FROM CINCINNATI.

The Hiberno-African Riots in the West.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CINCINNATI, July 28, 1862.

The recent riots though the Western cities, although not productive of much bloodshed, have a far greater political significance than is generally attached to them. There is no unusual influx of negroes here, and no scarcity of labor for all, both black and white. At no time for years have farm-hands received such prices as at present, and while city laborers receive as much as formerly, they can live at least 20 per cent cheaper, because of reduced rents, and cheap bread. A year since, hundreds of men—laborers and mechanics—were idle; but the labor market is now rather under than over supplied.

It may then very appropriately be asked why the Irish laborers of this and other cities have combined to drive the negroes from all honest employment, and compel them to steal or starve. The riot here was inaugurated on the public lands, the excuse alleged being that one of the steamboats had employed a large number of colored stevedores, to the injury of the Irish, who claimed the exclusive right to act in that capacity; yet at that very moment, there were numerous boats lying at the wharf unable to load or unload, because they could not procure the necessary hands.

The fact is, the trouble has a deeper significance than a mere temporary struggle for bread. Democratic politicians of the Vallandigham school, have failed to transfer their party to the Confederates; have failed to make traitors of the masses; their pledges to Davis and Breckinridge, that one-half of the North would prevent the remainder from coercing the Rebels, have been broken—not, however, from any fault of the politicians, but because the masses refused to be sold.

For a few months the Rebels sympathizers apparently remained idle; but they were only concocting a ruse by which to divide the North if that were possible. The first cry they raised, after they emerged from the obscurity beneath which they sheltered themselves to escape the wrath of a justly enraged community, was that this was not a war for the restoration of the Union, but to subjugate the South, and compel it to adopt the policy of emancipation.

Finding the intelligent people of all political parties entertained less dread of the effects of such a policy than they anticipated; they appealed to the prejudices of the very lowest orders of society, telling them that if negroes came in competition with them, the price of labor would be reduced to nothing, and they and their families thrown into the streets to starve. Every Vallandigham paper was teeming with such falsehoods, as if emancipation would add a single man to the catalogue of laborers in the county. Instances were related, by hundreds, of farmers and contractors who had discharged their white and employed colored hands. *The Enquirer* of this city had the folly, or the wickedness, just before the commencement of the difficulties, to say:

"*The Philadelphia Evening Journal* says that the great influx of negroes into Chester County, Pennsylvania, has so reduced the price of labor that the negroes actually work for ten cents a day.

"Like causes will produce like results here. How do our white laborers relish the prospect that emancipation of the blacks spreads before them? What do they think of the importation of two or three hundred thousand free negroes into Ohio, which foundation will come if we carry out the emancipation policy of President Lincoln? How many whites will it throw out of employment? How much will it reduce the price of labor? These are pertinent questions."

The Catholic Telegraph, when the troubles were at their height, told its readers that this was a struggle for life—that the black laborers must be driven away, or the whites would starve, and that too in the face of the well-known fact, that not a hundred colored persons have come here from the South since the war began.

Is it surprising, then, that with such inflammatory appeals before them, and with money and whisky distributed among them, men who seldom read, and never think, should violate the peace of society, and attempt to drive away a class of men, at least as industrious and thrifty as themselves? Most of the participants in the late disgraceful scenes were unquestionably honest—supposed that the hour had come when they must expel the negroes, or be exiled themselves; but the politicians who instigated it, had only in view the division of the North, to promote the interest of Jeff. Davis.

A riot here would be construed in localities where the facts were not known, into evidence conclusive, that there really was an unusual influx of fugitive slaves into the city, and that the price of labor had been seriously affected by it. An alarm would instantly pervade the whole North, for if the cities were overrun, how long could the rural districts be safe? The Vallandigham papers did all in their power to give affairs this phase, but they have signally failed in their efforts. The intelligence of at least four-fifths of the people is too great to be deceived in this way. The public here are too well acquainted with the tactics of such wily traitors to listen to them.

The riots have indeed been quelled, and all *immediate* danger by their renewal is apparently past; but the instigators of the troubles are at work as busily as before their discomfiture. Almost nightly outrages are committed upon some of the colored people of this city. It is unsafe for either a black man or black woman to appear on the streets after dark, and they dare not go in some parts even in daylight. As the Mayor, and as a necessary consequence the police, sympathize with the rioters, very few arrests are made—especially as they are aware that the Police Judge will certainly do justice to all parties arraigned before him, without regard to color.

