VISIT OF THE SAVANNAH BLUES.—This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the steamer Florida will land at our wharves the Republican Blues, of Savannah, Ga. During their stay in this city they will be the guests of the New-York City Guard. The Blues are under command of Capt. J. W. Anderson, and muster 92 strong. The reception will be marked by an artillery salute, and other manifestations of welcome, after which the visitors and their hosts will march to the Lafarge Hotel, which will be the headquarters of the Blues during their stay here. On Saturday the City Guard escort them to Randall's Island; Thursday, Ward's and Blackwell's Islands, after which they will proceed to the beautiful residence of B. M. Whitlock, esq., Harlem, where they will be entertained in princely style. On Monday night the Guard will dine their guests at the Metropolitan Hotel. Other entertainments are in store for the Blues; but the details have not yet transpired.

We are indebted to Mr. S. Raynor of William street, for some very handsome specimens of letter envelopes of his manufacture.

THE METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.—The Metropolitan Gas Company have purchased 84 lots on the North River, and 68 lots on the East River, and are about erecting upon them gas works on a very large scale. They took title for the real estate within the last week, and have paid the money—one hundred and odd thousand dollars. They propose to give the public gas at $1 50 per 100 feet, charging nothing for the meters, and to hold out other very liberal inducements to subscribers for stock and gas. Their operations are to be extended throughout all parts of the city, and the Company expect to compete with the other Companies for the patronage of the city.

The men having the new enterprise in charge are said to be all practical men, who know how to make gas and have facilities for obtaining coal and other materials necessary for the manufacture, through which they will be enabled to produce that useful article at a rate considerably cheaper than it is now made. Operations for supplying the city are to be commenced as soon as the looking and constructing of machinery can be put through. The company have already contracted for seventy-five miles of large gas pipe. The first pipe, and largest main ever built in this country, is to be laid in Fourteenth-street from river to river, and from that other pipes will lead down Broadway, and into all other neighborhoods where there is likely to be any demand. It is to be hoped that the intimations in certain quarters, that this new Company will "sell out" to the Manhattan Gas Company, and thus, while linking their own pockets continue the outrageous and unmitigated monopoly by which consumers are compelled to pay full double price for gas, is entirely unfounded. At all events, the recent decision of the Court has opened the way for a competition to that gigantic swindle known as the Manhattan Gas-Light Company. So, if the Metropolitan Company should sell out, it is not improbable that some other enterprising gentlemen may soon occupy the promising field from which the Metropolitan may have ingloriously fled.

FIRE IN BEACH STREET.—A fire, supposed to have originated from stray sparks, occurred yesterday afternoon in the old "West-street Foundery" building, No. 75 Beach street. The fire extended to a rear building, and before the flames could be extinguished the three upper stories of the front building were burned off, and the rear house entirely destroyed. The building was unoccupied, except on the lower floor, which was used by Boyd Bros. & Co. as a storage for beer. The property is owned by Shepherd Knapp, and the loss thereon is estimated at about $3,000. Said to be insured for $5,000. Messrs. Boyd, Bros. & Co are of opinion that their beer is damaged by the smoke.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—This working Association held its regular weekly meeting at the headquarters last evening, President DRAPER in the Chair. Despite the oppressive weather, a spirited attendance was present.

The Chairman introduced the Hon. CHARLES BEALE, of Columbia County, who was warmly received by the audience, and proceeded to discuss the principles of Republicanism and the prospects of the campaign. The speaker indulged in reminiscences of 1848. He had come out of the Democratic party at that time, and joyfully, in the name of Freedom, had followed John Van Buren, though he knew it was to defeat. He eulogized the Prince for his eloquence, courage and hight of stature, but termed him the Great Apostate. Thus he had at last found himself on the right path, pursuing the ancient but ever new doctrine of the equal rights of men. Mr B. continued at some length, passing the four parties of the day under review, and instituting comparisons greatly to the advantage of the one led by Lincoln and Hamlin. The speaker's evident familiarity with the Scriptures, and his pointed metaphors drawn therefrom, excited the continual applause of his hearers.

On motion of Mr. ELDER, a vote of thanks was presented to the Hon. Mr. Beale for his able and eloquent address. He was also elected an honorary member of the Club.

A song by the Glee Club followed, after which it was announced that Mr. ALMON S. CLAPP of Buffalo was in the hall. This gentleman was loudly called for, and made a brief and witty speech.

The following interesting letter has been received by the President of the Club in answer to a request for the privilege of extending a cord for the support of the Republican banner from the chimney of the New-York Hotel to the Headquarters opposite:

NEW-YORK HOTEL, July 16, 1860.

