From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

There is nothing of note doing in our market, as everything is detained by the Schenectady break.

The tolls for the first week in July show an increase of $1 987 45, and for the second week a decrease of $11,360 62, as compared with the same period last year.

Commencement at Harvard.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

The annual commencement of Harvard College took place to-day with the customary display and literary exercises. The Lancers performed escort duty to the Governor and staff, and the procession of faculty, students and others. The exercises were held in the First Unitarian Church, which was crowded, and are said to be fully equal to any former exhibition. The graduating class numbers 94. For the next term 130 applications have been made, of which 104 have been already accepted. Degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctors of Divinity—Rev. Myron Winslow, Missionary to India; Rev. John H. Morison of Milton, Mass.; Rev. Henry B. Smith, Professor of Union Theological Seminary, New York.

LL. D.'s—Sydney Bartlett of Boston; Edward Bates of St. Louis; Lord Napier, and Governor Banks.

Murder Trial at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

H. D. Easterbrook, master of the schooner Cameo, charged with murdering his mate, Chas. Miller, after a long preliminary examination before U. S. Commissioner Webster, was to-day fully committed for trial. The defense is insanity.

Fire at Abbeville, S. C.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

A fire occurred at Abbeville, S. C., on Monday last. Rutledge's and Raincy's hotels, Wardlams & Sons and Allen's stores, and Westfield's saddlery. Lucifer matches were the cause of the conflagration.

The Erie Canal.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

The canal break has been repaired, and the water is to be let in this evening.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

The weather is clear and cool, with a strong win from the westward.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERSHIP.

LETTER OF GOV. KING—MR. RUGGLES'S RESPONSE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 14, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I returned to Albany yesterday, to fill the vacancy in the Canal Commission, caused by the death of Samuel S. Whallon, but found so many good names presented for my selection from the Western Division, as to render a choice among them very embarrassing. In this contingency, your name and distinguished services as Commissioner, and as the eloquent advocate and friend of the Enlargement, presented themselves in great and welcome strength before me; and, after consulting with a few friends, on whose judgment I could rely, I now venture to inclose the commission, which the law permits me to grant in the case of a vacancy, and to express the hope that it will be agreeable to you to accept the trust thereby confided to you for the residue of the term, for which Mr. Whallon was chosen. This result would be very gratifying to me, and eminently useful to the State. It is indeed only for a brief period, but public confidence and the plighted faith of the Republican party to the earliest completion of the enlargement will receive such an assurance and guaranty by this renewed association of your name with this great work, that I trust I may safely rely on your willingness to devote to it the talents, experience and integrity you are known to possess. Believing, for reasons which have weight with me, that I should not be restricted in my selection of a Commissioner to the division in which the vacancy occurs, I have found in your residence in the commercial capital of the State an additional motive to confer the appointment on you.

With sincere regard, I remain yours, very truly,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, esq. JOHN A. KING.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 14th inst., offering me the appointment of Canal Commissioner for the residue of the term of the late Mr. Whallon, did not reach me until yesterday.

Its expressions of confidence and regard, coupled with your kind allusion to my former official connection with the Erie Canal Enlargement, are entitled to my sincere acknowledgments.

The City of New-York is vital'y interested in that great artery of commerce, and I cannot doubt that her citizens will find matter of general congratulation in your assurance, that the faith of the Republican party in this State is plighted to its earliest completion.

Under the circumstances I do not feel at liberty to decline the office thus tendered to me, and shall be ready to enter on its duties during the coming week.

With high regard, your friend and servant,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

To his Excellency JOHN A. KING, Governor, &c.

HOW TO GET TO FRAZER RIVER.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, July 14, 1858.

The recent gold discoveries at Frazer River have awakened quite a lively interest in this community, as we believe the most feasible route to be through Saint Paul for that region of country, as another season will make evident.

That part of British America lying north of this, and extending to the Pacific, has, until within a late date, been a *terra incognita* to most intelligent people, owing to the care which the Hudson's Bay Company has exercised in suppressing all information of the richness, fertility, and exuberance of the soil and salubrity of the climate of the large territory over which their chartered rights have extended. From the little knowledge gained of that tract, the desire to know more of it has been quickened, and has thus far resulted in the organization of two exploring expeditions by the British Government: one of which will proceed from the East and the other from the West. The excitement occasioned by the discovery of the rich auriferous valley of the Frazer River in British Oregon, will very much hasten the development of the vast resources of the most favorable route to the Pacific coast, for either rail or wagon road.

With a desire to give to the public the most reliable information in regard to the country, over which emigrant trains from this point to the gold-bearing portions of Oregon will have to pass, several meetings have been held in this city, and reports made, which give to any one wishing information all the knowledge they can desire.

