

time this by any formula of arithmetic. In certain cases, a great cause has an immediate effect. The myth which tells of the gods and goddesses in human battles are not devoid of truth. Freedom has ever colonial auxiliaries fighting for her in the shape of all sorts of evasions and influences. The nation is undergoing a peaceful, military revolution. The reactionary movement in favor of slavery is now an ebbing tide. The idea of the earlier age of the Republic was to expand westward to the Pacific. We have the strongest faith that all this will be made apparent by the result of the approaching contest, and that power will be more strikingly visible than in our own State, if we Republicans but make an effort commensurate with the prospects before us.

Among the principal speakers at a Bell-Everett ratification meeting at Brunswick, N. J., on the 15th inst., was the Hon. J. Morrison Harris, M. C., of Maryland. This gentleman spoke of the Republican party and its Presidential candidate with a common sense that is rare in a Southern politician. We quote:

"When Abraham Lincoln is elected, what practical thing is to be done in connection with slavery? I believe the first act of his Administration will be to nationalize the party. He will endeavor to strengthen it South, and make it acceptable there. [Great applause from the Republicans.] Is there a Republican that would vote for him if he didn't believe he would make him the National one? Why, then, don't you make it the party of the country before the election? I have no fears of the Republican party. I have mingled in Congress for years with Republicans, and I haven't heard the first man of them say that they were going to interfere with the institution of slavery."

"Nobody who isn't a fool can suppose that President Lincoln will do anything in connection with slavery in the States where it exists. There the institution is placed beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. But he will use the power and influence of the Executive arm to prevent its extension into the Free Territories of the Union; and in this he will only be faithful to the spirit of the Jeffersonian ordinance of 1787. Mr. Harris is then right, both when he says that the result of Mr. Lincoln's election will be to fully nationalize the Republican party by giving it a standing in States where it is not now tolerated, and also when he declares that he has no fears of evil consequences from its success in the present canvass. Indeed, this success is what patriotic men everywhere ought to desire and to labor for. It will lead, as nothing else can, to settle the question of slavery extension, and to remove that agitating element from our politics."

THE NEW-YORK CANALS have never been under Republican management till this year. In 1855, the "Americans" carried their State Ticket, and put State Officers "on guard" who (as a body) took better care of their own interests than of those of the State. In 1857, the Democrats succeeded them by raising a clamor against Republican extravagance and excessive taxation. In 1859, for the first time, a Republican Canal Board was elected. By that Board, the Canal Tolls were revised, and on some items increased. Hitherto, reduction after reduction had been the unvarying practice. Already the good effects of the change of policy are manifest. The Tolls collected this season up to the close of the second week in August amount to \$1,342,106, against \$784,918 up to the same time last year. The increase in 1860 is thus considerably over Half a Million Dollars, and there is now reason to hope that this cheering amount will be swelled to ONE MILLION DOLLARS before navigation closes. The enlargement is practically complete, and we are just beginning to reap its benefits. The bounteous Harvests of the West are doubtless to be credited with some part of the improvement. We confidently believe, however, that more efficient and economical management have much to do with it. We entreat the Republican State Convention which meets this week at Syracuse to disregard individual aspirations and "the shrieks of locality," and give us the very strongest and fittest man they can find for Canal Commissioner.

The Leader, the organ of Tammany Hall, sounds a gallant note of battle to be waged against the Albany Regency, in return for the humiliation that the representatives of the regular Democracy of the City had to suffer at Syracuse. In truth, if vengeance were ever justifiable, it is in the present case. As between Tammany and Mozart, and between Fernando Wood on the one side and leaders like John C. Caggar, Sanford E. Church, and their special allies, Dean Richmond having had no part in it, it was a mean and heartless act.

The Tammany men threaten to take vengeance by cutting the Soft State ticket, and giving all their strength to Brady and Viole. We have some faith that they will execute their threat; and all impartial people must applaud a course of action which will administer summary justice to fellows like Caggar, Church, and Wood all together.

