prospects of improvement. Our impression is that, though a deplorably large proportion of the emancipated slaves of Jamaica are ignorant, indolent, destitute, and willing to remain so, while Kingston especially collects and exhibits whatever is weakest and worst in the negro character, yet that the germs of improvement exist there nevertheless, and that their influence is becoming more and more apparent to the eye of the careful and philanthropic observer. To know the truth is all men's true interest, and we trust Mr. Garnett will take this occasion to make it manifest with regard to the alleged sloth and degradation of the negroes in Jamaica.

Faustin I. of Hayti, like Louis Napoleon and other great men, knows the value of his services. Emperors no more than people ought, so he thinks, to work for nothing. The *quidam honorarium*, the little fee with which their subjects repay their services, ought to be something really respectable. Accordingly he has issued the following decree:

"Considering that, if it is glorious for a sovereign to fulfill conscientiously the painful task of occupying himself constantly with the happiness of the nation, it is their duty to invest their benefactor with their gratitude, love and veneration, it is decreed that the indemnity which his Majesty the Emperor receives from the public treasury being regarded as insufficient, it be raised to two hundred thousand dollars a year."

The former salary was $150,000. It is now $200,000, not Spanish however, but Haytian, which makes a material difference, the Haytian dollar being worth about six cents. The Emperor's salary mounts then to twelve thousand of our dollars, which cannot be set down as exorbitant. But then the Empress has an allowance of $6,000, and the imperial family half as much more, so that among them all they have $21,000.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31, 1857.

According to the latest accounts at the Indian Bureau from the Yellow Medicine Agency, the hostile feelings of the Indians are subsiding. Four thousand annuity Indians were friendly, but two thousand others came uninvited and expressed sympathy with Ink-pa du-tah. The hostile Indians had forced the Agent to surrender the squaw of Ink-pa-du-tah's son. No volunteers will be ordered against the Indians, unless required by the special agent.

Governor Cumming will probably not depart for Utah before September. The Administration is quite well satisfied with Mormon affairs, as they stand.

Herran has not asked the United States to occupy the Isthmus, or made any specific proposition. He has, however, assured Gen. Cass, in general terms, that his Government wishes to settle the difficulty. He presents some New-Granadian claims to indemnity, but intimates a willingness to pledge the railroad tax for ten years in settlement of American claims. There are two parties in Panama, one of which desires separation from Panama, and an independent Provincial Government under the protection of the United States.

Senator James has not been offered the Patent Office. Judge Mason retires next Thursday, and Shugert, Chief Clerk, will be acting Commissioner until the President finds leisure to select a successor.

PEMAQUID.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31, 1857.

The number of Warrants issued from the Pension Office during July, under the Bounty Land act of March, 1855, is 2,185, to satisfy which nearly 322,000 acres are necessary. To satisfy the 201,000 warrants issued since the passage of the act, 26,250,000 acres of land are required.

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $18,666,667, of which over $8,000,000 are in New York; nearly $3,000,000 in Philadelphia; $2,774,000 in Boston, and $1,500,000 each in New-Orleans and San Francisco.

A letter from Col. Bonneville, in command of the Gila Expedition says, that there is being developed one of the most beautiful, fertile, and healthy regions of our country, which in all places furnishes evidence of a former numerous people, more civilized and industrious, and, no doubt, more docile than the wandering Apache who now desolates it. Our efforts constantly at the heels of these Apaches force them further west, crowding them upon more western nations, who report their mountains inundated with new peoples forcing their way with rifle and revolver.

Lord Napier had an interview with the Secretary of State to-day, relative to the seizure of the alleged slaver Panchita by the English vessel of war Sappho. I understand the Secretary explained everything satisfactorily to his lordship.

The Cabinet will hold their regular meetings during the absence of the President. There was a special meeting to-day, and considerable routine business was disposed of.

An interesting incident occurred to-day in the office on Indian affairs. A treaty was concluded and signed by the Commissioner and a delegation of Ottawas from Kansas, by which this band of Indians surrender their tribal character and become citizens of the United States. The delegates appeared highly delighted after the treaty was signed, and enjoyed the prospect of becoming fellow-citizens. After a ratification by the Senate they surrender their reservation—seventy-four thousand acres—only to have it again patented to them individually. They also release the United States from all annuities and other claims, and receive in lieu thereof sixty-six thousand dollars in two equal installments, the first installment payable on the ratification of the treaty, and the second one year thereafter.

The new contract with Mr. Nesbitt for stamped envelopes secures a better article for less money. Note size, $1 50 per thousand; letter size, $1 50. Under the old contract note size were $1 50 per thousand, and letter size, $1 75. It is estimated the Department will want 400,000 note size and 9,000,000 letter size each quarter.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to let the Naval Courts take a recess of three weeks as soon as the cases in which witnesses are now summoned and in attendance are disposed of. Probably the first of next week will be the time fixed.

