THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7582. SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1853. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

The Latest Relative to the Russo-Turkish Difficulty.

THE PROSPECT OF WAR,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship America arrived at her dock at East Boston a few minutes before one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her mails will be ready for delivery at the New York Post Office this morning.

Our files of papers were brought over the New Haven Railroad, and reached our office shortly before two o'clock this morning. Upon examination we find that the leading features of the intelligence were given in the lengthy telegraphic synopsis published yesterday; however, the following extract from the Paris correspondence of the London *Times* will be found interesting:—

The Eastern Question.

PARIS, Sept. 14—6 P. M.

A private telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated yesterday, has been received in Paris; it is to this effect:—

The Russian Cabinet has definitively refused to accept the modifications demanded by the Porte. A new memorandum from Russia is expected.

If the words "a new memorandum from Russia is expected" be not an interpolation or addition made here, the despatch would show that the period of negotiation is not over, and that there is no reason to suppose that hostilities are instantly to commence between Russia and Turkey—unless, indeed, Omer Pasha's army has followed the impulse of enthusiasm, and disregarded everything except the desire to attack the Russians. Indeed, a rumor to that effect is current, though in all probability it is incorrect. The story goes that Omer Pasha, unable to restrain his men, was forced to lead them on to combat; that the Danube was crossed; that an engagement ensued, in which the Russians at first had the worst of it, but after five days fighting had got the upper hand; and that at last an armistice was concluded. I give you this rumor in the very words in which it is circulated, and merely add that there is no official confirmation of the fact, and that it is strange a combat which lasted "five days" should only now be heard of for the first time. While hesitating to give credence to the story, I think at the same time that it is not at all improbable that some skirmishing has taken place somewhere between armies which have been so violently excited against each other.

The following private telegraphic despatch has been received via Trieste:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5, 1853.

The Hospodar has received the Sultan's authorization to remain in his Principality.

The despatch does not say whether it is the Hospodar of Moldavia or of Wallachia to whom allusion is made.

A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, says:—

In consequence of the uneasiness felt in the trade relative to the Eastern question, the price of wheat has risen 2f. 50c. per hectolitre.

A private letter from Constantinople of the 1st inst. states that the Porte, being convinced that the Emperor of Russia will not accept the modifications proposed to the Vienna note, continues to take measures of defence. Several detachments had arrived from the most distant provinces, and had marched to join the army on the Danube. Almost all the steamboats belonging to the government and to the Armenian company were being employed in the conveyance of troops, arms, and ammunition. The expenses incurred by the government are incalculable, and it is a subject of astonishment for everybody that everything is paid for in hard cash—paper money not being current beyond the walls of the capital. It has been definitively resolved that an army of reserve shall be formed at Adrianople, under the command of Mehemit Ruchdi-Pacha, late Seraskier, and at present Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard. The Sultan reviewed the Egyptian troops encamped at Unkiar Skelessi, in presence of the French Ambassador and the Ministers. He expressed his satisfaction at their appearance in a speech which excited the greatest enthusiasm among the soldiers. It is said that Abbas Pasha has promised to send an additional force of 15,000 men to the assistance of the Sultan. While the German papers are filled with assurances of the speedy evacuation of the Principalities, letters from Bucharest announce that fresh troops are arriving there every day, and the necessary preparations are being made to pass the winter there. They are fortifying themselves on the Danube, and nothing announces their intention of abandoning their conquest. The publication of the new manifesto of the Porte had been deferred, it was said, at the request of the Ambassadors, who wished previously to know the opinion of their governments on the attitude lately assumed by the Ottoman Porte. It is said that the new manifesto is a species of appeal to the nation, drawn up in the most warlike terms. The *State Gazette*, which had published it in its official column, had suspended the distribution of the journal until further orders, and thousands of Turks besieged the office to procure a copy. For some days previous to the 1st inst. the police had been engaged in removing lithographic notices, posted during the night on the walls of Constantinople, inviting the people to take up arms against the Russians, and reproaching the ministers for their cowardice in modifying, in place of rejecting, the Vienna note. This fact was the more remarked as it was the first time such an act had been committed in Turkey. It was suspected that some persons holding elevated positions had been engaged in posting these placards, which were well written, and had produced considerable effect among the people. Lord Carlisle had quitted Constantinople to proceed to Bagdad. A constant communication was maintained between the combined fleets in Besika Bay and Constantinople. Admiral Romain Desfosses had returned to Smyrna, having been replaced by Admiral Barbier de Tinan. Admiral Hamelin was still expecting the arrival of the ship of the line Jena, which sailed from Toulon on the 13th of August, to reinforce the fleet under his command.

