Gen. Johnston cordially for the order which had prevailed in the army on its march. With regard to a return of the Mormons to the northern settlements, he stated his desire that nobody should move without his permission. The impression is that there will be a general movement from the south as soon as the troops are definitely located. As it is, the great "State" road which leads to Lake Utah, and which can be followed with the eye more than twenty miles southward from this city, has been clouded with dust, both yesterday and to-day, from the teams of returning saints. It is noticeable, however, that no families come with these teams. I have observed at least thirty of the wagons loaded with furniture, but only one was accompanied by a woman.

Last Monday morning (the 28th ult.) Gen. Johnston started to examine Tuilla, Scull, Rush, Cedar, and Yuab Vallies, with a view to the selection of an encampment. His escort consisted of a squadron of cavalry, and he was accompanied by Maj. McCulloch, Col. C. F. Smith, Lieut. Col. Cooke, Capt. Newton, Capt. Marcy, Maj. Porter, Dr. Garland Hunt, and Mr. David A. Burr. Mr. Burr and Dr. Hunt are thoroughly conversant with the country. The route which the party proposed to take, will lead it through a circuit of nearly 250 miles, and its return is not expected till Saturday. The Mormons have been unanimous in their representations that Cache Valley, which lies in the heart of the Wasatch range, northeast from the Salt Lake, and at least 90 miles from the city, is the most suitable place for an encampment. The very urgency with which they pressed the idea, cast suspicion on the motives of their recommendation. There is no probability that the army will be located there. It is very difficult of access, and although it abounds in all the requisites for a good Summer camp, the Winters in its neighborhood are represented as uncommonly severe.

Col. Lorin of the mounted riflemen wintered some thousands of animals there while on his passage to Oregon many years ago, and the result was the loss of a large proportion of the stock. While Gen. Johnston was on Bear River he dispatched Capt. Newton of the engineer corps to make reconnaissances in that vicinity, but I am not aware what report was made by the Captain on his return. At one time, in anticipation that it might, after all, be selected for the camp-ground, a remonstrance was prepared for presentation to the General, protesting against the location of the army in any place or places not speedily accessible to the settlements, and especially to Salt Lake City. This had been signed by all the Gentile civilians present here, when its circulation was stopped by the report that the encampment will certainly not be made north of Ogden City.

Col. Alexander is left in command during the General's absence, and on the 29th he marched the army from the dirty, dusty church pasture on the Jordan to a camp about twenty miles southward, nearly half way to Provo. Judge Eckels remained two days, during which every effort was made to rent or buy a house in the city for him, but no Mormon would let without "counsel." The only accommodation which he could have procured would have been in the house of Marshal Dotson, which comprises two small rooms and a pantry, in which twenty-one persons are sleeping nightly. So the Judge followed the army southward yesterday.

Brigham's return is not yet attended with favorable effects on house rent. The only two buildings which have fallen into Gentile hands are the Marshal's "mansion," already mentioned, and another house of the same size, which the Californians, Messrs. Brookie and Clarkson, who came here on Col. Kinney's business, succeeded in renting yesterday. Neither is trade any more lively, nor have the prices at the Globe fallen. It is hard to determine whether this state of affairs is more discreditable than ludicrous or more ludicrous than discreditable. There are two large merchant trains parked on the public square, belonging to Messrs. Gilbert & Gerrish and C. A. Perry & Co. They are full of groceries and clothing, and though every other Mormon one meets is in rags, and has perhaps not tasted coffee, tea or sugar for six months, and would walk barefoot ten miles for a plug of tobacco, yet these merchants cannot procure stores in which to open their goods for sale; and if they could, the Mormons, naked and hungry though they might be, would not buy of them without "having counsel," which means, in plain English, getting leave from Bro. Brigham. The Church has made several efforts to purchase portions of these goods—particularly the goods of Gilbert & Gerrish—but without avail. The merchants prefer to retail them themselves, and it is for the advantage of the bulk of the population that they should. I have no personal complaint to make of my sleeting accommodations. The day after I mailed my last letters to you I took my blankets to a spacious freight-wagon, where I am now writing, and in which I am comfortably lodged. The white cover shields me from the sunlight as well as from the night air. I sleep cool and in a good atmosphere. From one end of the wagon I command a view of Brigham's Beehive Mansion and his Lion-House, the numerous little windows on the roof of which indicates the peculiar domestic architecture of the interior. There I shall remain till Brigham shall ameliorate and permit his people to let a suite of rooms in some *adobe* to a Gentile. I took a look at a suite this afternoon, which would suit me, and engaged the refusal of them as soon as the proprietor shall be "counseled" to let the premises. His embarrassment, when I made the proposition, was evident, and he pledged me to solemn secrecy, extorting the pledge while I was in the cellar, under circumstances of extreme dampness and solemnity.