At Old Point yesterday, in the Southern Commercial Convention, a series of eight resolutions was passed, delegating A. Dudley Mann to convey the sentiments of the Convention to the Knoxville Convention, and also to take charge of the correspondence concerning the proposed Ocean Ferry. The general tenor of the resolutions was warmly in favor of the project. Speeches were made by Messrs. Mann, Barringer and Chandler of Norfolk, and eloquent addresses by several others. The Subscription Committee reported that $8,000 had been subscribed on the spot. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The New-Orleans mail of the 24th inst., has been received. The newspapers contain nothing of importance.

Fine rains had fallen in the vicinity of Houston and Bastrop, in Texas.

Several plantations on the Colorado had yielded immense wheat crops. The accounts of the corn crop are contradictory.

THE NEXT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, Friday, July 31, 1857.

We learn from a private note from the Liverpool Agent of the New-York Associated Press that Capt. Judkins, of the R. M. steamship Persia, will, if the weather should prove favorable, send ashore at Cape Race the news bag of the Associated Press, in which case the Persia's news—one week later than the Europa's at Halifax—will doubtless be flashed over the Newfoundland and American Companies lines tomorrow.

DEATH OF MRS. CAMPBELL.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 31, 1857.

The wife of ex-Postmaster-General Campbell died here at an early hour this morning.

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, July 31, 1857.

The following honorary degrees were conferred at the College Commencement yesterday:

The degree of A. M. on the Rev. C. W. Thomas of Texas; D. B. Duffield, esq., of Detroit; and Professors S. W. Johnson, George J. Brush, and Dr. Charles C. C. Porter. The last three are of the Scientific School of the College. The honorary degree of M. D. on the Hon. Ralph Deming of Sharon, Conn. The honorary degree of LL. D. on Lieut. Gov. Henry R. Selden of New-York.

The gala season wound up with a brilliant assemblage at the house of President Woolsey last evening, at which were present many distinguished men from all parts of the country.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 31, 1857.

The Royal Mail Steamship America arrived here from Boston at 4 o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool at 5½ o'clock. The weather is calm and cloudy.

RETURN OF THE CITY GRENADIERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 31, 1857.

The City Grenadiers left here for New-York by the 2 o'clock train. The Buffalo Hose Co. No. 2 left for home this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1857.

The special agent sent to pay off the annuity Indians at the Yellow Medicine, three hundred miles west of St. Paul's, reports that six thousand Indians were assembled at that point, of whom four thousand were supposed to be Sioux entitled by treaty to pensions. The remainder appeared to be Blackfeet and bands not recognized in the treaties of the United States. The agent had but thirty soldiers in the vicinity, and requested further protection. Capt. Sherman's batteries moved up to his support, and, under the orders of the War Department, from six hundred to one thousand men will soon be concentrated in the Territory.

Much ill-feeling prevailed among the tribes, and they clearly sympathized with Ink-pa-du-tah and his band of cut-throats. The agent had refused to pay the Sioux their annuities until they delivered up the murderers of Spirit Lake. This they showed little disposition to do; but on the contrary insisted upon the delivery up to them of the squaw of Ink-pa-du-tah's son, who was murdered by Agent Flandreau and his men in retaliation for the massacres committed by his father, in which he is supposed, probably enough, to have participated. Flandreau's conduct in the summary and irregular execution of this outlaw is approved by the Department.

Many readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember a useful and attentive female servant at Brown's Hotel, named Lucinda. Lucinda has been in service at the establishment for fifteen years. By one of the provisions of the "Compromise" of 1850, the slave-trade was abolished in this District. Nevertheless, one week or ten days ago Lucinda was tapped on the shoulder by an ill-favored villain, and told that he had a hack at the door, and that she must get into it. To hear is in such cases to obey, and in one hour poor Lucinda was in the slave pen at Alexandria, preparatory to her shipment to Georgia and a market. A petition was circulated among the inmates of the hotel stating the facts of the case, but nothing could be done, and by this time no doubt Lucinda is enjoying the privileges of the patriarchal institution in some locality where its infamies are not mitigated by the sympathies of Abolitionists. The price paid for this human chattel, with two very young children, was $2,700. There is no use in mincing words upon an outrage of this kind; it is a stain and disgrace to the country, and a damnable libel upon the name of Republicanism. It is proper, perhaps, to say that Lucinda did not belong to the Browns, but was the property of some woman in Maryland.

There is some doubt of the appointment of Col. Hughes as successor to Meigs as Superintendent of the Capitol extension. I understand that the place has been offered him, but that not needing Government patronage, he has not yet accepted. Col. Hughes is not now in the army. It is also understood that Col. Hughes has been talked of by those in authority as Commissioner of Patents, in place of Judge Mason, who refuses to serve any longer.