The warlike tone of the leading article in the *Constitutionnel* of this morning, together with the receipt of a private telegraphic despatch from Marseilles announcing a rise of 2½f. the hectolitre in the price of wheat, produced a panic among the speculators at the Bourse to-day.

[From the London Times, Sept. 16.]

In the present imperfect state of our information respecting the intentions of Russia, we are reduced to conjectures in estimating the probable course of events, but we are at no loss for materials in ascertaining the position of affairs, or in defining the prospective contingencies of European policy. Although, in fact, the conduct of the Porte has impeded a settlement otherwise at hand, and has thus endangered, as we think, unnecessarily, the peace of Europe, nothing has yet occurred to affect the substantial merits of the original case. The only offence ever alleged to have been offered by Turkey to Russia has, according to the acknowledgments of a Russian Minister, been satisfactorily atoned for. The Emperor subsequently preferred certain demands touching the condition of Greek Christians in the Ottoman dominions. If these demands included nothing beyond the recognition of existing treaties they were obviously gratuitous, not to mention that such simple recognition would have been readily conceded. If they involved any additional exactions, it was clearly competent to the Porte to withhold its consent; nor could such a right be denied to an independent Power without absolute destruction to all the privileges of State sovereignty. Yet, in this presumption is contained the whole case of Russia; and upon these, and no better grounds, has she violated public law and infringed special treaties by marching bodies of troops into territories not her own, and retaining those territories by an armed occupation.

On the other hand, the Turkish government, though provided with an unimpeachable *casus belli*, has hitherto refrained from any declaration of war, and has even allowed its own provinces to be invaded without resistance, in deference to the advice of the mediating Powers. Its only error has consisted in an injudicious objection to arrangements devised sincerely in its own interest. Considering the relative position of Turkey and Russia, the accord happily prevailing before the four great Powers, the force derived from this accord, and the uncertainty that such advantage would remain always available, we think there was a grave political error in taking unnecessary exceptions to the award upon which the four Powers had agreed. But this was against the conference, and not against Russia, nor can it possibly invest the Emperor Nicholas with any title to exact from Turkey by force of arms concessions admitted to be incompatible with the independent sovereignty of the Porte. As regards, therefore, the two States directly concerned, the question remains precisely as before.

As a necessary consequence from this conclusion, the duties of the mediating Powers remain unchanged also. They were concerned in averting the calamity of war at the commencement of the dispute, and they are concerned with the same object still, though their task has been unhappily complicated by the events of the interval. We sincerely trust, however, that they may be successful in procuring the assent of the Porte to such propositions, or rather to such formalities, as may dispose of the objections now plausibly taken by the Czar. It is preposterous to suppose that the mediation of the conference can be exercised with any partiality to Russia, or with any view of facilitating the designs imputed to the court of St. Petersburg. It is only in opposition to such a policy that the four Powers have intervened at all, for if they had looked with any favor upon the encroachments of Russia, or with any indifference upon the sovereign privileges of the Porte, it would obviously have been far easier to let the whole quarrel take its way, and find its natural termination, either in the abasement of Turkey or in the correction of Russian arrogance by the issue of the sword. It is entirely out of a regard for Turkish interests that the conference has been assembled, for, though the common security of Europe is of course indirectly concerned, this security itself is at present identified with the substantial integrity of the Ottoman power.

We trust, therefore, that the Turkish government may be induced to defer to those representations which the mediating conference will now be called upon to renew. Whatever may be the intrinsic superiority of the Turkish cause, a superiority which we have never been inclined to dissemble, there can surely be nothing humiliating in the acceptance by a weaker power of that arbitration which has been admitted by the stronger. If he tEmperor of Russia is willing to abide by an award of mediators who cannot be thought prepossessed in his favor, the Sultan might certainly consent, without any derogation of his dignity or his rights, to adopt a similar course. If the modifications recently suggested by the Porte can be shown to comprise any points substantially important to the sovereignty of the Ottoman empire, there is no reason for supposing that such arguments would be disregarded; but the question of the greatest significance evidently concerns the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities and the effectual protection of those provinces against such aggressions for the future. These points the four Powers are ready to take into immediate consideration, and if they guarantee the evacuation of the Turkish territory, and provide for its immunity in times to come, we think that no friend of the Ottoman empire could advise the rejection of such terms.