S. DRAPER, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: You are right in "presuming that the New York Hotel identifies itself with no political party in the coming campaign," but you are wrong in presuming that I would have no objection to hanging the "Republican banner-cord from the New-York Hotel chimney," as it is well known that the New-York Hotel is as directly opposite to your politics as to your "Headquarters." Truly yours,
HIRAM CRANSTON.

The Club adjourned at 10 p. m.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—This Board met last night at Firemen's Hall, and adjudicated upon several cases of violations of the rules and regulations of the Fire Department. The first case of importance tried was that of the complaint of No. 39 Engine Company against No. 18 Engine Company for unjustifiable assault. The first witness testified that at the fire on the night of the 4th inst., in Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, the members of No. 18 made an attack upon Engine Company No. 39, as they were reeling their rope. He saw Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Beaman and others come up to his Company and "place themselves in position and strike out." Several had wrenches in their hands, which they used freely. The assistant foreman had a trumpet which he flourished, and witness saw it come down a good many times, but he could not say that he struck anybody. Most of the members of his Company ran from the engine to the side-walk.

The President asked if the assistant foreman bore a "musey" character, to which witness replied, "No; I believe he aint very musey." Several of 39's men were examined, and testified that the assault was made by 18's men.

A counter complaint made by No. 18 against No. 39 was next tried, and the witnesses showed that the members of No. 39 engaged in the fight, and used very abusive language toward the other. Decision reserved. It was expected that a decision would have been rendered in the case of Engine Company No. 21 and Engine No. 13 but for want of a full Board it was reserved until the next meeting.

### FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—A CARD.

*To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.*

SIR: Allow me briefly to protest against the spirit and manner of the article of to-day, headed "Fifth Assembly Campaign Club."

1. The organization alluded to is in no just sense an Assembly District Club in that, when the parties for mingling desired the cooperation of those portions of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards lying in the District, it was distinctly and promptly refused. The organization is rather a Club formed by certain parties in opposition to and at variance with the regular Eighth Ward Campaign Club.

2. The remark in regard to Democrats in the lower part of the District having formed a Lincoln Club is designed as a sneer on the large and energetic organization known as the Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club of the Eighth Ward. This Club is the only regular, efficient organization now existing either in the Eighth Ward or in the Vth Assembly District. Its distinctive duties are two: First to work for Lincoln and Hamlin; and, secondly, to purge our portion of the party from all taint of Albany corruption.

3. The Eighth Ward Lincoln and Hamlin Club have secured a central location, where their club-room will be open at all hours of the day and evening. It will be provided with all the necessaries of a well-furnished club-room, including foreign and domestic newspapers, campaign documents, &c.

4. Instead of being formed of Democrats, you will discover on the roll the names of ex-Alderman William Tucker, James M. Murray, Dr Hall, Dr. Fields, T. Winterbottom, J. Olsen, Jos Kellogg, F. A. Brady, and a number of other sterling Republicans. However, if the Club can get those who have formerly voted the Tammany ticket to unite with them, they will doubtless receive them. T. G. B.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE TAXES.—The Committee of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors have estimated the expenses of the City Government next year at $1 110 949 88, showing an increase of $164,000 over last year. The city revenue is estimated at $117,400.

FIRE DEPARTMENT HOSE.—The Fire Department Committee of the Common Council have adopted a resolution directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to enter into a contract for 10,000 feet of hose at $1 per foot. The firemen say that it will require 29 000 feet to replace all the old, worn out hose now in use. Two sets of hose for each company, and a general hose depot, are suggested by active firemen as necessary for the efficient working of the department.

THE NEW DEAD HOUSE.—A new Dead House, to be erected in the rear of the County Jail, was some time since authorized by the Board of Supervisors. The building is nearly completed. At a recent meeting of the Board remonstrances against locating it there were presented by those residing and doing business in the neighborhood, whereupon work upon the building was directed to be suspended for the present. It is suggested that the river front would be more suitable for a site than in the midst of a densely populated neighborhood.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Board of Supervisors have entered into contracts for building additions to the Lunatic Asylum on the County Farm. The lowest bids were $18,050 for the carpenter work; $31 400 for the mason work and $2,321 for the iron work; making a total of $51,771.

POLITICAL.—The Eastern District Republican Club, at their meeting on Wednesday night, resolved to make the Ocean their headquarters during the campaign. A ratification meeting under their auspices will be held in the Eighteenth Ward next week.

An extensively large and enthusiastic meeting of the German Republicans of the Eastern District, was held last night at Union Hall, corner of Ewen and Messerole streets. Mr. Kaufman was the principal speaker.

A Bell and Everett demonstration was made in Williamsburgh on Wednesday evening pursuant to a call inviting the friends of the Union and Constitution to meet at No. 81 South Fourth street. Six persons only were present.