From these reports, we learn that the distance from Saint Paul to the Gold Mines on Frazer River is as follows:

St. Paul to Pembina	450 miles
Pembina to Carlton House	600 miles
Carlton House to Edmonton	400 miles
Edmonton to Thompson River (a branch of Frazer)	200 miles
Total	1,650 miles

It is estimated that, in view of the facilities afforded by the face of the country, and a continuous line of Hudson's Bay Company's posts, that this journey can be accomplished in seventy days, at an expense to a company of ten persons of $180 each.

There are many reasons why the above-mentioned route is the best from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific. One is, it has more water, timber and game than those which start from the Missouri. Another is, there is no danger of molestation from Indians on this northern route. Another and very important one is that the ridge of the Rocky Mountains, which, west of Missouri, hunches up like a camel's back, gradually flattens out, so the transit on the northern route is comparatively easy.

The fact must be kept in mind, also, which is verified by "Blodget's Climatology," that there is a rapid increase of heat in going westward from Minnesota on a line of latitude, and this, even where the elevation increases, so that the climate of St. Paul is carried far north into the Valley of the Saskatchewan, to the Rocky Mountains, beyond which we find a climate very similar to that of England, mild and humid.

The region of country through which this route to the Pacific passes, beside being well watered, well timbered, and abounding in game, as well as being the most easy of crossing the mountains, is also the healthiest of any which has yet been traversed. In the report made by Gov. Stevens, to the War Department, of the route he surveyed for a railroad to the Pacific, taking this point as our terminus, is the report of the Surgeon of the Expeditions, in which he says the climate on the line of their survey is so highly salubrious that the average amount of sickness, with all the exposures incident to a constant march, was far less than when the troops are in garrison. Such, in tenor, is also the report of the explorers, surveyors and voyageurs on the northern route.

It would not be at all surprising should the Frazer River gold tract, which Gov. Stevens states extends into our possessions as far down as Southern Oregon, be found the richest on the continent. The discoveries and yield thus far warrant such a belief. Then, there must of necessity be some more direct communication with the Pacific than we now have with California, and, as an enthusiastic railroad projector once said of another route, "The finger of the Almighty has indicated the route" by way of St. Paul, the valleys of the Red and Saskatchewan Rivers, over the great depression of the Rocky Mountains, in about the 52d deg. of north latitude, as the most feasible, and in all respects desirable, to the auriferous regions of the Pacific.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

MR. FIELD'S REPORT.

ON BOARD OF U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, London.

GENTLEMEN: The Telegraph fleet, consisting of the United States steam-frigate Niagara and her Majesty's steamers Agamemnon, Valorous and Gorgon, left Plymouth on Thursday, June 10, 1858. The Niagara had 850 tuns and the Agamemnon 450 tuns coal, and each about 1,250 nautical, or a little less than 1,000 statute miles of cable on board. Weather very pleasant; light winds.

FRIDAY, June 11.—Telegraph fleet all in sight; weather pleasant; light winds. I went on board the Agamemnon and returned to the Niagara.

SATURDAY, June 12.—Telegraph fleet all in sight; weather pleasant; light winds.

SUNDAY, June 13.—Moderate wind in the morning; very fresh in the afternoon and evening, with frequent squalls of rain; lost sight of the Valorous and Gorgon before night.

MONDAY, June 15.—Strong gale; Agamemnon in sight.

TUESDAY, June 14—Strong gale; Agamemnon in sight.

WEDNESDAY, June 16.—Blowing heavy in squalls; Agamemnon in sight.

THURSDAY, June 17.—Blowing heavy in squalls; Agamemnon in sight.

FRIDAY, June 18.—Fresh winds; Agamemnon in sight.

SATURDAY, June 19.—Blowing fresh in squalls, and heavy sea; Agamemnon in sight.

SUNDAY, June 20.—Fresh gale and heavy sea, with squalls; lost overboard from Niagara one of the large buoys; Agamemnon in sight.

MONDAY, June 21—Strong gales and very heavy sea; lost sight of the Agamemnon at 7 a. m.

TUESDAY, June 22.—Moderate wind, pleasant weather; sea going down.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.—Light wind, pleasant weather. At 4 p. m. arrived at lat 54° 02' north long, 33° 15' west, where it had been agreed that the splice should be made, and there we found the Valorous and Gorgon—the Valorous having arrived the 21st inst. and the Gorgon this morning. Both of these vessels report very bad weather, and that they had not seen the Agamemnon since the 13th inst. At midnight lost sight of the Valorous and Gorgon in a thick fog.

THURSDAY, June 24.—At 5 a. m., spoke ship Henry Clay, bound from Liverpool to New-York; thick weather, with moderate winds in the morning and heavy gales in the afternoon and evening; the Valorous and Gorgon not in sight.