PEMAQUID.

HOW AMERICAN CHILDREN ARE BADLY BROUGHT UP.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 27, 1857.

Newport and Saratoga are called, or considered to be, the right places for children. It is so, and it is not so. What they gain in health they lose in almost everything else. I am always attracted toward children. I adore nurslings and infants, provided they are kept clean and nice. But I do not dare approach those a little older, they are so awfully mannered. Sadness fills the mind, to see how early infantine playfulness and grace are frost-bitten, and wither even before budding. The passion for jewelry is instilled in the cradle. It is disgusting to see nurslings with rings and bracelets, and so on upward through all gradations of age. It is specially American, and we must suppose this fashion is borrowed from the Indians. Then again, before they can spell or read fluently, they "polk," and are put bodily through the deforming manipulation of the dancing-master, as if the dancing-master could give that genuine graceful deportment which the French call *tenue*. Their little embryo minds and hearts are already poisoned with coquetry and love of show. They have *beaux* (an expression considered vulgar, and nowhere used in Europe), receive calls, bouquets, make appointments; rivalry and envy in their ugliest shape early take possession of their souls. For years I have observed this disease all over the country, in all cities where I have seen society. Above all, it is painful to one's feelings at hotels and watering places. When I see here, in the evenings, in the parlors, rows of these little dolls and fops dressed, ribboned, jeweled, fanning themselves monkey-like, in imitation of the elder part of society, I feel an almost irresistible itching in the fingers to pinch their mammas. Nurseries seem not to exist in America. In this respect, the manner of bringing up children is far superior all over the Continent of Europe. There children are kept children as long as possible, and all care of parents and families is bestowed to watch over the tender blossoms, and preserve them from the heating, unwholesome influence of parties and motley company. It was so once likewise in England, until the bad example given by the reigning Queen, who, in her over-fondness for her numerous progeny, originated, or at least made fashionable, these juvenile parties, in which children, fully equipped in all the freaks and oddities of grown-up persons, represent withered dwarfs. Should I follow the prevailing absurdity of classing virtues, qualities or oddities according to races, this desecration of infantine naturalness should be called Anglo-Saxon or English. But it is a disease, and as such it may be human, or it may result from certain combinations of social life, extending beyond the contracted and exclusive assignment of certain attributes, to certain races. One thing is certain, that no such bejeweled, affected, distorted little creatures as are to be met in America, in streets, public and private parlors, at juvenile and grown-up parties, were caled to Himself by the immortal teacher of simplicity, love and sincerity.

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FROM NEW-JERSEY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WEST MILFORD, N. J., July 30, 1857.

It has been my good fortune recently to visit some of the lakelets of New-Jersey. In West Milford township, Passaic Co., is the outlet of a very fine sheet of water, which has been raised as a reservoir for the Morris Canal. Previous to the Revolutionary war, the London Company threw a dam across the stream issuing from the Long Pond Valley, intending, as is said, to build either a forge or furnace there, as at Ringwood, a few miles further down the valley. Or it may have been designed as a reservoir for the Ringwood furnace in dry seasons. That ancient dam was a few rods below the present one, and no remnants of it are to be seen. Twenty-five years ago the Long Pond did not cover so large a surface as it now does. The outlet was nearly two miles further up the stream than the present one; but even then the pond was regarded as a beautiful object, spreading, as it did, so finely between the mountains. The present dam has raised the water so that it covers a very large surface, probably double as many acres as formerly. For several years after the enlargement the decaying wood and vegetables bred fevers, but now the valley is very healthy. The water passes from the pond down the natural channel as far as Pompton, at which point it is turned into the "feeder" connected with the main canal. The scenery in the Long Pond Valley is exquisite. If one will ascend the ridge immediately back of the Presbyterian Church, he will have a scene spreading out before him never to be forgotten. On either side are bold mountains, and in plain view the pond, whilst in every direction are beautiful fields and meadows. From the mountains on either side of the valley the prospect is very beautiful.

Midway in the valley there is a turnpike, which finds its way through a notch in the mountain into Orange County. It is a rough road, through very bold scenery. When a child, it made me shudder to look down the deep gorge by the roadside, so deep indeed that the hemlock trees were below you. Just as you leave the top of the mountain going east, you come to a sharp turn in the road, at which point a very singular occurrence took place many years ago. A person named Matthew Sanford, who is still living, was on his way to church one Sunday morning, accompanied by his wife, who had a babe in her arms. They were riding in an old-fashioned gig, and as the horse came near that sharp angle in the road, he became unmanagable and sprang off the bank into the top of a venerable hemlock tree. Sanford seeing what was coming to pass, exclaimed, "Wife, I guess we've started for 'tarnity this time!" Strange to say, the horse, Sanford, his wife and the babe, all made their way down through the friendly branches of that hemlock to the rocks below without the loss of life or limb! When the man and his wife picked themselves up, they for some time were unable to find the child, but its cries finally directed them to a crevice into which it had fallen without any serious damage! I met with several persons who were well acquainted with the facts, and I have often seen Sanford, the chief actor, and always with an involuntary laugh about his "starting to 'tarnity" through that hemlock tree-top. It is doubtful whether the fact can be paralelled.

