THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

CENSUS BUREAU CLERKS.

Something is said of the intention of the Secretary of the Interior to appoint rather a superior order of persons as clerks in the Census Bureau. This is always the feeling of the Secretaries and heads of bureaus after obtaining a little experience in their offices, but political influences step in to foist upon the Government a set of incompetents.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President returned to-night, much to the annoyance of the lobbyites, as he has rather often latterly interfered to prevent the consummation of extraordinary designs upon the Treasury. With the President come Collectors Schell and Baker, also Edwin Croswell and Gen. Butler of Massachusetts. These, with Mr. Cobb, who is the ruling spirit of the Cabinet, will now determine upon the terms that shall govern the Breckinridge men in New-York in their offers of fusion with the other elements that seek to compass the defeat of Mr Lincoln.

THE DEFEAT OF MR. FLORENCE.

It is stated that the Hon. Thos. B. Florence was confident of receiving the Congressional nomination in his district. He is not the only man who has suffered from loving the Administration fondly but not wisely.

THE COLUMBUS POSTMASTERSHIP.

Notwithstanding the report hence to *The Herald* that Mr Dawson of Columbus, O., declined the Postmastership there on account of the pressure of private engagements, I have to assure you positively that such is not the case. The thing cannot be glossed over in that way. He received a letter of appointment, accompanied by a bond, upon the proper execution of which bond, his commission would be forwarded to him. His bond was returned to this city, but the commission withheld for some political reason. Finally, Mr. Dawson wrote here declining the appointment.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A letter has been received from Judge Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who writes to Mr. Mix, under date of August 21, that his party of fifteen, white, red and black, were on the eve of departing upon their trip across the Plains nearly to the base of the Rocky Mountains. The intermediate region has been latterly somewhat troubled by Indian incursions of one kind or another, but all of them deter at once to their white father the Commissioner. The Indian-Office, to the extent of its power, invariably is the protector and defender of the Indians against the aggressions of lawless whites. The latter are held to be the cause of nearly all difficulties, ending in wholesale bloodshed of the Indians.

Senator Hemphill of Texas, is here at Brown's.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

The scale of progression for rating letters for wafted by the Bremen and Hamburg mails have recently been modified so as to charge single rates of postage on each letter or packet not exceeding a half ounce, charging an additional rate for each additional half or fractional part of a half ounce. This new scale is the same as that adopted in the United States for domestic letters, and goes into operation immediately.

The Minot-Ledge Lighthouse at the entrance of Boston Harbor will be illuminated for the first time November 15, and not September 1st, as has been erroneously reported.

Flag officer Stribling of the East India squadron officially reports that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were endeavoring to settle the difficulties of the Chinese without resorting to force.

It has already been stated in the papers that the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian contemplates a visit to this country. Commander Maury has just received a letter from his Imperial Highness, of which the following is a copy:

"TRIESTE, 11 June, 1860.

"DEAR SIR: I read with the greatest pleasure your treatise on 'The Winds at Sea,' and now return my grateful thanks for this interesting publication as well as for the most valuable sailing directions of which you very kindly made me and the Austrian Navy a present.

"I avail myself of this opportunity for sending you the meteorological diary kept within the last months during my trip to South America on board H. I. M.'s Steamer Elizabeth. Be pleased to accept it as a small contribution to the observations you suggested, and in which all seafaring nations are now assiduously engaged. May it serve you a proof that our small navy, appreciating also the full weight and extent of your eminent results, strives to add a mite to a work which all enlightened seamen praise as the highest improvement in the nautical science. I deeply regret not having been able to pay a visit to the northern part of the transatlantic continent, for I thus lost the opportunity of making your personal acquaintance, and of expressing to you in words my highest esteem. As I soon intend to undertake a voyage to the United States, I trust I shall then have the pleasure of seeing you.

Most sincere yours,

"FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN,

"Archduke of Austria

"To Capt. M. S. MAURY, Superintendent of the United States Observatory, Washington."

The Commissioner of Patents has given his hearty concurrence in a proposition for the erection of statues to the memory of great American inventors, the expense to be defrayed by private subscription. Niches will probably be prepared in the Patent Office building for the reception of such statues.

Radical Abolition Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

The Radical Abolition National and State Convention assembled at Convention Hall, at 11 o'clock, this morning. About one hundred persons, including several women, were present.

W. W. Chapman, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order.

T. B. McCormick of Ohio was chosen President.

There was no list of delegates, but all persons who chose to attend were considered members.

A letter was read from Gerrit Smith, containing a draft for $50 to aid in printing tickets, etc. He discouraged the expenditure of much time and money; alluded to his sad experience in 1856, and thought there was little ground for encouragement in the future.