THE BUSHWICK AVENUE WIDENING.—A meeting of the Committee of the Common Council appointed to hear the petitions of persons opposed to the opening of Bushwick avenue was held last night at the Firemen's Hall, E. D., for that purpose. Only a few persons were present. Mr. Jared Sparks, on behalf of those opposed to the widening, asked for a further adjournment, which was agreed to.

DETERMINED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A respectably dressed good-looking woman, about 32 years old, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the river at the foot of North Eighth street, E. D. She was rescued by Officer Martin, of the Fifth Precinct, who took her to the Station, where she again attempted self destruction by hanging herself with a portion of her clothing. When found life was nearly extinct and some time elapsed before she could be restored to consciousness, by which time her friends had discovered her whereabouts. Her name was ascertained to be Mary Van Wasser and her home corner of North Third and Fifth streets, E. D. No cause was assigned for her conduct.

THE THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republicans of the IIId Assembly District held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Wigwam in Fulton street, opposite the City Hall, last evening. Gen. H. B. Duryea presided, assisted by a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The objects of the meeting were stated by the President, when Mr. E. B. Spooner, jr., read the report of a Committee of Conference heretofore appointed from among the Republicans of the Fourth and Tenth Wards, in which it was stated that, in compliance with the recommendation of the Republican General Committee of Kings County to form organizations in the Assembly Districts they had resolved to form an Association under the title of the "Banner Republican Club of the IIId Assembly District."

The main object of this movement is to concentrate the efforts of the different wards, so that the order may be more effectually carried out in electing suitable men as representatives to the Legislature. The Committee determined on such an organization and a unity of action in the Fourth and Tenth Wards. To the want of such unanimity they attribute the recent defeat in the district. It was, therefore, resolved that on this evening a meeting should be called for the purpose of organizing the Club.

The call was nobly responded to by the Republicans of the District, and resulted in the most numerous local meeting of the present campaign.

The Constitution of the Association was read, and unanimously adopted. Two meetings are to be held in each month, for the purpose of promoting the interests of the party.

Addresses were made by Horace Greeley, Gen. Duryea, L. N. Griswold, T. G. Shearman, and J. J. Couch.

On motion of Gen. Duryea, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Greeley for his able address.

The next meeting of the Club will be held at No. 153 Adams street, on Monday evening next, when the organization will be perfected by the election of officers.

## BASE BALL.

### MATCH BETWEEN THE EXCELSIOR AND ATLANTIC CLUBS.

The match between these two leading Clubs of Brooklyn took place yesterday on the grounds of the former Club in South Brooklyn, in the presence of an immense assemblage of spectators, there being at a fair calculation not less than ten or twelve thousand people present on the occasion. This contest has been the leading topic of conversation in Base-Ball Clubs for the past month and more; and since the return of the Excelsiors from their successful tour through the State, during which they played matches with the principal Ball Clubs of Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Rochester and Newburgh, the excitement has been on the increase, and yesterday it culminated in the collection of the vast assemblage of interested spectators that surrounded the ball-ground of the Excelsior Club. Their opponents on this occasion have by common consent been for a long time known as the champions of the game, they never having yet been beaten in a series of home and home matches since their organization.

They have at last, however met their superiors, and the Excelsior may now take precedence of all as the best players in the State. Among those whose efforts merit special commendation of the victors, we would name Messrs. Leggett, Creighton, Pearsall, Holden, and Russell, for their activity and efficiency in the holding department, and J. Whiting for his fine batting; and on the part of the Atlantic, Messrs. Oliver Joe Oliver, and Smith deserve praise for their excellent general play. The admirable arrangements of the Excelsior contributed greatly to make the proceedings pass off creditably. We append the scores:

| ATLANTIC CLUB. Players. | H. | L. | Runs. | EXCELSIOR CLUB. | H. | L. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. O'Brien, left field | 4 | 0 | 0 | Pearsall, 1st base | 5 | 0 | 2 |
| Hamilton, right field | 4 | 0 | 0 | Reynolds, short | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Pearce, third | 2 | 1 | 0 | J. Whiting, 3d base | 6 | 0 | 5 |
| M. O'Brien, 3d base | 4 | 0 | 0 | Holden, 2d base | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Price, pitcher | 3 | 1 | 1 | Russell, left field | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Smith, catcher | 1 | 1 | 1 | Brainard, right field | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Joe Oliver, center field | 2 | 1 | 1 | Creighton, pitcher | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Oliver, 2d base | 3 | 0 | 0 | Flanley, center field | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| F. Schmith, 1st base | 4 | 0 | 0 | Leggett, catcher | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 27 | | 4 | Total | 27 | | 23 |

INNINGS.

| Clubs. | 1st | 2d | 3d | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Excelsior | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 23 |

Umpire, Mr. R. Barre of the Pastime Club.
Scorer for the Atlantic Club, Mr G. W. Moore.
Scorer for the Excelsior Club, Mr. S. S. Gregory.