FRIDAY, June 25.—Pleasant weather; at 2 p. m. saw the Gorgon, and soon after the Valorous and Agamemnon. At 4:30 p. m., Capt. Freedy came on board the Niagara, and reported that they arrived here at noon this day; had had very bad weather since; parted from the Niagara on the 21st inst., and that in a heavy gale the upper part of the main coil on board of the Agamemnon had shifted, and that they would be ready to make the splice to-morrow.

SATURDAY, June 26.—Weather beautiful; telegraph fleet all in sight. At depth of water 1,600 fathoms; at 10:30 a. m. the sterns of the Niagara and Agamemnon were attached by a hawser, and 200 fathoms of cable veered out of the Niagara to the Agamemnon; splice made on board of the Agamemnon; signals through the whole length of cable perfect; soon after 12 o'clock the hawser was released, and commenced paying out the cable, the ships steaming slowly away from each other, and when we had paid out two miles and forty fathoms the cable ran out of the first into the adjoining groove, and in the excitement of attempting to get it back it was pulled off the wheel and parted on the handle of the scraper; steamers run back and the sterns of the Niagara and Agamemnon secured by hawser and splice made as before.

At 5:20 p. m., hawser released and commenced paying out cable, and before sundown the Niagara and Agamemnon were out of sight of each other. The signals through the whole cable were perfect, and it was running off the coils beautifully and everything working satisfactorily. At midnight had paid out 31 nautical miles of cable.

SUNDAY, June 27.—At 12:56 a. m., ship's time, or 3:29 a. m., Greenwich time, signals ceased, and from the tests that were applied by the electricians it was evident that an accident had occurred some miles from this ship; slacked the speed of the Niagara as much as possible, and continued to pay out cable very slowly, constantly applying different kinds of electrical tests until 4:50 a. m., ship's time, when commenced hauling in, and in a few minutes the cable parted, having recovered about 100 fathoms. Lost from this ship 42 miles and 300 fathoms cable. Captain Hudson signaled the Gorgon to return, to make another splice, and in a few minutes we were on our way back to the rendezvous. At 10 a. m., spoke ship Alice Monroe, bound from Liverpool to Boston, and sent letters by her. Lieutenant Gherardi and myself went on board. In the morning the weather was pleasant, but in the afternoon cloudy, with light squalls and rain.

MONDAY, June 28.—Weather pleasant, with light wind. At 2 p. m. saw the Agamemnon and Valorous, and in about one hour after the Gorgon. At 4:30 Lieut. North, Mr. Everett, Mr. C. V. de Sauty and myself went on board of the Agamemnon, and ascertained that the accident did not occur on board of that ship. After a full consultation, it was unanimously decided that the Niagara and Agamemnon should be immediately connected by hawser and splice made as before, and should the cable part before the ships were one hundred miles from rendezvous, to return under sail and splice again; but if after that distance, to go to Queenstown for coals. Splice made and signals perfect. At 7:25 p. m., ship's time, commenced paying out, and up to midnight all went on in the most satisfactory manner.

TUESDAY, June 29.—Weather beautiful—Gorgon in sight; signals perfect. At twelve o'clock had payed out eighty-nine nautical miles and three hundred and sixty fathoms cable. Ship going at about four and a half knots per hour, and cable payed out at about five and a half, and with less than a ton strain. All went on in the most perfect manner until 9:18 p. m., ship's time, or 11:44 p. m., Greenwich time, when the signals from the Agamemnon ceased. From this time to 10:40 p. m., kept trying electrical tests and paying out very slowly; then fastened cable and held on until 12:23 a. m. ship's time, or 2:57 a. m. Greenwich time, when the cable parted astern of this ship, 145 miles and 930 fathoms having been payed out. For one hour and forty-three minutes the Niagara was anchored by the cable in water over 1,600 fathoms deep, and the wind blowing all the time quite fresh; soon after the signals ceased an officer came on board from the Gorgon, and Captain Hudson requested Captain Dayman to go to Queenstown.

At the time the signals ceased we had payed out from the Niagara 142 miles 280 fathoms of cable, and from which should be deducted at least 10 miles lost in paying out slack at starting, leaving 132 miles and 280 fathoms payed out in running 103 nautical miles on our course—a loss of 28 miles and 280 fathoms, or about 21 per cent. Cable payed out from the Niagara as follows:

	Miles.	Fathoms.
June 26	2	40
June 27	42	300
June 29	145	930
Total	190	267

Had on board Niagara at starting—
1,250 nautical miles, 700 fathoms cable, and paid out since 190 nautical miles, 257 fathoms cable,

1,100 nautical miles, 443 fathoms cable.

Deduct from cable now on board 10 miles to be lost in paying out slack after making splice, and we have left 1 090 miles, 443 fathoms to lay down 845 miles, or equal to 20 per cent surplus.

