bursting of the steam chimney of the starboard boiler of the said steamboat, at about 10 o'clock p. m.; that the defects, if any existed in said steam chimney, were not such as a careful examination and the exercise of due diligence could have detected and guarded against; that there appears to have been no excess of steam at any time after the boat left Fall River; that, on the contrary, but a moment or two before the explosion the pressure of steam indicated was about six pounds less than the maximum of pressure allowed by the Government Inspector; that there appears to have been the usual amount of water in the boiler at the time of the explosion, and no want of care or attention on the part of the engineers and firemen; and that therefore this accident is to be regarded as one of those unforeseen casualties incident to steamboat travel, and for which no person or persons can be held accountable."

THE VALLEY BANK OF MARYLAND.

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, August 4, 1856.

The Valley Bank still holds good against the run upon it, paying specie up to the present time (one o'clock.)

[The above dispatch came to us over the Magnetic line, signed "X.," but we have no corroborative evidence of its truth.—REP.]

FIRE AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, Aug. 4, 1856.

The saw and planing mill of Messrs. Lambden & Jenkins, corner of Fairfax and Queen streets, was totally destroyed by fire last night, with its contents. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

STRANGE OCCURRENCY.—Something strange is reported to have occurred at Pea Ridge, in Lincoln County, Tenn., a few weeks ago. A horse and plow—so goes the story—which a farmer was using in his field, sunk and disappeared in the earth, leaving a hole to which no bottom has yet been found, and into which the farmer himself came near falling. His neighbors were called to the place, who, by means of ropes, let him down in search of the horse and plow to the depth of thirty or forty feet; but the farther he went the larger the hole appeared, and he called to his friends to pull him up, which they did. Several unsuccessful attempts were afterward made to fathom the hole. The horse and plow have "gone the way of all the earth."

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 4, 1856.

The parched-corn term ended yesterday. The sublime stillness of a Philadelphia Sunday afternoon, when Nature seems ordinarily to hold her breath, and Man to have joined the deaf-and-dumb asylum—a stillness which has neither the lyrical hummings of the sea-side, nor the supernal wailing and whispering of the forest's depths—this was suddenly invaded by the sharp clatter of rain-drops suddenly wrenched from the skies, and a heaven-rending thunder-clap giving evidence of electric phenomena betokening change. This was too good to last long; but then, again, the dawn to-day was ushered in by rain, which continued for two hours or more, and the coquetry which the sun-light has yet to keep up with the clouds as I write at 11 o'clock a. m. promises that the shower account is not yet fully settled. All external nature and out-door art have now the freshness which comes of a bath. The thermometer, that fierce little monster, has calmed down, while hygenic stock has risen.

A Philadelphia Sunday of a Summer is exquisitely dull. There is neither ginger hot i' the mouth nor cakes nor ale. The drunkard's department is put under the green jealous seals of the police. Not a single O'Rafferty can hand over the bottle to a customer to take a little whisky (did you ever know a toper who did not take a little whisky?—it is never a good deal); not a solitary Faderland beermonger can serve out the lager. The law here, on this point, is fierce and invincible. When the Sunday restriction came in force some very respectable barkeepers resisted; accordingly one eminently respectable was sent to Moyamensing Prison, and there kept for the full term of the conviction. Mayor Conrad, in office then, was in earnest. Since that time there has been no difficulty on this point. How terribly strong a democratically-formed city government is when there are gentlemen and not blackguards to administer it! It can execute every law that has been democratically passed, without fear of formidable resistance. The same cannot be said of any law passed by privileged orders. Not even in China can the Son of Heaven kick up his heels without feeling the popular curb. So silent then are these Quaker streets on a Sunday. Rest! Type of the Eternal! A magnificent poem is a do-nothing day. Symbol of the ocean of infinitude, without fuss or flurry. A Frenchman in Paris thus wrote to his French friend living in Philadelphia:

"MON CHER ACHILLE—I can understand how you pass the week-days in that cursed place, when business and money putty up the broken panes of social existence; but a Sunday—les Dimanches—ah—ah—what do you then? No cafés, no theater, opera; how you live? If there is of rain, you yourself stifle at home; if the weather reput itself to the beautiful, you go out among the imbeciles, more stupid than when you yourself hold in your hotel. It must be that you shall die. Have you make your Will? Did you ever pass a day in the great Pyramid without a candle? As delightful in comparison of one dimanche a Philadelphie."