Through a coalition between Messrs. James Brooks & Co. on the one side, and Peter Caggar & Co. on the other, was finally effected, there were very strong repugnances on both sides to overcome. On behalf of the adopted citizens, or rather, in deference to their supposed prejudices, it was agreed that no conspicuous adherent member of the Know-Nothing organization should be placed on the ticket, yet this pledge was violated in the designation of Lorenzo Burrows, late K. N. Controller, as one of the Electors. On the other hand, the prejudices of the few Know-Nothings "who believe in it" were humored by the total exclusion of citizens of Irish birth or name from the ticket. Of the thirty-nine candidates, but one is presumptively of European birth, and he is a German. Yet the Irish must give nearly half the votes polled for this ticket if it is to come within sight of an election.

An effort is being quietly made throughout our State, to drop Lt.-Gov. Campbell at the Republican State Convention this week, and some are engaged in it who support Gov. Morgan. As we know no ground of opposition to Lt. Gov. C. which its authors are willing to avow, and as he ran nearly or quite at the head of the Republican State Ticket two years ago, and has done nothing since to forfeit his popularity, but much that should strengthen it, we trust this intrigue will be rebuked most effectually.

Mr. Justice Sutherland has interfered in behalf of a pilot named McGinn, who was about to be tried by the Board of Pilot Commissioners for a violation of the rules under which he holds his license, by issuing an injunction restraining the Commissioners from trying the case, and citing

them to appear before him to show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual. Now, we know it does seem to us that the Judge was premature, to say the least, in enjoining a State Board, acting under the same authority as himself, not to investigate the alleged misconduct of one of their subordinates. It is just such hasty, ill-considered, uncalculated and unauthorized proceedings as this that bring the administration of law into contempt.

There is no prophecy so safe as that which is made after the consummation of the event predicted. Wisdom is sure, in such a case, to be justified, and the foolishness of failure has no dread for the seer. Mr. Washington Hunt is a prophet of this sort. In his speech, the other evening, at Jersey City, he said that John Bell "was the ship which would most safely carry us through the haven of 'rest and security and peace.'" True for you, Mr. Hunt. You have safely sailed on that ship into a very secure and peaceful harbor. The John Bell has ended her voyage, and is quietly laid up in ordinary, her crew transferred to a receiving vessel, which is a vessel without spars, sails, or rigging, but is reckoned a ship because she floats and has anchors. Mr. Hunt was careful to accomplish his prophecy before he ventured to make it.

A joyful Oneida pilgrim from Syracuse writes to the Albany Atlas that "I am a Tammany Democrat, but I feel as, though we were under obligation to do something for Mozart-Hall Democrats, as they have proven themselves worthy of consideration, by discarding that pious cabal of disorganizers, at the head of whom stands the Benedict Arnold of the Federal Union (John A. Green), and at the tail of some of the blindest" (Daniel S. Dickson). After this, we trust there will be no Democratic objection to Mayor Wood's taking John Cochrane's place in the next House. He has earned it.

Mr. Washburn of California, brother of "the three Washburns" in Congress, is not on the Douglas, as has been reported, but on the Lincoln Electoral Ticket.

A private letter from a friend in Wisconsin says: "The weather here is (Aug. 14) very fine and cool. Harvesting will be very nearly completed this week. The heavy crop has drawn to the harvest-fields men, women, and children, doctors, lawyers, and ministers. The country villages have been deserted. Laboring by moonlight has been one of the interesting features peculiar to this harvest."

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1860.

THE DISUNION HOWL. New and strange ideas are certainly given out by the Breckinridge leaders here. The last is that everybody in the Cotton States is for disunion, if Mr. Lincoln is elected; that Mr. Yancey is almost the only man in the South who is really at heart for the preservation of the Union, and that he is coming North to convince people of that fact. The Journal of Commerce, which deprecates his appearance in the Free States, must back out, for the policy was determined upon by the Breckinridge managers here, who urged it by all the means in their power.

Some of the same parties now express the hope that New York may go for the joint stock Douglas and Bell ticket because if New York fails Mr. Lincoln, then matters cannot go to the House as they desire, and they will be called upon to put their disunion issue into practical operation, which thing might be embarrassing. It is a great deal easier to talk than to act. They say that there will be no full and final disruption, but only a suspension of relations by the secession of the Cotton States, and that they will return by the mediation of the grain and tobacco growing Southern States, upon stipulation by the North that a Slave Code shall be enacted, and that the Free States shall restore all runaway negroes. Foolish as this sort of talk seems to be to parties who have some claim to intelligence, nevertheless it is substantially the view of leading Breckinridge-ites here.

