

day, because only proposed by New-York and not agreed upon by London. These matters were finally referred to a Committee. The proceedings were very full.

RECEPTION TO PUSHER ELDRIDGE OF THE NIAGARA.—Peter Parlo, esq., of Tampion place, East Chester, one of the most wealthy residents of West Chester County, has invited a large number of his friends and acquaintances to assemble at his house this evening, for the purpose of giving a reception and entertainment to Pusher Eldridge of the United States steamer Niagara, who was on board that noble vessel when engaged in her mission of laying the Telegraph Cable. There will be music, and a fine display of fireworks.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON THE LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.—Sir: Will you permit a humble citizen to address you a few lines on the great and absorbing topic of the day? I need hardly say I refer to the great and magnificent triumph of modern science and art combined in the successful accomplishment of laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable, thereby establishing a witness of communication between mind and mind in distant parts of the world, which to me is inconceivably great. It is an event which ought to call forth our highest aspirations of thankfulness and praise to the Author of our being, and the giver of every good and perfect gift. I am happy to learn from our daily papers that some of the principal actors in the enterprise have been permitted to view the whole matter from a religious point of view, and are disposed to give to God all the glory. But does this feeling generally predominate in the minds of all who are engaged in this noble and sublime enterprise? I think not. I think and I hope that the public mind is being prepared for the purpose of giving an extensive influence to the great and glorious work of laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable. Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works toward the children of men!

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. T. New York, Aug. 23, 1858.

POLITICS AND LITERATURE IN GERMANY.

The usual calm of German politics has, for a while, given way to the eager preparations of Prussia for the next elections. As Austria has not yet redeemed the pledge of giving a representative constitution, Prussia is the largest German State in which the voice of the people can make itself, in some way, heard. Hitherto the Democratic party has obtained from voting, in order to receive a silent protest against the outraged Constitution, and not to bring any of its members into the political arena. There is at present little or no hope of another successful revolution, and a longer withdrawal from the political contests would deteriorate the prospects of the party still more. The Democrats are divided, however, on the course to pursue. In some places they will unite with the Constitutional party, in others they will run their own ticket. In the latter case but few of the leading men of 1848 will be among the candidates. Most of these live out of Germany, and the few who are in Prussia will be the least willing to take a seat in the Second Chamber. Mr. Waldeck lives very retired as a member of the Supreme Court in Berlin; Mr. Uruh, who, since the overthrow of the Constitution of 1848, has openly joined the Republican party, is well off as a Director of railroad and gas enterprises; Dr. Jacobi confines himself to his medical duties in Koenigsberg, and takes no part in the press and present politics. The leader of the Constitutional party, Count Schwerin, has published his address to the electors of his district. It is the manifesto of the whole party, and as such one of the most discussed events in the electoral campaign. The ultra Conservative party is far from being a unit. One faction, which is represented by the *Preussische Wochenblatt*, proposes to guard the entire independence of the crown, yet admit the responsibility of the Ministers. The views of this faction have been ably advocated by a recent work on the History of the English Constitution and Administration, by Professor Gneist, of Berlin, who will probably be a prominent member of the next Legislature. The leader of the extreme right, President Gerlach, thinks of retiring from political life, in consequence of domestic afflictions. In other German States the interest taken in politics seems to be very small. In Eisenach, in the Grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, out of some 1,200 electors only eight appeared for the election of a representative. Dozens of similar cases have been reported from other places, especially at local elections. The German Diet is seriously occupying itself with the emigration question. Many of the States are alarmed at the dimensions which, for many years past, the emigration to the United States, South and Central America, Australia and Algeria, has assumed. Prussia and Prussia have engaged several agents to secure a larger portion of the emigration. Austria is making efforts and holds out great inducements to lead the current of emigration into Hungary, and, as its designs are vigorously supported by the *Grundsensche* and Catholic parties, they will be partially successful. In several parts of Germany the emigration to Hungary has already commenced. An interesting work on this subject has been recently published by Julius Froebel. He believes that the United States is still the most favorable country for German emigrants—on the condition, however, that they assimilate themselves with Anglo-American modes of life. Froebel considers it unpractical and inexpedient to entertain any design of establishing or maintaining within the boundaries of the United States an independent German-American nationality. But, on the other hand, he indulges in the hope that the Germans may succeed in establishing their own republic and nationality on the territory of Spanish and Portuguese America. He recommends especially Brazil and the States of La Plata. Notwithstanding the promises of all the German Governments in 1848, the unity of Germany is no greater now than it was before the Revolution. Some Legislatures have repeatedly urged the question of a representation of the people in Frankfurt, but to no effect. Several attempts have been made to establish a greater unity in material questions, but with only partial success. A new "Young German School" (*Jung Germanische Schule*) has lately been formed to promote the arduous task in the province of literature. Its object is to unite all the young authors of Germany in an association on a national basis. It will withdraw the history of Germany from the disastrous influence of parties, and elevate again the patriotism of the people, which the schools of Heine and Borne have so successfully labored to undermine. It will strive to combine the good features of former literary schools, and to avoid their faults and exaggerations. It believes that the German literature may and must receive foreign elements—European, Oriental and others; but that the German spirit ought never to cease to have its center of gravity within itself. Like other similar associations, the Young German School will have periodical meetings in which literary questions will be discussed. The school had its origin in Hamburg, but it has already extended itself over the Rhine provinces and Southern Germany. In Hamburg it also publishes a periodical, *Nordische Blätter*. Among the works recently published, or soon to be published in Germany, we notice a new book by Leopold Hecke, on the "History of England in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," one by Adolf Stahl, on "Leasing," in two volumes; and a new vol-

