

Business Notices.

FALL GOODS. We now offer the following Fall goods...

FALL 1858. We have now ready our Fall Style of GENTLEMEN'S HATS...

REDUCED! The notion that our HATS suits all heads...

WHATEVER YOUR STYLE OF FACE It can be suited out of GENIN'S NEW FALL STYLES OF HATS...

HEADS ARE NOT ALIKE: Therefore choose the HAT to suit your head from GENIN'S twelve styles...

THE FALL FASHION.—The Knox Fall fashion of HATS is all the rage...

OUR ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CHANGERS AND GAS FIXTURES, FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS...

THE ASSORTMENT OF FROCK DRESS COATS, CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS, FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS...

Is important. The profession of garments, styles and sizes such that not one man in a hundred falls to be suited in every respect...

Table listing various clothing items and their prices, including Black Cloth Frock Coats, Cassimere Business Coats, and Fall and Winter Overcoats.

At Evans' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 65 and 67 Fulton-st.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FIRE. We specially invite the public to an examination of our safe which passed through the GREAT FIRE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE...

STEARNS & MARVIN. Manufacturers for seventeen years of WILDER'S PATENT SAFES...

STEARNS & MARVIN'S FIRE RESISTING SAFES. SEVEN YEARS IN USE AND NEVER FAILED.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC. A new family SEWING MACHINE, combining the latest improvements...

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. No. 45 Broadway, N. Y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use."

MERRON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE. ONLY TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

BARRY'S TRICHOPORE. Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing, Beautifying, and Preserving the Hair.

BUY THE BEST!!! CHILDREN'S CORN FERRUCE, CHILDREN'S GOLD FERRUCE, CHILDREN'S GAS CONSUMING FERRUCE.

GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES. For Ladies and Gentlemen, warranted accurate time-keepers.

CASIMERE UNDERSHIRTS, &c. at Retail. 124 FERRIS & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

FRENCH CHINA, FINE STONE and GLASSWARE at Low Prices.—The subscriber is constantly importing the latest styles of the most refined and best quality...

CARPETING—FALL IMPORTATIONS.—An EXTENSIVE STOCK at REDUCED PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS. T. B. FAY & CO., No. 277 Broadway, New York.

HERNIA cured by MARSH'S RADICAL CURE. Refer to the principal Surgeons and Physicians of this city...

KNAPP'S VEGETABLE STRENGTHENING PLASTERS. For Pains or Weakness in the Back, Head, Side of Limbs, Rheumatism, BruiSES, Sprains, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys...

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER. HOUSES, SHOPS, HOTELS, &c. kept permanently free from bugs, roaches, rats, mice, ants, and all other vermin.

BACON'S HAIR DYE—WIGS and TOUPES. Largest stock in the world of the best establishment meeting this evening at Court Hall, Gov. Davy presiding.

WIGS & TOUPES \$5 at CAMERON'S MANUFACTORY. No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The skin of these pills remedies eruptions all diseases of the face, Pimples, Macules, Glands, and Scurvy...

ELEGANT CLOCKS and BRONZES. just received per ship AUGUSTA. E. V. HARGREAVES & Co., Corner of Broadway and Broomway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New York.

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer...

The mails for Europe, by the steamship City of Washington, will close this morning at 10 1/2 o'clock.

El Señor Don Maximo Jerez, Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragua, after having been kept cooling his heels for a reasonable period, has at length been graciously admitted into the august and beneficent presence of Mr. Secretary Cass and Mr. President Buchanan.

It is time, however, for Presidents of small republics, especially those which lie convenient for annexation, to be taught that the truth is not to be spoken at all times; and we doubt not that under the judicious discipline of Gen. Cass—affectionate as becomes the representative of the great protector of weak States, but firm as is needful in one who speaks for the extender of the area—this important truth has been duly impressed on the mind of Señor Don Maximo Jerez, and through him on the President of Nicaragua, and, for that matter, all other Presidents in that vicinity.