ANOTHER PRIZE-FIGHT—BOSTON AGAINST NEW-YORK.—A match for a prize-fight was made up in Boston on Tuesday, to take place in ten weeks, between Johnny Roach of New-York, and Johnny McGlade of Boston. It is for $1,000 a side. A deposit of $100 was made to bind the match. The men will go into training at once. The weight of the contestants will be 130 lb.

## THE ZOUAVES.

### DRILL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The scenes in Irving place were extraordinary last evening. All the public excitements which have attended the campaign of the Chicago Zouaves in New-York were eclipsed by a demonstration of a character for which the vocabulary of the current series has no adequate terms. On a night of suffering for all animate nature of heavy sighs for shade, of moist and unpleasant sights, the prestige of a company of youths whose existence was scarcely known a month before to the mass of the metropolitans, and who have established their character and finished their education without any of the advantages which central habitation is alone presumed to confer, attracted from their little paradises in dim, open-windowed rooms and sprinkled courts and grassy gardens, as many people as the Academy of Music could hold at high pressure, who bravely perspired amid its blazing lights and choking vapors for more than two hours, looking at the drill of the splendid corps, and visiting it with such applause as the great artists who have made the theater vibrate with their genius never received. The military furore reached its climax. The gentle Muses were dethroned, and Mars was celebrated.

Before 8 o'clock people came from the doors disappointed. Long before 8 o'clock all the best seats in the house were taken. When the Zouaves appeared there was no vacant inch of space, either in any of the circles or in any of the passages. The audience was relieved by many ladies. The light toilettes of the season, flowers, and moving fans, gave it a beauty beyond all the grave elegance of the full-dress assembly. The stage was open in all its extent, set with a simple scene. Midway the arms of the Zouaves were stacked.

The dramatis personæ of the occasion were escorted from their quarters by Companies A and G of the 12th Regiment, and Dodworth's band, and were signaled by the anxious audience not long after 8 o'clock. The musicians descended to the orchestra, the corners of which were taken already by a number of debutantes in the reportorial profession, beside the veritable "gentlemen of the press," and then the Zouaves crossed the stage, with a thunder of accompaniment from the house, and taking line, with great precision advanced to the stacks and saluted the people to which initiatory step the people responded with a will. The evolutions were at once commenced. No better chance has been afforded to realise their amazing perfectness. The elevation of the stage threw each form of Zouave into clear relief, while the contracted limit kept the sight from wandering and the other senses from disorder that comes of rapid and complicated action. Although Col. Ellsworth was pleased to end the performance with a bit of airy comedy that would have been attractive and ritualizing to Mr Jefferson—to apologize for the imperfection of the drill, and to offer in atonement for the slight satisfaction of the visitors (as indignantly indicated by roaring shouts, vociferous cheers, and such tokens of displeasure), the narrowness of the field and the inequality of its surface, is is likely that these conditions were esteemed the most favorable by those outraged persons. Had they considered that the space of a mile is employed by the corps for their regular exercises, that their feet are not familiar with the slippery boards of a theater, and that it is not their custom to do their work in the glare of gas and the dense atmosphere made of the breaths of a thronging multitude, their dissatisfaction might have been aggravated to such a pitch that the roof of the Academy would be lifted by their chorus of execration.

The excitement rose with each movement in the manual of arms. The applause at last became chronic, when the colonel requested a lull to enable the men to hear the orders. By violent compression the enthusiasm was restrained, breaking forth, however, at irresistible points in the action, and raging fiercely when the restraint was eased by a rest.

The soldiers of the Twelfth, seated in a section of the stock holdery reserved for them, were as much wrought upon by the mechanical effects of the splendidly unanimous Zouave ranks as the less intelligent observers. They frequently gave the cue for applause, and were at length so surcharged with generous admiration that they could get no relief but by three cheers and a tiger for the corps. Distinguished military characters, in the private boxes and in the wings of the stage, were equally moved. Spontaneous combustion was the fate of any individual. There was no resisting the regular fall of feet upon the boards, the unfaltering front bearing here and there the sympathy of all the arms, of all the finger-ends that controlled and operated them, the certainty of response to the most delicate call, the cash and ardor of the young men, the picturesqueness of their every attitude, the happy lightness of their carriage, the novelty of so many of their tactics, the confidence of their boyish captain. Several new wonders of discipline were revealed—a sharp support of arms; a side step for symmetrical position; a silent drill of loading and firing at will, the locks clicking one click, and the butts rapping one rap; a lock step in which, linked by each other's arms, the corps moved like some novel snake, coiling and dragging its length. There were rare advances to the very footlights, and orderly dispersions when clashing seemed certain, attitudes taken so suddenly the breath was held, and brilliant exploits beyond the reach even of the simplest description.