The instigators of these riots should be held responsible for the reign of terror they are trying to inaugurate. Aside from the direct evils they are producing upon the community, they are encouraging the Rebels indirectly. The South will seize upon the disturbances as a fulfillment of their predictions concerning the sufferings which must ensue in the North from a loss of the Southern trade. Hence the necessity for more severe measures toward Southern sympathizers in the North, and a more strict surveillance upon their movements. A few executions would have a very beneficial influence—if not upon the morals, at least upon the manners, of domestic traitors.

W.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Late Alarm—A Rev. Col. Gov. Johnson.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NASHVILLE, July 24, 1862.

Nashville of to-day is a very different place from Nashville three days ago. Then, the presence of the bridge-burning Cavalry citizens, in reported large force within a very few miles of the city and rapidly advancing, created an amount of confusion and bustle of preparation for bloody warfare very much disproportionated to the real extent of danger. The troops were under arms almost constantly, the streets barricaded with wagons and cotton bales, while reinforcements were earnestly called for. Now, all the excitement—the panic—has passed away, and citizen and soldier lie down to sleep without expecting to be awakened to find Morgan's, Forrest's, Stearns's, Scott's Cavalry, surrounding the town and forcing a surrender. The disgraceful affair at Murfreesboro had much to do with the causing of this alarm. The rebels here were jubilant over the news of the easy conquest, the gross negligence that led to the surprise, and the reports not complimentary to the bravery and judgment of officers upon whom much depended. The Union-lovers were discouraged. If such things as this are to be, are we safe? If Murfreesboro, with a force much larger than most towns of its size are guarded by, can be taken, how are *they* to sustain themselves? It is fast as bridges are rebuilt, they are reburnt—as fast as railroad lines are opened, they are again cut off, when will and where will the work end?

The force now at Nashville is quite small—three regiments of Infantry, a battery or two, and a little cavalry. The Sixty-seventh Ohio are acting as provost guard. Col. L. D. Campbell, the commander of the regiment and Provost Marshal, will be remembered as the distinguished politician who before he left the arena stood high among the men of Ohio. Many of his characteristics well adapt him to his present position. He has a fine body of men, but they have been kept doing guard duty almost constantly since their organization early last Fall. Col. Moody's Seventy-fourth Ohio is another regiment that has never yet faced an armed foe. The religious world, and Methodists especially, will better know him as the Rev. Granville Moody, the able and *long*—in two senses—preacher and debater. He claims to be still as much a minister as ever. In answer to a remark that he had changed his profession, he replied, "No, Sir; not changed in the slightest degree; preach as much as ever I did; just put this on with the other." His Lieutenant-Colonel, Alexander von Schrader, is a fine specimen of the German soldier. When the war broke out, he was living an unnoticed life in Cincinnati, but was sought out and put in his present position.

When the river here has been low our men have taken out many of the cannon spiked and thrown in the river by the Rebels before their evacuation. To-day, I noticed in one place twelve large pieces, some of them very large, beside many six and twelve pound pieces. Some of these guns are quite valuable and would well repay remounting. We are certainly not suffering from want of artillery or "Yankee" ingenuity would have long ago removed the spikes. Some of the largest of these, that were to be Yankee repellers, ought to be planted on Capitol Hill there to remain as a remembrancer, to the people of Nashville for all time to come, of her folly and madness.

The State-House which adorns this same hill is a building of which any city might well be proud. Wandering through its lofty halls and magnificent chambers, one does not like to believe that they have ever been used as the gathering place of such men as Isham Harris and his compeers. Another and a worthier man now occupies the "Governor's Room." The cares of State seem to sit lightly on Gov. Johnson, if we may judge from his calm, hearty appearance. His eye has lost none of its brightness, and you see none of the evidences of that dejection and anxiety that would oppress most men in his position. His policy of no compromise, no dalliance with treason and traitors, is the policy we must yet come to, if this Rebellion is to be speedily put down. He not only talks this, but he acts it. To-night, the notorious "martyrs to the cause of Southern Independence"—the Nashville clergy—are to be started to their new homes.

Generally speaking "Birds of a feather flock together." These have done so for a time, but are now thought capable of establishing several colonies. Two go to Ohio, to Camp Chase; two to Indianapolis, one to Mackinaw, and the others go South among their friends. Some of the lesser lights, whom the Gove nor does not wish to elevate so conspicuously into public notice, will retain their present quarters.

Gen. Nelson has, I am told, ordered the citizens of Murfreesboro to replace the depot and bridge, within a specified time, lest a worse thing befall them.

Once more we have regular mail communication. I do not know whether letters sent North during the last two days have reached their destination or not; we at Huntsville have had but little from the North in that time. I return to that place in the morning.

E. L. M.

Capture of Guerrillas.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 31, 1862.

Major Brecht of the 18th Kentucky, who was in pursuit of 127 guerrillas under Corbin, overtook them at Sterling, killed 13 and captured 105; it is reported a part of the band that left Scott County under Capt. Bullett.