We trust, however, that too much severity and strictness was not used on this important and interesting occasion. It was to be expected that the decorum inspired by the presence of so grave a person as Gen. Cass, distinguished as he always has been for preserving his gravity under all possible circumstances, would require that Señor Don Maximo Jerez, in making his recantation and apology, should preserve a grave, sad and solemn countenance.

This most important matter of the recantation and apology thus disposed of, and the honor of the country having been duly vindicated, if not as against the filibusters, who have set our laws at defiance and made us a bug-bear to all Spanish America, at least as against that pestilent and free-spoken fellow, the President of Nicaragua, we hope Mr. Cass will now set to work in good earnest to arrange the Nicaragua question on a fair and reasonable basis.

The obligation spirit may otherwise abscond disgusted; and a spiritual servant may be, like a spiritual coon, very "hard to catch." The praise which our Charles Edward receives from Dr. W. and the Spirits is rather limited. Of one of the prettiest of his articles it is said: "If 'its finale were as lofty as its initiate [this is 'Spiritual for initiation], Solon, Trebonius and Montezqueu would pronounce it unique.'"

Mr. Lester has had a narrow escape of being patronized by Solon and Montezqueu, to say nothing of that tremendous and highly popular old fellow Trebonius, who is lodged in here by the head and shoulders just to make the sentence appear classical. We wish we knew which Trebonius is alluded to. There was a Trebonius who was caught in the highly spiritual pastime of crim. con., but it cannot be that gentleman who is referred to.

However, we will take it for granted that the best of the Trebonius is here meant, and then the praise is rather indefinite. Suppose Mr. Lester had been compared to Numa Pompilius, Pothier, and R. Busted, esq. Or, suppose it had been said that for the unfortunate if, Lycurgus would have pranced with rapture, Puffendorf would have sternly grumbled approbation, and Rufus Choate grown dumb with delight. So long as the lost "if" is in the way, Mr. Lester might as well not be praised at all.

Not long since the mind of our venerable President was greatly exercised by the fact that one or two prominent federal office-holders had been present at a friendly dinner in this city, which was also attended by men like Mr. J. W. Forney and Mr. J. B. Haskin. The mind of our venerable Chief

Magistrate, as we said, was greatly exercised; and so were the minds of other eminent and orthodox members of the Democratic party.

"I will," says Mr. Andrew Jackson Davis, "particularly call the attention of my readers to 'the fact that persons are often buried alive.' This is a hint to Mr. Lester which it would be philanthropic in him to take, but which we cannot blame him for not taking. But we wish that he would perch himself upon his tripod and seriously, and we may say prayerfully, consider whether he is alive or dead, or whether he is not so nearly dead that it is time to 'hurry up' the funeral arrangements. Dr. Weisse does not say distinctly whether our dear Charles Edward—who must not be confounded with the other Pretender of the same name, who is unquestionably dead, and what is better, buried—is dead or not. We write in all kindness. If we were dead, we should prefer to be buried. 'Tis a matter of taste; but if we were dead and did not know it, we should be obliged to some friend if he would kindly but plainly mention the fact, so that we might purchase a lot in some cemetery and there take up our abode. George Selwyn liked to see dead people; they do upon dead people at the office of The Spiritual Telegraph; dead people are in high fashion in certain circles at present; but, as a general thing, the tastes of the community are for the living. They evidently think at the office of The Telegraph that Lester is dead. They suppose, no doubt, that no living man would or could write the following: 'What is this GIANT SPECTER which has haunted 'the human brain so ceaselessly through so many 'cycles of time and civilization?' so remorseless 'less in its exactions of woe? so relentless 'in its tributes to the human heart? so 'reckless of forms of government? so superior to the tyranny of laws, human or 'divine?'"