THE VIRGINIA BRECKINRIDGES. It is stated that many of the Charlottesville Convention were ready to bolt had not a resolution been adopted authorizing the Electors to vote any way to defeat Lincoln. This Convention has set up a political platform of its own, two planks of which are hostile to measures urged by both Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Douglas. The question arises, What are Democratic principles?

THE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. BRECKINRIDGE. I hear from a gentleman of entire trustworthiness that a letter is in town from Mr. Breckinridge deprecating his position, but leaving it to his friends to decide whether the interests of the Democratic party would be subserved or not by his withdrawal from the canvass.

A pamphlet for general circulation has just been issued by the Breckinridge Committee.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1860. Alexander W. Buell of Michigan has been appointed Consul at Honolulu, and John A. Parker of Virginia Consul at Lahauna; the former in place of Mr. Pratt, and the latter in the place of Mr. Chandler, both recalled.

The brig Dolphin of the Brazil Station has been ordered home, and will enter port at Norfolk. More army general courts-martial than usual have recently been ordered in various parts of the country. One will meet here on the 11th of September.

Virginia Douglas State Convention. STAUNTON, Va., Saturday, Aug. 18, 1860. Late last night's Douglas Electoral ticket was adopted, as follows:

George Blow, H. L. Hopkins, J. B. Stovell, James Garland, Benjamin Randolph, J. H. Cox, J. B. Ellsworth, G. W. Rowe, G. W. Hunt, Israel Robinson, J. A. Leggett, G. P. Hodge, G. W. Hopkins, C. T. Stuart, and W. G. Brown. The Convention adjourned this evening, after a harmonious session of three days. The Convention denounced the Charlottesville Convention as treacherous, and counseled severely the course of the Administration.

The Convention has directed the Electors to vote for Douglas, if he can be elected. If he cannot be elected, they vote so as to beat Lincoln. The Convention prefers Bell to Breckinridge.

Virginia Breckinridge Convention. CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Saturday, Aug. 18, 1860. In the Breckinridge and Democratic State Convention yesterday, a resolution was adopted modifying the Electoral ticket, and appointing Senators Hunter and Mason, ex-Gov. Wise, and Messrs. Smith and Russell as Electors.

The Slave and Coolie Trade. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1860. SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the dispatch from Lord John Russell, dated the 11th of July, 1860, which you read me, and a copy of which you left at this Department, has been submitted to the Secretary of State. It has been given a most careful consideration to the three propositions which you have been instructed to make. It is unnecessary to express, in reply, the perfect agreement of this Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty in their estimation of the character of the African slave trade, and of the position of the Government of the United States upon this subject has been so long continued, so constant, and so familiar to the civilized world, that I can properly refer to it as the clearest and strongest manifestation of its opinion, and I am instructed to say that the President learns with great pleasure from Lord John Russell's communication, that Her Britannic Majesty's Government can at length see with satisfaction the happy result of its efforts and sacrifices in the cause of humanity, and that the steady diminution of this illegal traffic is accompanied by a corresponding development of honorable and lucrative commerce on the coast of Africa, and that the progress of the British Government in carrying out its policy of the capture of slaves from the coast of Africa and the Island of Cuba. To affect any such positive or permanent prohibition on the African coast must be broken up, and the slaves prevented from landing their cargoes in Cuba; or, if landed, their sale and the capture of slaves from the coast of Africa and the Island of Cuba. To affect any such positive or permanent prohibition on the African coast must be broken up, and the slaves prevented from landing their cargoes in Cuba; or, if landed, their sale and the capture of slaves from the coast of Africa and the Island of Cuba. To affect any such positive or permanent prohibition on the African coast must be broken up, and the slaves prevented from landing their cargoes in Cuba; or, if landed, their sale and the capture of slaves from the coast of Africa and the Island of Cuba.