For over 200 miles before reaching the head of Trinity Bay the water is comparatively shallow, and the loss of cable should be much less.

The cable was payed out of the Niagara at an angle of from 12 degrees to 19 degrees, and this in water from 1,600 to 1,975 fathoms deep.

The machinery on board this ship for paying out the cable has worked in the most perfect manner.

The cable has all the time run off the coils beautifully, and the system adopted for sending and receiving electrical signals between the Niagara and Agamemnon proved highly satisfactory.

Capt. Dayman of the Gorgon has carefully examined the logs of the Cunard steamers for eleven voyages made in June across the North Atlantic, and the result shows that there is one day of calms in every seven days in this month. He also examined the logs for twenty three voyages made by the same steamers in the month of July, and they show one day of calms in every twenty-five days.

He afterward examined the logs for eighteen voyages by the same steamers made in August, and they show one day of calms in every nine days.

These examinations show that July is by far the most favorable month for laying the cable between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Capt. Hudson and his officers, Mr. Everett and Mr. Woodhouse, the electricians, and every one, I believe, on board this ship, have done all in their power to realize the success of this undertaking, and the reason why we have not been successful in this attempt can by no means be attributed to their fault.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.—On our way to Queenstown; lost sight of the Gorgon at 5 a. m.; blowing fresh; heavy head sea.

THURSDAY, July 1.—Cloudy weather; moderate sea.

FRIDAY, July 2.—Pleasant weather.

SATURDAY, July 3.—Pleasant weather.

SUNDAY, July 4.—Pleasant weather; saw land near Cape Clear at 7 p. m.

MONDAY, July 5.—Niagara and Gorgon arrived at Queenstown at 6 o'clock this morning, but as the Agamemnon and Valorous have not been heard of since the evening the signals ceased (June 29), it is impossible to say what accident has happened.

Shall write you as soon as the Agamemnon arrives and I know the cause of the accident. I remain, Gentlemen, very truly, your friend,
CYRUS W. FIELD.

INCREASED ANNUAL BRITISH EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The annual report of the British Emigration Commissioners, just published, states the total emigration from the United Kingdom for the past year to have been 212,875, showing a moderate increase on the two preceding years, but still a falling off of 126,649 from the average of the four years from 1851 to 1854. The number of emigrants who returned from the United States during the year was 15,448, of whom 11,154 arrived in the last half of the year, during the progress of the commercial crisis. Last year, the remittances from the United States by previous Irish emigrants, to enable their friends to join them, amounted to only £593,165, while the average of the preceding ten years was about a million sterling.

JAMES M. BAYLEY of Troy, Oakland County, Michigan, was drowned while in the act of crossing a slough, in the bottoms of the Marias des Cygnes River, about eight miles from Butler, Bates County, Missouri, on Friday, June 18.

PERSONAL.

—Among the passengers in the packet ship Palestine, which sailed for London on Saturday last, are the following: Mr. John Wesley Harper, Mr. Joseph Harper, jr., and family, Mr. J. T. Martin and family, and Professor Hank of the Metropolitan Collegiate Institute, of Washington, D. C.

At a meeting in Bloomington, Ill., Judge Douglas spoke to an audience of two thousand persons. *The Pantagraph* says:

"As soon as he retired loud calls were made for the Hon. Abraham Lincoln. Mr. L. held back for a little while, but the crowd finally succeed in inducing him to come upon the stand. He was received with three rousing cheers—much louder than those given to Judge Douglas. He remarked that he appeared before the audience for the purpose of saying that he would take an early opportunity to give his views to the citizens of this place regarding the matters spoken of in Judge Douglas's speech. 'This meeting,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'was called by the friends of Judge Douglas, and it would be improper for me to address it.' Mr. L. then retired, amid loud cheering."

—The veiled murderess, Mrs. Robinson of Troy, gives the keepers at Sing Sing a deal of trouble. Latterly she has become so troublesome that the officers are forced to confine her to her room a great portion of the time. For an hour or two each day, while the other convicts are engaged in the shops, she is left at liberty in the prison yard. Her universal employment there is to hunt over the grass-plat for "four-leaved clover." Four-leaved clover is an ingredient in her imaginary cauldron, over which she mutters incantations scarcely less weird and wild than that of the "sisters three." Mad or not mad, she is a puzzle and torment to those whose misfortune it is to have her in their charge. [Albany Knickerbocker, July 20.

—The painful intelligence has just been received of the death at Fayal, Azores, of Alfred Buckminster Frost, the youngest son of the Rev. B. Frost, lately pastor of the Unitarian Church in Concord. The Rev. Mr. Frost, Mrs. Frost, their son Alfred, about ten years old, and a female friend, Miss Fuller, have been living at Fayal several months, in hopes of benefit to Mr. Frost's health. About the 1st of June, the boy became one of a party to visit the Peak of Pico, a mountain upon the island. Miss Fuller was of the party, but the state of Mr. Frost's health was such that his wife was unable to go. The party consisted partly of sea-captains, with whom young Frost had made himself a great favorite. Returning from their visit, and while upon the mountain, they got out of their path, and began to explore for the purpose of finding it.