To which we reply that we really do not know the personage by name. But Lester knows. Lester is upon thee-and-thou terms with the ghost. That is why they are so polite to him—Lester, not the ghost—at The Telegraph office. They want Lester to bring down his shadowy friend for a quiet bout of table-tipping. We advise Mr. Lester—if living—to do nothing of the kind. When a man in his position has a first-rate private ghost of his own—a tip-top "Giant Specter"—he should not be exhibiting him for nothing, as if he were less than a biennial calf or a biannual penny. We would not show him for less than half price even to Mr. Buchanan, who will soon see all the ghosts in the other world without charge. "No you don't!" should be the motto of Mr. Lester. He can go with the ghost to reviews and races and show him in a tent—admission six pence—but as for making this "Giant Specter" common, by trotting him about for all to gaze upon, we would not do it until we could persuade the newsboys to buy The Democratic Age, which is just equivalent to saying that we would not do it at all.

The truth is, Mr. Lester's ghost is of too exclusive and aristocratic a character to be allowed to associate with the under-bred spirits who patronize The Telegraph. They have a Spirit in that shop who makes Pile Sals—these have another who devotes himself to Fits—they have still another who tries his hand now and then at a Dropsy—there is a shadowy pharmacopist, supposed to be the ghost of the Apothecary in Romeo and Juliet, who compounds a medicine called "The Absorber," and anybody with a stomach-ache can be "diagnosed" (as we are told) into perfect bliss in five minutes. But it is low—rather low. A ghost like Mr. Lester's, who is perfectly competent to prescribe for the country, will not care to be associating with ghosts engaged in the respectable but still humble task of compounding soothing syrups for teething children. If Mr. Lester pleases to go into that line he can do so, but we think he should not work his ghost upon anything under a cancer of the most hopeless and (humanely speaking) incurable description. The obliging spirit may otherwise abscond disgusted; and a spiritual servant may be, like a spiritual coon, very "hard to catch."

The praise which our Charles Edward receives from Dr. W. and the Spirits is rather limited. Of one of the prettiest of his articles it is said: "If 'its finale were as lofty as its initiate [this is 'Spiritual for initiation], Solon, Trebonius and Montezqueu would pronounce it unique.'"

Mr. Lester has had a narrow escape of being patronized by Solon and Montezqueu, to say nothing of that tremendous and highly popular old fellow Trebonius, who is lodged in here by the head and shoulders just to make the sentence appear classical. We wish we knew which Trebonius is alluded to. There was a Trebonius who was caught in the highly spiritual pastime of crim. con., but it cannot be that gentleman who is referred to.

However, we will take it for granted that the best of the Trebonius is here meant, and then the praise is rather indefinite. Suppose Mr. Lester had been compared to Numa Pompilius, Pothier, and R. Busted, esq. Or, suppose it had been said that for the unfortunate if, Lycurgus would have pranced with rapture, Puffendorf would have sternly grumbled approbation, and Rufus Choate grown dumb with delight. So long as the lost "if" is in the way, Mr. Lester might as well not be praised at all.

Not long since the mind of our venerable President was greatly exercised by the fact that one or two prominent federal office-holders had been present at a friendly dinner in this city, which was also attended by men like Mr. J. W. Forney and Mr. J. B. Haskin. The mind of our venerable Chief

Magistrate, as we said, was greatly exercised; and so were the minds of other eminent and orthodox members of the Democratic party. They beheld in the assemblage on this jolly festive occasion, where we have no doubt the viands were decidedly good and the champagne of the best quality and well led, nothing less than a cabal to overthrow Mr. Buchanan, and put Mr. Douglas in his place as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. This piece of high treason would, in all probability, have led to the dismissal of several of the office-holders in question had they not shrewdly set the report in circulation that some Republicans were also present at the dinner, and that it was nothing but a simple convivial meeting after all. With such assurances we are glad to believe the Presidential sensibility was restored.