The Philadelphia Frenchman wrote back: "I "stay at home and take physic the Sundays."

Use, however, is the great balm. A heretic was stretched on the rack before the Inquisition. He was a stubborn individual, and would not surrender. The gentleman in waiting gave the rack a twist. The stubborn unbeliever howled through the diapason of the tortures of the lost. But his brain and his joints could not be tortured together. Screw number two was given; and the howl was terrific, but a shade milder than number one. The stubbornness continued, but each howl was diminished in intensity, until at last the Protestant was silent. "Will you recant your heresy?" cried the Inquisitor. "No," said the gentleman on the rack, "and go ahead, for I feel very comfortable—nerves all gone." So with our Frenchman. The last time we heard of him, he was reconciled to a Philadelphia Sunday.

—The death of a well-known "solid man" has just taken place. It is that of Mr. E. W. Clark, who has distinguished himself as one of the most enterprising and successful brokers and bankers in the country. Mr. Clark was the founder and senior partner of the houses of E. W. Clark & Co. of this city, and Clark, Dodge & Co. of New York. He commanded in a high degree the confidence of money-circles, fairly earned by intelligence, straight-forwardness and punctuality in his business transactions. He was still in the vigor of life, when attacked some months ago by the painful malady which has just ended his existence.

—The world does move. Pennsylvania gave Jackson and the spoilers 50,000 majority—equal to over 100,000 majority now. But at the last trial of strength the Democrats were behindhand in a minority of over 30,000. Now let us glance at the chances for the next election. I can speak for the Fremont enthusiasm which exists in Franklin, Juniata, Cumberland, Dauphin, etc. Here the strongest Fremonters are among the old-line Democrats. For example, a gentleman the other day collected twenty-seven subscribers for THE TRIBUNE at a spot in Juniata County, half of whom were considered of that faith. Franklin County is the birth-place of the immortal author of the Ostend Manifesto, and the chances are the prophet will have no honor in his own county. Fillmore has no stand-out party in the State, except in Philadelphia. They go for fusion. Indiana County, whose usual Whig majority is not over 500 or 600, promises to give from 1,500 to 2,000 majority for Fremont. This is a Democratic estimate. There was a meeting in Chambersburg. This town has about 4,000 inhabitants; so it is doing pretty well to have the call of a Fremont meeting signed by ten per cent of the inhabitants—by 400 good men and true. The meeting was called for the largest hotel in the place; but, *mirabile dictu*, the largest hotel could not hold the party, and so they adjourned *al fresco* to the street. In this list are included the Old-Line Whigs of the place. In this town forty converts have put down their names for *The Philadelphia Times*, the new Republican paper, or rather the journal which, within a fortnight, has changed proprietors, and its leanings toward the cause have become decisions. It is hence the popular organ of the party here, and the anti-doughface, anti-Slavery extension sheet which reaches readers of two-cent journals.