Coltin is among the prisoners. Only nine of the gang were left to escape. Major Brecht, who lost none of his men, returned to Lexington this morning with the prisoners.

The Great War Meeting in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 31, 1862.

The war meeting to-day was a magnificent affair. Perfect order and harmony prevailed, and it will be long remembered as the largest gathering ever known in the North-West. The people were addressed from three stands. The Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Mr. A. Howard of Michigan, Gov. Solomon, Senator Doolittle, and other distinguished speakers addressed the meeting.

The enthusiasm was unprecedented and the orations were interspersed by the most vociferous cheering, when touching upon the President, the Administration, and the Army. Resolutions were passed unanimously that the Administration prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, and employ every kind of person and property to accomplish a speedy end to the rebellion; also recommending that a million men be drafted from the North, one-half for immediate service, and the other half for instruction, and held as a reserve, expressing unbounded confidence in the President, and assuring him that there is no possibility of his acting in advance of the wishes and sentiments of the people.

DEFINING HIS POSITION.

Alfred Gregory was caught in the act of giving vent to sentiments of a disloyal character, a day or two since, and arrested by Officer Irving of the Twentieth Precinct, and while confined in one of the cells at Police headquarters, wrote the following explanation of his principles:

In a lonely cell I'm brought;
I never had a Secesh thought—
But wrong I'm out I'll show my will,
That I'll uphold the Union still.

Here upon a plank I lie.
Not one Secession thought had I;
But for the Union I will try
To put the Rebels down or die.

Sergeant Yeager, he is a friend.
He knows the Union I'll defend;
For James Irving did declare
Against the Union I did swear.

In the H—ll I did find,
Gregory had a Secesh mind;
The H—ll's wrong, I am right,
For the Union I will fight.

Col. Turnbull I've known for years,
No Rebel General does he fear;
I'll drop the traitors, and take up a gun,
And drive the Rebels from their farms.

ALFRED GREGORY.

Detective Radford accompanied him to the headquarters of the Metropolitan Guard, Col. Turnbull, where he expressed himself well satisfied with his new acquaintances and his future prospects.

Indiana Democratic State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention assembled in Capitol square at 10 o'clock this morning. The attendance was very large, there being from 3,000 to 5,000 persons present.

Thomas A. Hendricks of Indianapolis was chosen President; Robert Lucas, Vice-President, and J. J. Bingham, editor of *The Sentinel*, Secretary.

A Committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed to prepare a series of resolutions.

The President, on taking the chair, after thanking the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, remarked that no Democrat would disturb the peace, but probably some of the outsiders would. He recommended the members of the Convention to pass such persons by as unworthy of notice.

No attempt had been made at disturbance, and probably none was thought of.

Gov. Wickliffe then addressed the Convention. He was for the Union provided the rights of the South and Slavery were not interfered with. Before doing anything more he would pause to see what we are fighting for. If it is to free the negroes, let not another drop of blood be shed. He would hang the leading Rebels, and balance the rope with the Abolitionists. The Abolitionists control every department of the Government, and were worse than the Rebels.

Representative Richardson of Illinois, Senator Carlile of Virginia, Representative Voorhees of Indiana, and other distinguished gentlemen were present.

Commencement at Yale.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

YALE, July 31, 1862.

The exercises of to-day mark at once the hight and close of Commencement at Yale. Everything, even to the weather, which in New-York is not of the most trustworthy order, has been most auspicious. The city is thronged with visitors, and the usual meetings are well attended. I will, however, commence the narrative of proceedings where the arrival of the evening express compelled me to close my last. The Class reunions of yesterday were marked by the most enthusiastic interest, and by a large attendance of the respective classes. Meetings were held by the old men of '37, '42, '52, '59, and '61. Especial interest was given to those of '59, by the fact that there was in attendance a candidate for the coveted "Silver Cup." The gathering was at the New-Haven Hotel, and was decidedly a rich affair. Mr. Edward Carrington was chosen to preside, and Joe Mitchell, the drollest man of his class, to present the cup. The father of the successful candidate was Robert Davis Page of Philadelphia, known among his classmates by the familiar title of "Commodore." Over 50 of the class witnessed the jolly ceremony.

The chief public attraction of last evening was the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, held in the North Church. The oration by Charles Tracy, esq., of New-York, on the subject of "The True and the False," may be said to have been sound and sensible, but was neither particularly weighty or brilliant. The poem by the Rev. C. D. Helmer of Milwaukee, on "Our Flag," lacked very much in earnestness and power of delivery. Passages which should have received enthusiastic applause, met with a feeble response.