But if Mr. Buchanan was so much disturbed by the mere fact that Col. Forney and Mr. Haskin got their dinner with Mr. Fowler and Mr. Hart at Delmonico's one day, what will he say to the much graver fact that Mr. Fowler, Mr. Hart and other leaders and office-holders of the Democratic party, and especially of that portion of it on which Mr. Buchanan has bestowed his confidence—namely, the Softs—have positively refused to sustain his Administration as against the rebellious and recalcitrant Douglas? At Tammany Hall, on Wednesday night, the following declaration of sentiment, proposed by Mr. Charles May, one of the soundest of Democrats, was smothered by Messrs. Hart, Purdy, Cooper and Fowler:

"Whereas, we have witnessed with great regret the course pursued by the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, at the last session of Congress and since its adjournment; and whereas, we can find no justification for this course in opposition to the present Administration, and particularly in opposition to the admission of Kansas as a State with the Leocompton Constitution; therefore, we believe him solely actuated by a selfish desire to revenge himself upon an Administration which he found too honest and too firm to lend its entire power to subvert his ancient and sacred rights; and we, therefore, do hereby condemn the action of the said Hon. Stephen A. Douglas in opposing the great party to which he owes his present honorable position as a United States Senator; and we hereby sympathize with whatever with him or his coadjutors in their present treasonous movement, which only tends to distract and divide the only national party whose measures and principles are alone the concern of the people's rights and liberties; in whatsoever State of Territory they may reside; and we take pleasure in reasserting our undivided ability to manage the affairs of our Government, both at home and abroad, as to cause the prosperity and growth of the Republic."

When these resolutions were offered, we are sorry to say that Mr. E. B. Hart, instead of sustaining them and pressing them to a vote, was urgent that they should be squelched by reference to a Committee; and Mr. Fowler, the Chairman of the meeting, hastened to put that proposition and declare it carried. Mr. Rynders was the only man who did his duty to the President in the premises; and he contended with all his eloquence that the resolutions should be passed, as they clearly ought to have been.

Mr. Buchanan may think differently from us concerning this matter, but we regard it as decidedly an insult to him; and now that we are upon the subject, we shall not disguise our conviction that the men who now control Tammany Hall are nothing but Douglas men in disguise, and that the only real friends of the President in this city are such persons as Collector Schell, Marshal Rynders, and Mr. Fernando Wood. The Softs are a slippery set of fellows; it isn't safe to trust them under any circumstances.

There is something curious, but perhaps not surprising, in the conduct of our adopted citizens who support candidates who sustain Know-Nothing principles. Although they were told, over and over again, for the last few years that Fernando Wood was a Know-Nothing, and was a prominent member of their Lodges, nevertheless the Irish and many of the German voters gave their suffrages to that Know-Nothing when he was nominated for Mayor. At the Academy of Music last Fall, Mr. John Kelly (who is now Wood's candidate for Sheriff) advocated the election of Mr. Wood for Mayor, when Mr. Kelly knew that Wood had solemnly sworn on the Bible that he would do all in his power against the Roman Catholics and Irish. At the same meeting, Mr. Attorney-General Stephen B. Cushing also made a speech. Mr. Cushing was an open Know-Nothing, and had been elected by that party; and he sustained Wood, as he was bound to do under the rules of the Order. A few evenings since, Mr. Cushing made a speech, at the Cooper Institute, at the American meeting to sustain the Know-Nothing nominations for State officers, when he said:

"He had twice spoken in New-York before, once in the Park, when Americans assembled there by acres, and once again in the City, when they were told that he was for Know-Nothingism. The reason of this last act was that he could not and did not want to see Mayor Tammany elected, but he knew that Wood did belong to the Know-Nothing party."