The exercises were divided into five parts, the intervals of which were filled with music; none of it, of course, was martially distinctive. Unused to such confinement, the actors suffered greatly from the heat, and imbibed copiously of the iced water provided behind the scenes. Several were forced to withdraw from service by inability to keep their feet upon the polished floor.

The prone movements were those that most excited all the people. Several had not been seen before. The lively turn-down of the men, vulgarly designated the "belly-movement," (although, truly, the word was more used than either stomach or abdomen in the period of Jonah and the original Prince of Wales, and was deemed quite proper) oked evbilarity. But the response to the orders to load and fire in the horizontal position was, perhaps the climax of the evening's wonder. Instantaneously the bodies revolved and were face upward, and thus disposed, with precisely as much unanimity as in the common manual of arms the Zouaves loaded their pieces. While the spectator speculated whether they would be discharged at that low level, another order brought the whole corps to their feet, with all the advantage over the enemies of our country with whom the imagination could easily people the rear of the stage, these having shot clear over the outstretched persons of the gay musketeers. During an entire intermission the men kept the floor, the postures of all being unconstrainedly graceful. Did anybody contrast these incomparable soldiers with the melancholy creatures in uniform which the stage offers as fair representatives of the trade of war, and revert to the sad marches and terrible collisions of the immemorial four who constitute the army of Richard?

Nor must we neglect to mention a very quaint tactic that preceded these tactics on the ground. It was in the lock step. The men were involving without confusing their respective feet, and, as stated previously, the line resembled a brilliant serpent. There came an order to halt. The head and tail of the animal came together. At another order it doubled up. This phenomenon was caused by the men suddenly sitting down upon each other's knees, presenting a very pretty problem in the science of equilibrium, and a convenient theory for Summer pedestrians to put into practice.

At the end of the skirmishing the spirit of the scene was made entirely bloodthirsty by the real *reveille* of the U. S. Army, which was sounded upon the fife and drum by Messrs. Nevins and Robertson, of the Zouave band. There are to the unsultivated ear sounds more tolerable for early in the morning, but to the warringing organ the strains may indeed be powerful. The Silent Manual followed the *reveille*. The movements were all at tap of drum. The exactness was the concluding link in the long chain of evidence, going to prove that in the matter of drill the Chicago Cadets are at the extreme head of their profession in this country.

The men were by this time ready to go to balls and parties, and enjoy themselves. They made ready for the final charge, Col. Ellsworth having in a few words apologized for their numerous shortcomings, and thanken the people for the ovation to them. The delivity of the stage rendered the charge a somewhat perilous undertaking. The men however, dashed down to the footlights in terrific style and, recovering position, made their final salute. This was a quick call, by all together, of the first seven numerals, and a howl of "Zouave!" all the caps being tossed up and down while this was in progress.

The audience responded with three great cheers, hats and handkerchiefs waving, and the immense mass slowly dispersed. The Zouave were conducted to the quarters of Company G, 12th Regiment, and were handsomely entertained. After that, it is to be hoped, they found Morpheus on their down planks, so that they may be able to go to Boston with all their vigor this evening in the boat.

The following orders are the final memorials of the memorable visit to New-York of the Chicago Cadets. From Col. Pinckney this:

"Detachments of 20 files, with officers having reported from the 2d 5th, 6th 7th, 8th, 11th and 79th Regiments, to parade as a battalion to escort the Zouave Cadets, on their departure to Boston the remaining Regiments are respectfully invited to send a detachment to form battalion line in Lafayette place, at 4 o'clock, p m, on Friday to-morrow.

"By request of "COL. J. C. PINCKNEY"

The Governor's Guard are thus notified:

HEAD-QUARTERS, CO. A., SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1860.

The members of this Company are hereby ordered to appear to Center Market, at 11 a. m., the 20th day of July, full dress, white pants, fatigue cap slung. To act with Company F, as special escort to the Chicago Zouaves.

By order of I. FRANK, Captain.
D. STRAUSS, Orderly Sergeant.

At 1 o'clock to-day companies A and F of the Sixth Regiment will give the Zouaves a collation.

## HON. JOHN SHERMAN RENOMINATED.

### HIS SPEECH.

*From The Cincinnati Gazette, July 18.*

Yesterday the Republican Congressional Convention for the Thirteenth District, in this State, was held at Shelby, and the Hon. John Sherman was unanimously renominated for Congress. In response to his nomination, Mr. Sherman said:

Republicans of this Congressional District, had again, through them, placed him under a sense of obligation that he could fine no words to express. It is not merely that for the fourth time they nominated him as their representative in Congress, but that each time their choice had been made with a warmth and unanimity that demanded and received his deepest gratitude. In return he could only promise that if their nomination is sanctioned by the people he would faithfully seek to discharge the duties of a Representative, so as to promote not only their interests, but so far as he could, the honor and prosperity of the American people.