Even admitting that the abstract rights of the Turkish cause may entitle the Porte to demand something more, we think it not unreasonable that such rights should be reserved in deference to the facts of the conjuncture. Any power, however independent, must, by accepting the protection and mediation of other powers in difficulties of its own, surrender some little portion of its inherent privileges. It may be perfectly true, that according to the strict law of justice, Russia ought not only to accept the Turkish modifications, but to give some compensation for aggressions committed. This, however, was not the decision of those four Powers whose protection Turkey, in the hour of weakness, was glad to receive, and whose arbitration she virtually acknowledged. If those powers have judged it desirable in the interests of Europe and of peace to adopt another course than that which the proceeding of Russia might have justified them in proclaiming, such a resolution ought to have its weight with a court which is availing itself of the intervention thus afforded. It is undoubtedly competent to the Porte to form its own decisions and to fight its own battles. We do not deny that on the present occasion it would, as against Russia, have a just cause. But it is plain that the aid of the four Powers cannot reasonably be exacted in a course of policy opposed to their own recommendations, and adopted to the prejudice of their own interests. It is, in short, in the interest of Europe that European intervention is now exercised on behalf of the Turks, and if this interest, in the opinion of the dispensing Powers, is involved in the maintenance of peace, it is hard to expect that they should support Turkey in a declaration of war.

It could be proved beyond doubt that Russia has no rights whatever in the Danubian principalities, and that by this violent invasion of a foreign territory she has broken public law. It could be proved as readily that the Porte would have been warranted in resisting such invasion by arms, and it might perhaps be shown that other Powers owed sympathy and succor. But, though immediate hostilities might have satisfied theoretical justice, they would have been of little real service to the Ottoman empire, and would unquestionably have plunged Europe into the calamities of a general war. He would be a bold man, we think, who should assert that at the close of such a war the "integrity of the Ottoman dominions" would be placed in a condition of greater security than at present. As far as such an object is attainable, it will be gained much more surely by the pacific action of the four Powers in concert with a view to this end. That such action must be exerted substantially in the interests of the Turks is what cannot be denied, for otherwise there would be no occasion for exerting it all; but if the intervention of Europe, either at this or any other stage of the dispute, is expected by the Porte, it is not too much to ask that the course of proceeding should be left to the decision of the mediators themselves.

THE VERY LATEST.

The following is the latest news received at Liverpool prior to the America's departure.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg letters of the 7th ult. are silent on political affairs.

Poland was reported tranquil. Large bodies of troops were still concentrating on the frontiers of Moldavia

Prince Gortschakoff had reviewed the Russian troops at Bucharest, and invited the Hospodar Stirbey to attend, which the latter declined.

TURKEY.

The Earl of Carlisle had left Constantinople for Bagdad, his mission being ended.

An official report had been drawn up by two French staff officers in the Turkish service, giving a favorable account of the *materiel* and discipline of the Turkish forces now in the field. The regulars are considered reliable in action, and the irregulars effective to embarrass the Russians.

Fears were expressed that Omar Pasha was extending his lines too far, but the report says he can concentrate 60,000 men in twenty-four hours on any point of attack or defence. The report considers that in the first battles the Turks will have the advantage

SPAIN.

The report of the Valencia raisin crop is bad; wet weather had come on at the moment of gathering, and it would be deficient.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, SEPT. 9.—The accounts of the vine disease continue gloomy.

Mr. Grederecon Guilherme had accepted the portfolio of Justice.

GREECE.

The Vienna *Wanderer* states that the Turkish police had discovered the existence of a secret society of wealthy men, at the head of whom is Prince Mavrocordato, who are supplying funds to form a confederation of Albanians and Bulgarians against Turkey. The London *Times* denies its truth.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL AND ITS GROUNDS.—In the extension of the Capitol, we are informed, particular care will be taken to secure the best means for the ventilation, lighting, heating, and acoustics of the new buildings. A commission has been appointed on the subject by the President, consisting of Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey; Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Capt. Meigs, of the United States corps of engineers. The gentlemen composing this commission have visited and carefully examined the principal public buildings in Philadelphia, New York and Boston. They have paid particular attention to these buildings, with reference to obtaining the most correct data in the matter of sound and hearing. The superintendence of this popular enlargement, and of the public works of the government, is now placed in the sole charge of officers of the United States corps of engineers. The improvement of the grounds adjacent to the Capitol is much called for, and we are glad to know that it will be faithfully carried into effect. The steep and awkward roads by which the ascent is now attained will be avoided, and avenues opened, lined with trees and adorned with parks, fountains and flowers. New and more spacious walks will be laid out in all directions, and statuary placed in such positions as will please the eyes and awaken the patriotism of our citizens.—*Washington Union.*