Delegates were present from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Massachusetts, and New-York.

The following nominations were made:

For President.....GERRIT SMITH of New-York.
Vice President.....Samuel McFarland of Pennsylvania.
Governor.....Wm Goodell of New-York.
Lieut.-Governor.....Sidney A. Beers of Brooklyn.
Canal Commissioner.....Jonas Streckert of Herkimer.
State Prison Inspector.....John Chase of Montgomery.
Electors at Large.....F. Douglas and Chas. A. Hammond.

There was quite a spirited contest between the friends of Smith and Goodell in regard to the nomination for the Presidency.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

PETERSBURG, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

Mr. Douglas commenced an address last night at 8 o'clock, in front of Jarrett's Hotel, to a crowd of four or five thousand. He was greeted with tremendous cheering. In half an hour a storm arose, and the crowd adjourned to Phœnix Hall, which was crowded to suffocation. He concluded the address, occupying over two hours. The meeting broke up with nine cheers for the Little Giant, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Mr. Douglas says his reception surpasses anything he has received since the Illinois campaign of 1858. He left for Raleigh this morning, where he speaks to-morrow. He speaks in Richmond on Friday night, and leaves for Staunton on Saturday morning.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, (Mich.), Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Convention, met in this city to-day, and nominated a full electoral ticket. Resolutions were adopted requesting each Congressional District to make nominations, and discountenancing any compromise with their opponents.

Republican State Convention.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

The Republican State Convention is very largely attended, with a great outside pressure.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell was chosen President, who addressed the Convention, and was followed by Charles Sumner.

A Committee on an Electoral ticket was appointed.

The Convention has nominated John A. Andrew for Governor, by a vote of 733 to 326 for Davis.

J. Z. Goodrich is nominated for Lieut.-Governor; Oliver Warner for Secretary of State, and George Morey and R. A. Chapman for Electors at Large.

Declination of Sam Houston, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1860.

Gen. Houston has declined being a candidate for the Presidency, and earnestly preaches a union of all conservative Union men upon one ticket.

The steamer Pocahontas has sailed for Vera Cruz, with a large mail and important dispatches.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

A split took place this morning in the nominating Convention of the 1st Senatorial District. The Convention refused to entertain resolutions indorsing Mr. Douglas for the Presidency. Ex-Mayor Vaux, the Douglas candidate for nomination for State Senator, thereupon withdrew his name, and the Douglasites retired from the Convention. The Hon. Samuel S. Randall, who is in favor of Breckinridge and Lane, was then nominated. Mr. Vaux will probably run as an independent candidate.

READING, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

At the Democratic Convention, S. E. Ancona was nominated for Congress for the full term, and J. R. McKinty for the short term.

CHAMBERSBURG Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

The Franklin County Convention adopted the resolutions yesterday, recognizing Douglas and Johnson as the regular candidates.

Democratic State Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

The Democratic State Convention is now in session in this city for the nomination of an Electoral Ticket. The Douglasites are in a decided majority.

Dwight W. Pardee of Hartford presides.

The morning session has been mostly occupied in the organization.

A motion to place on the ticket two Bell and Everett Electors was voted down by a large majority.

The Democratic State Convention held here to-day has resulted in the nomination of a clean Douglas Electoral ticket.

There were some 400 delegates present, the Breckinridge wing being in a minority. A good deal of ill feeling, interspersed with personalities, characterized the debates between the two wings.

The following is the Electoral ticket: Electors at large, Samuel Colt of Hartford, and John J. Penrose of Plainfield.

Dist. I.—Eliab A. Converse of Stafford.
II—Frederick Crossett of New Haven.
III—Wm. C. Johnson of Montville.
IV—Wm. P. Burrall of Salisbury.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the Charleston-Baltimore Platform, and recommending the same for adoption by the Democracy of Connecticut, and recognizing Douglas and Johnson as the regularly nominated candidates of the National Democracy. An effort was made to affix a clause to one of the resolutions instructing the delegates to vote for some other candidate than Douglas in order to defeat Lincoln, but this was rejected; yeas 152, nays 220.

There will probably be a Breckinridge Convention called and another ticket nominated.

Nominations.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Second District, held at Prairie du Chien to-day, nominated J. D. Reymert for Congress.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug 29, 1860.

The Democrats of the Second District of Vermont have nominated Philander Perrin for Congress.

ADRIAN, Mich., Wednesday, Aug 29, 1860.

Sabatie C. Gillibury of St. Joseph County was nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Second District, at Cold Water, yesterday.