Seeing an opening, one of the men told Alfred to run along and see what he could find there. He did so. A moment after he was heard to scream that he was falling. The company rushed to his aid, but it was too late. He had fallen from a precipice 70 feet high. His back was broken, and he received other injuries. He was taken home, a distance of nine miles, and lived three days, having his consciousness the whole time, and talking with his parents and friends. He had hardly ever in his life been separated from his father and mother, even for a day, and this sudden accident and death must be a terrible blow to them, as it has excited much sympathy among all who knew the family.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Frost's health is not improved. He intends to sail for the United States by the next packet. [Boston Traveler.

THE DOUBLE MURDER IN VERMONT.

Correspondence of The Boston Traveler.

MONTPELIER, July 17, 1858.

On Friday, the 16th inst., one of the most painful tragedies which ever shocked a Vermont community occurred in Calais, a rich farming town adjoining Montpelier on the northeast. A hitherto inoffensive, though a somewhat odd and unsocial young man, of about 18, of the name of Arial Martin, called early in the morning, with a rifle in his hand, at the house of Mr. Jennison Wheelock, a respectable young farmer with a wife and two children, and inquired of the wife for her husband, and on being directed to a mow-field near by, he passed on in that direction, without exhibiting in his demeanor anything unusual or calculated to create the least suspicion of his intentions. But in a few minutes the wife was startled by the report of the rifle, and, with it, the death-screech of her husband. She ran for the spot, and found him writhing in the agonies of death from the bullet-shot through the vitals, while the murderer had turned, and was fast making off in another direction. According to his subsequent confession Martin had slyly approached the border of the field, saw Wheelock mowing, got behind some bushes, deliberately rested his rifle on a log and gave the fatal shot, without warning on his part or any provocation on that of the other.

After committing this unaccountable act, Martin soon made his appearance on the borders of another mow-field in the neighborhood, half a mile or more distant, where three men were mowing, one of whom hailed him and asked him what game he expected to find.

"O, plenty of it," was his reply: "I have just killed a fine deer back here in the meadow."

Nothing more was said, and the mowers, leaving Martin in the rear, proceeded onward with their respective swathe, the hindmost of the line being a Mr. Lucius Ainsworth, also a youngerly, married man, but without children. In a few minutes the two foremost mowers were aroused by the sudden report of Martin's rifle, and looking round, saw Ainsworth pitching forward to the earth, mortally wounded, and Martin hurrying off for the woods, loading his rifle as he went. The bullet had entered the victim's back, passed through his vitals, and out at his breast. He survived about two hours.

Meanwhile the news of the two astounding murders flew in all directions; men rallied, intercepted and secured the almost unresisting murderer in another neighborhood, about two miles distant. He was examined before a magistrate yesterday, and committed to stand trial for the crime of deliberate murder at our next County Court, to be held here in September.

A thousand speculations are, of course, entertained as to the motive which could have led to these appalling homicides, and the condition of the mind of the perpetrator. The usual defense of insanity, for want of any other, was set up at the Court of Inquiry; but no one of all his acquaintance has ever noticed in him any previous aberration of mind; and all that his family could say in support of such a plea was that eight years ago he had the measles, which, proving nearly fatal, had left him puny, singular in his ways, and subject to nervous starts and fears.

The only motive he himself gives for the deed is that he shot the first, Wheelock, because he had once used him meanly, and the second, Ainsworth, because after he killed Wheelock he believed Ainsworth (the latter being a great friend of the former) would kill him if not put out of the way. As Martin's mother, a widow woman, is an active spiritualist, some believe her son must have become crazed with spiritualism. But I don't believe he has intellect enough to be disturbed in that way. He is probably, as he appears, a stolid, brutish fellow, with an extremely obtuse moral sense and a less appreciation of moral obligations—like the young murderer Heath of your State, perhaps.