Intelligence is believed to be well founded. The President has long entertained the opinion that the African slave trade will never be suppressed, while the capture of slaves from the coast of Africa and the Island of Cuba. To affect any such positive or permanent prohibition on the African coast must be broken up, and the slaves prevented from landing their cargoes in Cuba; or, if landed, their sale and the capture of slaves from the coast of Africa and the Island of Cuba. To affect any such positive or permanent prohibition on the African coast must be broken up, and the slaves prevented from landing their cargoes in Cuba; or, if landed, their sale and the capture of slaves from the coast of Africa and the Island of Cuba.

While, however, holding these general views, the President does not give his assent to the propositions which have been submitted to him, for the following reasons, which I proceed to state in the order in which the propositions have been made: First: A systematic plan of cruising on the coast. To this proposition would involve the necessity of a treaty with Spain, to enable the cruisers of the United States to enter the waters of Cuba within a marine league from shore.

The Spanish Government, so far from having given any intimation that a violation of its sovereignty to this extent has, only recently, made the strongest complaints to this Government, against the cruises of the United States vessels, against the coast of Cuba, and that they had captured slaves within Cuban waters. While, therefore, great Britain has already acquired this right by treaty, the United States do not possess it, and their cruisers would, consequently, be arrested in the pursuit of slaves as soon as they entered Spanish jurisdiction—while the cruises of Great Britain and Spain could not be arrested in the pursuit until the slaves had landed, but could follow them into the interior of the Island. It is proper, however, to say, that while the President does not assent to the Government of Spain would enter into an arrangement with the United States similar to its treaty with Great Britain, he could not consent to such an arrangement, for it would violate the well-established policy of this country not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations, nor to enter into alliance with foreign governments.

This Government has maintained and will continue to maintain a naval force in the neighborhood of Cuba, to enforce the laws of its own law. It will to the utmost extent of its power put down this abominable traffic, and capture all American vessels and punish all American citizens engaged in it. The success which has already attended our efforts near the coast of Cuba, prove that we have the ability and the resources to carry out this policy, and that we are ready to support the captured Africans, for their transportation back to Africa, and for their liberal maintenance there during the period of a year after their return.

Second: The laws of registration and inspection in the interior of Cuba, by which the employment of slaves imported contrary to law might be detected by the Spanish authorities. After what has been said, it is unnecessary to state that the Government of the United States could not ask Spain to pass laws which would give to the United States a right to search the interior of Cuba, for it is quite certain that such a law would have no practical effect. For, if Her Majesty's Government are well aware that the price of sugar and the demand for labor affect the slave-trade profits, they will enable him to corrupt the authorities, whose duty it is to thwart and defeat this criminal enterprise, and if joint stock companies are established at Havana, for the purpose of prosecuting the African slave-trade under the eye of the island and with perfect impunity, it would be vain to expect the Registrars throughout the island to report the names of their superiors by faithfully performing their duty.

Third: A plan of emigration from Cuba, regulated by the agents of European nations, in conjunction with the Chinese authorities. It is not probable that Lord John Russell expected this Government to unite in such a plan, for it is quite certain that such a plan would have no practical effect. For, if Her Majesty's Government are well aware that the price of sugar and the demand for labor affect the slave-trade profits, they will enable him to corrupt the authorities, whose duty it is to thwart and defeat this criminal enterprise, and if joint stock companies are established at Havana, for the purpose of prosecuting the African slave-trade under the eye of the island and with perfect impunity, it would be vain to expect the Registrars throughout the island to report the names of their superiors by faithfully performing their duty.

In the States where the institution of domestic slavery exists, the laws of the United States would demoralize the peaceful, contented, and orderly slaves, very many of whom are sincere Christians; and in the Free States they would be brought into competition with our own respectable and industrious laborers, who constitute so large a portion of our best citizens.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration. W. M. HENRY TRISGOT, Acting Secretary. To W. DOUGLASS, Esq., New York.

News from Denver City. ST. JOSEPH, Saturday, August 18, 1860. Denver City advises to August 11, that the quartz mills are becoming successful in saving the gold, and that many of them are yielding from \$75 to \$100 per day in the Gregory diggings.