The Prince of Wales.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

The Municipal festival last night in honor of the Prince was a very successful affair. It lasted five hours and upward of 8,000 persons were present. On the platform were 150 performers, who commenced the evening's entertainment by playing various selected pieces. This was followed by a cantata composed for the occasion by the Philharmonic Society. The whole terminated by a grand operatic mereeaux by Sig. Kosch's magnificent troupe. The Prince and suite arrived at 10 p. m., when the house rose and cheered vigorously, the band striking up "God Save the Queen." The Prince applauded the cantata. The Prince left at 11½ o'clock, when he was again lustily cheered. Lady Franklin was present.

A banquet was given last evening to the Boston Fusileers.

A trial of engines took place yesterday, the prize being a silver fire trumpet worth $150. It was won by the Brockville engine, built in Boston. After the match, a Plattsburg engine threw a higher stream than the winner.

To-day a review of the garrison and volunteers took place.

The review of to-day passed off tolerably well. The Prince complimented the officers on the appearance and discipline of the troops and then left for Isle Dorval, above the Lachine Rapids. He crossed over to the island in a boat from the Valorous, escorted by a dozen large Hudson Bay canoes, manned by voyageurs. After his arrival he partook of a lunch, and then enjoyed himself in paddling about in a canoe. He returned to the city in the evening. To-night there is a grand torch-light procession in his honor.

The Great International Horse Fair.

WATERTOWN, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

The great international Horse Fair opened this morning on the Black River Park grounds, under very flattering circumstances. The exhibition of horses has been very fine. The opening of the fair was a grand cavalcade of all horses entered for premiums, numbering some 200, which formed a process on of nearly half a mile in length. Over 200 entries have been made up to this evening. The celebrated horses "Tom Jefferson" and "St. Lawrence Maid," have just arrived. Ethan Allen was on the grounds to-day, and exhibited great speed. He will remain until the close of the fair.

First Telegram from Nebraska.

BROWNSVILLE, N. T., Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

The people of Nebraska send by this, the first telegram from Nebraska, greeting to the States: The Missouri and Western Telegraph Line was completed to this place to-day, and the first office in Nebraska formally opened. Our citizens are jubilant over the event.

The weather is excessively hot; thermometer 104 in the shade to-day at noon.

Movements of the President.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1860.

The President met with a most enthusiastic reception here this evening, on his arrival from Bedford Springs. He is now addressing a large audience from the balcony of the Revere House, and his remarks are evidently listened to with the greatest interest and satisfaction.

Cricket Match.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

The cricket match between Canada and the United States commenced to-day, with the following result: Canada, first innings 42; United States, first innings, 165. Canada, second innings, 21, with three wickets to go down.

The Duke of Newcastle notified the Committee that the Prince of Wales desired to visit the grounds, and he will probably do so to-morrow.

Fatal Accident at Wheeling, Va.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

Mrs. Daniel Steenrod was killed, and her son, the Hon. Lewis Steenrod, fatally injured to-day, by being thrown from a carriage down an embankment.

Fire at Galena, Ill., &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

The city hotel at Galena was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. Loss, $14,000. No insurance.

The telegraph to St. Paul, Minn., was opened to-day

—A Pennsylvania aeronaut makes to the citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, a series of exceedingly handsome offers. He will go up in his balloon alone for $200; with a horse, for $500 and his expenses; with a horse and buggy for $400; with two horses and a lady on one of them, for $500. He will descend from a height of one mile by a parachute, or will send a lady in his place, for $500. If the citizens desire to have a little animal excitement, they need pay only his lowest price; they will even then be sure of seeing an ascension by a donkey.

REPUBLICAN WARD MEETINGS.

THE TWELFTH WARD IN THE FIELD.

RATIFICATION MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Ward selected last evening for a grand rally in ratification of the nominations just made at Syracuse, and heaven smiled down on them with a full moon in a cloudless sky.

There was no lack of enthusiasm in Harlem. Near the headquarters, Third avenue, near One-hundred-and-twenty-second street, a glare of light from blazing barrels and transparencies told the center of excitement. Rockets also rose gloriously into the heavens.

About 8 o'clock, the meeting organized within doors by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Edgar Ketchum.

Vice-Presidents—1st District, George Caplin; Amor K. Adams; IId District, Royal Broughton, Milton Russell; IIId District, A. B. Demarest, Francis de Sauignet; IVth District, Harvey H. Gregory, Andrew R. Tretter; Vth District, William D. Young, Andrew Armstrong, Sheppard Knapp; VIth, James Gillie.

Secretaries—Ist District, Nathan Sanford; IId District, John G. Haviland; IIId District, George W. Sowle; IVth District, Henry Frank; Vth District, J. B. Eseig; VIth District, Rowan N. Fuller.