A complete report of last night's doings would have required your correspondent to be busy at his task through hours which are commonly supposed to be set apart for sleep and quiet. To such one he attempted to devote a few of the "small hours" of the night; but in vain.

The varied classes which had been in their respective meetings until long past midnight, came forth only to give freer play to their spirits and vocal powers. Every college song from "I shall be his Dad," to "Bicuspids are a Bore," was rung and then repeated. '61 was delightfully wide awake and demonstrative. The Alumni dinner at 1 o'clock in Alumni Hall seemed to pass off to the eminent satisfaction of all. The graduating class was in attendance, and, we are informed, had the further privilege of meeting the expense.

The Commencement exercises are held this year as usual in the center church (Dr. Bacon's), attended by the customary array of intelligence and beauty. The following is the order of speakers:

1. Music: Overture (Stradella)—Flotow.
2. Prayer.
3. Salutatory Oration in Latin, by John Wesley Alling, Orange.
4. Oration, "The Virginia Convention of 1788," by Ira Rush Alexander, Lewistown, Pa.
5. Oration, "Sua quisque fortunæ faber," by Thos. Gaillraer Trumbull, Kailua, Hawaiian Islands.
6. Music: Aria (Robert le Diable)—Meyerbeer.
7. Oration, "The Strength and Weakness of the Hypocrite," by James Henry Crosby, Bangor, Me.
8. Dissertation, "War in its Beneficient Effects," by Melville Cox Day, Biddeford, Me.
9. Oration, "Mohammed," by Charles Eustis Hubbard, Boston, Mass.
10. Oration, "American Statesmanship," by Franklin McVeagh, West Chester, Pa.
11. Music: Lebensspielen—Strauss.
12. Dissertation, "The Issues of Reform in the Present Century," by William Lampson, LeRoy, N. Y.
13. Dissertation, "Petrarch," by William Russell Kimberly, West Troy, N. Y.
14. Oration, "National Debt," by Albert Francis Judd, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
15. Music—Capt. Benzel's Quickstep.—Benzel.
16. Dissertation, "Tennyson's In Memoriam," by Charles Woodsey Colt, Norwich.
17. Dissertation, "Self-Development," by Walter Lowrie McClintock, Pittsburgh, Pa.
18. Oration, "Festival," by George Miller Beard, Andover, Mass.
19. Music—Magic Flute—Mozart.
20. Dissertation, "Public Opinion," by Harrison Muthersbaugh, Reading, Pa.
21. Oration, "The Tree of Knowledge," by Thomas Bargis Kirby, New-Haven.
22. Philosophical Oration, "The Office of Art," by Cornelius Ladd Kitchel, Detroit, Mich.
23. Music—Overture—Noll.

AFTERNOON.

1. Music—Overture (William Tell.)—Rossini.
2. Dissertation, "Hayseock," by Charles Wright Ely, Madison.
3. Dissertation, "Genius and Purpose," by Charles Burt Sumner, Southbridge, Mass.
4. Dissertation, "William Pinckney," by James Alfred Dunbar, Carlisle, Pa.
5. Music—Overture.—Lanner.
6. Oration, "The Spirit and Influence of American Liberty," by Frederic Augustus Ward, Farmington.
7. Dissertation, "Mirabeau," by Hiram Hollister Kimpton, Ticonderoga, N. Y.
8. Oration, "The Mission of Calamity to the State," by Richard Morse, New-York City.
9. Music—Tannhauser.—Wagner.
10. Oration, "The Pursuit of Ideal Excellence," by Frederic Adams, Orange, N. J.
11. Dissertation, "The True Basis of Government," by Horace Dutton, Auburndale, Mass.
12. Oration, "The Tendency of Science to Skepticism," by Henry Hamlin Stebbins, Brooklyn, N. Y.
13. Music—National Aire.
14. Dissertation, "Universities under Government Patronage," by William Platt Ketcham, New-York City.
15. Oration, "Richard Bentley," by Roger Sherman Tracy, Windsor, Vt.
16. Oration, "The Avenging Forces of History," by Edward Eldridge Coe, New-York City.
17. Music—Chimes—Sieger.
18. Philosophical Oration, "Armed Constitutionalism," by Daniel Henry Chamberlain, Worcester, Mass.
19. Oration, "The Influence of a Nation's Past on its Present," with the Valedictory Address, by Jesse Pledge Taylor, Andover, Mass.
20. Music—Overture (Martha). Flotow.
21. Degrees Conferred.
22. Prayer by the President.

HONORS.