The washing accommodations of most of my Gentile friends are very aboriginal. There being no stores open at which they can procure basins and pitchers, or even pails, the majority perform their ablutions in the gutter. Do not imagine that the water is muddy. It is pure, clear, and cold. The City Creek flows down from the mountains which rise to the north-east of Brigham's square, and is guided between his establishment and that of Bro. Kimball, which are on the highest ground within the city walls. From there it is distributed through every street, the slope of the land allowing this to be successfully accomplished. My Gentile friends wash at a risk of $5 per morning—there being a city ordinance wisely imposing that fine on all persons caught fouling the water.

Though the City Creek supplies the means of cleanliness, the facilities for godliness are not so plentiful. There has never been a Christian preacher in Salt Lake City. An agent of the Bible Society, named Van Emmons, did find his way hither a year or two ago, with a wagon-load of good books designed for sale and distribution. He was kindly received and treated courteously until it was discovered that the character of his books was more godly than his own. He induced a woman to make him a suit of endowment clothes, by the aid of which he proposed to do things allowable only to initiated Saints. The fact became known, and a search was instituted for the clothing, but he had received a timely warning and nailed it all into a cigar box, which he hid under a counter, in a grocery-store. Among his numerous experiences he was once bullied into presenting a $16 Bible to Porter Rockwell. At last, he found it advisable to close his missionary labors and return to the States. If the Bible Society or any other association for propagating religious truth will only turn their attention to Utah, they will find in its present condition a more profitable field for labor than Borrioboola-Gha or Quashee-boo-la-ghee. Only let them be careful in the selection of their agents. There is also no chaplain present with the army of Utah, although I notice by the latest Eastern papers that a Roman Catholic priest has been assigned to that duty—a selection which ought to receive public approval, for three-fourths of the men subject to his ministrations are of his own religious faith.

The advent of half a dozen zealous Christian missionaries of unimpeachable integrity, and the establishment of an independent Gentile newspaper in Salt Lake City, moderate but decided in its tone, and unconnected with a political party, will do more to reform any social abuses which prevail in this community than the efforts of 500 Governors and Judges. It is the examples of such religionists as Van Emmons and such civilians as Judge Drummond that have contributed to the growth of the enmity which the Mormons have displayed toward all the Gentiles who have settled among them.

JULY 2, 1858.

Last night, from dusk to dawn, a string of wagons rolled into the city from the south. The whole First Presidency of the Church have arrived. More than thirty wagons, I am told by those who were stirring early in the morning, discharged their contents—furniture, provisions and women—at Brigham's alone. From the airy lodgings which I occupy I could hear, beside the rattle of wheels, the incessant tapping of hammers all night long. The windows of Brigham's offices and of the front of his Lion House appeared entirely disencumbered of their board barricades this morning. I took a stroll around some of the principal squares to-day, and through open doors and windows I could see that the female population of the city had been considerably augmented within twenty-four hours. To-night, I presume, we shall have a similar immigration.

Contrary to anticipation, Gen. Johnston returned to his camp to-day, having limited his reconnoissance to Tuilla, Rush and Cedar Valleys. It is regarded as certain that the army will go into cantonments in the latter. In the present unsettled condition of affairs, it will probably be considered unadvisable to divide his force, which, now that the re-enforcements on the road are stopped, will be reduced by the expiration of the enlistment of the volunteers, and by the return of Col. Loring's battalion to New-Mexico, to about 1,400 men. Cedar Valley is the most central valley in the Territory, with reference to the settlements. It lies on the east of Rush Valley (in which is the Military Reserve), and south-east from Tuilla Valley. It is readily accessible to both of them, as well as to the great Valley of the Jordan, and it is about equidistant from Salt Lake City and Provo. It appears now that Gov. Cumming, while in the city with Col. Kane, caused the Military Reserve in Rush Valley to be resurveyed by Mr. Fox, a Mormon, who is the Territorial Surveyor-General, and has been acting in the same capacity pro tem. for the United States since the seizure of the effects of Surveyor-General Burr by Brigham Young. This reserve was first laid out by Col. Steptoe, and afterward reserved by Gen. Burr when the public survey of that valley was made. Mr. Fox's survey differs in a singular manner from those of his predecessors. He has run his lines so as to exclude a great part of the most valuable land in the valley, and throw it into the hands of Mormons, who will claim to hold it under grants from the Territorial Legislature. It is to be hoped that the army will be so augmented, by recruits and otherwise, before Winter sets in, that a different disposition of it may be possible. But no one can foretell what may happen before Christmas. There is not a Gentile in the Territory who does not regard the renewal of the rebellion as one of the contingencies of the morrow.