ume of the "History of the Occidental Philosophy," by Dr. Roth. A new Quarterly, *Jahrbuch für Romantische und Englische Literatur*, will be exclusively devoted to Romantic and English literature. It is published at Berlin, and edited by Professor Ebert of Marburg, and Ferdinand Wolf of Vienna. This international intercourse by means of journals devoted to foreign literature is on the increase in Europe. Paris has now, beside the older *Revue Britannique*, also a *Revue Germanique*. The literary department of Austria since 1848 has been interesting. Before that year, Austria was represented in the literature of Germany by a number of eminent poets, such as Lenau, Anastasius Grün, and others; but to the other departments of literature it furnished but few contributions. Since the revolution, in no country of Europe, we believe, has the relative increase of books and periodicals been as great as in Austria. Austria is at present rich in young authors in nearly all departments, numerous enough to raise in a short time the Austrian Universities and Gymnasiums to a level with the institutions of the other German States, if a liberal Government were there to use them. In 1848, it required only a few weeks to give to Austria a flourishing periodical press. The suppression of the revolution was a great check upon its further development; but it was already too strong to be again reduced to the crippled condition in which it was, under Metternich. There were in Austria at the beginning of 1853, 249 periodicals, among them 77 political, of these, 126 were German, 75 Italian, 10 Magyar, 31 Slavonian, 1 Rumanian, 1 American. In spite of all the new letters, which the Government, aristocracy and clergy have since forced for the press, this number has constantly increased. Some of the political journals of Vienna have attained a large circulation. In 1853, the *Presse* had a daily edition of 29,000 copies, the *Volkzeitung* of 14,000, the *Freiheit* of 10,000, the *Wanderer* of 8,000, the *Volkstube* of 7,000. All the influential journals of Austria were and still are Liberal, and opposed to the influence which the Ultramontane party is exercising over the Emperor and his Cabinet. The Ultramontane party itself complains, that more than five-sixths of the press are in the hands of the Liberals. Thus, expressed as Austria may be by an iron despotism, the literary culture of the people is progressing. During the past and present years a new proof of this has been given by the contents of public lectures which in the larger cities have been given for the educated classes. They have been received with extraordinary applause, and will be repeated every year, unless the Government should interpose to prevent.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