ORATIONS.—John Phelps Taylor, Valedictory Oration, Andover, Mass.; John Wesley Alling, Salutatory Oration, Orange; Cornelius Ladd Kitchel, Philosophical Oration, Detroit, Mich.; Daniel Henry Chamberlain, Philosophical Oration, Worcester, Mass.; Edward Benton Coe and Buchanan Winthrop, New-York City; Henry Samuel Bartram, Stratford; John Wesley Johnson, Corvallis, Oregon; Roger Sherman Tracy, Windsor, Vt.; Robert Galbraith Woods, Salem, Ohio; Joseph Fox Randolph, Trenton, N. J.; Charles Frederic Bradley, Rochester; Thomas Burgess Kelly, New-Haven; William Lindsey Johnson, Oregon, N. Y.; James Henry Gomez Hopper, Mr. Matthew Hueston Thomas, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Hugh Alexander, Lewistown, Pa.; Charles Enoch Hubbard, Boston, Mass.; George Miller Beard, Andover, Mass.; Herman Packard DeForest, North Brookfield, Mass.; Richard Monroe, New-York City; James Balloch Chase, South Dedham, N. Y.; Albert Francis Judd, Honolulu, H. I.; Frederic Adams, Orange, N. J.; Albert Benjamin Shearer, Doylestown, Pa.; Thomas Gardner Thurston, Keokuk, Ill.; Frederic Augustus Ward, Farmington; Henry Hamlin Stebbins, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Franklin McVeagh, West Chester, Pa.

DISSERTATIONS.—James Alfred Dunbar, Carlisle, Pa.; Arthur Goodenough, Jefferson, N. Y.; James Franklin Brown, North Bennington; John Smith Bobbett, Mamie, N. Y.; Elliott Chapin Hall, Jamestown, N. Y.; Charles Burt Sumner, Southbridge, Mass.; Samuel Robinson Hatchley, New-Haven; William Lampson, Lefloy, N. Y.

ORATIONS.—Charles Wright Ely, Madison; William Platt Ketcham, New-York City; Charles Woodsey Colt, Norwich; Harrison Muthersbaugh, Reading, Pa.; Walter Lowrie McClintock, Pittsburg, Pa.; Horace Dutton, Auburndale, Mass.; William Lewis Matson, Hartford; Heber Hamilton Beadle, Hartford; Charles Henry Rowe, Farmington; Pierce Noble Welch, New-Haven; Isaac Minor, New-York City; Richard Skinner, Chicago, Ill.; Melville Cox Day, Biddeford, Me.; Wm. Russell Kimberly, West Troy, N. Y.; Hiram Hollister Kimpton, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

COMPOSERS.—James Plummer Brown, Pittsburg, Pa.; Edward Collins Stone, Columbus, O.; George Lee Woodbell, Sayville, N. Y.; Jacob Smith Becker, Norwich, N. Y.; Noel Clifton Carter, Oneida, N. Y.; Charles Nelson Rose, Auburn, N. Y.; Charles Nichols Judson, Bridgeport; George Coit Ripley, Norwich; Amos Weeks Catlin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Cliff Sexton, Plymouth, N. Y.

Since any special comment will, perhaps, seem to some to be invidious, we have been inclined to give only the simple schedule. But such a course would, on the other hand, hardly be just to those whose productions were really deserving of mention and credit. Among the praiseworthy efforts of this morning was the oration of James Henry Crosby on "The Strength and Weakness of the Hypocrite," as also that on "American Statesmanship," by Franklin McVeagh. The latter was at once just and discriminating in its views, as well as eloquent in their presentation. The following dissertation on "The Basis of Reform in the Present Century," by Wm. Lampson, was deservedly pronounced to be one of the finest of the morning—thoughtful and earnest. We also noticed the dissertation of C. W. Coit, "Tennyson's In Memoriam," as highly appreciative and tasteful. The closing philosophical oration, by C. L. Kitchell, was in a high degree scholarly and able.

Among the speakers of the afternoon, the following seemed worthy of mention: Dissertation, "William Pinckney," by J. A. Dunbar, was distinguished for its harmony and finish. The "Mission of Calamity to the State," by Richard Morse was truthful and strong. The "Pursuit of Ideal Excellence" by Frederic Adams, was chaste and vigorous. The dissertation by Horace Dutton on "The True Basis of Government" was marked by clearness and sound judgment. "The Avenging Forces of History" by E. B. Coe, was eminently eloquent and rhetorical. The philosophical oration, "Constitutionalism Armed" by D. H. Chamberlain, was a manly and profound discussion of the rights and duties of a Republican Government in times of crisis like the present. The exercises closed with the Valedictory by J. P. Taylor, which was appropriate and highly finished.

Thus has passed the 162d Commencement at Yale.

YALE, YALE, ATTENTION!—The Class of '58 are hereby notified to meet next year, 1863. Tell all the boys.