Since they met here two years ago, the Republican party has assumed new responsibilities. Hitherto in national politics, it had been mainly an Opposition party. It endeavored to make good its opposition to the extension of Slavery into Free Territory. It opposed, as best it could, a reckless, corrupt and improvident administration. As an Opposition party, it had been eminently successful.

But during the last Winter duty required it to assume an affirmative policy. In the House of Representatives the Republicans formed much the strongest party in numbers, unity and organization, but it had no a majority. It had to meet two distinct parties—the American and Democratic—but they were divided into numerous factions, united only by a common hostility to the Republican party. Unfortunately they had in the House, a few men, elected mainly by Republican votes, who had neither courage, or honesty, to act with them, or with their only natural adversaries, the Democratic party. Under this state of facts, without a formal conference, the Republican Representatives determined that there should be a Republican Speaker and a Republican organization of the Committees, or that the hostile factions opposed to them should be compelled to unite and take the responsibility of an organization upon themselves. They would neither buy nor sell, barter nor exchange. They had a future to look to, as well as temporary success.

The Republican party selected its candidate for Speaker, and took its position. With manly and dignified firmness it maintained it. The factions combined against its unbroken and unwavering column in vain. They were like the French squares at the battle of Pyramids, with the Mamelukes all around them. Disunionists with treasonable threats upon their tongues, railed and scolded like gerrulous women. All the rules of order and decorum which form the common law of even a mass-meeting in your streets, were disregarded by a Democratic Clerk, holding over from the last Congress. The vilest language of the grog-shop was transferred to your Congressional records. A revolutionary combination was entered into to prevent a majority of the House from prescribing rules for its government. All these expedients were sanctioned and assisted by Democratic representatives from your own State. They formed a league with disunionists, secessionists, South Americans, and finally voted for an American, elected in opposition to the Democratic party. They submitted with exemplary patience to every change of candidates—they listened with pleasure to ribaldry and slander about the great body of our people. But it was all in vain.

When it was ascertained that a Republican organization might be effected upon Gov. Pennington of New-Jersey—a Republican of the highest character, who had steadily voted for the nominee of the Republicans—that moment disregarding all personal preference, or the pride of personal success, every Republican Representative voted for him. He said with entire sincerity, and they knew him well enough to know whether he spoke truly or not, that it was a happy moment to him when he could contribute to the triumph of the Republican party by the voluntary surrender of a distinction of which any man might be proud. He knew that some of them, and many Republican members of Congress, thought he did wrong in withdrawing his name, but he thought differently, and now he knew he did right. No man is of sufficient importance to stand for a moment in the way of the success of a great cause like that of the Republican party. It was doubtful if the experiment would prove successful, for some who promised, faltered. It was the decisive vote of a gallant son of Maryland—a man of culture, ability and honor—a man he would not exchange for all the cringing Democrats that misrepresent the Northern States. It was the vote of Henry Winter Davis that decided the struggle.

They had a Republican Speaker and a Republican majority on every important Committee, and what was the result? Did war come? Did disunion come? Were any of the institutions of their Fathers jeopardized or overthrown? Oh, no! they might point with pride to the record made by a Republican House of Representatives. The petition of the people of Kansas for admission as a Free State, with a Constitution sanctioned by her people, was promptly and favorably acted upon. A liberal Homestead bill, securing to every head of a family a portion of the public domain for cultivation, was promptly sent to the Senate. A simple provision of law to withhold the public lands for ten years from the greed of speculators followed soon after. That stain upon the national honor, the adulterous practice of polygamy in Utah, was made a penal offense. The slave-code of New-Mexico, passed to please a few Democratic office-holders there—together with an inhuman law regulating, or rather rendering more barbarous, the practice of serfdom—were repealed, in pursuance of the express power reserved to Congress by the act organizing New-Mexico. A carefully prepared Revenue law was passed, which, while it provided revenue for the support of the Government, did it in a way least burdensome to the people, and most servicable to the industrial interests of the country.

A rigid scrutiny was instituted into some branches of expenditures, and the most corrupt, demoralizing practices, reaching even to the President, were disclosed. And last but not least, a large and radical reduction of the expenses of the Government was effected. After a careful examination of the annual estimates for the next year, the House of Representatives reduced them to $43,000 000, so that if the action of the House had been sanctioned by the Senate, the entire expenditure next year exclusively of the public debt, would have been $47,000,000, instead of $66,000,000 expended one year ago. Even in the face of a determined effort of a Democratic Senate, the appropriations for all purposes other than the public debt, were reduced to about $50,000,000.