This is the first murder ever known to be committed in this (Washington) county, and consequently it has created a great sensation among the people.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

The following interesting account of the recent earthquake in Mexico is contained in the dispatch from our Minister to that country, Mr. Forsyth:

"On the 19th ultimo the severest earthquake of the present century was experienced in this city, and, as far as heard from, in all parts of Mexico. I was walking in the street at the time with Mr. Fearn. My first impression was that I was seized with a sudden vertigo, and upon stretching out my hand to my companion for support, I found him making the same motion. The falling of the people upon their knees, their audible prayers, the violent slamming of the doors and windows of the neighboring houses, soon admonished us that it was a *temblar* of unusual violence. We were arrested immediately under the tall spire of the Convent of the Profesa. Looking up, and finding it swaying to and fro like the inverted pendulum of a clock, we moved away from its dangerous proximity, and paused in the middle of the street. The motion was so great that it was not easy to keep one's feet, although bracing them apart, and planting a cane to aid them. The motion produced upon the houses has precisely the effect of a sea-swell, the spongy soil upon which the city is built yielding to the terrific phenomenon in a series of long undulating waves. It lasted a minute and a half, though not with the greatest violence all the time, for, if it had, not one of the massive walls of which this city is built would have been now standing. As it was, there is hardly a house or church that has not been more or less damaged; some have fallen, killing persons and animals, while hundreds are only kept up by the props which have been applied to them. My own house has a crack in one of the inner walls from the roof to the ground, while a seam is opened the whole length of the *Azotea*. For several days all carriages were prohibited in the streets, lest some house should be shaken down. Several churches have been abandoned as unsafe. The palace is very much damaged. It appears to have been more severe on the Pacific than on the Atlantic slope, as we hear of several villages totally destroyed in that region. If Mexico had been built in the fragile style of an American city, it would now be a mass of ruins. With all its massive walls, it has had a narrow escape. The earthquake was unaccompanied by any noise except the creaking of beams and stone walls, and the furious banging of open doors and windows. The heavy masonry of the Chapultepec acqueduct was broken and wasting the water in more than a hundred places within the space of a mile and a half. No living person remembers a movement of equal violence and duration. Houses which have stood unscathed a hundred years have opened their seams to the fury of this one; and, indeed, after experiencing its effects, one is amazed to look around and see any structure of human hands standing."

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting yesterday, ANDREW H. GREEN, esq., in the chair.

The Twelfth Ward received $1,335 to fit up the new school-house at Fort Washington.

The Eighteenth Ward received $475 to fit up Mr. Scott's school in Twentieth street.

Peter Cooper petitions for a good fence and flagging about the Free Academy.

The matter of the reorganization of the daily Normal School was then taken up. The report of the Committee on Normal Schools, presenting a plan, was read.

The Board proceeded to the consideration of the first resolution, but before a vote had been taken on it,

Mr. DAVENPORT presented a substitute for the report, which was ordered to be printed, and the whole matter was made the special order for the next meeting.

Mr. MACKEAN, in the course of the debate, spoke in favor of giving up the Daily Normal School entirely.

Mr. HASKETT of the Sixteenth Ward then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board express its disapprobation of the conduct of the President and faculty of the Free Academy, in permitting the delivery of orations at the Academy of Music, containing sentiments and language calculated to excite sectional and political feelings, at a moment when the most profound tranquility should be preserved—language calculated to shock the refined feelings of a vast assembly, at a time when political asperities should be reb[illegible] and our halls of learning should breathe [illegible] but the "Union of our country" "now and forever."

A motion to lay on the table was made, and the Yeas and Nays ordered with the following result:

YEAS—Wm. B. Ewer, jr., James M. Tuthill, Daniel Coger, Wm. Bloomfield, James Mackean, Adonijah Brummell, Robert A. Adams, James Cushing, jr., Wm. E. Curtis, John Davenport, Lafayette Ranney, James Mariner—12.

NAYS—Jared A. Tompson, Vincent N. Lecompte, Hugh Crozier, Eugene Shine, Thomas Fitzgerald, Wm. Sinclair, Wm. M. Tweed, John R. Lydecker, Chas. E. Gildersleve, Jonathan L. Scofield, Andrew H. Green, Andrew L. Byrne, Wm. Jay Haskett, Terence Farley, Hugh McCabe, John O'Keefe—16.

Charles E. Gildersleve, American, voting with 15 Democrats.

Mr. LECOMPTE of the Third Ward moved to amend by striking out "The President and Faculty," and putting it upon Prof. Barton. He looked upon this as a very serious matter. All that the enemies of the Free Academy had to do to excite the strongest feelings against it, was simply to promulge this great truth.

Mr. MACKEAN of the Twelfth Ward said that it really seemed to him that they were attaching a great deal too much importance to this matter. He did not know that they had any authority to blame either the President or the Faculty or anybody for the sentiments which young gentlemen might deliver at the end of their course. Their preparations were their own; they were presented on their own authority, and nobody was responsible for them but themselves. And it was unbecoming the dignity which the Board ought to have, to bandy words with one of their young students, who, full of the pride of his position in obtaining his baccalaureate degree, should in the warmth of his enthusiasm come out and declare himself in this way or in any way. The resolution intimated that there was language used there bordering upon indelicacy.

A VIRTUOUS MEMBER—The word harlot was used!

ANOTHER VIRTUOUS MEMBER—Yes; and the word brothel!