H. M. COLTON, H. T. BLAKE,
N. SHIPMAN, A. D. OSBORNE,
Local Committee.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.—Gen. O. M. Mitchel of the United States Volunteers, Capt. McGuigan of the steamship Edinburgh, and Adjutant G. H. Griffin of the 5th New-York Cavalry, are at the Everett House.

The Duc de Penthevre, son of Prince de Joinville, stopped a portion of yesterday at the Brevoort House, and left in the evening for Newport. The Hon. S. Hepburn of Pennsylvania, and R. de Bisquiere of Canada, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Fenton of the 8th Michigan Regiment, Lieut. T. O. Selfridge of the United States Navy, and Major E. E. Spaulding of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

N. Soulé, son of Pierre Soulé now in Fort Lafayette, from New-Orleans; Dr. Black and servant, and M. de Chonden from Porto Rico; L. B. Pattier, La., and E. Harris and Mrs. Lizardi, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. D. W. Ingersoll, of Minnesota, and Capt. Thayer and lady, from Harrison's Landing, are at the Astor House.

Capt. C. R. Crane of Gen. Smith's staff, Jas. Wyld of Edinburgh, Major Bryand of Boston, Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major Hastings of Maine, and M. D. Landon of the Treasury Department at Washington are here.

CREMORNE GARDEN.—A new comic pantomime, of the class which Christmas brings forth in London, was last evening produced at Mr. Nixon's Theater. It is called "The Spirit of the Flood, or Zephy's Trip to Europe," a title which, we are bound to say, with all its comprehensiveness, does not indicate one-half of what is represented from first to last. The scene is partly in the distant and facetious country of Cashmere, partly in Paris, partly in Iceland, and partly in the Region of Happiness, which last we take to be no other than the Cremorne Garden itself on a July night. The pantomime is very droll, and sufficiently incoherent to satisfy the most fastidious. A glance at the explanatory programme is all that is needed to complete the gay confusion. It abounds in lively dances, and the scenic and mechanical effects are remarkable, considering the limited space to which they are restricted. The closing scene is a brilliant picture of itself, and when adorned "by the most beautiful and interesting ladies that can be found in both hemispheres," as the play-bill assures it is, presents attractions which the audience feels bound to recognize. The piece was successful, and it will be repeated every night.

A GOOD OFFICER GONE.—First Lieut. John M. Hinds of the 2d Regiment New-York State Militia, died in Philadelphia yesterday of typhoid fever. He has been in active service since the war broke out. His body will be brought here to-day to the residence of his brother No. 35 Willow place, Brooklyn.

THE NEW STEAMER ST. MARY.—The new iron side-wheel steamship St. Mary, Capt. W. H. Talbot, sailed yesterday at 3 p. m. for New-Orleans. She took out the bulk of 7,000 bbls. in produce of all kinds, beside 50 cabin passengers. She is owned by Mr. Charles Morgan, and was built for the Berwick Bay route, while she is fitted up for carrying large lots of cattle, horses, &c. Her cabin accommodations are of the best. She will run regularly until such time as the opening of the trade for which she was built. Mr. Chas. A. Whitney, No. 29 Broadway, is her agent.

FIRE IN WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—About 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening a fire broke out in the frame building No. 292 West Forty-ninth street, occupied as a grocery store by Mr. Rance, and owned by Mr. Spindle. The damage extended to Nos. 290 and 294, in the same street. No. 294 is owned and occupied by Mrs. Richards, and was damaged $300; no insurance. Mr. Rance's loss is about $[illegible], insured for $[illegible] in the Hamilton Insurance Company. Mr. Spindle's loss on the building is about $[illegible], insured for $100, in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The damage to No. 290 was slight.

COL. NORTON.—This officer, whose mysterious disappearance from Washington after making charges against Gen. Mitchell, was in Toledo a few days since. He says if there is any or are for his arrest, he is easily located, and that his main business to Washington was not to prefer charges against Gen. Mitchel. It appears that he is suspended from duty, and is awaiting an exchange; that he had been on service since his release under the impression that he had been exchanged, but on learning that he was mistaken, was relieved of command by Gen. Buell till exchanged.

The New-Albany (Ind.) Ledger is responsible for the following:

"A soldier in one of our hospitals received the following epistle from his lady love which we pronounce decidedly cool and excellent:

"'KINDSIR: I received your letter—glad to hear from you. We have been correspondents for some time to each other. Now we must put an end to corresponding to each other. As I have placed my affections on one I present deserving of, and one in whom I feel at liberty to confide, I shall now say farewell to you, and wishing you good health, I remain, &c.