Mr. Cushing did all he could to aid John Kelly to elect Wood, but the people of the city would not follow Kelly's and Cushing's advice. Mr. Wood, however, has not forgotten Kelly and insists that Tammany Hall shall give him the nomination. Kelly, if nominated, ought to receive Cushing's support, because he and Kelly agree on another Know-Nothing principle in the Kansas Constitution. Mr. Kelly did his best to force that Constitution down the throats of the people of Kansas. It contained a provision that no one should be Governor of Kansas until he had been twenty years a citizen of the United States. Yet Mr. Kelly sustained this provision so revolting to naturalized citizens. He probably agreed with Mr. Cushing, who, at the late meeting to which we have referred, said:

"Why was it that no man should be President unless he were an American born? (Loud cries of Yes.) America were bigger than ten foreigners, and thereby more capable of holding high office? [Laughter.] No, but because the great principle of the Constitution was to give the Government to the people of their own country. [Loud cheers.] None but an American could be elected President, because the bones of his fathers lay under the soil of his country, because he could feel a sense of responsibility to his own people. [Loud cheering.] The idea of prescription being a characteristic of the American people was ridiculous. They might tell him that he prescribed a Democrat because he wouldn't vote for him. [Laughter.] If he saw fit to vote for an American, it was his business, and nobody had a right to hinder him. [Loud cheering.] America was to be the asylum of the oppressed; was this a reason that it should be made a poor-house and a jail? [Loud No's and applause.]"

Now we trust that the lovers and especial friends of the adopted citizens will give us the exponent of the Know-Nothing doctrines and the friend of their candidates, John Kelly, for Sheriff. Will The Irish American and The Irish Vindicator please copy?

now at hand the statute of Maryland under which the trial took place, but will endeavor to obtain and publish it. We shall then be able to decide whether the disgrace of this infamous proceeding overshadows the whole people of Maryland, or whether it is limited to the Dorchester magistrates, who, to gratify their spite, have perverted the law.

Meanwhile, we are glad to see that this most infamous case is beginning to attract the attention of the Methodist connection. Attention was called to it, as it appears, in the Philadelphia Conference held at Easton last Spring, but we trust the matter is not to be allowed to rest there. Our correspondent and the Rev. J. M. McCarter, to whose pamphlet he refers, have done good service in calling attention to the case. We trust means will be found to bring it to the special attention not only of every Conference, but of every Methodist Church in the country. So long as this unfortunate man remains in prison, public prayers ought to be offered up every Sunday in every Methodist Church in the country for his deliverance. Ferocious, effectual prayer avails much; and we have not the least doubt that, if this experiment were tried, within six months at the farthest, the Methodists would succeed in praying him out of prison. Should they desire the aid of others, there are plenty of all denominations who will be ready to aid them in this good and religious work. Not only might Samuel Green be thus delivered, but the Legislature of Maryland might be induced to repeal or essentially to modify a statute capable of being abused for so cruel and tyrannical a purpose.

Should Mr. Gerrit Smith succeed in getting himself chosen Governor, the militia of the State will be apt to see service. Mr. Smith has long been known as a gentleman of large soul and lofty aspirations. A little to the surprise of some of his friends, who know his indisposition to be out of bed after 9 p. m., he has lately yielded to his other ambitions an ardent thirst for military glory. He is now actually canvassing the State in person to get himself elected commander-in-chief of the New-York militia. We say commander-in-chief of the militia, because as to the mere civil duties of a Governor, Mr. Smith seems to hold them in great contempt, in fact to esteem them of no account whatever.

Having a tenderness for Mr. Smith, we hope he will be a little cautious how he commits himself to this new enterprise. That he has the soul of a Captain Greathart we do not doubt, but has he Captain Greathart's body? Mr. Smith made great efforts to be elected a member of Congress. He succeeded; but having got there, though fully able to stand and withstand the wear and tear of conscience to which members of Congress are exposed, he found the bodily fatigues quite too great for him. Those terrible night sessions drove him to retire. He ought to be careful how he subjects himself to a similar failure, and his friends to a similar mortification in getting himself chosen commander-in-chief. We would respectfully suggest that before canvassing the State any further, he should try a tour of militia duty down at Staten Island. Doubtless his services would be accepted as a volunteer, and walking guard after midnight once or twice in a storm of rain might cool his military ardor.