The consolidation which is turning its water through the spring roads and gulches, overflowing the sluices, filling up the pits, and doing thousands of dollars worth of damage to the mines and quartz mills. The Black Hawk Mill alone has suffered to the amount of \$50,000, and a suit has been brought against the Consolidated Ditch Company in the Mint's Court, to recover the damages.

The first United States mail to this region arrived last night, causing much rejoicing. General Davidson had previously expressed his feelings with regard to the commencement of the contract time. General Davidson had previously expressed his feelings with regard to the commencement of the contract time. General Davidson had previously expressed his feelings with regard to the commencement of the contract time.

The Heenan Welcome. BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1860. The Heenan welcome, which took place this afternoon at North Chelsea, was quite a successful affair. There were 8,000 to 10,000 persons present. Exhibitions in the evening were given by McDonald and Curick, Jones and Price, and lastly by Heenan and Outing. Gilmore's Band furnished the music. With the exception of a few slight lights outside the enclosure there was no disturbance. The town authorities did not interfere.

Boston, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1860. The valuation of the City of Boston, for 1860, shows an increase of \$13,000,000 over that of last year.

Award of a Contract. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19, 1860. The Canal Commissioners have awarded the contract for the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and the building of new locks, to Theodore B. Harbo, and Co. of New York, their being the lowest and best of twenty-six bids.

Canal Tolls. ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1860. The Canal Tolls for the second week of August 1860 were \$63,321. In 1859 they were \$47,456. Total tolls since the opening, \$1,342,106; ditto last year \$784,919.

The Agate Club. NEW BEDFORD, Aug. 18, 1860. The Agate Club called for Providence and New York to-day.

The Prince of Wales at Quebec. QUEBEC, Saturday, August 18, 1860.

The weather in the morning was unpropitious; it rained heavily, but cleared up toward the time of the Prince's arrival. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the royal squadron departed Pointe-Levi. Its appearance was the signal for a general salute from the men-of-war in the harbor, the citadel, and the town.

The citadel, Durham terrace, the grand battery, and the roofs of the houses facing St. Lawrence block were black with spectators. At 4 o'clock a pavilion had been erected, from the top of which waved the royal standard. A crimson carpet was laid from the pavilion to the landing place, near which there was a grand stand, filled chiefly with ladies.

The Prince landed at 4 o'clock, under salutes from the ships-of-war and land batteries, and was met by the Mayor and the dignitaries of Quebec and the members of the Canadian Cabinet, in official uniform, the Anglican Bishop and clergy of Quebec, the Bishop and clergy of the Roman Catholic church, the Governor-General, the Commander of the Forces in Canada and his staff, the Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Lyons and his Secretaries, the Members of Parliament, and a large number of private citizens.

The scene was magnificent. The harbor was alive with river craft, gaily decorated; the shipping was dressed and the yards manned, and the wharves were covered with a dense crowd. An elegant dinner given to Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Washington, last evening, was a very brilliant affair. Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, the celebrated hero of the Crimean campaign, at present commander-in-chief of the royal troops in this colony, was present at the dinner. Admiral Sir Alex. Milne, Commander of the British North American and West India fleet; Sir Allen McNab, Col. S. Tache, Hon. Colonel Rolfe, Irvine, Napier, Wilmore and Connelly, Messrs. Pennafather, Waire, Fegan and Basil Hall, were also present.

Movements of President Buchanan. BEDFORD SPRINGS, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1860. President Buchanan arrived here to-day in excellent health. He was warmly greeted by the visitors and citizens.

Attorney General Black arrived here yesterday.

Severe Thunder-Storm at Newark. NEWARK, Aug. 19, 1860. A thunder-storm of unusual severity passed over this city yesterday afternoon. A farmer named Wm. Corby, of Orange Township, while mowing hay in the lower part of the city, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. A young man named Stephen McKeown was also killed in a house in the Sixth Ward. Six others were stunned, and an old lady badly injured.

The Late Storm in the Gulf of Mexico. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1860. New-Orleans papers of Wednesday, report additional marine disasters by the late storm in the Gulf of Mexico.