This valley has been for several years the favorite retreat of Mr. Cropsy, the justly-celebrated landscape painter. It is said that some years ago he was sent to the valley by a gentleman, a native of the valley, to paint a landscape in which his native home should be the prominent object. While engaged in executing this order he discovered that the valley had many natural *beauties*, but none so pleasing as the young lady whom he afterward married. This amiable and accomplished lady has accompanied her husband in his extensive journeys through this country, and several countries of Europe. Her letters, some of which I have seen, show a keen appreciation of the famous places and scenes through which she has passed in the Old World. Altogether, the mountain girl has done no little honor to her native home. She is now with her husband, spending several years in London.

A few miles from the Long Pond is a place known as Ringwood, which is somewhat famous in the history of this region. Some years before the Revolution, probably as early as 1760 or 1765, "the London Company" was formed, which secured, by grant or purchase, large tracts of land at Charlottenburgh, nine miles south of West Milford, Ringwood, some eight miles east of West Milford, and Pompton, about midway between Ringwood and Paterson. The main object of the Company was to manufacture iron. The first manager of the Company in this country was said to be John Jacob Foesch, afterward the owner of the Mount Hope Furnace in Morris County. Under his direction a furnace was built at Charlottenburgh, another at Ringwood, another at Winockie, and still another at Pompton. These furnaces were small affairs compared with those built in our day. The management of Mr. Foesch did not please his employers, who superseded him by sending Robert Erskine, esq., to take his place. This Mr. Erskine was the son of a Scotch clergyman, and having gone into business, made a failure. I have seen some letters addressed by his mother to her "dear Robie," which are very affectionate in style and wholesome in matter. Mr. Erskine was noted as a mathematician in his day, and made many curious calculations and drafts, which are still in existence. Occasionally, also, he wrote in a humorous vein for some of the London newspapers, and some of the rough drafts in these articles are yet to be seen.

Mr. Erskine must have come to this country about 1772. Copies of many letters to his employers in the old country are still in existence, and very soon after he came he began to notify his correspondents at home of the spirit which was pervading all classes in this country. Some of these letters are deeply interesting, as showing what the people thought and how they felt before the war came on. One thing is worth noting as remarkable, that Erskine espoused and defended the American side of the dispute with great warmth. After the war commenced he became "geographer" to the army, and I am quite sure I have seen a copy of his map of New-Jersey drafted for the use of Washington. He was also commissioned as a captain in the army, and perhaps rose to higher rank. His position as the manager of those great iron-works gave him the control of many men, so that he had a company enlisted from them, the arrangement being that this company was not to be called out, except in cases of absolute necessity. He and his men did good service to the country, and *his* name ought to be held in kindly remembrance for his zeal in serving his newly-adopted country.

Mr. Erskine and his amiable lady—they had no children—resided at Ringwood, in a mansion which combined elegance and strength. It was furnished with such stout oaken doors and shutters as to be considered proof against all the ordinary means of assault. I have often conversed with an old lady who said that rich people for many miles around were accustomed, in dangerous times, to carry their silver plate to Erskine's house for safe keeping. This fact excited the cupidity of a gang of robbers who infested that region, being led by one Claudius Smith. Traditions differ as to the manner in which the house was entered. One tradition says that one of the gang begged and obtained leave to stay all night in the house, and, after the family were asleep, that he let in his confederates. Another tradition says that they caught a young man employed as a clerk by Erskine, and compelled him to go to the door of the mansion with some story which induced the inmates to open the door, when the villains rushed in. Still a third tradition asserts that Smith's gang had nothing to do with the robbery, which was perpetrated by men in the vicinity and in Erskine's employ. It is said that Erskine believed the latter statement, and that he had reason to know that one Babcock led the affair.

At this time it is difficult to say *how* the robbery was committed, but it is certain that it was committed during Erskine's absence, and that the robbers found very considerable amounts of booty. Erskine died before the conclusion of the war, and was buried not far from the Ringwood mansion, where his monument is still to be seen in a good state of preservation.

This splendid property, after the Revolutionary war, was sold, and a very considerable part of it was purchased by the late Martin Ryerson of Pompton, the father of Peter and the Hon. Martin John Ryerson, who recently owned Ringwood. The latter estate has been purchased by Cooper & Hewitt of Trenton, and is said to be a very valuable property by reason of its extensive and excellent iron beds.