When the President had felicitously opened the meeting, James Davis, esq., one of the representatives of the District at the late Convention, gave account of the proceedings of that body, already known to the public. He passed warm encomiums upon the several nominations, all of which were indorsed by the applause of the audience.

Adjournment was made to the platform erected outside, and to the numbers there assembled were read, by Mr. Thaddeus B. Wakeman, a series of resolutions giving enthusiastic indorsement of the various State and general nominations of the Republican party, which were passed by acclamation.

The Hon. E. D. Culver was introduced. The Republicans, he said, have no principle to-day for which they cannot show a Thousand one of the fathers. The wonderful disparity in size, prosperity and population of the Free and the Slave States was urged as illustration of the grand merit of the political system under which the former exist. The growth of Chicago is due to the absence of negro laborers. There is a live platform with live principles was formed. The other platform was formed in an old and decrepid place where Slaves are the chief article of trade. What other principle than that of Slavery is in the latter platform? In the Republican scheme are included a Homestead Law, which encourages settlement of laborers upon their own farms; and the Tariff for the protection of home labor—a vital question to every workingman in the country. Mr. Culver exemplified the value of the Tariff by the case of Essex County, which rejoiced in the planting great mining works under its happy dispensation, but nearly languished when it was cut down. Republicans go for such a joy-giving Tariff. They also go for Free Territory instead of Slave Territory.

Judge Culver's plain and practical talk was interrupted by the arrival of the German Republican Club of the ward, in good numbers with whom cheers were exchanged, and finally concluded to an increased audience with hearty encouragement and strong appeal. Since his Court session and the Judge had been at one twenty meetings throughout the State, and had never seen a better feeling. The people are all up and wide awake, mind.

Three cheers were given for Mr. Culver, and the Yorkville Wide Awakes arriving evoked a storm of enthusiasm. They turned out 200 strong, and made a fine appearance. Mr. R. W. Locke, who has sung out West stirring songs for the Republicans, raised his clear and ringing voice in the ballad of "The Ship of State," the crowd joining in the chorus.

The Hon. James A. Briggs spoke eloquently in vindication of the candidates of the Republican party. At the end of his address, which was well cheered, Mr. William E. Pabor read a poem prepared by himself for the campaign. We subjoin the closing stanzas:

The boys of the Green Mountain, with warm heart and with hard hand,
Beside the New-York phalanx in their solid column stand;
The children of New-Jersey with the Quaker State of Penn,
Have rallied round the standard, and will win renown again;
Virginia sends her column, proud, but true never to every one,
Whom the blood at Harper's Ferry unto freedom's side hath won;
Ohio, led by gallant Cross, has promised not to yield,
And like enrivoned Michigan is also in the field;

The dark and bloody ground, termed thus in the early frontier day,
Sends a regiment of rifles, led on by Cassius Clay.
Indiana, Iowa and Illinois, the Lincoln State shall be
Wheeled into line to battle for the bright star of the free!
Missouri is not far behind. Wisconsin's gallant State
Rolls up her thousands to decide the battle's doubtful fate;
Iowa's clarion voice we hear, and far-off Oregon
Shall swell the ranks of battle till the victory is won.

After a spirited speech by Francis de Malignon, President of the German Club, and another song by Mr. Locke ("Stephen in search of his mother"), this lively meeting adjourned.

—At the regular meeting of the Second Ward Wide-Awakes, held at the Rainbow Hotel, in Beekman street, last evening, the following officers were elected:

President—Lorin Palmer, Vice-President—Richard McLeod; Secretary—Walter W. Kimball; Treasurer—J. G. Abbe; Finance Committee—M. C. Peraman, J. Horan, J. Shipton.

Military Officers—Captain—Martin Lindheim; first Lieutenant—Lewis Decker; Second Lieutenant—Chas. H. Whitbeck; Third Lieutenant—D. W. Oppenheim; Orderly Sergeant—Michael McGowan.

After which the Club adjourned to Saturday evening next.

—Pursuant to call of Messrs. Thomas Roe, E. Jackson and Chester Whitney, the Fifth Ward Wide Awakes met last evening, at the Fifth Ward Hotel corner of Franklin street and West Broadway. No action was taken as regards officers, and the time was principally occupied in discussing the question of uniform. The Wide-Awakes in this Ward are increasing fast; fifty names were added to the list last night.

—The Seventh Ward Line Indian Hamlin Club met last evening at No. 7 New Canal street. W. H. McKinney acted as Chairman; C. H. Hall, Secretary. The meeting resolved itself into a Wide-Awake Club, adopting the regulation uniform, viz: a glazed cap, black coat, and oil silk cape. The following permanent officers were elected:

President, Wm. H. McKinney; Secretary, Chas. H. Hall; Treasurer, Robert Morris.