The Indians south of Provo have become very troublesome during the last fortnight and committed many depredations and some murders. It is believed that their unruly disposition is attributable in part to the circulation among them of a rumor that Dr. Forney, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, intends to abandon the farm on Spanish Fork established and conducted formerly by Dr. Hart. It is due to the inhabitants in their neighborhood that they should be promptly checked and the offenders arrested. Dr. Forney started for the farm from Salt Lake City last Tuesday. On Wednesday he tarried at Provo and held a singular conversation with some of the Saints. Among the participants in it was Heber C. Kimball, who advanced to the Doctor's carriage and blessed him and Gov. Cumming and Col. Kane, stating that he had a right to bless them "in the name of Israel's God," and that he should always pray for them. "I pray also for my enemies," said he. "Yes," said the Doctor, who is an enthusiastic Episcopalian, "that's right; that shows a Christian spirit." "I pray that they may all go to hell," was the conclusion of Heber's sentence.

Twenty-six sacks of back mails, weighing 5,500 pounds, arrived from the East at the end of last week. They contained only old Patent-Office reports and *Congressional Globes* under the frank of Mr. Bernhisel. The cost of their transportation to the Territory was just about $10,000.

Several large droves of sheep have arrived from New-Mexico, part of them belonging to a Mexican named Otero; the rest to Timothy Goodale, who was one of Capt. Marcy's guides across the mountains last Winter. They have been driven on to the army.

I am unaware what preparations, if any, have been made by the Mormons to celebrate the Fourth of July. Probably a sermon will be preached on that day by Brigham in the Tabernacle.

To my certain knowledge Brigham Young signed his name to an official paper, as late as the 16th of June, as "Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs."

Together with MacNeil, whom I mentioned in my letters to you last week, Col. Fabens, of Nicaraguan notoriety, has been a prisoner in the city throughout the Winter. The facts in his case are briefly as follows: He was traveling across to California on business connected with his Nicaraguan project, and arrived at Salt Lake City on his way. There he remained some days, and at last left for the south of the Territory, and stayed a while at Springville. He was arrested there upon suspicion of being a spy. Being released from this arrest, he made an effort to strike eastward across the mountains north of Salt Lake City to Fort Bridger, but was captured and carried back to the city. At the time of his capture, both he and his companion (MacNeil) were reduced to great distress by hunger, and had boiled a pair of buckskin pantaloons for food. Fabens was confined in the city in a small adobe close in my neighborhood. I visited the house a few days ago, the gate being off its hinges. It contained one small square room, an entry, and a cell, the floor of which was covered with straw, and the window set with iron bars. A bottle, a desk and a rough bench constituted the sole furniture of the establishment. On the latter were the squares of a checker-board marked with ink, and the checkers were scattered around on them, with which the guard of the prisoner had amused themselves. MacNeil was taken to the Penitentiary and chained. It is needless to say that neither he nor Fabens entered the valley as spies, nor in any way in connection with the army. Col. Fabens intends to make a written statement of his case.

JULY 3, 1858.

I inclose to you a report of the speech delivered by Gov. Powell at Provo, by request, after the conclusion of the conferences at Salt Lake City. You may rely upon this report as accurate, for it has been revised by Gov. P. himself.

Two Mormon phonographic reporters were present at the conferences, and took full notes of the proceedings. It was only day before yesterday that these notes were submitted to the Commissioners, and they were found to abound in errors and omissions which render it unadvisable to give them publicity in their present form. Among other things, the speech of Elder Snow, to which I alluded last week, and all the remarks which followed it, are entirely omitted. It is unfortunate that some Gentile was not present at those conferences who could have reported the exact language used there to the public prints. This would have been the case had not Gov. Cumming laid an embargo upon the gentlemen connected with the New-York press who proposed to travel at that time from Camp Scott to the city.

In justice to Gov. Powell, I must state that both then, as well as during the conferences, and ever since, he has been anxious that every act done and word said officially by the Commission, should be open to public inspection and criticism. He has regarded himself as a public agent, whose actions are as much the property of the people of the United States as the acts of any private employee are those of his employer.

At a meeting in the Bowery, at Provo, U. T., on Wednesday, June 16, 1858, Ex-Gov. Young introduced Gov. POWELL, one of the Commissioners to Utah, who addressed the audience in substance as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF UTAH: It is with pleasure that I appear before you this evening under the peculiar circumstances which surround us. Only a few days ago a dark cloud hung over the inhabitants of this Territory, which threatened the most direful calamity that can befal a free people—intestine war. It is pleasant to me and to you, and will be to all liberty-loving men throughout the Union, that that cloud has been dispelled.

My gallant colleague, Maj. McCulloch, was deputed with myself by the President of the United States to make known to you the disposition of the National Government toward this people. We have come to this Territory, and after the fullest and freest conversation with your chief men, every matter likely to cause misunderstanding between the people of Utah and the Government of the United States seems to be adjusted; and now, fellow-citizens, there is no reason why any relation should exist between that Government and this people other than the profoundest peace. We are grateful that we have been agents in the hands of Providence to accomplish so desirable a result.