The schooner Stephen Hotchkiss, from Mobile for New-York, with a cargo of 321 bales cotton, and a deck load of rosin, was dismantled and blown ashore near Passa Loure. There was a probability of saving the vessel and cargo. The storm swept the whole coast from the Florida Capes to Mexico.

Steamship Star of the West. NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1860. The steamship Star of the West sails from this port for Havana on the 20th inst.

PERSONAL. People don't seem to know who William Kelly is more than half a century ago his father Robert Kelly, a penniless Irishman, landed on our shores. At first he got a porter's situation, and afterwards got into the dry goods business, and finally established the house of Kelly, Morrison, and Clawson, in this city, and died wealthy many years since.

At the recent commencement of Middlebury College, the degree of LL. D. was conferred on the Hon. A. G. Dana, M. D., of Brandon, Vt. Dr. Dana went many years since from Massachusetts to Vermont, where he has since resided, having been a physician and surgeon of high repute, President of the Vermont State Medical Society, and closely connected with the politics of the State, beside devoting much time to general literature.

Prof. James Bryan of Philadelphia has resigned the Chair of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College, Thirtieth street. A story was started a few days ago by one of the New-Orleans papers that a Mr. Flury, who was supposed to have gone down with the ill-fated Arctic, had been in some mysterious manner carried off to an out-of-the-way island, where he lived a Robinson-Crusoe life until lately, when an American vessel touched there and brought him to this country. The story was about this was that when Flury went away he left a wife and two or three children behind him, who kept charge of his business in his absence, aided and abetted by a Mr. Webber, who acted as chief clerk. Mrs. F. was disconsolate for the loss of her lord, and her grief would kill her outright, she consoled herself by marrying Webber. The consternation may be imagined when the astounding intelligence was conveyed to the Webber household that Flury was alive, and worse than that, was on his way to claim his worldly goods and his disconsolate widow. Flury luckily has not yet returned up, and the reporter that set the story going is out with an apology to Mrs. W., and in the most obliging way in the world he promises to retract the statement, and if this does not satisfy all concerned, he intimates that he will make a vacancy for Flury if he should turn up, by fighting Webber in single combat. There is nothing like an accommodating spirit in the reporting business or any other.

We have just received the following letter, which, though perhaps not intended for publication, may without impropriety be laid before our readers: "THE TRIBUNE, in its last year of persons ready to receive applications to deliver lectures, inserted my name. This, I am sure, was done with friendly intentions, but it was done without my knowledge, and my professional and other business engagements have served for some time past to deprive me of leisure for miscellaneous literary pursuits. I therefore beg of you, if you favor not to insert my name in your next list, and I am, respectfully, C. CUSHING. "Newburyport, Aug. 16, 1860."

Strakosch receives \$2,500 for providing the music at the Prince of Wales festival at Montreal. On the morning of July 23, the Peon Indians, 11 in number, working at the San Pedro mine, in Arizona headquarters of the St. Louis Mining Company, arose and surprised the whites, murdering them, and accompanying with the movable property. The murdered men were Frederick Brunckow, Mining Engineer, John C. Moss, Chemist and Assayer, James Williams, Machinist, William M. Williams, General Superintendent of the mine, had left for Fort Buchanan, only a few hours before, for supplies, thus providentially escaping the terrible fate of his companions. The object of the murderers was undoubtedly plunder, as the Peons had been unformally treated with kindness.

The opera season just closed at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, is pronounced a ruinous one to the manager. He expended over £15,000 (£75,000 in stage furniture, chandeliers, mirrors, carpets, sofas, and other costly fittings, and his company was un-derestimated.

merous beyond precedent. The list of names is worth preserving as a curiosity. The female performers were Tiziana, Borghini Mammo, Piccolomini, Loti della Santa, Marie Cabet, Brunetti, Lemaire, Vaneri, Michi and Albini. The males were Gingini, Mongini, Delari, Vialotti, Everardi, Aldighieri, Gaspari, Corri, Ciampi, S. Ronconi, Castelli and Steger. The dancers were Madras, Pochini, Cuccini, Moriacchi and Amalia Ferraris.