THE STATE CANALS—THE COAL TRADE—SHORT PEACH CROP—NEW-JERSEY POLITICS. From Our Own Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1858. The chronic appetite for public plunder by which the Democracy are devoured is again illustrated by an attempt now making to defeat the recent sale of the State Canals. These works have been for years the great bettering houses to which crowds of political papers were annually consigned by the dominant party, as the reward for services at the polls. They were, in fact, built, worked and maintained under State ownership for the sole purpose of providing places for a class known as working Democrats—that is, for those ingenious fellows who could poll the most votes out of the fewest men. Such a lezar house could, therefore, be expected to furnish little else than a chapter of lying and stealing. The vultures went in for the purpose of gorging themselves, and they did so to an enormous extent. The State was plundered by these men in a thousand ways. At this moment there is an army of these Democratic defrauders, who put the public money in their pockets, who have it there now, and who have never been called on to disgorge. The stealings at Washington may have been more enormous, but the number of thieves in Pennsylvania has been greater. At last the people rose up and insisted that this robbery should be ended by selling the Canals and cutting loose from all ownership in them. This was finally effected, after great opposition from the Democracy. The act of course, would deprive three Canal Commissioners out of office, deprive them of handsome salaries and of numerous valuable pickings. But it was accomplished, nevertheless, and the works have subsequently been re-arranged. After everything had been harmoniously arranged, the payments made and titles passed, the Democratic Commissioners determined that they would not be thus summarily legislated out of office before the expiration of their term, and last week resolved to contest the legality of the sale by the State, and to institute proceedings to set it aside. They have had no difficulty in procuring legal opinions to sustain them in the selfish project of keeping themselves in office, and are now going into the Supreme Court, at the cost of the State, to nullify a favorite law of the State for their own pecuniary advantage. It is a striking illustration of the undying grasp with which these vultures hold on to the public purse. If the Opposition should happily succeed in electing the right sort of Legislature, the venal proceedings will be cut short by an act abolishing the Canal Board, and thus depriving the whole crew of any power to perpetrate the plundering system so long in vogue. The coal evenings of the approaching Autumn are turning our attention to the condition and prospects of the coal trade. A great competition to sell exists among the dealers. No less than sixty-five bids were last week sent in to supply the comparatively small quantity required for the public schools. Lehigh egg coal was offered as low as \$3 90, and white-ash at \$3 40. The bids were lower than others. Some coal is now under a financial and industrial cloud. So many large interests in this city are affected by the prosperity or depression of the business, that its condition is watched with great anxiety. Thirty-one years ago the first coal mine in Philadelphia—being then known as the Schuylkill—was opened on the mountains by George Shoemaker of Pottsville. Very few persons could be induced to purchase it, and most of these were wholly unsuccessful in their attempt to make it burn. Everybody considered it a mere stone. Mr. Shoemaker was denounced in all quarters as a cheat, and measures were being taken to arrest him for swindling; but he escaped arrest by leaving the city by a circuitous road, and did not stop until he had got thirty miles on his homeward journey. The most remarkable feature in this extraordinary speculation was that Mr. Shoemaker did not himself know how to make the coal burn. He was therefore unable to convince the public and he sought to enlighten them by an experiment at home, and brought with him a grate or stove, in which to kindle a successful fire, the exhibition would have no doubt hastened full ten years the development of the coal business. He reached his home, disgusted at the belligerent temper of our citizens, and heart-sick at the ill-success of his adventure. His reputation as an honest man was rescued, however, by an iron master in Delaware County, into whose hands some of the repudiated mineral accidentally fell. He tried the coal, caused it to burn freely, with an intense heat, and was so pleased with it that he proclaimed the fact in the newspapers. This led others to try, and they also succeeding, the prejudice was removed, and consumption went on from this disastrous beginning, until it last year reached the enormous quantity of 3,476,862 tons. But up to this date the depression of manufacturing has caused a reduction of 300,000 tons to be sent to market, and the whole year will undoubtedly show a falling off of full 600,000 tons. All this is the result of Free Trade. The Lehigh water pipe question is not yet decided, and about the time those pipes begin to arrive at Washington, the country will hear some facts in relation to this matter that will do it good. In the mean time there has been much attention devoted to it in this city. It is well known among our iron men, and ought to be known to every one of our citizens, that in the British hot-blast furnaces the heat is so intense that cinder-heaps and the most impure ores are readily melted, and are run

off into iron of the most worthless quality, fit for nothing but ash-walks at home, but good enough for rails and water-pipes for the United States. Some years ago a large quantity of these British pipes were imported here and laid down in Water street. A new regulation of the street some years afterward caused them to be taken up, but the intention being to put them down again, but, to the surprise of one acquainted with the subject, they were so decayed that a very few years more would have caused them to leak from a thousand openings. The iron itself seemed rotten to the core. It was so utterly worthless that it would not sell for re-casting—it was at all intents and purposes good for nothing, and had to be thrown away. Yet American pipes, put down at the same time with the British, were taken up perfectly sound, were again put down, and are doing duty to this hour. They were cheaper than the other article, at double the price. It is a strange infatuation that precipitates us into such extraordinary follies as these. But just now, when thousands are idle, it is an outrage to give to foreign foundries the contracts which our own makers would be glad to execute.

Gerrit Smith's intrusion into your coming elections is one of the strangest things—to mention the many other political intrusions. At this end of the line we are at a loss to know how to treat it, what to make of it, or where it is going to end. We knew this gentleman was made up of crochets, but we did suppose he possessed common sense. We cannot believe that he has been operated on by the sinister influences that shape the actions of base men. Yet we cannot understand how such a man can shut his eyes to the consequences of the step which he has taken. After having killed off your great municipal demagogue, we did hope your State horizon was clear of every threatening cloud. It is possible that Mr. Smith may turn out a mere speck. But we shall watch with patriotic anxiety its growth or diminution, and pray heaven for safe deliverance from the consequences of a folly which is utterly indefensible.