The Federal Government demands nothing of you, fellow-citizens, to-day, which it does not require of the inhabitants of every State and Territory within the Union, that you shall be obedient to the laws of your country, that you will respect the civil authority, and that its officers shall be received by you, and enter on the discharge of their duties unmolested. All this, I am happy to say, you assure me you are willing to yield, and you claim that you never have been otherwise. Another matter—the stationing a portion of the National army among your settlements—was a topic of debate. The President claims, and will exercise the right to send the army whenever he pleases wherever his judgment directs. Indeed, it is necessary for him to have that right in order to perform the functions of his office. His intention in sending troops to this Valley, was not to despoil you of any rights, civil, political, or religious, but to see that the authority of the nation was respected, and the laws executed in this Territory.

In a few days, fellow-citizens, the Army of Utah will be among you; but when it comes do not fear—it does not come as an enemy. When you hear the roll of its drums do not tremble. Be assured that its purpose is not to disturb you. It comes to protect loyal citizens in all their rights, if necessary by force of arms. I know that a fear exists in some quarters that that army will not respect your rights, but I entreat you to entertain no such apprehension. There is no cause for it. I know the commander of that army. He is a brave and honorable officer. He will not have the stain rest on his character that any portion of the troops under his command have injured the person or property of any loyal citizen of the United States. I assure you it will be his studious endeavor to guard against any such result as some have anticipated. Allow me, fellow-citizens, to say another thing. It is the intention of the President to secure to you your constitutional rights, and to use the army to protect you in their possession, just as readily as if you were inhabitants of any other portion of the United States. All the National Government claims of you is obedience to the Constitution and the laws. That it is ever its duty to require. Its right to that you acknowledge.

If war had ensued I cannot count the ills which might have befallen not only the people of this Territory, but the whole nation. It might have resulted in the extermination of part of this people, and what a spectacle that would have been to the other nations of the earth. Liberty-loving men throughout the world would have mourned at the sight, while despots would have rejoiced, for we are hated abroad for the principles of our forefathers by Kings who fear that their people may be contaminated by our love of liberty. They call it contamination. But there is a Providence which has disentangled this country from many such difficulties. It is God who rules our destiny. When the feelings of sections of our country have become virulent against each other, and civil war has seemed to threaten, it has needed but a few friendly words to restore harmony and peace. Like the rings which ripple the surface of a stream around the spot where a pebble has been thrown such difficulties often look greatest the instant before they disappear. In the early days of the Republic George Washington found it necessary to send an army into Pennsylvania to enforce the laws, and commissioners to exhort the people to submission. Men yet live who were implicated in that rebellion, who are now the firmest supporters of the National Government, and as for Pennsylvania, they call her now the Keystone of the Union. Within the memory of most of us, South Carolina assumed an attitude of resistance to the Federal Government, and before it submitted Gen. Jackson was obliged to assure the people that the laws should be be enforced there, if necessary, by the bayonet. Perhaps this Utah difficulty may result like those, in general good. It will surely make us know each other better, and the better all loyal citizens of this confederacy know each other the more mutual regard they ought to acquire.

Your last difficulties I do not propose to discuss. I have only to say to you, that the causes which led you to leave your homes, and induced your young men to take to a camp-life among the mountains, have ceased to exist. I exhort you to return to your homes, and in peace enjoy the fellowship of your friends, quietly and decorously.

You can return to your city without fear of harm, and enjoy the fruits of your labor without molestation.

I have been struck by one thing on coming into your midst, which is truly complimentary to you. It has been recorded by your worst enemies, and you have enemies I assure you, who speak in no very honied words about you. They concede that the Mormons are an industrious people. Nobody can trave through the Territory without seeing abundant evidences of that fact; and nobody can reflect upon it and consider your remoteness from all the conveniences of the world which are calculated to make a people grow with rapidity—the barrenness of your soil, the difficulties of your position, and your poverty when you arrived here—without acknowledging that the Bee Hive which I see emblazoned on your public buildings is an appropriate emblem of the people of this valley. The elements of your prosperity are evident—industry and economy. But necessity has brought distress upon you. The road has been blocked up so that you could not procure anything from your neighbors. This prohibition has now been removed, and you can enjoy the blessings and the benefits of trade. If you continue loyal, peaceful, industrious and economical, you must in time become a great and powerful people, reflecting glory upon this confederacy, and redundant with prosperity to yourselves.