From these facts, upon all of which you may rely, it will be perceived that the cause in Pennsylvania is hopeful; but just enough so to stimulate the efforts of our friends. So soon as the same arguments can be made to reach the masses here that are diffused in other quarters, we may look for changes, except in the Irish-American vote. That seems wedded to Slavery. There is no use of denying the fact, or dealing in useless compliments at the expense of the truth. As a mass they go for the enslavement of the whites, or in other words, the extension of Slavery. *The Freeman's Journal*, the Archbishop's organ, is open for Slavery—for the degradation of that sort of labor, especially *unskilled* labor—which probably nine Irishmen out of every ten pursue in this country; and thus these men are made to degrade their own status to the level of slavery. Not so the Germans. They are coming over to the Republicans in troops in this State. They have a Fremont organ in Philadelphia. They are seeing through the rotten deceptions of the slave-scourging oligarchy. They perceive that no greater falsehood is recorded in history than the claims of Buchanan to Democracy—Buchanan resolved, as he says, into the Cincinnati slavedriving platform—Buchanan, whose nomination Gov. Wise boasts was procured by Virginia, the same Wise whose idea of Democracy is, that of people so ignorant that they cannot read or do not want a newspaper, (there is not one in Wise's county of Accomac, Virginia,) and an oligarchy gaining "billions" of money by the sale of negroes to the South-west at $5,000 a head. Is Wise a sane man, that he can so venture to denude his immoral carcass in the face of the world? I never remember to have encountered, in the literature of any people, such a piece of satanic zig zag seriously put forth as Wise's jeremiad on the loss of California as a Slave State, by which Virginia failed, as he affirmed to get $5,000 a head for slaves. If we consider that every great country in Europe has abolished Slavery; that the descendants of the Norman chivalry, who hunted the panting Saxon surf—the Sutherlands—are among the warmest Anti-Slavery people—that the abolition of all serfdom was the cherished idea of Alexander and Nicholas of Russia—the apparition of such roaring ruffianism for Slavery becomes like the gorgons and chimeras dire of an incubus—it seems too hideous to be real—it surpasses the scope of logical analysis, it outreaches the force of hot indignant objurgation, by exciting a sentiment of mute wonder. It is inconceivably coarse, foul, brutal, bad. And yet it is the corner-stone of Buchanan democracy. If we could believe that this people could accept such measureless beastliness as the interpretation of Democracy, all that could be asked would be, not simply the submerging of this Continent in the seas, but the extinction of the human race; for surely mankind, with such moral fortunes strapped on their backs as this country shows, reverting thus to the filthiest savagery of the wildest epochs, shows itself unfit to live, and the sooner the whole race would be put to death, and the Earth be as is the Moon, voiceless and inhuman, the better.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—*The Raftsmen's Journal*, published at Clearfield, Pa.; and *The Coal City Item*, Newcastle, Pa., have just run up the Fremont flag.

—A Fremont ratification meeting, held at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 25th ult., is represented to have been the largest meeting ever held West of the Mississippi.

—The following is an extract of a letter, dated New-York, July 10, to *The Georgia Telegraph*, a Buchanan organ. It was written by its editor:

"Be this as it may, however, the current floating opinion here is most decided that Fremont will carry, without difficulty, every non-slaveholding State—*even Pennsylvania*. I have just seen a friend who returned yesterday from the rural districts in Pennsylvania, and he says the drift is all for Fremont, so far as he could see. So westward, I hear, all the indices of the popular feeling are for Fremont. I saw yesterday a Southern friend who has been locomoting around Vermont and the strongest Abolition regions of New-England—a talking and observing friend, and a "dyed in the wool" Democrat. He said he found only three Buchanan and one Fillmore man in these parts. In the city here, which is naturally rather liberal and cosmopolitan in opinion, the Free Soil ticket, so far, rules the roost. The most moderate of the old Whig party are going for Fillmore—but the bulk of that party is going for Fremont. The first classification named comprehends all of the more modern political development of Know-Nothingism, which Mr. Fillmore seems likely to get. Buchanan's vote, so far as can be judged, is confined to the regular Democracy, shorn of the more Freesoilish and fishy portion of the same."

—President Pierce is said to be talking of spending a few days in New-Hampshire among his old friends. Who are they?

—*The Skaneateles Democrat* this week hauls down the Buchanan flag.

—Senator Toombs of Georgia, writes that "the "election of Fremont would be the end of the Union, "*and ought to be.*" Who threatens to dissolve the Union now.