SEA ELEPHANT OIL.—Some gentlemen of Nantucket propose to send out a vessel under the command of Capt. Israel Morey to procure sea elephant oil in the vicinity of the Desolation Islands. This business has some affinity to the sealing voyages, which have proven a lucrative enterprise to the New-London merchants. The sea elephants are captured near the shore, and yield an average of something more than a barrel each. [Boston Traveler.

THE COMET IN TURKEY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 30, 1857.

It may, perhaps, not be out of place to inform you of the results of the promised visit of the comet. I suppose you will receive accounts of it from most parts of the world, and the collection may not be wholly without interest. Here, at least, it was believed that it would exhibit itself on the 14th inst. This day being past without any such apparition, some supposed that the celestial visitor, probably, observed the calender of the old style, and allowances have been made accordingly. Certainly the weather has been of a most extraordinary nature here at this period of the year. We had, it is true, a little rain at the end of June, in time to put a sudden and lamentable end to the strawberries; but it was of short duration. We have not had much rain at a time, but it has rained more or less every 24 hours for the last ten days or more. The air is heavy and dull; every person complains of an unpleasant feeling in the head; some have swollen feet, and most persons feel an almost total want of appetite. For myself the rheumatism of my left shoulder troubles me not a little, and I have each and all of the other symptoms complained of. As yet the rains have not been sufficiently severe to injure the grain crops near to this Capital, some of which are already harvested. Should, however, excessive floods set in, they will doubtless be injured, as a barn, or even a grain stack, is a thing unknown in Turkey. The thermometer to-day is at 68 deg. Fahrenheit.

At Smyrna, the 14th passed off without much excitement, except during the night, when many persons, who had gone out to see the advent of the comet, were somewhat alarmed and put to flight by the sudden apparition of a bright light in the sky, which, however, upon examination, proved only to be a paper lantern which some wags had sent up at the tail of a kite to frighted the weak nerved.

At the Dardanelles, the rains have been of excessive severity; and the Rhodius and Xanthus rivers overflowed their banks and spread devastation among the wheat fields in the vicinity of their classic shores.

The same complaint is written from Salonica, where the heavy rains caused the Axius to overflow its banks and carry away a portion of its bridge.

On the Black Sea, at Varna, not only have the rains been excessive, but the cold was so severe on the 17th inst. that the inhabitants were driven to don their woolen Winter clothing. Much damage, it was feared, would result to the crops not yet harvested there. A severe west wind blew from the Balkan mountains, and seemed almost to be from fields of snow.

At Sinope and Samsoon, on the southern shores of the Black Sea, there have been severe falls of hail, greatly damaging the grain crops. In the Danubian Provinces the rain has been very sudden and excessive in quantity. The correspondence from Greece gives accounts of the fall of excessively severe rains, and much apprehension was felt for the crops. At Bagdad (a letter in the *Journal de Constantinople* says), there occurred on the 14th of Ramazan (April 9), a singular phenomenon, which gave rise to great apprehension on the part of the inhabitants, in the form of a thick, red cloud, which covered the whole city at a hight of some thousand feet, and left the reflection of an intense flame of fire. It slowly descended, and left the city in the dark through darkness. It soon began to disperse, and before sunset was only a slight red tinge, which finally was lost in the darkness of the night. The writer adds that this phenomenon affected strongly the pulses of the inhabitants, most of whom had as many as 150 pulsations to a minute, for news of the Comet had even reached that city of the Caliphs. The strangeness of this phenomenon was attributed to its approach and the frequency of the pulsations was, no doubt, in the ratio of their fears.

The circumcision of the Sultan's three younger sons commences to-day and great preparations have been made in the vicinity of Pera to celebrate the occasion with much pomp. According to Oriental usage, a large number of youths will undergo the same operation with the Princes, and each will receive a suit of clothes and a small donation in money from the Sultan. Thousands of tents have been pitched in the open country, just beyond Pera, and wooden plattforms and ropes have been prepared for jugglers, and rope-dancers, for the amusement of the public. On the same occasion there were to have been rejoicings made for the marriage of the Sultan's three daughters, but, in consequence of the death of a younger daughter of the Sultan, these will be deferred until next Fall or Spring. The expense will be considerable, and it is a well known fact that the Imperial Treasury is quite empty. This, however, has to be kept from the Sultan by his present excellent Grand Vizier Redshid Pasha; and quite recently, the head Chamberlain of the Palace, was dismissed for having ventured to inform the Sultan that there was no money in his coffers. Proposals are being made for the erection of a new Bank of Turkey, and the capital is now being subscribed for among the merchants, bankers and brokers of the place. The question of the Railroad seems to be quietly slumbering, and it is supposed that nothing of the kind will be decided upon at present

The Belgian Minister, M. Blondel, has left for Athens. He was a very meddling and indiscreet man, and took a singular pride, during the last war, in openly condemning the conduct of the Porte, and maintaining the justness of the cause of Russia, until it was said that he was both spy and agent of that Power.