Fellow-citizens, reverting to a topic on which I have already spoken, it has been exceedingly gratifying to me that in the various conversations I have had with you, both public and private, I have not heard a single expression of disloyalty to the Constitution and the union of the States—not one word against the Union. I have listened to harsh words against officials, but to note against the Government. I have been gratified, because I did not expect to hear the people of Utah speak in favor of the Government. I speak plainly. I did not expect it. Allow me to say that you display sound judgment when you extol the system of government of the United States. I have been a careful observer of the systems of government which prevail among the nations of the earth, and there is no one which extends to its subjects such liberties as you and I enjoy. It guarantees to every citizen every right which a government can bestow on man to make him prosperous and happy. The development of the confederation in wealth, population, industry and virtue, is the proof and the evidence of its blessings. Since the day—the 4th of July, 1776—when our fathers righted all our wrongs at once, when a nation sprang into existence by the stroke of a pen, and, armed *cap-a-pie*, like Minerva from the brain of Jove, leaped into the arena of battle to maintain its right to existence through a seven years' war, how stupendous has been our progress! Then we had four millions of inhabitants; now we have over thirty millions. We then had thirteen States, and we now have thirty-one—no, thirty-two, God bless Minnesota! I had not forgotton to baptize her. The army of Utah will have to put another star upon its flags, and I hope that star will follow star. A nation badly governed would have been incapable of such progress. Why then should there be any people, here or elsewhere, who should hesitate to acknowledge their loyalty to that Government and its institutions? There may occasionally come a little difficulty; but I tell you that whether it comes in Pennsylvania, South Carolina or Utah, it will die out. I know there is patriotism enough in the nation, if any part of the people refuse obedience to the laws, to *enforce* submission. But I believe that there ought never to be occasion for the Government to use force to compel its children to submit. It is a Government whose right to existence is the love of the people, and if it ever ceases to deserve that love, then farewell to the Constitution and the union of the States!

I have told you what the Government requires of the people of this Territory, and you have told me that you will comply with its requirements. I assure you now that it will sustain you in all your constitutional rights, will listen with patience and attention to the details of any grievances of which you may complain. It will protect you in all your rights guaranteed by the National Constitution, using its military power for that purpose if necessary. Should it fail in these premises I will be the foremost to denounce it. I believe that I express the feelings of the President of the United States upon this subject. His desire is that you will submit quietly to the laws. He asks nothing more of you. He has acted in this matter according to the duties imposed on him by his official oath. But I trust that all is settled. I hope that seeds of contention will not germinate among the people of this Territory. War is a calamity which I ever would avert, but if we do ever come to war, I hope it will be to vindicate the honor of our National flag. I want to see our soldiers facing the enemies of the Republic, but American fellow-citizens never! If this day the Nation should be so unfortunate as to become involved in war, and the Government should call on the people to fly to arms to maintain our Republican unity and glory, I hope there would be more than one Mormon battalion to rally to battle for our common country. [Cheers.]

Gov. Powell, in conclusion, expressed his thanks for the courtesy with which the Commission had been treated at Provo, and for the attention which had been paid to his remarks. Maj McCulloch was then called upon to address the audience, but excused himself with a brief apology. Then Gov. Powell again arose, and spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: One single word more. When I spoke of the army, I was perhaps not so explicit in my remarks as I should have been. I said that the President of the United States would exercise his right to send the army wherever its presence, in his judgment, would contribute to the general welfare of the country. But when I said that it would soon be in your midst, it was not with the intention of conveying the idea that it would be quartered in this town. I am advised that the President has ordered the establishment of additional military posts in Utah Territory. [Turning to ex-Gov. Young, he inquired the number. Ex-Gov. Young replied: "One; but not more than two."] He has ordered the establishment of one or two more military posts in this Territory for various purposes, but chiefly to protect travelers from Indian depredations. While he claims and will exercise the right to send the army wherever he may please, his object is not to make an encampment in any of your cities. Gen. Johnston told me that he did not wish his army to be stationed near a city. He said that it would corrupt the morals of the army, as you know is always the case when an army is in such a neighborhood. I am not advised where the army of Utah will be stationed, but if Cache Valley is the best place for an encampment as you inform me, I believe that he will take them there. I believe that he will be very prudent in the disposition of the troops. If I were at the head of the army, I would wish to station it where it would be convenient to protect the great highways to the Pacific from Indian depredations, and where it would have grass, wood and water in abundance. In relation to the large force now under orders to march to this Territory, I have no idea that so large an army will be permanently stationed in Utah, if the Territory shall remain at peace. It is needed to garrison the forts along our sea coast, from Texas to Maine, and to guard our frontier all along the British line. I have said this much to correct any misapprehension which may prevail in your minds as to the disposition of the army, but as to the exact places where the General may establish his posts, I am unable to give any information.