—*The Vincennes* (Ia.) *Gazette*, *The Mauch Chunk* (Pa.) *Gazette*, *The Plymouth* (Ia.) *Banner*, and *The Daily* (Pa.) *Times*, have all hauled down the Fillmore and run up the Fremont flag. *The York* (Pa.) *Advocate*, heretofore Whig, has hoisted the Fremont and Dayton flag.

—*The Meriden* (Conn.) *Transcript* gives a list of prominent citizens of that town who have left the Buchanan party and support Fremont, among whom is Charles Parker, a Democratic elector in 1852.

—Dr. Francfort, the Connecticut mineralogist, always a Democrat, has abandoned Buchanan and his platform, accepted the Presidency of the Middletown Fremont Club, and subscribed for one hundred copies of a Fremont campaign paper. The Hon. E. M. Thurston, formerly Secretary of the Board of Education, Maine, and an active Democrat, has returned from Kansas, and comes out strongly for the freedom of that Territory, and the election of Fremont.

—As the pic-nic of the Methodist society of East Boston was returning from Reading on Wednesday last, a vote for President was taken, which resulted as follows: 27 for Fremont and 13 for Fillmore.

—The Hon. Andrew J. Harlan, a Pierce member of Congress from the XIth District, in Indiana, two years ago, has declared himself for Fremont.

—The Hon. James B. McKean, a Judge of Saratoga County, who voted for Cass and Pierce, made a speech the other night at Saratoga Springs in favor of Fremont and Dayton.

—*The Norristown* (Pa.) *Herald and Free Press*, the senior editor of which is an old line Whig, and the junior an American, has just hoisted the Fremont flag.

—There was a grand demonstration of the Fremont Clubs of Manchester, N. H., on Wednesday evening. Some 1,500 or 2,000 persons joined in the torchlight procession, and speeches were made by the Hon. E. C. Baker of Medford, George W. Prescott of Concord, the Hon. J. Barrett of Woodstock, Vt., and others.

—The Lee street Unitarian Society of Lowell voted as follows, on their return from a pic nic at Reading: Fremont 146, Fillmore 4, Buchanan *none*. An excursion party on the Merrimack: Fremont 17, Buchanan 9, Fillmore 7, Gerrit Smith 1. On the Providence train for Boston, Thursday night: Fremont 47, Buchanan 9, Fillmore 7, undecided 5.

—An American Convention of the IId District of Massachusetts have nominated the Hon. James Buffinton for reelection to Congress

—*The Ogle County* (Ill.) *Reporter*, heretofore neutral in politics, declares itself, in a stirring editorial, henceforth for Freedom and Fremont.

—*The Louisville Courier*, a Pro-Slavery Buchanan print, has the following:

"We have met within a day or two past several of our leading merchants, just returned from the Eastern cities—all of them rampant Know Nothings, and whose opinions as to the real prospects of the political contest we have sought to learn. They are unanimous in expressing a very decided apprehension of the election of Fremont. His popularity, combined with the intense fanatical feeling of the Anti Slavery people, fanned and increased by disturbances at Washington and elsewhere, are sweeping the entire North. There is an entire revolution of parties, and the success of the Black Republican nominees is considered a certainty by many persons of different political faith and extensive intelligence."

It also says that "Mr. Fillmore's prospects in the "North are entirely hopeless."

—*The Lowell* (Mass.) *Citizen* has taken down the name of Johnston, and now supports Fremont and Dayton.

—There is not a single Fillmore paper in Vermont, and it is understood that there will be no Fillmore ticket in the field in that State. Of the political newspapers in the Green Mountain State, 23 support Fremont, and five are for Buchanan.

—The document below says *The Chicago Democrat*, comes to us under the frank, "Free, S. A. Douglas," addressed to a gentleman in this State, who has charge of a small post-office. This State is undoubtedly flooded with them, thus "bleeding" all who are so unfortunate as to hold office under the present Administration:

"WASHINGTON, July 4, 1856.