Why are not all these wise measures now the law of the land? It is because an intense sectionalism, based upon the labor of slaves, has still possession of all other powers of the Government except the House of Representatives. It is because a Democratic President and a Democratic Senate have had the power to defeat each and all of these measures.

He congratulated them upon the progress already made by the Republican party, and upon the cheering prospect of success. Contrast it now and as it was when the first Republican Convention was held in this hall in 1854. *Then* it was but an earnest protest against the extension of Slavery into free territory. *Now* it is a compact political organization—tried in many a struggle—true as steel to its first purpose—and having a definite policy as to every living political question of the day. Then it was composed of allies jealous of each other—carefully watching each other. Now we are a united band of brothers, bound by a common history and a common hope. We have the same unity and *esprit de corps* that distinguished the Republican party in the time of Mr Jefferson, and the Democratic party in Gen. Jackson's time. Now the Republican party is the only compact political organization of the day. It is the only party that can write out a distinctive creed and put the same construction upon it in every section of the country. The Chicago platform is such a creed. No man, who can read, need be cheated by it. Was it so with any other party? That very respectable party, headed by Bell and Everett, has a very good platform upon which all its members can stand, but so can everybody else. Ask these gentlemen about Slavery in the Territories—about the Homestead—the Pacific Railroad and kindred questions, and you have at once the confusion of Babel.

How is it with the Democratic party? They had the highest authority—that of a National Convention—that it is broken and demolished. Its platform for four years has been a Delphic Oracle, reading one way in the North and another in the South. The attempt to conserve it at Charleston and Baltimore, opened wide radical differences of opinion that they knew existed. But even now, the game of deception is continued. They have on the same ticket Squatter Sovereignty and a Slave Code for the Territories—untriendly legislation and the Dred-Scott case—non-intervention and the African Slave-Trade—Douglas and Johnson. Honest men are tired of this paltering in a double sense. They demand something definite and specific—something trank, bold, and honest. They have been deceived by two Democratic Administrations. They are too much in earnest to be deceived again.

How different is the position of the Republican party. They present their principles in living letters of light upon the Republican banner. They have chosen their standard-bearers; and, although other names were presented, eminent for their services, ability, and patriotism, yet all differences about men were buried in the wigwam of the Convention at Chicago. We are all for Lincoln and Hamlin, not because we like them better than other Republicans, but because they are the chosen representatives of our principles, and in their own lives furnish a striking example of the results of Free labor and Free institutions. They intend to elect them. If they fail, they will submit to the will of the people. If they succeed, they would see that the will of the people is respected and obeyed.

It is now sixty years since the Republican party, under the lead of Mr. Jefferson, made its first great struggle. Under the same name, with the same principles, with the same trust in the people, with an unshaken faith in the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, we enter into this contest. We believe that the results of a Republican victory will dissipate the opposition of all our adversaries, except those who seek excuses to dissolve the Union, and with these we have no compromise to make. It is high time that we ascertain their number and test their strength. We are all tired, even our Douglas Democratic friends are tired of this constant threatening and whining about dissolving a Government they had controlled so long, and can control no more.

Let the Republican party assume the administration of the Government with a fixed resolve to obey the Constitution in all things—to give each State, and the people of each State their full constitutional rights, remembering however, that this Government was made for free men and not for slaves—that Freedom is national and Slavery sectional—that slaves, under State laws, are *persons* under the Constitution of the United States, and not horses, cattle, and wild beasts. Let it be true to its name, its history, and platform, and you will find the day for dissolution will be postponed awhile—then indefinitely, and the most noisy about Disunion will be begging office of Old Abe Lincoln.

In conclusion, he accepted the nomination, and hoped to be able to meet them all in their respective counties before the canvass was over.

FROM SYRIA.—The steamer Teutonia arrived at this port yesterday with European dates to the 5th inst, which had already been anticipated.

Advices from Beyrout to the 21st ult. state that the Druses, reenforced by hordes of plundering Kurds and Bedouins, had attacked the town of Zahli, the last refuge of the Christians. The town was entirely burned down, and 1 000 Christians were murdered.

Deril Kamar, in consequence of the inhabitants having been unarmed, was plundered and deserted.

Other acts of incendiarism, pillage, and murder had been perpetrated in the "anti" Lebanons. It was said that the children at the school Malabala had been killed, notwithstanding they were under the protection of the French flag, and that the French Consul had sent to withdraw the children from the Catholic colleges.

The Turkish military reenforcements had not arrived at Beyrout.