THE VIIIth CONGRESS DISTRICT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: If we rightly understand the point in the argument in this morning's issue in reference to the re-election of the Hon. Horace F. Clark, it is that, because there is a seeming majority against the Republicans and Americans (united), therefore we are to abandon our principles and vote altogether on that of expediency. If this is to be promulgated as good Republican doctrine in districts not decidedly Republican, then you will find that, instead of a great and growing party, we shall become very loose in the joints, and will justly merit defeat. We believe there is a growing sentiment among Republicans that it is better to stick to principles, even when certain of defeat; and that we shall grow stronger and attach more friends to the cause by pursuing a firm and consistent course.

In Mr. Clark's district, we are conscious that a Republican, good and true, can—nay, more, *will* be elected. At any rate, we can, for the sake of principle, make the effort. And, as you say "you have "had your say frankly and fully" upon the subject, you will kindly let the friends of "Freedom" settle the family matter quietly among themselves; and when settled, I guarantee it will be satisfactory.

July 28, 1858. REPUBLICAN.

—We beg the writer of the foregoing to believe that our failing to answer it is not caused by any conscious inability to do so. Nor yet does our silence admit that the course urged by our correspondent is more consistent, or indicates more devotion to the Republican cause, than is evinced by the support of Mr. Clark. We refrain from answering simply because we feel that we can afford to rest the argument on our recent article, and let those who differ from us have the last word.

[*Ed.*

DONATI'S COMET.

Correspondence of The Boston Traveller.

HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY, CAMBRIDGE, July 24, 1858.

In reply to your inquiries I send the following notice of the rather remarkable Comet which is now approaching the earth, but as yet is at the great distance of some two hundred millions of miles. It was first seen in Europe, at Florence, by M. Donati, on June 2, and first seen in America at the Cambridge Observatory, on June 28. Its elements have been computed by the discoverer, M. Donati, Villarceau, Bruhn, Hall, and Tuttle. There is, as might be expected, a considerable discrepancy among these computers in the time of perihelion passage, but the elements indicate that the comet will be very much brighter, although, owing to the situation of its orbit, it will be seen to the greatest advantage in the southern hemisphere; moreover, it will soon be lost to us for a while in the sun's rays, and will afterward reappear in the morning. I give the following elements as the latest. They were computed by Mr. C. W. Tuttle, late assistant at this Observatory, but now a member of the Suffolk Bar:

Sept. 22, 1858.

Time of perihelion passage	19109 m. t G.
Lon. of the perihelion	32 deg. 44 m. 25 sec.
Lon. of the ascending node	165 deg. 48 m. 50 sec.
Inclination	64 deg. 51 m. 40 sec.
Log. perihelion distance	9.69386

Motion retrograde.

This must be confounded with comet III., 1858, discovered at this Observatory May 2, by H. P. Tuttle, the elements of which, as computed by Mr. Hall, student in astronomy at this place, were as follows:

Wash. m t.

Time of perihelion passage, May 1, 1858,	3283
Lon. of the perihelion	195 deg. 42 m. 54.2 sec.
Lon. of the ascending node	171 deg. 03 m 28.6 sec.
Inclination	23 deg. 11 m. 05 sec.
Log. perihelion distance	0.02429

Motion direct.

This last comet, so far as we have yet learned, was seen only at Cambridge and at Ann Arbor in Michigan, and not at any Observatory in Europe. W. C. BOND.

CROPS IN OHIO.—From reports from fifty-four counties in Ohio, made to the Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, we gather these facts:

Fruit as a general thing is reported a failure, or at most not over one-third an average crop.

Barley is reported medium, good, or average.

Oats, as a general thing, are left out of the reports; others give them as rusty, half a crop, poor, average, fair, one-fourth, two-thirds, one-eighth, bad, &c.

Wheat is reported good, two-thirds, three-fourths, seven-eighths, average, one-half, above average, medium, excellent; the terms good and excellent predominating.

Grass is almost universally reported good.

Corn of course cannot be determined at so early a day, but the opinions are that the crop will vary from one-fourth an average crop to two-thirds, and in a few cases a fair crop—nowhere full or good, but in some counties bad.

WOOL.—*The Cadiz Sentinel* estimates the crop of Wool in Harrison County at 400,000 pounds, which will sell for $172,000.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.—A transposition of lines having occurred in our paragraph respecting the Commencement exercises of this institution, we reprint the correct programme, as follows:

Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday, August 1, 10 o'clock a. m., by the Rev. Joseph Cummings, D. D. Address before the Missionary Lyceum, Sunday, Aug. 1, 8 o'clock p. m., by the Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D. Septennial Address before the Mystical Seven, Monday, Aug. 2, 8 o'clock p. m., by the Rev. Nathaniel J. Burton. Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 4 o'clock p. m., by Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary. Oration before the Peithologian and Philorhetorian Societies, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 4 o'clock p. m., by the Hon. Henry C. Deming. Commencement, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

THE TRANSIT QUARREL.—The Panama correspondent of *The Times* writes that

The White Company has succeeded in fixing three things: *First:* The Assembly will, *with the understanding of the Government*, disapprove of all and every act it has done in relation to the Transit matter with Vanderbilt, and enable it thus by decree, to get out of the compromise. The Government will then send a special commission to the United States with full powers to settle the dispute between the Ship Canal Company and the Government of Nicaragua relative to the extension of time. If the parties cannot agree, the questions at issue will be submitted to arbitration, in accordance with Article 32 of the primary grant, as amended by Article 8 of the 19th of June, 1857. Gen. Jerez, I have reason to know, has been offered this mission, both to the Government of the United States and to the Company, and will accept it, acting in conjunction with Yrissarri, or under his direction.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, CHARLES H. HASWELL, President, in the chair.