COURTESY TO WOMEN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: One of the greatest means, and, in my opinion, one of the very best methods or courses to be pursued by the friends of popular government, is continually to keep in the minds of the rising generation the noble deeds of those brave men who suffered and died in the great and unequal struggle for the establishment of our national independence.

To me, also, it seems to be equally important that the valorous and worthy acts of our private and less pretending fellow citizens, whether in the political, social or commercial world, should be set forth as models for the youth of our country. Influenced by such feelings, I bespeak a small space in your widely-circulated paper to detail what occurred in my presence, last evening, in one of the railroad cars, as it passed up the Bowery.

Two gentlemen came into the car near Hester street. They had some difficulty in obtaining a seat. Being partially acquainted with Mr. H., and supposing him to be one of the most polite men in the city, I squeezed the lady on my right hand (more than it would be safe to squeeze some ladies, dyspeptic and tightly corset-laced), and thus made room for Mr. H. on my left hand, he being a small man and not requiring much room. Soon a lady came to the car door, to whom I immediately gave my seat (as I always hope to do while I have two legs to stand on), and took my place outside on the platform. Very soon another lady came on to the platform and stood by my side. After having waited a sufficient time for the conductor to do his duty, I said, "Conductor, will you please to give this lady a seat?" To which he very snappishly answered, "I have no business to give her a seat—the car is full." "Then," said I, "you are not fit to be a conductor." Failing to move the feelings of the conductor, I stepped inside the car, and said, "Mr. H., will you please to give this lady a seat?" to which Mr. H. replied, "No, I will not;" and he kept his seat until I left the car at the corner of Third avenue and Sixth street.

In conclusion, I have to say it is of very little consequence, comparatively, who is the President of these United States, but it is of the very greatest importance to us and to our Republic that no boy or man be permitted so far to forget his duty to the female portion of the community in which he lives and does business, as to keep his seat in a car while a female is standing. Whenever it shall become customary for our young men and boys to remain seated while a female or a decrepit old man is standing, then farewell to our Republic. We have no law but public opinion, and when that public opinion has, from whatever cause, become so vitiated as to lead or permit our boys or our young men to treat females disrespectfully, then all that is worth living for is lost, forever lost.

New-York, July 30, 1857. LYMAN COBB.

A DISASTER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: As I was passing up Broadway a few days since, my attention was called to the perilous situation of a fashionable young lady, whose novel predicament created quite a sensation. A gentleman driving a spirited horse down Broadway was

Quickly stopp'd in his onward course,
By the floundering of his horse,

who was endeavoring to extricate himself from some entanglement. The gentleman, intent on objects ahead, did not observe his proximity to the fashionable young lady, who had just reached the curb stone at the crossing as he was in the act of passing—his horse being about equi-distant between the person of the fashionable young lady and the opposite curb-stone. To his amazement and consternation, he found that his horse had planted one of his front feet in a metal hoop, the circumference of which would seem fabulous to the unsophisticated, reaching, as it did, from the curb-stone to about the middle of Broadway. The scene was exciting; the struggle short and desperate. The gentleman and horse, though greatly frightened, escaped unhurt, but the fashionable young lady was very much out of gear. If there is no danger of Mayor Wood objecting to its constitutionality, I would suggest to the Police Commissioners that they instruct all policemen to abate or remove all public obstructions. The evil is on the increase, and the imminent danger to which the public is exposed calls for the immediate action of our city authorities.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE WHEAT CROP.

ILLINOIS SPRING WHEAT—UNFAVORABLE NEWS.—A farmer writes from Boone County, Ill., July 27, the following unfavorable news touching the Spring wheat crop:

"Our prospects for a splendid crop of Spring wheat are on the wane. Hundreds and thousands of acres are rotting in the head. Parties who expected thirty bushels per acre ten days ago, would compromise upon twelve. Corn is getting on finely."

WHEAT IN WISCONSIN.—A friend writes from Jefferson County, Wis., July 27, that Spring wheat never was better, and the Winter wheat as good as usual, with a few exceptions where it was winter-killed. Farmers were then busy harvesting.

IN OHIO.—Fitchville, Huron County, O., July 26:

"The wheat harvest is mostly done, and is generally first rate. Other crops look well. Corn rather late, but doing fine. Weather very warm, with occasional showers."