Mr. Peeler, who has realized \$100,000 from the sale of a patent plow, has given one half of that amount to the Methodist Church, South. How "the handsome tinner" was eclipsed at Newport by the brilliant broker Hoeman, was told at the time by our correspondent. A later writer from the gay resort reports the observation only partial, as the B. B. was requested to leave the hotel! And now the single B drives his ponies with proud dash, kicking up all of the dust, with the exception of a few clouds raised by Mr. Belmont's new "family dog" (with seats wide enough for three, and drawn by four horses), that has just been introduced upon the road.

The Rev. Dr. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, Pa., now traveling in Scotland, in a letter to The United Presbyterianian, says, the worst feature witnessed in the proceedings of the National Assembly of the Scotch Presbyterian Church has been the number of cases of ministerial drunkenness with which it has had to deal. "Quite a scene is said to have occurred last week on one of the farms of the Camden and Anby line, just after leaving Princeton. Among those on the train was a lady, about 30 years of age. She was good-looking, and attracted much attention from her air of melancholy. A man-burned but very handsome gentleman entered the car in which the lady in question was seated. No sooner had the parties glanced at each other than the lady swooned. On recovering herself, it appeared that the gentleman in question was her husband, whom she had parted with ten years before—she going to California to improve her fortunes, and she falling heir to a large Southern estate left by a member of the family in which she had been teaching. Mutual explanations ensued, and the happy couple set out, as it were, on a second bridal tour."

The item is unsatisfactory, and is positively dangerous for personal in the dog days, when madmen lurk at the avenues to the brain. Why should this good-looking lady, with her air of melancholy, and this handsome though sun-burned gentleman have parted at all? She, falling heir to that Southern estate, ought to have saved him from his California trip and his consequent sunburning. Why should the lady swoon? If they were so happy to come together again, why did they stay apart so long? Evidently a chapter of this romance has been omitted. "Mutual explanations" are all very well, but the public demands something more.

On the 29th of July a public meeting was called at Quitman, Texas, to consider what should be done with one J. E. Lemon. It appears that he was expelled from the place in 1827, on account of his Anti-Slavery proclivities. Since that expulsion he has been engaged in publishing a paper in Indiana. About a month ago he returned to Texas, and was immediately seized by the citizens. After solemn deliberation, they compelled him to sign a pledge, by which, upon his "sacred honor," he promised to do no harm to persons or property in Wood County, Texas, never to promulgate Abolition doctrines again, and never to re-appear in the Lone Star State. Then a Committee escorted him out of the country. The Houston Telegraph, whose editor appears to tremble in unison with all the Texans, says: "Under the circumstances, this was treating him with excessive and dangerous moderation."

At the Oyer and Terminer sessions, held at Philadelphia, James Miller and George W. Rieh were, on Saturday, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Henry Yanker. J. Buchanan Cross, the enterprising rascal, who escaped and was recaptured within the last ten days, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for forgery. The officer from whom Cross escaped, was then called up to hear the final action of the Court in his case. Judge Allison addressed a few remarks to him, in which he reiterated that it had not for one moment been the belief of the Court that the escape had been through any connivance on his part; it had been the result of an imprudence and indiscretion only. The sentence of suspension from his position as an officer of this Court, which was imposed on him at the time, must, however, be continued until the 1st of September, as a punishment for this indiscretion. At that time he might resume his duties.

It will be remembered that, some months ago, much excitement arose in Cincinnati on account of the kidnapping of a free black man, Waggoner. He was about to be sold because he could not prove that he had not at some time been a slave; a process of law stayed the sale, and now, after much delay, the Court has returned him to freedom.

A wealthy person of Florence, just deceased, has left a singular will. It declares that the greater part of his fortune shall go to the man with the largest hump on his back in all Tuscany, and the persons entrusted with the duty of selecting him shall be themselves twelve humpbacks! To recompense the latter for their trouble, he directs that, in addition to traveling expenses, each shall be presented with a gold medal bearing the effigy of Esop, their prototype.