Mr. Collector Mather of the Port of New-London seems disposed—whether acting on his own mere motion, or in consequence of a secret circular from the Treasury Department at Washington—to improvise a new clause to the Fugitive-slave act. That act, if we recollect aright, limits the business of arresting fugitive slaves to the Marshal and such posse as he may call in, or to persons specially appointed for the purpose by the Commissioner or Judge issuing the warrant, which warrant is only to issue on a claim or complaint sworn to by the owner or his authorized agent. Mr. Mather seems to think all these restrictions and formalities to be contrary to the idea of a summary process, and inconsistent with the safety of the Union. He has, therefore, taken upon himself not only the arrest and detention of such persons arriving in his district as he suspects to be fugitive slaves, but the offer of rewards to others who will assist in re-arresting such fugitives as may have slipped through his fingers. We trust that Mr. Collector Mather may be taught that such works of supererogation, however they may be approved at Washington, are not allowable by the law of Connecticut. The colored traveler from North Carolina, whom he lately made an unsuccessful attempt to seize upon, may be too much in a hurry to prosecute his travels toward Canada to trouble himself to commence a civil action. But Mr. Collector has clearly made himself liable to an indictment for assault and battery and false imprisonment, and we hope the Grand Jury of New-London County will look to the matter. The Collector should be taught a little caution how he practices his tricks upon travelers.

Among the numerous attempts to put a stop by legislation to the miserable practice of dueling, the most efficient has proved to be the disqualification of persons concerned in a duel to hold any State office. The Attorney-General of Mississippi, who seems almost as smart at evading the evident object and defeating the intentions of the Legislature, as some of our New-York Judges, has taken an opinion, however, that a clause of this sort in the anti-dueling law of that State can only operate against those who have been tried and convicted under the statute. Of course, as there is seldom a trial, and never a conviction, the clause is thus reduced to a mere verum fulmen—powder without any ball. In the particular case in which this opinion was given, the temptation was, to be sure, rather strong to get rid of the bona fide operation of the law. The point was brought before the Court in the shape of a motion made to arrest a judgment, on the ground that the Judge who pronounced it had been engaged in a duel, and was therefore illegally on the bench. There is a way, however, effectually to avoid any injury to the public from the enforcement of this provision, or any escape from it by this piece of legal subtlety. The statutes of some of the States require—and this seems the true method—that the appointee to any office, before entering upon it, shall take an oath that he has never been concerned, either as principal or second, in any duel, thus exposing himself to a prosecution for perjury if he swears falsely—a conviction of which in case of a Judge would furnish good ground for removal without invalidating his previous acts.

The people of the IIIrd Massachusetts Congressional District have done an excellent thing in nominating CHABLES FRANCIS ADAMS for their Representative to Congress. Let them now go and elect him, and when they have done that let them keep him in Congress as long as they did his

father. They may go a great deal further and fear much worse. Mr. Adams is one of that very small class of Northern men who have at once the capacity, the taste and the leisure to serve their country in a political sphere. He possesses two indispensable requisites for a good Member of Congress, together too rare, especially among Northern members—Independence and backbone. He has a great deal of the old Adams grit in him, and inherits a small share of the talents as well as the temperament of the family. He has made politics a study, and very few understand both the strength and the weakness of the Northern side in politics so well as he does. He has patiently waited his time, and has not, in his anxiety to serve the public, betrayed himself into any entangling alliances or equivocal positions. If he is elected, of which we take a there can be no doubt, he will do credit to his constituents and himself.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858. Those stupid Democrats who profess not to believe that the President is hostile to Douglas, are informed that three more Postmasters in Illinois have been removed to-day. But two remain of those originally appointed by him.

Daniel Trigg of Virginia, and Samuel W. Preston of Illinois, have been admitted to the West School as Midshipmen.