The military organization was effected by the choice of the following officers:

Captain—W. Hangan. Lieutenants—1st, James McClare; 2d, Tres Barrett; 3d, Jas Belton; 4th, D. Sheehan; 5th, L. Hopper; 6th, J. Edmonds; 7th, J. Weiner; 8th, C. H. Hall; 9th, J. Lindsley. Orderly Sergeant—J. Lawson.

The Club then adjourned to meet on Monday next.

—A meeting of the Tenth Ward Wide Awakes was held last evening at Rucker's Hotel, No. 274 Grand street, with a view to make propositions for a Grand Republican Ratification Meeting. Mr. S. Dunham President in the chair, A. J. Kosmire Secretary. The Hall was crowded, and the time was occupied in enrolling names. By resolution the Club agreed to meet in future every Friday evening.

—The Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward met at their headquarters, No. 426 Broome street, last evening, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Wide-Awake club, and to fix upon a uniform. Nothing was done, however, beyond adding names to the roll. Adjourned to Tuesday next.

—The Sixteenth Ward Wide Awakes, under command of Captain J. H. Hobart Ward, held their final meeting for drill last night, at Union Hall, corner of Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue.

—The Eighteenth Ward Republican Working Men's Association, held a meeting last night at the corner of First avenue and Seventeenth street, where a speaker's stand had been erected, on which a large banner was sustained, bearing the motto "Freedom of the Public Lands." The meeting was large and a decided success. Addresses were delivered by H. Beeny, R. M. Peer, A. T. Marshall, Thomas Stritch, Benj. Warden, and Israel Jarvis. There are unmistakeable evidences of revolution in this Ward; many who have voted for ten to fifteen years with the Democratic party avowing their determination to go for Lincoln and Hamlin. On Tuesday night 115 names were added to the roll of the Republican Association, of which Thomas Stritch is President, and Martin O'Shaughnessy Secretary. The next meeting will be held at No. 229 Avenue A, on Wednesday evening, September 5.

—The Republicans of the Nineteenth Ward met in their Wigwam last evening, Edward Dayton presiding, when addresses were delivered by Mr Lock of Maine, who also sang two songs, by Isaac Dayton of the Sixteenth Ward, J. T. M. Blakely, and John Fitch. The Nineteenth Ward Zouaves, about 40 in number, Capt. M. A. Reed, created a great sensation, and brought out hearty cheers as they entered on the double quick movement. Regular meetings will be held at the Wigwam every Wednesday night throughout the campaign.

—The Nineteenth Ward Wide-Awakes met on Tuesday night to complete their organization, at which meeting 87 German names were handed in to become members of the Company. The following officers were elected:

President, Robert E. Bateman; Vice President, Christian Schwartz, Wm. H. Speaks; Secretary, James McDonald; Treasurer, J. S. Marshall; Executive Committee, Wm. R. Rockwell, W. S. Pinckney, H. Babcock, Christian Stockinger, Wm. A. Joch.

W. R. Rockwell, W. S. Pinckney, and H. Babcock were elected delegates to the Central Wide-Awake Convention. Nicholas H. Babcock was chosen captain pro. tem. of the military organization. A meeting is to be held to-night to elect military officers.

—The Central Wide Awakes at their meeting last night, resolved to hold a Grand Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute, on the night of the 13th proximo.

—A regular meeting of the German Republican Campaign Club composed of the German residents of the XVIth, XXd, XXIst, and XXIId Wards, was held last night at Turnbielle, No. 198 West Thirty-sixth street. Speeches were made by Mr Teschirner, Mr. Frank and others, and great enthusiasm prevailed among the members of the Club.

PERSONAL.

—The New-York correspondent of *The Boston Journal* says that "the really finest mansion in all this region, and one well suited to a Prince, is that on Washington Heights, owned and occupied by James Gordon Bennett."

—A paragraph has for some time been going about the papers in which Mr. Johneou, the principal of a school in Blairstown, N. J., is charged with having publicly read a letter written by a young lady to one of his pupils, thereby causing a mortification which resulted in suicide. We have received a note from the teacher the referred to, in which he says that the tale is in every particular a falsehood.

—*The Home Journal* has the following:

"Madame Le Vert and daughters are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The distinguished author of "Souvenirs of Travel" is surrounded nightly by the *élite* of the town, who gather around her to pay her those attentions which her talent and beauty so deservedly merit."