The Leocompton Democracy in the First District, New-Jersey, have nominated Mr. Walker for Congress. He goes in for a trial to be appointed Prison-keeper at Trenton, failed there, and now condescends to go to Congress if he can. He is one of those who must have an office somehow. Next week Judge Dayton goes down to aid in stamping the Democracy for Nixon. Judge Randolph, a Fillmore Elector, and Winter Davis of Maryland go with him, and as Nixon himself completes the quartette, the Democracy will have a lively time at that section. All accounts from New-Jersey encourage the belief that every Leocompton in the State will set your hearts on having a surfeit of peaches the present Summer. The glory of the orchards seems to have departed, and this market, for many years glutted from Delaware and New-Jersey, will this season be comparatively bare and prices very high. Your hucksters come here and clear us out, taking away the good and leaving us only the refuse, for which we are now compelled to pay exorbitant prices. New-Jersey is barren of peaches to what she was a few years ago. Even Delaware, which at one time inherited her profit and fame as a peach grower, is falling into the same and yellow leaf. Mr. William Reynolds of Delaware City, who has some 800 acres in cultivation, not all in peaches however, has been the great fortune-teller which he drew our supplies. He for merely sent 10,000 baskets to market daily, to do which he had several teams constantly employed. Yearly absorbed immense quantities of Reynolds peaches, and in fact depended on his orchards for a supply. In a single season he realized a clear profit of \$12,000 from only 70 acres of four-year old trees. His great success stimulated others to plant, and for some years they did well. It was thus the market was so abundantly supplied. A change, however, is now coming on, and this season it will be very observable. These celebrated orchards have been stricken with disease, and are fast dying out. They have been gradually declining for four years past. Worse than this: the newly-planted orchards dwindle and perish under the same mysterious disease, even on soil where the peach had never grown before. Immense orchards of old trees are now being dug up for firewood. Is there no cure for the peach blight?

CINCINNATI.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE SPOILSMEN. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 20, 1858. From the announcements in to-day's Cincinnati papers you will see that the Opposition are now united here. A large meeting of the people was held last night at Smith & Nixon's—from twelve to fifteen hundred voters—to adopt a plan for united opposition to the Sham Democracy at the ensuing election. Everything was done in decency and order, with the best feeling on all sides, and the meeting adjourned in less than an hour! The basis of objection, time and every thing, as recommended by the Republican Committee, as you will see, were adopted by the meeting. The meeting was an American movement, not Republican; but we are now a unit, and will work together and triumph. Cannot you do the same in New-York? I hope so. J. H. J.

SLAVERY A CRIME.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. McKays, Ky., Aug. 6, 1858. It has to be protected by crime, and its protection encourages crime. One instance: About a year since, in Rock Castle County, Ky., several guardians of the institution deliberately burned a meeting-house, which had recently been dedicated to the worship of God by an Anti-Slavery Christian congregation. But finding this insufficient to deter the faithful minister, the Rev. John G. Fee, from coming to his appointments, they next seized him while preaching the word of life, and dragged him like a dog, amid the most horrid oaths and vulgarities, out of their county, swearing that if he ever returned he would kill him. These crimes were deemed necessary for the protection of Slavery. It is a fact that such a drunken mob, but by the citizens of Rock Castle Co. This is evident from the fact that the Circuit Court had a session soon after these crimes, and had had another since, and the Grand Jury being instructed by the Judge to protect their rights, not only did not inquire into the crime, but would not serve a legal investigation of it before them, though the incendiaries made their boasts of their crime, and the mobbing was done at noon day. Now, here is an instance where the highest of crimes is perpetrated by a mob, recommended, or rather encouraged by a Judge, and protected and indorsed and sanctioned by a Grand Jury, as a means of "protecting their rights," viz: to enslave their fellow men. Let me ask the defenders of Slavery if anything but crime needs protection by crime? But this protection of Slavery has encouraged other crime. Only a few weeks or two since an electioneer gathered in Rock Castle County, six men were cruelly butchered by a pack of drunken bullies, who have been reared up in the midst of whips and chains, and taught to love cruelty and blood, and to ignore the execution of law against crime. It is a fact that such reckless characters can be found wherever Slavery exists. They seem to spring up as a spontaneous growth in the land of blood. And whenever they are encouraged to do violence to the innocent, like the hyena that has once tasted human blood, they are tenfold more ferocious and bloodthirsty. And if they cannot find some one of more noble sentiments to prey upon, a man was killed in Laurel County. Since then, a brother of his was killed in Owsley County. And still more recently, two men were killed in Clay County—all in frays—and nobody expects the perpetrators to be called to account. GEO. CANDEL.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

NAVAL. NORFOLK, August 20, 1858. A Naval Court of Inquiry has been sitting here to investigate matters connected with the death of Lieut. Payne, who shot himself some time ago. The proceedings are conducted with the utmost secrecy. A detachment of United States Marines arrived here yesterday under the command of Lieut. Sayre. They are for the sloop Cyane, which vessel will soon be ready to sail for the Pacific. The steamer Water Witch, of the Paraguay fleet, will be taken off the ways at Washington this week. THE PASSENGERS AND MAHS OF THE EUROPA. No. 4 BOWLING GREEN—2 p. m., August 23, 1858. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.—I beg leave to hand you the accompanying dispatch from St. John's, Newfoundland. Yours, &c., E. CUNARD. PER THOS. M. NIMMO. "ST. JOHN'S, N. F., August 23. "E. CUNARD: Persia appeared off here at 10:30 a. m. Received passengers and mails (from steamer Europa), and proceeded at 11 o'clock. The Persia must have run off Sunday, not today. T. M. N.