A MISSION OF CHARITY.—The steamer W. B. Clifton, which left here last evening for St. Louis, had on board one doctor and six nurses, who are on their way to Rodney, Grand Gulf, and other places along the coast, afflicted with the yellow fever. God speed them on their humane mission! We understand that, when Mr. Ricardo, Secretary of the Howard Association, inquired what the price of passage for these persons would be, the gentlemanly clerk, Mr. Lowry, replied, "Not one cent."—*New Orleans Delta, Sept. 24.*

Interesting from Bermuda.

OUR HAMILTON CORRESPONDENCE.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, Sept. 24, 1853.

Further Details of the Yellow Fever Ravages—Death of Colonel Phillpotts, the Acting Governor—His Military Career—Colonel Robe Succeeds Him in the Command of the Forces—Death of Colonel Robe and many others—Humiliation and Public Prayer—The Colony without a Governor—Shipping, &c., &c.

It is a melancholy duty to have to inform you of the sad ravages which the fever has continued to make since my last letter was written, on the 13th instant. I had then to inform you of its spread among the convicts and soldiers. I have now to acquaint you that it has since taken its course among those of the first rank and standing in the colony.

His Honor Colonel George Phillpotts, the Acting Governor, died on the night of Sunday, the 18th instant, after five days illness, of fever. Col. Phillpotts arrived in this command in May last, and, as superior in military rank to Col. Eden, (then administering the government,) assumed the duties of Governor. His short administration of the affairs of this colony has given universal satisfaction to its inhabitants.

Col. Phillpotts entered the army on the 1st of May, 1811; was made first lieutenant on the 11th of the same month; captain in March, 1825; brevet-major June, 1838; brevet lieut.-colonel, March, 1839; regimental colonel, April, 1846. He was favorably noticed in Sir Gordon Drummond's despatch of the attack on Fort Erie, September, 1814; served as assistant quarter-master general with the army in Canada during the insurrection of 1837, 38, and 39, and was most actively employed, with the local rank of colonel. The family of the deceased officer were expected to join him in Bermuda some time next month. He was a brother of the Bishop of Exeter.

The same telegraph from St. Georges that announced to us the death of Col. Phillpotts also acquainted us of the illness from fever, and inability to assume the government of Lieut.-Col. Robe, R. A. The command of the troops then devolved on Major Soulden Oakeley, 56th regiment, the officer next in rank. The death of Lieut.-Col. Robe, R. A., took place on Wednesday night, the 21st. instant. He arrived in this command in December last, and was held in high estimation by all who became acquainted with him. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

Major Oakeley assumed the command of the troops on Tuesday—on the day following he was taken ill with fever, and was obliged to turn over the command to Major Arthur W. Byles, 56th regiment, in command of the wing of that corps stationed at Ireland Island. The Major proceeded as far as the Ferry on Wednesday, for the transaction of business connected with the command. I understand he has since taken his station at St. Georges. Major Oakeley is still ill, but strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The headquarters of the 56th regiment have been at the Ferry since the 13th. I have just understood that those who are well will be removed to Prospect Hill, and that the convalescent are to be sent to Port's Island. The 56th have lost a very large number by the fever, among whom are the following officers:—Capt. Edward F. Hare, fort adjutant, (whose wife died two days previous), Ensign Thackeray, and Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Lawson. I have also to announce the death, on the 17th, of Lewis Young Nash, Esq., ordnance storekeeper, and that of his eldest daughter, on the 19th. The following deaths have taken place in the family of George Houghton, Esq., whose death was announced in my last letter:—14th, his son Robert; 15th, his wife; 18th, his daughter, Julia. Mrs. Hare, the wife of Captain Hare, died two days before him. She was the eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Eden, 56th, at present in England, and was much beloved. Mrs. Oakeley, the wife of Major Oakeley, died on the 25th, leaving a family of six young children. I am sorry to have to add to the list of deaths that of Lieut. Whitmore, R. E., and wife, on the same day. I regret that it is not in my power to send you any very favorable report as to the fever. The deaths still continue. I cannot at present come at a correct account of the numbers. Those among the 56th, for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday I have heard stated at seven.