Petitions.—Of J. H. Robson, to be paid for work done to the Fourteenth Ward Station-House in 1856. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies. Of property owners on Forty-fourth street, Sixth avenue and Broadway, to have said street paved with Belgian pavement. To Committee on Streets. Of Hose Company No. 21 for a new carriage. To Committee on Fire Department.

Resolutions.—By the PRESIDENT:

Whereas, The piers Nos. 30 and 31, North River, at the foot of Duane street, occupied by the Erie Railroad Company as a depot or terminus of their road, and the bulkhead between said piers, have all been so encumbered by sheds and other structures, placed upon and over them, by the direction and permission of the said Company as to cause great inconvenience and annoyance to those having business upon or occasion to use said pier and bulkhead, and the interests and comfort of the public, calling for an abatement of the nuisance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be requested to consider the subject, and report the most feasible and expeditious action to be taken for the removal of the incumbrances. Adopted.

To direct the proprietors of the ferry at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, East River, to Long Island, to run their boats every half hour from 8½ p. m. until midnight. Adopted.

To direct the Street Commissioner to fit up the Second and Fourth District Court rooms, at an expense not exceeding $250 each. Adopted.

To direct the Street Commissioner to advertise for bids for furnishing iron water-closets, to be placed along the docks. Adopted.

Mr. BUNCE offered the following:

Whereas, In March last this Board received from the Board of Aldermen a resolution regarding heavy payments on a fraudulent contract for regulating, &c., Fifty-second street, which was referred to a special committee for immediate action; *and whereas*, such Committee was requested on the 20th of May last to report on the matter immediately, which request was entirely disregarded; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject, and that the Board concur with the Aldermen in rescinding the ordinance, approved on the 6th of October, 1857, confirming the assessment for the regulating, &c., of Fifty-second street, and directing the Corporation Counsel to take proceedings against Terrence Farley, John McGrane and Patrick Tracy, to redover back from them the sum of $9,689 78, drawn by Failey from the Controller under the fraudulent contract with McGrane. Laid upon the table.

Mr. FRAZIER offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to report the reason for closing the Union Park and excluding the public therefrom after 9 o'clock p. m.

Mr. BRADY opposed the resolution. He thought the public parks, after dark, were houses of prostitution! Any one could see that the City Hall Park had become a resort for prostitutes and thieves. Why not throw open the City Hall to them also? He was in favor of closing all the parks at 9 o'clock at night.

Mr. FRAZIER remarked that he wanted no facilities of the character referred to provided for him at the expense of the County. He was always willing and able to pay his way.

The debate was kept up between Messrs. BRADY and FRAZIER, but their remarks are unfit for publication. The whole matter amused the Board and lobby, and no attempt was made to stop it. The resolution was finally laid over.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, vetoing a resolution remitting the personal tax against R. Palmer as a non-resident for the year 1856, and recommending an amendment to the resolution. Ordered to be printed.

The Report of the Committee on Wharves, in favor of granting petition of H. B. Cromwell for repairing and extending south side of Pier No. 12, North River, was adopted.

From the Board of Aldermen.—Report of Committee in favor of paying bills of sundry newspapers for advertising done by order of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. Adopted.

To direct the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for furnishing 1,500 cast-iron camp-posts and 3,000 gas lamps. Concurred in.

The report of the Aldermanic Committee in relation to running small cars on the Hudson River Railroad, was concurred in.

A remonstrance was received from the Company against the action of the Aldermen in relation to the petition to run small cars on their road. Ordered on file.

The Grant to the Orphans' Home.—The message from his Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to grant to the Orphans' Home a plot of ground at a nominal rent, was taken up, and the Board adhered to its former action by a unanimous vote.

Adjourned to next Tuesday.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs. HASKETT and HOLMES met for the transaction of business on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

On application, an innkeeper's license was granted to John Keefe, No. 594 Broadway, and a storekeeper's license to Dater & Co., No. 161 Front street, upon the payment of $30 each.

The following communication was handed in and read:

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1858.