Mr. MACKEAN said that he could be a party man as well as another, but he preferred that the Board should not enter the lists with their own college students.

Mr. CURTIS questioned if they were prepared to condemn the action of any officer or officers acting in their employment without knowing the facts in this case. Was the Principal or any of the Professors responsible for what was said there? They all knew that boys on the stage frequently introduced language that he had not at the rehearsal. It was only a short time since, at a public commencement, the presiding officer directed the music to commence in order to drown the voice of a candidate for graduation. On another occasion a student had seen fit to say something which outraged the religious feelings of a considerable portion of the community, but nobody held the Institution or its Professors accountable for that. Even if this were an indiscretion on the part of the student, it was too late to act now, for since it had been committed the Board had conferred the degree upon him. If any steps were to be taken in the matter, then was the time. If any student on any occasion of that kind violated the regulations of the Free Academy, and introduced sentiments which politeness or good sense or common prudence required to be excluded from an audience of that description, the Board had then full power to punish him. But so far as they were concerned, while in session and acting as a body, they had indorsed these proceedings. He thought that the peace of the country could not be affected by this young gentleman's speech. As public officers, discharging a trust which called for no party action, were they called upon in any way to pursue this course, and when they did pursue it, should they not pursue it in such a way that they might not be pointed at as having done an unjust act? He could not think it dignified in the Board to throw down the gauntlet to the idle words of a schoolboy. Were they to attempt to command the language of these boys? The part of the censor was a delicate part. Even Louis Napoleon found it difficult to control the press, to say what should come before the public, and what should not. And if boys in schoolboy exercises were to be criticised, would not they place themselves in a false position?

Mr. HASKETT said that the gentleman had said that the President and Faculty had no control over the language of these boys. Why, every word was scanned; and when these words were pronounced, the fact was apparent that the President and Faculty knew every word. And when this exciting question of Slavery was brought up, where was dignity then, the dignity of the whole country? What, applaud, applaud when the words three millions of slaves were used! Was that the place to seek a public plaudit at the expense of education? Was it below the dignity of any man to stand up for his country in the hour of peril? And could any individual have risen at the time and said, "I protest against that boy receiving his diploma?" Why, it was idle. The proper way was to strike at the fountain head, strike at the President and Faculty; let them come before this tribunal and account for this kind of language. Wasn't Kansas, Slavery and all these things disturbing questions? Were they not, and why should a few Black Republicans——

Mr. CUSHING called Mr. Haskett to order for using terms that were offensive.

Mr. HASKETT begged his pardon, and proceeded to say that he really did not suppose that the word of this idle boy would go over this vast Republic and shake it. It never could be shaken by all these political hounds; therefore, he hoped that this Board would set its foot upon any man or men who received their bread—their pittance of bread—from this Board, who should dare to speak such words.

Mr. LECOMPTE withdrew his amendment, but

Mr. RANNEY arose to excuse President Horace Webster by throwing all the blame upon Professor Barton. Each Professor, he said, had been appointed by them for a department, and was alone responsible for that department. Dr. Webster [who had been in the room all the evening looking exceedingly anxious] had stated to him that he had not seen these speeches; he did not consider it his duty to see them. If the Board included the whole Faculty in its censure, perhaps they might as well include the Executive Committee on the Free Academy also. He was sorry that any individual should have understood anything in such a way as to seem to them indelicate. He had heard the word brothel spoken in a pulpit so as not to offend the most refined congregation. There were Anti-Slavery young men who spoke there; there was one who he supposed belonged to Dr. Cheever's Church. And there was another young man who followed him, and gave some hard raps at men who couldn't see anything but a nigger. He remembered that at old Dartmouth they used to have the largest liberty; even free love was tolerated—one of the young men last evening said that all men were monomaniacs. I did not think it my duty to stop him, because I did not believe it. It struck him that it was all right. But he hoped that the amendment would not be withdrawn. If there was fault, it belonged to Dr. Barton; Dr. Webster felt that it was not his duty to attend to it. Before another year, he hoped that the matter would be settled, and if necessary, that all the orations should be made to square with the opinions of all the members of the Board, as well as those of the Faculty.

Mr. GREEN would like to know the facts of the case before before proceeding to extremities. He would like to know the precise words aimed at by the resolution. A member handed him a morning paper and pointed out a passage. Mr. Green read:

"A dissertation entitled 'Matter Progressive; Man Retrogressive' gave Alexander P. Ketchum, son of Edgar Ketchum, esq., an opportunity to say, among various bold and manly things—"

Mr. GREEN—What paper is that?

SEVERAL MEMBERS—What paper is that?

Mr. GREEN—THE TRIBUNE, I believe.

Mr. GREEN—"Among various bold and manly things, that the National Anthem was adapted to the nation of '76, but never to the 3,000,000 of slaves of '58; that sentiment received the loudest applause."