"SIR: Concert of action in the pending Presidential contest being regarded as very desirable, I have to request, in behalf of the 'Illinois Democratic Club' of the City of Washington, that you will furnish said Club with the name and post-office addresses of such men in the several townships of your county, who would be likely to co-operate with this Club in the distribution of such documents as may be sent to them for that purpose.

"Please direct your communications on this and similar subjects to me, under cover, to the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas or the Hon. Thos. L. Harris.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"DANIEL McCOOK,

"President Illinois Democratic Club.

"Documents cost the Club $10 per thousand. A little 'material aid' would enable us to facilitate the object of this circular. DANIEL McCOOK."

—*The Newcastle* (Pa.) *City Item* of the 1st inst. gives its reasons, which are forcible, for coming out for Fremont.

—A Fremont Club has been formed in Woonsocket, R. I., of which Latimer W. Balcu is President. It numbers many of the best men of the place.

DEDICATION OF FREMONT HALL.

The newly opened Fremont Hall, at No. 391 Fourth avenue, in the Twenty-first Ward, was dedicated last evening with appropriate exercises.

The Fremont Club of this Ward met and transacted some business after which it resolved itself into a general meeting. WM. H. BURLEIGH presided.

The meeting was at first ably addressed by a clergyman from the West. In the course of his remarks he warmly defended the clergy for the part they take in this political struggle, and referred for justification of their conduct to the patriotic clergy of the days of the Revolution. They not only preached for Freedom, but *fought* in the ranks of the patriot forces. He asserted that now, as then, our civil, our political and our religious rights are all at stake, and the clergyman who refrains from his duty in behalf of these rights is recreant to his country and his God. He spoke of the Fremont feeling in Illinois where he had recently spent some time. He told them that the Fremont majority in Illinois would range from 20,000 to 50,000. The West would go for Fremont. He apprehended however that there was danger in New-Jersey and Connecticut. In conclusion, he urged the meeting and all whose hearts are enlisted in this movement to do all in their power to aid the Republican party in those doubtful States.

The speaker was frequently and earnestly applauded.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that he had been requested to name the Hall; but that had been done, as would be seen by lowering the banner at the back of the room. The banner was let down and displayed the words:

"FREMONT HALL."

The meeting greeted the name with three chairs.

Gen. JOSEPH J. CHAMBERS then remarked that there was present a gentleman, heretofore a Democrat, and one of that Spartan breed who recently, at Syracuse, came out for Fremont and Freedom [Applause]. He referred to Mr. Northrop of Syracuse.

Mr. NORTHROP came forward, and proceeded to speak at some length in defense of Free Soil doctrines, and to prove that Slavery is sectional and Freedom is national. He showed that Mr. Fremont was truly the National candidate. The principal strength of Mr. Buchanan is at the South, and Mr. Fillmore's nomination was effected by Southern members of the Know Nothing Order, which shows that the object of the South is the spread of Slavery. He scouted the idea that if Fremont were elected no one at the South would be found to hold office in his administration. On the contrary, he said that there were a large number of applications asking for office already, from the South, in the event of Mr. Fremont's election [Applause and laughter]. In conclusion, he urged them to work for the Republican cause.

Mr James of Wisconsin was next introduced amid great applause. He spoke of the theory of this Government upon the subject of Slavery, as one which need be misunderstood by none. That theory was not to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it is, and to prevent its spread into territory where it does not exist. Another question, and one which enters largely into this contest, is the right of Congress to control the affairs of the Territories, including the question of Slavery. He said that, like the preceding speaker, he had always been a Democrat—one of that class of incendiaries called a Burnburner. He supported the Free-Soil principle in 1848, and he did so now. He then discussed the topic of labor, showing the greater prosperity of the free sections of our country, and insisted that it was the duty of the American people—a duty they owed to themselves and to their posterity—to restrain Slavery within its legal bounds. He commented upon those Southern men who have joined the Buchanan party—Messrs. Toombs and Stephens of Ga.; Pratt of Maryland; Preston of Kentucky, and Clingman of North Carolina. Why have they not been with Mr. Buchanan heretofore? They have not joined that party now because they sympathize with the internal policy of that party, but it is because those men are the representatives of property interests, they are lords of the soil, and they regard the Democratic party as the one that will sustain them in their property representation. He quoted from language used by Stephen A. Douglas at Springfield, in 1849, when he spoke of the sacredness of the Missouri Compromise and declared that hand a rutless one which would destroy that instrument. His own hand his since committed that crime.