CRICKET.

EIGHTEEN FROM ALBANY, &c., AGAINST ELEVEN FROM NEW-YORK. Yesterday morning, at Hoboken, commenced the contest between eighteen cricketers selected from the club of the interior and eleven New-York players. Of the eighteen, Stephenson, Rose, Moore, Gillespie, Smith, Hobbs, Chapin and Lacy, were from Albany; French, Ralph and Aldridge, from Utica; White, Jackson, Burke and Campbell, from Amsterdam; Swales and Reeves from Soterocally; Person from Syracuse. The New-York eleven are all well known, and their names all appear in the score below. The weather was fair, but there was a little too much wind to make it pleasant for player and spectator. There was only a tolerable attendance in the morning, but in the afternoon it increased until it reached very respectable proportions. Play began a little after 10 o'clock, the "Interior" men, taking the wickets, with Cyp and Crooley to bowl. They began to have bad luck at once; four of their men were bowled out in tolerably rapid succession, without obtaining a run. Moore followed French, the last of the four, and remained in until he had accomplished forty runs, among which were five (not all from the bat), however, for at least two were made off the over-throw, two fours, a three and a pair of twos. Moore is a good batsman, wary and quick. Swales made one and was run out. Smith went in, made a three in good style, added singles enough to make six, and then left. Ralph, wicket-keeper and captain of the Eighteen, made nine—a two, a four, and a three—and then retired at the instance of Crooley. After this, Campbell and Lacy made two each. None of the other members contributed anything to the score of the first innings, which ended with 25 by their credit from the bat, and 25 by bowler, &c. Total, 50. It being nearly 2 o'clock, play was adjourned for lunch, and resumed again at 2:40, with Sharpe and Lilywhite at the wickets. Sharpe made eight before he was caught out. Lilywhite went out after one. Then Tison and Wilby got together. Tison ran his score up to fourteen, by two threes, three twos and a pair of singles, and then unfortunately got his leg bowled for the wicket. Wilby kept until his score reached 49, won in part by shelling his hits, three of which were for four each. Wilby's was as brilliant a play as we have seen for a long time. Higham made nine very neatly. So did Spivey. The latter was unfortunately run out owing to some misunderstanding between him and Wilby. Fletcher made six and carried his bat out. The inning ended with a score of 98 from the bat and only 8 from byes and wides, or a total of 106. This inning ended a little before 6 o'clock, and in a few minutes Lacy and Gillespie were at the wickets, but each went out for 0, and Rose and Swales found themselves together. They made fifteen between them, when Swales was bowled out. By this time it was 6 o'clock, and play was adjourned till to-day, at 10 a. m. By comparing the score it will be seen that the bowling of New-York was very effective, though there were more wickets than in that of their opponents. We counted in one place in the score sixty-nine balls bowled by Crooley without the men at the wickets obtaining a single run. The long stopping of Fletcher was particularly good, and the fielding of New-York in general very fair, excepting just after Sharpe's missing an easy catch, which seemed to throw the field into a panic, as several runs were stolen immediately thereafter. The wicket-keeping for New-York was by Higham, and was as good as it could be. The wicket-keeping on the side of the Eighteen was by Mr. Ralph; it was well done, but we do not think Mr. Ralph was seconded in the best manner in the field. The bowling of the Eighteen was very close, but not dangerous. We give a summary of the day's work below.

ALBANY, ETC., EIGHTEEN. First Innings. Rose, 10; Stephenson, 10; Moore, 10; Gillespie, 10; Smith, 10; Hobbs, 10; Chapin, 10; Lacy, 10; French, 10; White, 10; Jackson, 10; Burke, 10; Campbell, 10; Swales, 10; Reeves, 10. Total, 106. NEW-YORK ELEVEN. First Innings. Sharpe, 8; Lilywhite, 1; Tison, 14; Wilby, 49; Higham, 9; Spivey, 9; Fletcher, 6; Crooley, 25. Total, 98.

PERSONAL.

—Mayor Thomas, Archbishop Hughes, Mr. Peter Cooper, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Saragotta West, Mr. John McKee, and Mr. R. B. O'Connell are at Long Beach.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Meetings of the Ward Republican Associations were held last evening to elect delegates to the Assembly District Conventions, to meet on the 30th instant, to elect delegates and alternates to the Syracuse Convention. The following delegates were elected to the District Conventions:

First Ward—George L. Oakley, Arthur Sayre, William H. Smith, John Cuyler, Gustaf Washner, with power to fill vacancies. Second Ward—N. Jones, R. S. Collins, R. W. Clark, G. H. Ketchum. Third Ward—T. P. Kelly, Henry H. Howat, John Edwards, Dr. Manspeter, P. O'Donnell. Fourth Ward—George L. Oakley, Nathaniel Kingsley, James C. Randolph, Edward W. Pratt, James M. Tottoli, Thomas O'Rourke. Fifth Ward—Thomas Ogilvie, Michael Kelly, George Grady, Robert Irwin, Andrew Moore, Abraham Forrester, George Bagnary, George W. Wilson. Sixth Ward—John W. Deane, Daniel Sheehan, Dr. Charles Marsh, George Hafford, Joseph Hayden, Thomas S. Bell, Richard Nelson, Charles Platt, John M. Gallagher. Seventh Ward—Edward W. Pratt, Henry C. Clark, William H. Campbell, James Curran, Daniel Birkhead, Wm. H. Abbotson, Frank Palmer, William Patterson, Jas. Shaw, Morris Hanover, Frank Richardson. Eighth Ward—W. F. Lawson, John Mason, Chas. T. Evans, Asa Britman, Wm. Carlock, W. H. Wood, A. D. Calver, J. M. Deane, H. Debever, S. Griswold, H. G. A. Howard, F. Fletcher. Ninth Ward—J. M. Jackson, John Lewis, Joseph Beck, James C. Randolph, Dr. Wm. S. Newman, James Beck, John B. Bickel, Wm. P. Taylor, Nich. H. Greenbush, Chas. Schitt, Wm. Bagart. Tenth Ward—Wm. P. Taylor, P. Abbott, Andrew Clark, Dr. J. P. Bliven, David H. Gillespie, Angus Fellen, Charles Stone, Nelson Cabot. Eleventh Ward—Thomas Bennett, Frederick A. Gilman, Benjamin W. Birkhead, Thomas G. Baker, Adolphus Herd, Harb. Bennett, John P. Kennedy. Twelfth Ward—Wm. Dixie, Henry Hubbard, John Hillyer, Frederick A. Conkling, Edward Robinson, Thos. C. Aiken, Marshall B. Blake, Joel Lane, Henry M. McCook, Charles T. Evans.

The primary election in the Tenth Ward was to have been held at No. 27 Grand-st. The polls were opened, but the polling had hardly commenced when a row was occasioned by the intrusion of a gang of roughs, and the voting was suspended. It was intended to be formally stated by a special present that the election would take place on Thursday night.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

The delegates to the 1st Assembly District Republican Convention assembled at Durell's Hotel, in Morrisania, at noon yesterday, for the purpose of appointing two delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 9th of September; also, five delegates to the next Republican Congressional Convention for the 19th Congressional District.

On motion of Mr. Harvey Kidd, Wm. Miller, esq., of East Chester, was called to the chair, and Mr. John B. Berrian of West Farms appointed Secretary. The credentials of the delegates to this Convention were then presented, as follows: East Chester—George Archer, Donald Ferguson, Richard Atkinson, Joshua Henshaw and William Miller. Morrisania—James L. Parshall, Siss D. Gilford, E. W. Lyon, Henry Durall, H. Brandon, M. A. Baker, Perry Goodale, W. T. B. Milliken, Gilbert Dayton and Thomas W. Ball. Westchester—Harvey Kidd, M. S. Amos and William Elliott. West Farms—N. K. Freeman, Thomas Kent, Charles Bathgate, James Bathgate, John Berrian, R. S. Anderson, William Gray, John Bathgate and A. Milliken. Yorkville—E. F. Sheard, Ethan Flagg, J. L. Prosser, H. B. Archer, J. H. Steadwell, M. F. Rows, F. W. Waterbury, S. B. Cowdrey, Bailey Hobbs and George P. Abbott.

Mr. Gilford rose and observed, that inasmuch as there appeared to be great unanimity of feeling among the delegates present relative to their selections, he moved to go into an open nomination of the delegates to the State Convention, which was carried, and Messrs. W. T. B. Milliken of Morrisania, and E. F. Sheard of Yorkville, were duly represented to the Congressional Convention. On motion of Mr. Gilford the delegates from each town nominated one, and resulted in the choice of S. D. Gilford of Morrisania, E. F. Sheard of Yorkville, Harvey Kidd of Westchester, and William Miller of East Chester, and David Milliken of West Farms, each of whom was empowered to select his own substitute in case of being unopposed personally to attend. On motion of Mr. E. F. Sheard, the District Committee of last year, viz., Messrs. S. D. Gilford, J. H. Steadwell and Harvey Kidd, was re-appointed, and the proceedings were adjourned.

The Convention adjourned, the proceedings having been of the most harmonious character. The 11th Assembly District, comprising the towns of Greenburgh, Harbort, Montrose, Mount Pleasant, New-Rochelle, North Castle, Pound Ridge, Pellam, Hyde, Scarborough and West Plains, was duly represented in Convention at White Plains on Saturday last, when Theodore H. Benedict and Edmund J. Porter were elected delegates to the State Convention, and Messrs. Jared V. Peck, Isaac R. Mead, J. W. Twomey, John J. Clapp and Benson Ferris, Jr., delegates to the Congressional Convention.