—The head of a celebrated mercantile house in Vienna has recently erected a mausoleum which no one, even of his most intimate friends, is allowed to enter. The walls are covered with black velvet, upon which appear the family arms of the proprietor. Upon a platform slightly elevated stands an open coffin, candles of black wax at its four corners. At the foot of the coffin is a plate of silver, on which are the name and date of birth of the future occupant of the narrow abode, and a space has been left for the date of his death, and this he evidently expects within the coming ten years—for he has completed the record as far as 186-. Daily he is accompanied by his friends to the door of this tomb; there he leaves them, enters alone into the edifice, lies down in his coffin, and causes a concealed organ to play lugubrious music. Then he goes forth to the world again, dines heartily and converses with a gayety of manner which charms all his guests.

—A young lady of Richmond Va., is passionately fond of the piano, and has an absorbing love for music. She recently became so violently absorbed that she struck the keys with such force as to break her forefinger near the first joint.

—Isaac V. Fowler, says the New-York correspondent of *The Charleston Courier* writes to an intimate friend in this city, speaking in grateful terms of the efforts made in his behalf. He hopes once more to return to his "dear New-York," and enjoy the familiar comforts of his favorite hotel.

—Miss Mary Litt'e of Henrietta in this State, was lost at sea on the 23d of February last, a tough definite intelligence of her fate has but just come to her friends. Having determined to visit France last Winter, she set out from New-York in a packet ship, arriving safely at Liverpool. She took passage upon the steamer Ondine to cross the Channel but soon after leaving Southampton a collision occurred, and the steamer quickly sunk.

—*The Home Journal* publishes a rumor that Estelle Anna Lewis, the author of "Records of the Heart," and the foreign correspondent of *The Journal* is soon to be married to a celebrated Parisian Count. A reference to the New American Cyclopædia shows that the lady referred to was born "about" the year 1825.

—The telegraph has already reported a personal rencounter between B. C. Yancey, esq., son of the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, and Col. J. J. Seibels, of *The Montgomery* (Ala.) *Confederation*. *The Advertiser* of that city thus reports the affair:

"The facts are briefly these: Young Mr. Yancey met Col. Seibels, and said to him that he had grossly slandered his father in *The Confederation*, that he came to resent the insult offered to him and that he warned him to defend himself. Mr. Yancey then struck at Col. Seibels repeatedly with an ordinary sized cane, but the Colonel kept his large, open umbrella in front, so as to fend off, and pushed him forward evading any hard blows, until the covering was knocked from the umbrella, and at last used the handle as quite an efficient weapon. A few blows and a scuffle ensued, and the parties were separated by a policeman. Both came off bruised, and Col. Seibels bloodied and worsted by a severe cut across the eye and temple. Our young friend Yancey, although incomparably smaller than the huge 'Bogtown giant,' was but slightly hurt, and bore himself gallantly in the fight."

Col. Seibels substantiates, in his paper, that he wore out the cover of the umbrella in beating Mr. Yancey. The Hon. Wm. L. Yancey publishes a card in which the nature of the insult is detailed—being a charge by Col. Seibels that Mr. Yancey suppressed a portion of his Constitution of the Southern League, representing the remainder to be an exact copy. Mr. Yancey defends himself against the charge, and closes his card as follows:

"My son has this day caned the senior editor of *The Confederation*, and I now brand him as a convicted liar and slanderer, and turn him loose.

"W. L. YANCEY."

POSITION OF GOV. LETCHER.

The Richmond Index gives publicity to the subjoined correspondence, by which it will be seen that Gov. Letcher of Virginia has taken position with the Douglas wing of the Democracy in that State:

Letter to Governor Letcher.

STAUNTON, Aug. 20, 1860.

DEAR SIR: We are anxious to know the position you will take in the present Presidential canvass, now that all hope of uniting the two wings of the Democratic party in Virginia is over. We consider the "Union" in imminent peril, and yet hope the Conservative voice of the American people will, on the 6th day of November next, save the country from ruin.

Hoping to hear from you, we are your friends.

BENJAMIN CRAWFORD,
M. G. HARMAN.

The Hon. JOHN LETCHER.

Gov. Letcher's Reply.

RICHMOND, Va. Aug. 22, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 20th inst., desiring to know the position I intend to take in the Presidential contest, has been received, and I avail myself of the earliest moment to reply.

I have purposely avoided committing myself to the support of either Breckinridge or Douglas, in the hope that a compromise would be agreed upon by the two Conventions recently held in our State that would be honorable and mutually satisfactory to both wings of the Democratic party. All hope of an adjustment having now failed, I have no hesitation in declaring that my support will be given to Douglas and Johnson.

The division that has occurred in the Democratic party could have been, and, I think, ought to have been avoided. There was no more necessity for a rupture in 1860 than there was in 1856. The division has, however, taken place. The breach is widening daily, and it is useless now to inquire into the causes which have produced these deplorable results. Such a discussion will not restore union and harmony, but will, of necessity, add to present embarrassments, and will only tend to make certain the election of a sectional candidate to the Presidency, whose success all patriots must deplore.