Yesterday was observed as a day of humiliation and public prayer to Almighty God, on the occasion of the epidemic prevailing within these islands, and was duly observed by the inhabitants, divine service being held in all the churches. It is a melancholy reflection, in connection with the issue of the proclamation appointing it, that both Colonel Philpotts, who ordered it, and Colonel Robe, who, owing to inability of the Colonel, signed it, were dead before it was carried out.

This island may be considered at present without an officer in the administration of its government. Captain Elliott, R. N., is nominally the Governor of these islands, but has been absent on leave upwards of a year. The instructions are, that in case of the death or absence of the Governor, the administration of the government should devolve on the senior military officer commanding her Majesty's troops; but he is at present too ill to be sworn in and assume the duties. Major Byles is at present virtually commanding the troops, but during the presence of Major Oakeley he is not senior military officer, and cannot be sworn in to administer the government. Such a state of affairs connected with the administration of the government perhaps it would be impossible to find a precedent for within the range of colonial history. It is probable that the government at home on hearing of it will immediately appoint an officer to the government, which they should have done long since. It is hardly to be expected that the officer appointed will arrive here before the present epidemic has subsided. The time is near at hand for the prorogation of the Legislature.

The brig Swan left New York about the beginning of the month for Bermuda, and much anxiety is felt here in regard to her, she not having yet arrived. [The S. returned to New York 22d instant, having been dismasted in the hurricane of the 7th.]—ED. HERALD.

BERMUDA, Sept 24, 1853.

First Attack of the Epedemic—Numbers of the Military who Died—Treatment of the Sick—Pay of the Doctors, &c., &c., &c.

No doubt you have heard of the malignant fever which broke out at St. Georges on the 25th ult., in the convict hulk Thames, and communicated to the troops in the barracks on a hill immediately over the hulk.

Out of two hundred convicts only thirty escaped the fever, and seventy died. The detachment of the 56th regiment, consisting of 500 men, have lost four officers, 103 men, sixteen women, and sundry children; the sappers and miners, out of 45 men, have lost 19; the artillery, out of 100, have lost but nine, owing to their being quartered in detached forts.

Among the deaths are our Acting Governor, Col Phillpotts, Col. Robe, Royal Artillery, Capt. Hare, Fort Adjutant, and his wife There are a great many officers down with it, and the hospital, and a church used for that purpose, are crowded with the sick.

The healthy troops have been encamped about three miles from St. Georges, since which I understand the admissions into hospitals have been much reduced. It is a singular fact that it has not spread beyond the island of St. Georges; although several persons under its influence have fled from St. Gorges, and died in the parishes, no instance has occurred of its having been communicated to others; and in many instances, persons have gone to St. Georges, and after returning home have been attacked and died; still it did not spread, from which it is to be inferred that it is not contagious but atmospheric.

Not one out of ten who are attacked have as yet recovered, I fear our *medicos* do not understand its treatment.

It is a fine harvest for some of the juvenile practitioners, who are engaged at £5 per diem. It is a most appalling visitation.

I fear some arrowroot for New York will not go by this passage of the Merlin, as it is at St. Georges, and I understand she is not allowed to enter that port—a boat being sent off for her mails.

I hope you are well, and may you ever be spared such scenes as are at present passing here.

ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, dating at Cullum's Springs, says:—"On the night of the 19th a most singular change in the weather took place. When we went in to supper the atmosphere was close, hot and oppressive. Half an hour after, when we came out, a cool wind was blowing, rendering cloth clothes desirable. The thermometer had fallen from 82 deg. to 76 deg., and the sky was obscured by fleecy clouds in every direction. Shortly afterwards, a most brilliant lunar rainbow made its appearance, and was followed by a bright meteor, which ran, or fell, as it were, from East to West, amid the wonder of the assembled crowd. Since then the weather has been cool by day and even cold by night, the thermometer ranging from 70 to 68 deg."

Latest from New Mexico.

OUR SANTA FE CORRESPONDENCE.

SANTA FE, N. M., August 31, 1853.

Congressional Election—Canvass of Gov. Lane—His Supporters—Chances of Padre Gallegos—The Effects of the Contest—Popularity of Gov. Meriwether, &c., &c.