An attempt is now being made to thrust an institution upon the people of Kansas which is repugnant to their feelings, and the attempt is made by the power of fire and the sword, by murder, rapine, and outrage; and it must be said, but with shame and regret, that the power of our Government is now enlisted by the present Administration in this atrocious attempt. But the attempt will not succeed [Loud applause]. Gen. James then reviewed the candidates for the Presidency, in a searching manner, and in his comments upon the energy and fitness of Mr. Fremont aroused the applause and cheers of the meeting.

Gen. CHAMBERS then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted without comment or dissent:

Resolved, That the Twenty-first Ward, by its commercial and manufacturing interests, and by the standing of its constituency, demands an entrance into the Republican ranks.

Resolved, That we should, can and will redeem it from the debilitating influence of Buchananism on the one hand and the slanderous contamination of Fillmoreism on the other.

Resolved, That while we believe in rendering unto the Caesar of Slavery in the Slave States the things that are Caesar's, we intend to vindicate by our voice and votes the claim of divine Freedom to the things which belong to her dominions, among which are Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Press, and the past and future of Fremont.

Resolved, That in James Buchanan we recognize a continuation of Franklin Pierce, and also consider a platform ineligible to the White House both by the Constitution and by the instincts of Republicanism.

Resolved, That in the silence of the Fillmore Platform regarding the great issue of the day we recognize a political cowardice only equaled by the passionate nullification of that platform's occupant, Millard Fillmore.

Resolved, That they who slumber not with Fremont and Dayton scatter their strength and that the exigencies of the political times ask alone for a prompt rebuke of political prodigacy, cowardly neutrality, brutal aggression, as exhibited by the active acts of the Buchanan men in Congress and by the passive sufferance of Mr. Fillmore's most immediate friends.

Resolved, That we commence to-night to roll through the election precincts of the Twenty-first Ward the ball of Fremont and Victory, determined to make it the Banner Ward of the city.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the speakers. The motion was made by one who said he had heretofore been a Democrat, and Chairman of the Young Men's Democratic Committee of the City and County of New York, in Tammany Hall, but now he was in the ranks of Freedom. [Applause.]

The rallying song was then sung by Mr. Missing, in good style.

Calls were then made for Mr. W. K. Strong. That gentleman came forward and made a most forcible and effective speech, which was interrupted frequently by most earnest applause.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour, having been one of the most spirited and stirring gatherings held thus far during this campaign.

MISS FANNY DEANE—This lady is giving a series of performances at the Broadway Atheneum. The entertainment consists of a series of dramatic readings, interspersed with songs and dances, concluding with a drama in which she personates seven or eight characters. The lady is of very pleasing appearance, and rather prepossessing in her natural manner, and in some of her delineations she displays a fair amount of dramatic talent, and no inconsiderable musical ability. The spectator is strongly impressed with an idea of her extreme youth, and is therefore disposed to excuse several rather prominent faults, as being the offspring of inexperience, rather than the result of an injudicious study of bad models. A too great haste in all her stage action, and an unpleasant rapidity of utterance, are very noticeable in her manner, and are blemishes which could be remedied. It is not impossible that Miss Deane attempts too much, and that the occasional introduction of a song, or a recitation by a second person which would somewhat relieve the sameness of the entertainment, would enable her to appear to greater advantage. Persons of far more experience than she has evidently seen, have utterly failed in attempting single-handed, to amuse an audience throughout an entire evening. The lady shows the germ of talent, which proper cultivation may develope, and would certainly have, in a regular theatrical company, an opportunity to attain a more eminent success than she will be likely to achieve in any monodramatic performance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. Burton appeared at this establishment last evening before a crowded audience. Aside from the good feeling of the public to the actor, the elevation of the thermometer rendered a warm reception inevitable.