In the 12th Assembly District, comprising the towns of Bedford, Cortlandt, North Salem, Ossining, Lewisburg, Newwastle, Soulers and Yorktown, the Republican Convention was held at the Cataract House, Croton Dam, on Friday last, when Messrs. Odel Close and Chauncey M. Dewar were elected delegates to the State Convention; and Messrs. Joseph J. Chambers, Horace Gray, Stephen H. Miller, Henry White and William H. Nelson, delegates to the Congressional Convention.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SIXTH STREET.—Loss from \$15,000 to \$18,000.—Last night, shortly after 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the fourth story building No. 12 Sixth street, occupied by Mr. Silas Sutton as a carpenter shop. The fire originated, as is supposed, in the boiler or engine-room, and thence, on account of the inflammable nature of the material about the establishment, extended rapidly to the upper stories, and in less than twenty minutes after the alarm was given the entire building was in flames. Numerous families occupied the adjoining houses, among whom the greatest consternation prevailed, and nearly all left their apartments and property and fled to the street. The roof of the Methodist Church in Seventh street at one time took fire and was somewhat damaged, and it was only through the persevering efforts of the firemen that the edifice was saved from destruction. Mr. Sutton's establishment was soon gutted, and the walls fell to the ground. The gutters of the houses on the opposite side of the street, and the eaves of the Colored Church, took fire, but it was speedily extinguished. The houses adjoining the carpenter shop were at one time in imminent danger, but were saved from destruction by the firemen. No. 10, on the west side, was occupied by the families of Mrs. Kersing, Alcega Bailey and Alcega Wheeler, whose furniture suffered more or less by water. Mr. Wheeler is insured \$500 in the Union Mutual Insurance Company. This building and Nos. 6 and 8, are owned by Mrs. Kersing, and are insured together for \$10,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company.

No. 11 was occupied by six or eight families, all of whom suffered considerable loss by fire and water. The building owned by Mr. McGowan is damaged to the amount of \$100. Insured for \$3,000 in the Broadway Insurance Company. None of the families had any insurance on their furniture. It is stated that there was about \$10,000 worth of finished work in the carpenter shop, ready to be sent out, entirely destroyed. There were about fifteen men working in the shop, all of whom have lost their chests of tools, and the chests of some fifteen or twenty other men set at work were burned. The building, with its contents, is an entire loss, the machinery being destroyed. How or in what manner the fire originated is not known, but the matter will probably be fully investigated by the Fire Marshal.

Mrs. Mary T. Frelaud, 78 years old, and living six miles from Statesville, N. C., was found in a dying condition, with her throat cut, but the jugular unsevered, her nose smashed in, eyes torn out, and a horrible gash on the chin. She was speechless, and could give no account of the murders, but a negro who presented a \$2 note for change, was arrested, and confessed himself the murderer.

DEATH OF JAMES EDDY.—A dispatch received yesterday, announced the death of James Eddy, 69, a gentleman who has been the General Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company since its formation, some three years ago. Mr. E. died of the heart disease, yesterday morning, at the American House in Burlington, Vt. He left this city less than a week ago, on a journey to Vermont for the benefit of his health, which had become greatly impaired by his incessant attention to the laborious duties of his office, but without any suspicion on the part of himself or his friends that his condition was so critical. His death, therefore, was quite unexpected, and its abrupt announcement by telegraph gave a shock to his many friends throughout the country. Mr. E. was a gentleman of much energy of character, and as a telegraph manager he had no superior. In private life he was amiable and unassuming—a gentleman in his bearing, and a Christian in his daily walk. He was about forty years of age, and a native of Illinois, in this State, Mr. Eddy was one of the pioneers in the introduction of the Magnetic Telegraph at the East, and built the first line east of Hudson, and between that city and Catskill, Me., and at the time of his death was the general manager of between three and four thousand miles of wire, extending throughout the New-England States and as far east as Philadelphia. We understand all the offices connected with the American Telegraph Company will be draped in mourning as a mark of respect to his memory.