The Baltimore correspondent of The New-York Times has the following, in a recent letter: "A matter, rather singular, forcibly impressed itself upon my mind, as I was walking in New York, and noting it up to the present time. Passing along our streets the next day after the announcement of the death of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, I saw his wife—Miss Patterson—now near her eightieth year, walking out, in her usual costume, unconcerned as if nothing had happened. She certainly knew the fact; but knowing her eccentricities, I was not surprised. It is no uncommon thing to see this venerable lady in the public markets attending personally to business. She often collects her own rents, and takes a flirt at stock speculations when the fever is up. At all times an elegant crowd, she wears sparkling diamonds of the purest water, is displayed upon her forehead, while her arms are white, skin smooth and tender as a maiden of sixteen. She is really a remarkable woman. There is a deep stoicism and unbending philosophy, coupled with independence, in her composition, which one of a thousand male or female, does not possess. Her every thought is replete with favoritism for royalty. Republics she esteems common, ungrateful; and now, though a citizen of our domain and without anything special to plume herself upon touching imperial favors, she lives in the great of la belle France. Her greatest ambition is to hear of her grandson—young Jerome—now in the French army, rising to honor and imperial distinction. A large portion of her annual income, which is very large, is appropriated to his service. At her demise, it is presumed, he will inherit her entire fortune, as she is not on terms of intimacy with her son here."

The Danbury (Conn.) Jeffersonian narrates an occurrence in the neighboring town of Ridgefield, which appears somewhat out of place in that "land of steady habits." Dr. Samuel P. Baxter, some five years ago, when but 40 years of age, married Miss Polly Barr, a fair damsel of 61 years, possessed of \$1,500 in cash and about twice as much in land. They lived not a very felicitous life together, the doctor being in the habit of getting drunk and fogging his tender spouse, till about six months ago they were divorced. Quite recently the doctor came billing and cooing to his former wife, and July 16 they were married again. The sturdy brothers of Polly strongly objected to the second marriage, it being rumored that she had made a will giving her entire property to her loving doctor. The account proceeds: "On Tuesday, the 7th inst., the house of Baxter was visited by three or four men, who entered by bursting in the door. The proprietor was busy clearing away the supper table, and appeared quite tame and demoralized. The intruders seized him violently, threw his coat and shirt off from him, threw him down, and bound him with his wife, and then dragged him in an almost unconscious state from the house. They then administered a coat of tar, pouring it upon his head, and plastering it upon his body with their hands. Meantime the doctor yelled furiously, and Polly cried for help. 'Murder! Murder! Murder!' till she was knocked down and bound by the same party. The screams were heard half a mile. Mr. Hull and other neighbors arrived, and the lynchers ran. The injured couple were taken to the residence of Mr. Hull during the night, and properly cared for, the tar being removed the next day. Three of the men have been

identified and arrested, one of whom is William S. Burr."

TERRIBLE HOMICIDE. A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SHOT AND KILLED.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 18. It becomes our duty to chronicle a deed of blood which occurred last night, which, however justifiable under the circumstances it may have been, is still and terrible in its results. About 8 o'clock last evening Charles B. Brown, esq., United States Commissioner, was shot and killed, under the following circumstances, by Mr. George J. Caldwell, book-keeper for Alfred Wood, auctioneer, No. 9 West Fourth street.

It appears, from such information as we could hastily glean, that for several months past there has been a bad feeling existing between Mr. Brown and Mr. Caldwell in regard to the adjustment of a certain legal claim. Last evening, Mr. Brown called upon Mr. Caldwell, at his residence, No. 157 Elm street, between Fourth and Fifth Sts. Mr. Caldwell was standing on his steps as Mr. Brown approached, and not wishing to have any intercourse with him, he retired into the house.

Mr. Brown entered the hall immediately after Mr. Caldwell, who remonstrated with him, and, telling him he did not wish to see him, which, however justifiable under the circumstances it may have been, is still and terrible in its results. About 8 o'clock last evening Charles B. Brown, esq., United States Commissioner, was shot and killed, under the following circumstances, by Mr. George J. Caldwell, book-keeper for Alfred Wood, auctioneer, No. 9 West Fourth street.

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At the time of this truly melancholy affair, there was no one in the house except the contracting parties. Mr. Caldwell, who was shot, was in the street, and he was found by a neighbor, who called upon him, and he was found to be quite dead, an interval of fifteen minutes only having occurred between the time of the shooting and the visit of the surgeon.

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