An extensive fire is raging in the woods near Egg Harbor, New-Jersey, supposed to have originated from the burning out of a coal pit. The flames seemed to have extended in length and breadth some twenty-five miles, and were rapidly approaching the line of the railroad. Two houses have been destroyed and the smoke along the line of the road for a short distance is so dense that scarcely anything can be seen. Egg Harbor is some twenty miles distant from Atlantic City, and about forty from Camden.

CANAL TOLLS—GAIN OVER 1859, $368,832 86.—The following figures show the comparative receipts of canal tolls for this year and last up to this time. The increase is large and gratifying:

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| Tolls received on all the Canals of this State in the first week in July, 1860 | $81,784 63 |
| Do in 1859 | 47,951 30 |
| Increase in 1860 | $33,830 33 |
| Tolls received on all the Canals of the State in the second week in July, 1860 | $80,277 56 |
| Do in 1859 | 45 163 36 |
| Increase in 1860 | $35,094 20 |
| Tolls received in two weeks in July, 1860 | $161 962 19 |
| Do. in 1859 | 93,247 66 |
| Increase in 1860 | $66,744 53 |
| Whole amount of Tolls received from the opening of navigation to and including the two weeks in July, 1860 | $917,824 52 |
| Do. in 1859 | 578,991 66 |
| Increase in 1860 | $368,832 86 |

LARGE FIRE AT SING SING.—A large fire occurred a night or two ago at Sing Sing. The flames were first discovered about 11½ o'clock, issuing from the sash and blind factory of Mr. Henry Hageman, near the lower landing. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the factory and blacksmith's shop, owned by Mr. Washington Carpenter, and occupied by Mr. Melrose, were also enveloped in flames. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been made in the factory since Thursday. The buildings and contents were entirely destroyed. Mr. Hageman's loss is estimated at $4,000; not insured. The loss of Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Melrose we were unable to learn.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.—The programme of the Commencement Exercises at Middlebury College is as follows:

Sunday, Aug. 5.—Baccalaureate Sermon, by Prof. S. W. Boardman.

Tuesday—Address before the Philomathesian Society by Prof. J. W. Fowler of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and before the Philadelphian by Henry Wilkes, D. D., of Montreal.

Tuesday evening—Parkerian prize speaking.

Wednesday—Orations of the Graduating Class and Master's Orations by H. E. Miner of Manchester, Vt., and H. H. Thomas of Chicago, Ill.

Wednesday evening—Concert by Dodworth's Band.

Thursday—Address before the Associated Alumni by E. J. Phelps of Burlington, Vt., and Poem by Lyman Walker of Manchester, N. H. Dodworth's Band will furnish music for the several exercises.

### Markets—*Reported by Telegraph.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—WHEAT—Red $1 27@$1 28. CORN wanted at 65c. FLOUR firm; Mess $13 50. WHISKY 21@22c.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—FLOUR quiet and steady at $5 25 for Ohio and new City Mills. WHEAT steady but not active; Red at $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 30@$1 50. CORN unchanged; Yellow at 62@64c; White 70@72c. PROVISIONS active. WHISKY firmer at 20½@21c.

OSWEGO, July 19.—FLOUR dull but unchanged. WHEAT without material change; sales 5000 bush. Amber Wisconsin at $1 22, and 5000 bush. extra Milwaukie club at $1.23. CORN held at 58c, but buyers generally do not offer over 52c; sales 6200 bush. Indiana at 52½c and 2,100 bush Illinois on private terms. RYE in demand, but scarce; no sales reported. OATS and BARLEY quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 26c on Flour 40c on Wheat, 4c on Corn to New York. LAKE IMPORTS—6900 bush Wheat; 34700 bush. Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—440 bbls. Flour; 30000 bush. Wheat; 42000 bush Corn; 7800 bush. Oats.

CHICAGO, July 19—6 p. m.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull, and market unsettled; sales at $1 07 $1 01 for No. 2 in store. CORN active, and advanced 2c; sales 10,000 bush. at 43@44c, in store. OATS quiet. RECEIPTS—500 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bush. Wheat, 57 000 bush. Corn, 5,000 bush. Oats. SHIPMENTS—700 bbls Flour, 265,000 bush. Corn, 800 bush. Oats. FREIGHTS on Corn, 7c to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1½ @ par premium.

ALBANY, July 19—6 p. m—FLOUR: sales light at unchanged prices. WHEAT very little doing; sales 250 bush. Canadian Club at $1 29, and 1 000 bush White Michigan at $1 44. CORN dull; sales about 8,000 bush. Western Mixed at 60½c afloat, and in car lots on the other side. RYE: sales 1,500 bush. at $1 @ 56 lb. OATS sell slowly at 39@40c for Western and State. A sale was made of 400 head heavy corn-fed Hogs at $6 50@$6 70 @ 100 lb. WHISKY: sales 150 bbls. at 21c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 19.—COTTON quiet; sales to-day, 