The dome of the Capitol is at a stand still. Mr. Walters having refused to furnish plans if they are to be subjected to modifications by Capt. Meigs.

It is understood that, of the powers that be, only the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General sympathize with Walters.

That most desirable event, the completion of the new Hall of the Senate, is retarded by the strikes of the plasterers.

The Treasury Department, through Capt. Bowman, U. S. A., having refused money to Messrs. Moore and Clusky, contractors for building the Galveston Custom-House, the Attorney-General has decided that such refusal is a violation of the contract by the Government, and that money must be furnished according to the estimate of the Local Superintendent in charge.

The contractor for the construction of the immense span of the aqueduct at Cabin John Creek, complains that granite has not been furnished by the Government as stipulated.

Provost and Winters, contractors for marble-work at the Capitol, say that Capt. Meigs' change of design for the capitals of columns, put them behind \$30,000.

So you see the day has not gone by for claim upon the Government, arising from requirements from contractors beyond what was first specified in the contracts.

THE NICARAGUA DIFFICULTY. WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858. The Nicaragua complication is approaching a solution. Messrs. Joe White and Yrisarri and Secretary arrived this morning to watch Jerez and Cass while they are exchanging ratifications of the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty.

Jerez is Yrisarri's temporary colleague as an extra plenipotentiary, and is not a permanent minister.

He stipulates for the full ratification of the treaty, together with the White and Stebbins contract, and indemnity for American lives and property destroyed by the allied army during the filibuster invasion.

He had previously apologized for truths expressed in Martinez's manifesto.

His mission is not to the taste of the filibuster interest.

The White and Stebbins Company have contracted for the steamers Florida and another, for service on the Atlantic side, to begin this month.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858. The Secretary of the Treasury has, on appeal, decided that silver shingles being manufactured, and by other process than hewing or sawing, are not embraced in timber and lumber, admitted free under the Reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, but subject to a duty of 24 per centum. He has also decided that walnuts and limes in salt and water are each chargeable 15 per centum.

John S. Barnes, a master in the line of promotion in the Navy, has resigned.

It is said that Gov. Denver declines to withdraw his resignation as Governor of Kansas.

Dr. Charles H. Hitchcock has been appointed inspector of drugs and medicines at San Francisco.

Florida Election. AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Oct. 8, 1858. The following are all the returns received from the election in Florida: Duval County gives a strong American majority. Leon County is largely Democratic.

Congressional Nomination. BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858. In the 11th District the Hon. Eli Thayer, Republican, has been unanimously nominated for reelection to Congress.

New-Jersey Politics. SOHAMS, N. J., Friday, Oct. 8, 1858. The Opposition Convention of the IIIrd District have resolved to make no nomination for Congress, but support Adrain, the Anti-Leocompton nominee.

Democratic Mass Meeting. NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Oct. 8, 1858. The Democrats of this city held a motley mass meeting this evening at Court Hall, Gov. Davy presiding. Speeches were made by Gov. Price, Gov. Walbridge of New-York, Messrs. Wendell, Wright, Searing and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Atlantic Telegraph. TRINITY BAY, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858. There has been no change whatever in the electrical indications.

The First Snow of the Season. HONOLULU, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 8, 1858. Snow fell in this village last night to the depth of three inches. The storm, commencing at the lake, extended east along the Erie Railroad as far as Great Bend, and snow fell at almost all the intermediate places.

Close of the State Fair. SYRACUSE, Friday, Oct. 8, 1858. The Fair closed to-day with fine, but very cold weather. The receipts of the last two days have fallen off on account of the weather. The aggregate receipts are a little under \$10,000. This morning a display of all the prize cattle together took place at the horse ring. This is a new feature in the proceedings, and affords an opportunity to farmers to compare the different breeds together, and decide upon their respective merits. The value of the cattle in the ring, at the same time, was estimated at \$200,000. An exhibition of all the prize horses also took place.