I sincerely hope, therefore, that the discussions which seem now unavoidable between the friends of Breckinridge and Douglas will be marked by prudence and moderation, and that, after this struggle has been ended, a spirit of conciliation and compromise will restore union and harmony in our party.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LETCHER.

BENJAMIN CRAWFORD, M. G. HARMAN.

—We announced only a day or two ago the election of Mr. Gantt over Dr. Mitchell, in Arkansas. The gentlemen have since fought a duel in the Indian Territory, in which the successful candidate fell by the hand of his competitor.

THE CROPS.

Alas for British farmers! A black cloud obscures the horizon of their hopes, and the gloomiest apprehensions prevail for the result of their harvests. Matters have gone from bad to worse as the season has advanced; and now the most sanguine English authorities say that to expect a decent crop is hoping against hope. A cold, ungenial Spring, followed by an unpropitious Summer, when there was scarce anything but a succession of rainy cloudy, and cold days, have wrought their effects, and brought disaster to the crops. "Day by day," says the leading article in *The Mark Lane Express*, "the prospect only becomes the more serious; while the very pleasure-seekers put aside their own little personal comforts and enjoyments to turn to the graver consideration of what our people will do for bread. The least glimpse of sunshine but leads one, will-o-the-wisp like, to greater disappointment. The moon's change brings only more rain; and the moonlight total offers no other spectacula than another wet day."

You may load the camel with feathers up to a certain weight, but one feather more added to that breaks his back; so the British crops have struggled against cold and wet by virtue of the excellent care which they received and the effectual aid of the drainage, and strong hopes were entertained that an average crop might be reaped after all; but another week of cold nights and stormy days has apparently finished them. The contingencies of the case are enough to appall the heart of the philanthropist. The agricultural laborers of England, receiving barely 50 cents per diem for their labor, are forced to buy the bread of life at famine prices, and many a victim must face the probability of starvation which awaits him. Their necessity, in this case, is our opportunity, and hence it will happen that our Western farmers, in their time of exuberant prosperity, will rejoice at the short crop of Great Britain, and take no thought of the misery it entails. The leading agricultural paper, *The Mark-Lane Express* has contented itself with faithfully recording the capricious of the weather and crops throughout the season, and refrained from taking a desponding view of the agricultural prospects. At last, however, things have come to the worst, and it unwillingly assumes the office of alarmist in its last issue. Says the editor, Mr. Henry Corbet:

"The bad weather of the last few days has, we are inclined to fear, come only to the climax to all that has anticipated it. In a word, *the injury now looks irreparable*. Harvest, of course will be late, while, if we are to believe what we see, it must be an unusually bad one. Nothing could be more deplorable than the scene that we everywhere met the eye from our seat in the up train, the sight of the rich waving wheat ears standing well up in the stem, and nobly but quickly ripening to their golden hue, what would all blasted the view! There, in place of the ready, beautiful crop, was a dank tangled mass of what might be course uncouled for reed, in rough-laid swathes, so flat, so hopelessly beaten down by the wind and the rain, that if it be cut near it must surely rot or mildew as it lies, never to rise again to welcome the too tardy sickle of the long tarrying sun! And still they it comes mercilessly down, only to flatten it yet more closely into the sodden earth; while your neighbour lifts you aside the hay that he knows has been cut for three weeks or more, and has can now never be worth carting at all, save it be into the dung-yard. The short horses turn their backs meekly to the driving rain, and the farmer on his shivering pony, with his coat collar turned up, holds an umbrella over his head with one hand as he opens the gate with the other for a score or two of hapless looking lambs. What a thorough air of desponding cry there is about the whole long row and how plainly the picture in all its sad uniform association speaks to that 'hope deferred which makes the heart sick.'

"The weather in fact, in its influence on agriculture is fast tending to the worst calamitous consequences. The loss, of course, will be a national one, for such bad times for farmers will be bad times for everybody. At so trying a period it may be well to take the most encouraging view we can of our prospects but it is our greater duty not to disguise or to attempt to shirk the ills we have to contend with. Every passing shower will tell more and more heavily against the harvest come when this may, while one or two more such wet days as we have experienced during the past week will go to make some of the wheat not worth cutting. As it is there is a deal of hay not worth carrying home; and many farmers have already reckoned up their heavy loss and undertaken to pay in this wise. So far the end certainly is but too probably imposed. The effects of some other destructive agency so seriously affect the crops we have recently passed through. Indeed, on the borders of Scotland only a week since, appearances were far better; but we can only repeat the mischief must be greater the closer we approach to the ingathering time. It is the effect of the past few days we have to look to. Our own experience and now decidedly unfavorable inference, should be carefully collated with the advices and opinions of our various correspondents as they will be found given in the Agricultural Prospects and County Reports. With the tone of all these, as originally written, we are ever especially desirous not to interfere so that the reader may draw his own conclusions from the information he receives in the different districts. We hope against hope that much of this may go to correct our own impressions and expectations. But it rains even as we write. The sun has not been seen the whole day through; and while the harvest must be backward, we fear it must also be in every way deficient—bad in the sample and short in the bulk."