"'As there was not any promises between you and I, I feel at liberty. I would just say to you that I was afraid that you would return home, you are way down south exposed to death diseases and a smashing of your teeth on the hard crackers. I leave the subject with you. A——. Write and tell me what you thought when you received this letter.

"'NANCY ————.'"

'A.' assures his sympathizing friends that his case is not likely to prove fatal.

AN IMPOSTOR.—*The Hartford Courant* announces as an impostor the man calling himself "the Rev. Mr. Clark, son of the Rebel Governor of Texas, and son-in-law of old Sam Houston," who recently gave a pathetic account of the death of Houston, his recent conduct, as stated by *The Courant*, warranting the denunciation.

MARRIED MEN ONLY AS POLICEMEN.—At the last meeting of the Police Commissioners, the following very sensible resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Board, during the rebellion, will not appoint on the police force unmarried men, or men on whom families are not dependent for support.

—Capt. Wm. J. Sewell, 5th New-Jersey Volunteers, has been promoted by Gov. Olden to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his regiment, for gallantry in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and in the seven days' fight of the Chickahominy. Lieut.-Col. Sewell is the younger brother of Col. Robert Sewell, the military agent for the care of wounded New-Jersey soldiers in this city.

—Ex-Lieut.-Governor John Quincy Adams King, of Kentucky, has returned to Paducah, given bond in $10,000, and taken the oath of allegiance.

THE FIGHT NEAR HENDERSON, KY.—By an arrival from Henderson, Ky., we learn that Capt. Union Bethell of Newburg, whose house was pillaged by the guerrillas in their raid on that town, has raised a company of 70 ten days' men, for the purpose of cleansing out the Rebels in Henderson and the adjoining counties. The men are all Hoosiers, furnished their own horses and equipments, and are doing glorious work. On Tuesday last Capt. Bethell came upon a large body of the guerrillas who visited Newburg, at a point twenty miles in the country interior from Henderson, and at once engaged them furiously. A number of the guerrillas were wounded, one killed, and ten captured, without a single casualty to Capt. B.'s men. The Rebels were completely routed, and fled in every direction. Beside the wounded, killed, and prisoners, Capt. Bethell's Company took two flags, twelve horses, and nearly all the arms and stores captured at Newburg. On Thursday evening Capt. Bethell again came upon a body of the guerrillas at a point some eight or ten miles above the mouth of Green River. He attacked them with great spirit, killing three, taking eight or ten prisoners, wounding a number and capturing the remainder of the arms and stores taken at Newburg. The gang was completely dispersed, and, it was thought, would not again make their appearance in that vicinity.

[Louisville Journal.

The west wing of the Parliament building, Toronto, was totally destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 24th inst. The loss is estimated at $3,000.

Markets—*Reported by Telegraph.*

BUFFALO, July 31.—FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales small and mostly on private terms. CORN quiet. OATS in fair demand; sales 29½c. for Chicago. RYE quiet and no sales. FREIGHTS firm; 14½c. on Wheat, and 12½c. on Corn to New-York. IMPORTS—14,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bush. Wheat, 34,000 bush. Corn, 19,000 bush. Oats. EXPORTS—4,100 bbls. Flour, 184,000 bush. Wheat, 147,000 bush. Corn, and 17,000 bush. Oats.

CHICAGO, July 31.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT 92@93c. for No. 1 and 87½@88½c. for No. 2. CORN 1c. lower; sales at 3[illegible]c. for Mixed, in store. OATS steady. Receipts: 3,600 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bush. Wheat, 193,000 bush. Corn. Shipments: 3,200 bbls. Flour, 6,400 bush. Wheat, 205,000 bush. Corn. Freights firm. EXCHANGE firm at ¼. Gold 134@4.

OSWEGO, July 31.—FLOUR in moderate demand; sales at $5 25 for fancy. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN without material change; sales 7,000 bush. Illinois at 40c.; 3,000 do. at 42c. FREIGHTS unchanged. IMPORTS: 7,300 bbls Flour, 30,000 bush Wheat, 12,200 bush. Corn. EXPORTS: 1,720 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bush. Wheat, 9,500 do. Corn.

Business Notices.

Office of the
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 94 Broadway,
New-York, July 30, 1862.

All policy-holders in the above Company who may volunteer in response to the call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, or who may be drafted into service (should that mode of obtaining recruits be resorted to) are hereby informed that WAR PERMITS will be issued to them on the same terms as to those who entered the service in 1861.

Full particulars and explanations can be obtained on application at the principal office, as above, or from any of the Company's recognized agents.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC AUBATT, Secretary.

READER, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable GOLD PEN, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens. If you want it, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

THE TAX BILL,

NOW READY, in a pamphlet of 32 pages, on fine, white paper. Beside the bill, which is word for word in accordance with the original text, we append to it an Alphabetical Recapitulation of every article to be taxed by the law, and the amount of the tax to be levied thereon. This renders it as complete and convenient as it is possible to make it.