FRENCH RAILROAD STATISTICS.—The Northern Railroad in France carried, in 1855, no less than 5,500,000 passengers, equal to about one sixth of the whole population of France. Of the number, 600,000 rode in first-class cars, 1,500,000 in second-class, and 3,400,000 in third-class. The passengers carried in 1850 were only 3,500,000. The amount of freight has quadrupled since that period.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SPAIN.

THE REVOLUTION ISUCCESSFUL IN THE PROVINCES.

CIVIL WAR PROBABLE.

The United States Mail Steamer Atlantic, Captain O. Eldridge, from Liverpool, about noon of Wednesday, the 23d ult., arrived here at 4 p. m., yesterday. She brings advices to the 23d.

The Cunard steamer Asia arrived at Liverpool shortly after 2 a. m., of Monday the 21st.

Commercial accounts by this arrival report the sales of COTTON in the Liverpool Cotton Market, during the three days, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, July 19th, 21st and 22d, at 21,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation, and 4,500 for export; in prices there being no alteration, and the market having been uniformly quiet, but very steady. A considerable business had been done in the CORN market, altogether for immediate consumption. There is no change in the quotations of FLOUR, of which good qualities maintain their value, while inferior sorts were difficult to sell. Fine WHEAT was called 1d. ℔ 70 ℔ higher, and inferior 2d. ℔ 70 ℔ lower than the quotations forwarded by last steamer. INDIAN CORN was scarcely so much inquired for as of late, but holders being firm, the sales made were generally at full prices or at a slight advance. The weather had been rainy and unsettled, and (when our dispatch was written) had become sultry, with indications of a coming storm. In PROVISIONS: Beef and Pork were in rather better demand; Bacon quiet and Lard unchanged. Tallow rather easier. Other articles mostly unchanged.

Manchester market for Manufactures was rather better; spinners and manufacturers asking higher prices.

Consequent upon the failure of John Nunns, cotton broker, Liverpool, (alluded to in our advices per Arabia), five spinners and a commission house are placed in difficulties. Nunns estate will yield 10/ in the pound. Joseph Wright & Co., spinners, of Stockport, owed Nunns £25,000 for cotton, and his stoppage has brought them down. Lowe and Lawe, commission merchants, Manchester, have indorsed Joseph Wright & Co.'s bills for the £25,000, and they also are involved in the ruin. Altogether, Wright & Co. owe £90,000, to meet which the available assets are only about £3,000. Lowe and Lawe's liabilities are £99,000—(namely, bill bad or questionable, £40,000; indorsement on Wright's bills to Nunns, £2,500; part of Wright & Co.'s debt to Marriot & Co., Liverpool, guaranteed by Lowe and Lawe, £18,000; open debts, £16,000; total, £99,000)—the total assets being only £4,000. These debts are exclusive of £26,000 on bills that will be paid. Of four other firms of spinners, whose stoppages result from the above, it is said that the liabilities of one firm will be £50,000.

The news by this arrival relates mainly to the outbreak of civil war in Spain. As yet the statements respecting its progress and prospects of success are conflicting. It would appear that O'Donnell had previously prepared to crush any manifestation, and had assembled in and around Madrid 18,000 troops. Against this force the National Guard and citizens held their ground for thirty hours, but at length gave in their submission to the new Government. Two hundred persons were killed in the emeute. Madrid is now "tranquil." Espartero is supposed to be within the city under arrest. At Barcelona and elsewhere there had been smaller outbreaks, but they were speedily suppressed. The headquarters of the insurrection are now at Saragossa, where Espartero's friends have gained over the garrison, and where, it is reported, more than a legal quorum of the Cortes has assembled and is prepared to act. These incidents are naturally viewed with interest by the Emperor of France, and a French force is ordered to assemble on the Spanish frontier "as a measure of precaution." Narvaez and other partisans of Queen Christina have also made all haste to the frontier. The Emperor Napoleon remains at Plombreres.