The Ohio Farmer gives the following information touching wheat:

"In Tuscarawas County, July 22, wheat cutting has fairly commenced. The amount of straw on the ground is not large, and the weevil has done some damage, and in some localities considerable; but that not damaged will be of a better quality than I have seen for the last ten years. I can safely say that I never had but one field that equaled one of my present crop. In Preble County the crops are excellent. Corn growing finely; oats and barley never were so heavy; grass good, and potatoes look well; the wheat is over an average crop. The wheat crop in the Scioto Valley was never better. The yield generally enormous. In Richland County the crisis is past—our crops are safe, and Richland laughs with a bounteous harvest. More magnificent crops of wheat, oats, rye and barley were never known. The ground aches with its heavy burden of potatoes; and our corn, though backward in planting, is coming forward cheerfully."

Generally throughout the State, says *The Farmer*, we have seldom seen such fine specimens of wheat as there are of this year's growth. All the varieties are unusually plump, of large berry, and the fly seems to have committed but little damage, and that in spots only. We learn that wheat has tillered largely, as many as fifteen to thirty ears arising from one root. There has been some smut in Kentucky, and rust in parts of Ohio; but the reports generally agree that this will be an unusually abundant crop, and of superior quality.

IN MICHIGAN.—A postscript to a letter dated Lansing, Mich., July 24, says the prospect is extremely good for an unusually abundant harvest in this and adjoining counties.

IN CANADA.—Late accounts from Canada West represent that the expected large crop of wheat in that region is yet in danger from the weevil or other destroyers of grain while ripening.

IN TENNESSEE.—Speaking of Western Tennessee, which is a pretty extensive wheat-growing region, a Memphis paper says:

"Throughout this whole section of country the wheat, oats and cereal crops were never better, yielding largely, and a large amount of lands in cultivation, so that we have no fears to indulge in on this score. The corn crop is also promising, and should the weather be seasonable for the next six weeks there will be a large yield and an abundance of this important article of home consumption."

IN NEW-JERSEY.—Sussex County, July 29.—Crops through the county are exceedingly prosperous, except wheat, which is pretty poor, but there is not much sown. Corn, rye, oats and buckwheat will yield a maximum crop. The yield of hay is very large.

DESTRUCTION OF WEEVIL IN WHEAT.—The loss of wheat in some of the south-western States, after storing it in bins, is so great as to deter many persons from raising it as a general crop. For this evil the French have discovered an effective, cheap remedy in anæsthetic agents, by which all insects and larvæ or the germs of life in the eggs are destroyed

Experiments have been made at Algiers on the most extensive scale. It was ascertained that two *grammes* of chloroform, or a sulphuret of carbon, per metrical quintal of wheat, were sufficient to destroy in five days' time all insects in wheat; with five *grammes* of sulphuret of carbon per metrical quintal, the destruction takes place in twenty-four hours. The action of chloroform is slower, in consequence of the density of its vapor, which impels it downward and keeps it in the lower portion of the wheat. The action of sulphuret of carbon or chloroform may be so prompt as to be instantaneous, if larger proportions be employed. The mass of grain operated on, so far from being a difficulty, rather simplifies the operation. Experiments were made on 11,600 hectolitres of barley at once; 190 pounds of the sulphuret of carbon were used, which required twenty minutes to introduce into the mass. These operations may be made successfully even when the heap of grain is simply covered with a water-proof cloth, which is closed with clay near the ground on every side. The grain operated on retains all its germinating properties. The fetid odor of the sulphuret of carbon is soon dissipated; and after they have been exposed two or three days to the air, and moved occasionally with a shovel, no trace of it remains. These grains, so treated, when ground and made into bread, cannot be distinguished from grain which has not been exposed to the influence of anesthetic agents.

It is highly important to Western farmers to know that the application can be made to the grain in heaps on the ground.

PERSONAL.

ILLNESS OF MR. DAYTON.—*The Newark Advertiser* learns that the Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, who is Summering at the Metropolitan Hotel, Long Branch, according to his usual custom, was attacked with bilious colic on Sunday so severely that his friends were alarmed and sent for his family physician, Dr. Coleman. At the last accounts he was much relieved.

It is rumored that the Charter Oak Place in Hartford, Ct., has been purchased by George Law of this city.

The Hon. William Ballard Preston of Virginia will sail for Europe on Saturday, on his mission to secure the establishment of a line of steamers from England to the waters of the Chesapeake. It is stated that all the railroad companies in Virginia and some in Kentucky and Tennessee have joined the movement, and that the parties now pledged to the enterprise represent a capital of $50,000,000. [Baltimore Sun, July 30.

A full and splendid set of silver service was recently presented to Miss Caroline R Seabury, formerly of Southbridge, Mass., by the citizens of Columbia, Miss., as a testimonial of their appreciation of the noble and self-sacrificing spirit evinced by her in the service which she gratuitously rendered as nurse in a case of small-pox, from which friends and acquaintances had fled in terror.