"That sentiment received the loudest applause," certainly it was not offensive to the audience. [Laughter.] He thought the purpose of Mr. Haskett had been subserved; did not think that there was any need of the resolution, and if it passed, hoped that the Eagle would not spread quite so wide.

Mr. HASKETT could not consent to withdraw his resolution, and upon motion of Mr. Green it was referred to the Executive Committee on the Free Academy without instructions to report.

Mr. DAVENPORT made a vain effort to poultice the sensibilities of the President of the Board, who has been overlooked by the Executive Committee on Normal Schools in their programme for the exercises at the Academy of Music this evening, and the Board adjourned.

WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.

Information reached the Thirteenth Ward Station-House yesterday afternoon that a Mrs. McCabe, wife of Matthew McCabe of No. 246 Division street, had died from the effects of wounds inflicted upon her person by her husband. The police immediately repaired to the spot, and found the body of the deceased covered with bruises, and also swelled in a most singular manner; and from some remarks made by her children, it is suspected that poison had also been administered to her by her husband, who was soon arrested and lodged in the Station-House to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. The deceased was only about 22 years of age, and her husband 28 years. They have been married about seven years, and had four children, two of whom only are living—a boy about five years old and a girl about three years old. They were taken to the Station-House for protection until they are otherwise provided for.

McCabe and his wife are said to have lived very unhappily together, and when the officer entered the apartments occupied by them, they were found almost entirely destitute of furniture, there being neither a chair, table nor bed to be seen. McCabe and his wife have been heard to quarrel a great deal, and on Tuesday night the brutal conduct of McCabe toward his wife particularly attracted the attention of their neighbors. The Coroner will proceed to hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased this morning, when something more definite as to the cause of her death will be ascertained.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

The recent reported excitement in Castleton, caused by a rumor that some deaths had occurred there from yellow fever, has proved to be no excitement at all. Probably not a dozen people knew anything of the "rumor" until informed of it by a New-York morning paper. The story originated with some one who had nothing better to do, and who succeeded but illy in his endeavor to frighten people.

Yesterday, the Spanish screw frigate Berenguela, arrived from Havana, stopping at this port to receive a supply of provisions. No information had been received from her up to a late hour last night, but it is known that she has a great deal of yellow fever on board, and that the crew have suffered severely during the passage. To-day she will be boarded and her case attended to.

The British ship Grotto is now in a most unfortunate condition. The fever is raging violently on board of her, cases occurring nearly every day. Two men were taken from her to the hospitals yesterday, and soon, if the disease keeps on its present destructive course, the new crew which she but lately shipped will be wholly incapacitated for duty. The Health Officer, is as yet undetermined what to do in the matter.

The U. S. ship Susquehanna appears to be situated about as badly as the Grotto. Cases of fever occur daily, and those on board, numbering about forty, are much alarmed, and ask to be relieved. Since Monday five men have been prostrated. Every effort will be made to free the vessel of the infection, though all past efforts have most signally failed.

The Government warehouses which have lately been made the subject of official action, are still closed to the entry of all goods, the Collector absolutely refusing to allow them to be used for any such purpose. Why he should refuse is not explained, and this only renders his conduct in the matter more inexplicable. The houses are empty and are not to be used for any present purpose, and yet Mr. Schell sees captains detained and great losses incurred by consignees without giving them even the poor satisfaction of an excuse for his action, or rather non-action in the matter.

The ship Croton, from Port au Prince, arrived on Wednesday, and reports that place to be very sickly. During the passage there were several cases of fever, and at present many of the crew are suffering from it. The Croton was sent to the lower bay for a thorough cleaning and fumigation. Port au Prince is now one of the worst of the infected ports.

The ship Kingbird from Havana was also quarantined yesterday. Capt. Brown, her commander, states that the fever is abating in the city; but the fact that two very bad cases were discovered on his vessel was sufficient proof that the Kingbird ought to receive a thorough cleaning, and accordingly the Health Officer directed her to remain in the Lower Bay until she is fit to come to the city.

Captains of vessels in giving their statements as regards the health of those ports from whence they come, cannot in every instance be relied upon. They are so anxious to get clear of quarantine that almost every one declares this port and that to be perfectly healthy, while new arrivals demonstrate the fact that in nearly every one of them sickness exists to a greater or less extent.

The Castleton Board of Health, not hearing the rumors in regard to yellow fever in their town, failed to meet on Wednesday. The Health Officer, Dr. Mundy, announced his intention through the press yesterday to call the Board together at an early day, but the early day has not yet arrived, or had not yesterday. The Board may meet to-day, in which case something interesting may occur.

HACKMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to a call, a meeting of licensed hackmen of this city was held last evening in the large room over the livery stable, south-west corner of Mercer and Grand streets, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of organizing themselves