The British news is entirely uninteresting. Parliament is about to adjourn, and the legislators are hurrying up outstanding bills. A Minister of Public Instruction is to be appointed in England, and, it is rumored, Lord John Russell will receive the office. There is little in the continental advices.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

As it may perhaps interest you to know the views of European statesmen on the present momentous crisis in American affairs, which is to be decided by the Presidential election, I hasten to communicate some facts that speak for themselves. As to the English Government and the moneyed men, they look with distrust on Buchanan, in whose triumph they have been taught to believe. Mr. Campbell of Texas, the friend of ex-President Tyler, and now Consul at London, with his $20 000 a year—for so much is the actual value of the Consulship at London—explains to everybody who wishes to hear it, that the fifteen Southern States are safe for the Democracy; that the personal influence of Buchanan, Dallas and Forney, is certain to carry Pennsylvania, and that neither Iowa, Illinois, nor Michigan, can fail to go for the Democratic ticket. Therefore, he says, Fremont has no chances whatever, especially as Mr. Fillmore may likewise carry one or two States. All the Ambassadors, Chargés, Consuls and Secretaries, with the host of Attachés and most of the casual visitors repeat the same story; but though the public in Europe believes in the success of Buchanan, and wishes to remain in friendship with the powers to be, the opinion gains ground that the triumph of Democracy would be synonymous with a war with Spain, and eventually with England. It is very well known that when Mr. Buchanan took leave of Lord Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary told him: "You are going to "the White House, and you will try to get into "troubles with Europe." Buchanan, of course, modestly declared that at his age he had neither the chance of getting the nomination, nor if he got it, had he the intention of breaking off the friendship and good understanding between the United States and Europe; but Lord Clarendon smiled, and remarked that he could not see a possibility for the leaders of the Democratic party in America to avoid civil war, unless by bringing about foreign war, which might unite the different parties by common danger, and stifle the slave question by the excitement of battles. The English Government is, therefore, extremely anxious to settle any pending question between the two countries before the next election, so that no pretext can be left for a rupture. Should Buchanan be elected, the value of American securities in Europe will certainly considerably fall, since people are even now cautious in their investments, and prefer to sink their capital in Oriental schemes, East India railways, Turkish improvements, and the like rather than to buy American stocks.

In regard to the leaders of the Democratic party, there cannot be any doubt about the feelings of the French refugees. Ledru Rollin, Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, and Schölcher were the very first to abolish Negro Slavery wherever it still existed in the French colonies. The French Republicans never hid their hatred of Slavery, and having had the opportunity of conversing with American Democrats, always thought it a libel on Democracy to call the rule of slaveholders by that fair name. Besides, who has not seen American Democrats most eager to pay their respects to all the crowned tyrants of Europe, exulting if they can get an invitation to a ball at the Tuileries? The Italians remember too well the conduct of Mr. Cass, jr., at Rome, who kept his credentials in his pocket as long as the Roman Republic lasted, but immediately presented them, when the Pope had returned with his Cardinals and his foreign supporters. Mazzini has often and emphatically denounced the crime of Slavery in the United States, and of course never believed in the immaculate conception of Slaveocracy. As to Kossuth, he was in a peculiarly delicate position in America. The Congress which had invited him from Asia to America was a Democratic one. It was Senator Root of Mississippi who had introduced the resolution to send a war-frigate to Turkey for the Hungarian patriots, and Mr. Webster and Gen. Cass always behaved with the greatest kindness toward him. He theref