To the Board of Excise Commissioners:

We complain against Kelly & Co., corner of Grand and Goerck streets, for selling without a license from the 27th of June, to the 18th of July, four Sabbaths included. Also, that they keep a disorderly house for boys on the Sabbath day.

N. B.—I will produce four witnesses for his selling on the Sabbath. E. FALCONER, No. 5 Mangin street.

Mr. HOLMES (to Mr. Falconer, who was present).—Did you yourself drink at the bar?

Mr. F.—No Sir, I did not.

Mr. H.—Do you know any one who did?

Mr. F.—I do sir.

Mr. H.—Are they some one of the four witnesses you name?

Mr. F.—I do not know whether any of them have been to his bar, but I can produce those who have, and who know that he has kept nothing but intoxicating liquors there since he commenced business. I know that as well as I know I have a back-bone.

Mr. HOLMES then observed that he could not sue the firm, not knowing who composed it; he could Kelly. He wanted Mr. Falconer to bring him witnesses who could prove in Court that they actually bought intoxicating liquors at that bar, not those who could merely say they saw men buy or drink some red colored liquor there.

He did not want the suit to fall through for lack of legal evidence, and he didn't care whether the witnesses proved it was on the Sabbath or a week day that they bought the intoxicating liquor, so long as they did actually purchase and taste it.

He would sue for four days' violation of the law, $200—the amount of the jurisdiction of those smaller courts.

Mr. FALCONER suggested to send there and purchase some of the liquor.

Both the Commissioners objected to that. It was not the business of the Board to prescribe the mode by which legal evidence was to be obtained.

Let the complainants furnish the Board with the proper testimony, and they would proceed upon it.

Mr. FALCONER said he would, and the Board adjourned to Friday.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE EXECUTION TO-DAY.—The preparations for the execution of James Kelly are so far completed that everything will be in readiness this morning. The National Guard, Company C, Capt. Morgan, and National Guard, Company E, Capt. Edmonds, will be on duty at the jail. The unfortunate culprit bore himself with fortitude up to yesterday, when, realizing that his end was so near, he gave evidence of the dread with which he views his approaching doom. His spiritual adviser remained with him yesterday and a great portion of the night, administering all the consolation in his power. No one else was permitted to see him. The execution will probably take place about 12½ o'clock.

THE POLICE.—An effort will be made in the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, soon to meet, to reduce the Police appropriation one-half the sum it was last year. This will compel the Common Council to reduce the force one-half.

CHANGE OF NAME.—With the approval of the Post-Office Department, the name of the Post-Office at Hempstead Branch has been changed to Mineola, which name has also been selected for the neighborhood of the junction of the Hempstead Beach with the Long Island Railroad. Not very long ago there were no less than four Post-Offices in Queens County, in which the name of Hempstead was conspicuous, viz., the Hempstead Post-Office, the North Hempstead Post Office, the Hempstead Branch Post-Office, and the Hempstead Harbor Post-Office; the latter has been changed to Roslyn, and now Hempstead Branch to Mineola, rendering confusion and mistakes less liable.

THE PROPELLER CINDERELLA.—This propeller, which is employed in towing vessels from the upper to the lower bay, and in bringing the sick from infected vessels to Quarantine Hospital, has visited Brooklyn on several occasions recently in towing lighters and other craft. The Health Wardens say that she has lay at Ford's Dock some two or three nights, clearing out in the morning.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the unknown man who was found in the water at the foot of South Seventh street on Tuesday, was identified on Wednesday as being that of Jeremiah Murphy, in the employ of Moore & Hall, shipsmiths and was engaged on a vessel at New-York. He has been missing for some days. The inquest was held while the body was in the water, and no search was made at the time of his person. Upon search being made some $23 was found in his pockets.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

BODY FOUND.—A correspondent at Middletown writes: Found on the shore of Sandy Hook Bay, on the 26th inst., the body of a man apparently forty to fifty years old; had been some time in the water. He was about 5 feet 9 inches in hight, had dark hair, and was a little bald; he had on a black cloth coat, somewhat worn, a mixed vest of good quality, dark cloth pants, a mixed cotton shirt, and thick shoes. In his pockets were found a jackknife with white handle, a pair of spectacles with brass frames, an iron key tied into the pocket, $1 80 in silver change, and a $1 note on the Washtenaw Bank in a knit purse. For any information, apply to Walter C. Parsons, Justice of the Peace, near Chanceville, Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CORRECTION.—In the case of George P. Elgar, it was inadvertently stated yesterday that both of the defendants in the action, Mr. Edgar and Mr. William Herries, were arrested; but the fact is, that the order of arrest was directed against Mr. Elgar alone. Mr. Herries is named in the papers as a defendant, which led to the misstatement.

THE WALKER EXPEDITION TO NICARAGUA —ONE OF ITS RESULTS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before HILTON, J.

Charles J. McDonald act. Hiram Paulding.

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