The market article, too, prepared by one who, like ourselves, collates the reports from every quarter of the country, paints this gloomy picture:

"The past week has shown little improvement in the weather, the nights still being cold, the days cloudy, and very heavy falls of rain being experienced on Wednesday and Friday night. But for this, we believe, wheat, which is now ripe, would have been cut. A good deal of barley has also been cut, nearly reached mostly in stack, and a good deal of the growing crops have ripened very slowly, and crops more than so to the ultimate yield. Very many of the best farms, in the loams and light land, have been sadly knocked about. Much of the hay got up this week has been seriously damaged, and a good deal is still out, with very poor chance of its being well carried. Potatoes a night have been expected from the unfavorable season, threaten to be as bad a crop as ever was known. Many places that were looking fair last week have been seriously attacked by disease both in this country and Ireland. All the surplus wheat of foreign countries would no seem likely to be required to make up the void of this season, though the liberal shipments now on their way from America and Europe may on arrival produce dull markets. In the country, supplies in many districts have been very short, and the average rates very little altered, the reduction noted in some localities being about made up in others. The same uncertain weather, with rain, having been experienced in Northern Europe at a time when harvest was commencing, has created some uneasiness, and produced an increased firmness in the prices of wheat. Odessa has also been influenced upward by advices from the West, not withstanding the favorable character of the harvest in Southern Russia. But America, more especially the Western States, being unusually well off this season, prices there have somewhat given way."

On the Continent things have taken a bad turn, and unless more auspicious advices are received by the next two steamers, we may reasonably expect that our Western corn and wheat will bear a very high price. The unfavorable weather of the second week of the current month, has kept up the price of flour at Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Nantes. In Belgium the uncertain weather had a like effect. At Amsterdam the offers of wheat were not numerous, and prices kept firm. The harvest near Hambro' was deferred on account of bad weather, and barley and rye were said to have seriously suffered. Berlin advices were unfavorable as to the appearance of late potatoes, the haulm showing many dark spots since the heavy rains of the 30th and 31st of July, but the tubers had not shown disease as yet.

We are not without our own troubles, in the United States, despite the glorious prospects of the "Granary." Kansas, Texas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the extreme Southern States have their tale of short harvests and trouble for the public ear. A letter from "C. H. S.," a correspondent at Mound City, Kansas, describing the fearful drouth which has ravaged that region, which we recently published, has elicited a host of replies. Some of these attack the veracity of "C. H. S," and pronounce him a designing humbug; while others corroborate his statements. To publish this mass of correspondence would be out of the question, for we should be compelled to surrender full half our space. We shall soon learn the true state of things in the Territory for Judge Amy and Thaddeus Hyatt have started on their mission of mercy, and will advise us of the result of their explorations. We infer, meanwhile, that the drouth in Kansas has not spread over a great breadth of country at any one point, but rather gone in belts, or streaks across the Territory. In Bourbon County, some sixty miles South of Lawrence, it has been very severe; and we judge that this particular belt of drouth has a breadth of thirty and a length of seventy or eighty miles. Mr. Hyatt, in a private letter to a friend in this city, says, "I arrived here, (at Atchison) at 12 last night, to find reports and evidences of what I am to expect soon in my sad journey through the burnt up district of this sadly afflicted land. As far as I can learn here, all are leaving the sun-stricken region who can; while those who remain are, in the main, such as cannot get away. Amy goes first to Kansas City, and thence to Lawrence, with $200 which I have put in his hands to purchase provisions with, and take to Hyatt for my orders to draw upon, as I shall find numbers in immediate want. * * * There are some heartless people here with 'fall bellies,' who cannot see that any one suffers, and will not until it comes home to themselves."

A while ago we spoke of La Grange County as one of the green spots in the Indiana crop region. One of our farmer friends at Milford writes us as to the prospects at that point: "You may put down our wheat crop," says he, "to average twenty bushels per acre. My calculations are mainly based upon the reports of the traveling threshers. Noble, Steuben, and Dekalb have a good wheat crop, perhaps fifteen bushels to the acre. We in this county have a decided advantage over them, in that we have much fine prairie soil while they have none. Our corn suffers from the c