It is whispered about that the Hon. G. W. Manypenny, who recently failed in an attempt to become the proprietor of *The Ohio Statesman*, has closed a bargain for a controlling interest in *The Cincinnati Enquirer*—Mr. H. W. Derby having, for the purpose, kindly consented to part with his share in that concern. There are rumors of quite important revolutions imminent upon this arrangement—having relation not merely to affairs within, but to contemplated party combinations outside of the said establishment. [Cincinnati Commercial.

A Mr. J. M. Ewing of Delphi is out in a card in *The Delphi Journal*, dissolving his connection with the Old School Presbyterian Church, at that place, because he was cited to appear before that body and answer to a charge of heresy, growing out of his belief in Spiritualism.

The Hon. William E. Venable was to leave Panama on the 20th ult., in the steamer Panama, on his way to Guatemala, to assume the duties of United States Minister resident near the Government of that Republic.

The Hon. M. W. Bates, the new United States Senator from Delaware, has for some time been threatened with a loss of eyesight; but is it stated that an operation has lately been performed in Philadelphia, so that he can now readily distinguish the form and color of the wall paper, which he was unable to see before. [Baltimore Sun.

At the late commencement of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the Hon. A. V. Brown, Postmaster-General, who is a graduate of the institution.

THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

The mails by the Europa arrived at 1 o'clock this morning. Her news was fully embraced in our telegraphic dispatches from Halifax.

FUNERAL OF BERANGER.

By Telegraph to The London Times.

"PARIS, Friday evening, July 17.

"The funeral of Beranger, the poet, took place today at noon.

"The religious ceremony was performed in the Church of St. Elizabeth, in the Temple. The remains were then buried at Père la Chaise, in conformity with the desire of the deceased.

"No funeral oration was delivered. The crowd, which was immense, separated in the most perfect order.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Europa.] LONDON, Friday, July 17, 1857—5 P.M.

We have had a quiet week in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets.

SUGAR and COFFEE lower.

MONEY is in good supply. The Bank of England has lowered its minimum rate of discount to 5½ ⅌ cent ⅌ annum. Consols leave off 91½ for money; 91½@91¾ for the account. Bar Silver, 5/2. Mexican Dollars, 5/1. American Eagles, 76/2. Doubloons—Spanish, 73; South American, 75/6. By the overland mail we have advices to the following dates: Hong Kong 24th, Shanghae 15th May, Calcutta 5th June. Exchange at Hong Kong, 4/11½; Shanghae, 7/3.

COCHINEAL—Of 170 bags at auction about two-thirds found buyers at good rates. Honduras Black 4/1@5/1; Silver 3/7@3/10 for ord. to good; Teneriffe Silver 3/9@3/10, with ord. to good Black 3/11@4/3.

COFFEE—The market is heavy, with little business; 350 casks, 800 barrels and 400 bags plantation Ceylon were placed at 1/ decline, low mid. to mid grayish 75/6@79/6, mid to good blue 80/@85/. Of 650 bags Native a few lots only were placed; 102 cases Malabar brought 65/@68/6 for good to fine ord. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st inst., compared with those of the corresponding period last year:

	1856.—IMPORTS.—	1857.
Chief Ports of Europe, lb.	202,600,000	226,700,000
Great Britain, lb.	26,200,000	19,600,000
Total, lb.	228,800,000	246,300,000

	1856.—STOCKS.—	1857.
Chief Ports of Europe, lb.	138,600,000	126,600,000
Great Britain, lb.	25,400,000	15,200,000
Total, lb.	154,000,000	141,800,000

COCOA is very firm. At auction 54 bags Trinidad sold from 91/@91/6 for low red; 294 bags Grenada at 85/@88/6 for fair to good red. Privately several parcels have changed hands at rates establishing an advance of 2/@2/4 on the previous quotations. HEMP quiet; St Petersburg clean worth £34.

CORK—At Monday's market the supply of English Wheat was small, and the continuance of fine weather caused the trade to open with extreme dullness; though offered at a fall of 3/ on the previous Monday's prices, scarcely any sales were made, but the samples have since been taken at the decline. White American WHEAT would be worth about 63/, Red 58/@60/ ⅌ qr. American FLOUR 27/@31/ ⅌ bbl. A good business has been done in INDIAN CORN at 35/@36/ for Galatz and Odessa. Last week's average quotation for English WHEAT was 69/10 on 75,992 qrs. returned.

COTTON is very firm; 7,000 bales have changed hands; the sales for the week at Liverpool reach 78,900 bales. Mid. Orleans is quoted 8 3-16d. ⅌ lb.

DRUGS, &c.—The public sales went off steadily. Gum Olibanum—193 cases fetched 73/@78/ for mixd. to fair pale drop. Gutta Percha—160 blocks were bought in at 2½@9d. Jalap—17 bales chiefly sold at 2/4. Castor Oil—280 pkgs. were mostly taken; mid. straw to fair pale 4½@5½d. Shellac—