Price 6 cents, postpaid; $4 per 100 if sent by express; $5 per 100 if by mail. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

At JEFFERS'S, No. 573 Broadway, Ladies' Elastic Boots, $1 50, $1 75, and $2; Balmorals, $2, $2 25, and $2 50.
Gent's fine Shoes and Slippers, Youths' and Children's Balmorals, Shoes and Gaiters, in great variety, at low prices. JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

Ladies for Long Branch and other Watering Places wishing Gaiter Boots and Shoes for themselves and families—good articles at moderate prices—patronize SILLER & Co., No. 307 Canal-st.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Sewing Machines with Important Improvements. Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BETTS—GANTRY—At Syracuse, on Monday, July 28, by the Rev. Dr. Canfield, H. Woodward Betts to Emma Josephine, daughter of the late John I. Gantry of this city.

DALLIMORE—HASHELL—On Tuesday, July 29, by the Rev. William Bannard, William J. Dallimore to Miss Annie A. Lemmuzes Hashell, all of this city.

GRAHAM—WHITE—On Tuesday, July 29, by the Rev. G. N. Lewis, Wm. J. Graham of Hoboken, to Harriet E., daughter of Samuel White, esq.

WETLEY—MILLER—In the City of East Saginaw, Mich., at the Bancroft House, on Friday, July 25, 1862, by the Rev. W. C. Smith, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Mr. Wesley Wetley and Mrs. Mary W. Miller, both of New-York City.

WEBSTER—GEERY—On Wednesday, July 30, by the Rev. Dr. Chauncey, Thomas A. R. Webster to Georgie F., only daughter of William Geery, all of this city.

DIED.

ALEXANDER—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, Charles Perry, only son of William S. and Jane H. Alexander, aged 2 months and 22 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 383 Cumberland street, Brooklyn.

BANCKER—On Thursday, July 31, Maria Louisa Lynch, youngest daughter of John L. and Matilda M. Bancker, in the 3d year of her age.
Funeral notice will be given to-morrow.

CROLY—In this city, on Wednesday, July 30, Joseph Croly, only son of Thomas and Mary Croly, aged 1 year, 3 months and 3 days.

DEMING—In Richmond, on Saturday, July 19, of wounds received in the battle of Charles City Roads, June 30, Eugene Mary Deming, Captain Company I, 61st Regiment, N. Y. S. V., son of Gen. M. R. Deming of Hancock County, Ill.

HATFIELD—At Elizabeth, on Wednesday, July 30, in the 33d year of his age, David Hatfield, Major of the 1st Regiment N. J. V. Major Hatfield was wounded in one of the late battles before Richmond, but was able to reach his home, and died in the bosom of his family.
The funeral services will be held in the Third Presbyterian Church of which he was a member, on Saturday, Aug. 2, at 3 p. m.

KELLAM—In Jersey City, on Thursday, July 31, Frank, only son of Moses K. and Addie E. Kellam, aged 5 months and 7 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 216 South First street, Jersey City, this (Friday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.
Pennsylvania papers please copy.

MURPHY—On Wednesday, July 30, Mrs. Emily Murphy, daughter of the late John Augustus Shea, in the 37th year of her age.
After celebration of Mass, the funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Church, Duane street, this forenoon at 10½ o'clock.

McKEE—In this city, on Wednesday, July 30, after a short illness, Charles J. McKee, in the 32d year of his age.
His remains will be taken to Seneca Falls, in this State, for interment.

MARTIN—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, Anne Teresa, daughter of Thomas and Alicia Martin, aged 11 months and 9 days.

POWELL—On Wednesday, July 30, at the residence of his mother-in-law, Arthur G. Powell, in the 40th year of his age.

SPARS—In this city, on Wednesday evening, July 30, A. Elmore Spars, in the 37th year of his age.
Funeral this day (Friday), at Danbury, Conn.

STARR—At Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., on Saturday, July 19, George Starr, aged 74 years.

TURNURE—On Wednesday, July 30, Amanda M., daughter of Abraham Turnure.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 1, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 100 Second avenue.

VONDY—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 30, Carrie Louisa, daughter of Cornelia and Dr. J. H. Vondy.

VANDEVOUR—At New-Orleans, La., on Wednesday, July 16, Dr. Charles A. Vandevour, of typhoid fever, contracted while attending to his duties as Assistant Surgeon.

WARD—On Wednesday, July 30, John H. Ward, President of the New-York Bricklayers' Protective Union, after a short and severe illness.
Philadelphia papers please copy.