BONNY COIN.—E. E. O'BORN.—This notorious individual is again an inmate of our jail. His brother Ralph, of Mexican shilling celebrity, is now in State Prison, having been sent from the County for some months. The name of E. E. O'Born was also used by United States Deputy Marshal Mulvey, at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, at his residence, No. 274 South Pearl street, in this city. On the previous evening, Officer Francis of Catskill arrived in this city, and who had a letter in his pocket, addressed to the Court at Auburn, last week, to a charge of uttering counterfeit United States coin. Upon consultation with Officer France, it was concluded that Officer Mulvey should procure a warrant for the arrest of O'Brien. The officer in conjunction with Lieut. Caffery, entered the house at an early hour, and after searching O'Brien, made a thorough search. A quantity of letters were found directed to O'Brien from various parts of the country, the contents of which are many of the most disgusting characters. Two numbers of his paper, called *The Golden Age*, of Sept. 2, containing matter of a very suspicious character, were also found. A large number of newspaper wrappers, addressed to "E. O'Brien or P. M.," directed to various post-offices in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, &c., were also found in the premises. The letters were the only ones found on O'Brien, and the only ones found on his premises. Some of the letters had been mutilated, and others had a portion torn off. In answer as to what the detachment was made for, O'Brien said, "You don't suppose that I am green enough to keep such portions of a letter as may be sent out by counterfeit money, do you? Oh, no, I am too soon for that." O'Brien was brought down from jail this morning before United States Commissioner Hiltes. Without going into an examination, he was remanded back to jail, to enable him to procure the money to pay his confinement, which he did not do. He was removed from the city. The Commissioner set down the examination for 11 o'clock on Thursday morning next, when the United States District Attorney will be in attendance. [Albany Evening Journal.]

ANOTHER TRIAL OF FAWKES'S BOMB.—A HULL, ENGLAND, TEST IN TOUGH BOY.—On Tuesday last Mr. Fawkes again tested his new Locomotive Steam Plow in a tough meadow, near the village of Christians, which was, if possible, still more obstinate than the one he had tried on last week. So far as concerned the soil, the plow never before broken, but the Iron Horse walked into it with comparative ease, drawing six ploughs, cutting six feet six inches in width, and six inches deep, the engine working under a pressure of only sixty pounds of steam to the square inch, which is about half the pressure used on former occasions, in ploughing in soft soils stubble with the same number of plows. The plows worked beautifully, turning over the sod with a smoothness and uniformity which could not be excelled by any other process. This experiment must completely settle the question as to the merits of the new plow, and of the man who, in all former trials, doubted its capacity for ploughing in stiff soil, inasmuch as it has now been clearly shown that it works easier and runs more regular in every respect in sod than in stubble ground. Those who also doubted the success of the machine in sod, owing to the "lack of steam," are now satisfied that when a mental mistake is made, the plow is not a steam engine is absolutely required for any ordinary purpose. We learn that Mr. Fawkes has accepted the invitation of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society to give an exhibition in West Philadelphia, and that he expects to be there about the 21st of next month. Perhaps the offer of the Illinois premium of \$5,000, mentioned by one of our Ohio correspondents, may induce him, if possible, to consent to give the programme. [Lancaster (Pa.) Express.]

HURDLE DEPRIVATION AND MURDER.—We have to record another deed of blood, the circumstances of which, even in the incomplete manner we have learned them, are of a nature to appeal the thinking portion of our people. Some weeks since, a mill at the foot of the river between this place and Cairo, was destroyed by fire. The mill was the property of Wm. Schaff, Jr., or of him and his father conjointly. The son desired to have repairs made upon the building, or that it should be rebuilt as speedily as possible, so that it might be ready to run again. The father, who was a miser, and who had procured some men to set away the mill, and in due time arrived at the scene of the disaster on the steamer Rodolph. On last Wednesday morning, while young Mr. Schaff and the man were busily occupied in the partly demolished building, the old man procured his gun, which was charged, it is said, with buckshot, and went out, striking through the rubbish, he moved lither and thither, seeking a favorable opportunity of effecting his hellish purpose, the murder of his own son. As the circumstances were related to us, we think we can hear his demoniacal chuckle of satisfaction as he contemplated the death of his son. He was a miser, and he was a murderer. He drew the trigger and the unsuspecting victim fell, having received the whole charge in his breast. He was killed instantly. The sing passed entirely through his body and lodged in a piece of wood behind him. The affair caused great excitement, and mob law was about to take its course, but the murderer was shielded from violence by the law-abiding citizens, until the arrival of the Philadelphia steamer, which was placed at the disposal of the law, and the murderer was taken to the county prison, there to await further action. The old man, when charged by some one with the enormity of his crime, said he intended to kill his son long before, and wished it had been done in such a manner that the law could not get at him. The murdered man had a wife and two children. [St. Louis Democrat.]

A LEGAL LOUARIER IS A PREDICAMENT.—A Hub of the law and amateur actor, who has for some months been despoiling some of our lawyers of their practice, and who has taken a position last Monday afternoon by his husband's unexpected return. The lover suddenly retreated to the garret, leaving his hat and boots, and a pistol lying on the shelf, which the husband found, and in company with a stout blacksmith started on a voyage of revenge. The husband, when he was informed of the murder, was so angry that he immediately started for the garret, leaving his hat and boots, and a pistol lying on the shelf, which the husband found, and in company with a stout blacksmith started on a voyage of revenge. The husband, when he was informed of the murder, was so angry that he immediately started for the garret, leaving his hat and boots, and a pistol lying on the shelf, which the husband found, and in company with a stout blacksmith started on a voyage of revenge. [New-York Free Press.]