There is not much in the way of news here, and as I have only recently arrived can give you but few items.

The election for delegate to the next Congress will take place next Monday. Governor Lane is electioneering quite hard. The sympathies of the American residents are mostly for him, irrespective of party.

The merits of Padre Gallegos, his opponent, and the true democratic candidate, I know nothing of personally; but from what I can learn he is a man of talents and education. It seems to me that the interests of the Territory would be advanced by sending as delegate a Mexican born.

It would serve to show the people that they are not looked upon as a conquered province, but as a portion of the republic, and that they were freemen, and represented by one of themselves. This would tend to remove that acrimony of feeling that must necessarily exist between the Anglo-American and Hispano-American for some time to come, arising from the difference of religion, language and habits of the two people.

Again, the sympathies of the democracy in Congress would be more with a delegate elected as the true nominee of their party, and more could be done for the Territory by him than by a man elected by mixed votes from personal considerations.

There is a strong probability that Gallegos will be elected.

Governor Meriwether will, I think, be very popular here. His urbanity, judgment, strict integrity and sense of justice, would render him decidedly popular in any position.

If a few items of news will be acceptable to you occasionally, it will afford me pleasure to give them to you and your many readers. D. C. L.

One of the Daughters of Patrick Henry.

[From the Athens (Ala.) Herald.]

Not all of our readers, perhaps, are aware that in our own State and upon the borders of one village, there lives a daughter of the great Revolutionary patriot and orator, Patrick Henry. 'Tis even so true, that scarcely a half mile from the spot where we now write, resides Mrs. D. S. Winston, widow of Mr. G. D. Winston, of Virginia, and daughter of one who did more, perhaps, than any other one man, to set the ball of the Revolution in motion. In an humble cottage, situated in a quiet grove, the peaceful life of this venerable lady is calmly and quietly drawing to a close. "Old Time" indeed, has long since silvered her locks and traced many a furrow upon her brow, but yet it will be seen he has left her the strength and the will to contribute her mite to the memory of a father and to the truth of history. A communication from her will be found below. None of our readers can fail to welcome it with pleasure—none will fail to read and reverence that which comes from the aged daughter of the great and fearless orator, who in a trying hour, had the boldness and the bravery to exclaim, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third may profit by their example.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE HERALD.

You have made some commendable efforts to ascertain the truth in regard to some doubtful points of history. Perhaps what follows may be acceptable to you and such of your readers as may be interested in the matter to which it refers. At all events, its publication will gratify a long cherished wish of my heart—a wish which is the offspring of filial affection and patriotic attachment to the truth of history. While the aged writer of this paper claims to have inherited little of the genius or the glory of her venerated father, a sense of duty to his memory will not permit her to withhold information which she possesses in regard to some of the events of his life. Mr. Wirt, in his preface to his life of Patrick Henry, speaking of the difficulties he experienced in procuring reliable information, and the exertions he made to overcome them, says:—

Notwithstanding all his exertions, he is entirely conscious that the materials he has been able to collect are scanty and meagre, and utterly disproportionate to the great name of Mr. Henry. It is probable that much of what was once known of him had perished before the author commenced his researches; and it is very possible that much may still be known which he has not been able to discover, because it lies in unsuspected sources, or with persons unwilling, for some reason or other, to communicate their information.

The allusion to persons who were unwilling to communicate probably applied to Mrs. Meredith, Mr. Henry's eldest sister, who was offended at certain interrogatories propounded by Mr. Wirt, and declined to give him any information about my father. Mrs. Fontaine, his eldest daughter, was, of all others, best qualified to have given information, but was not applied to by Mr. Wirt. It is not to be wondered at, that a biographer thus impeded by the want of reliable authority, should fall into mistakes sometimes. Mr. Wirt was not acquainted with Mr. Henry, indeed he never saw him, and consequently he relied entirely upon the information of others. There is an error, on page 419 of the Life of Patrick Henry, where it is stated that "in one of his earlier purchases of land, he is blamed for having availed himself of the existing laws of the State in paying for it in the depreciated currency of the country, nor was he free from censure on account of some participation which he is said to have had in the profits of the Yazoo trade." Of the purchase of land with depreciated currency I know nothing, and am therefore sure it must be a mistake.

At the close of Washington's administration, Patrick Henry was spoken of as his successor, and a charge appeared in the prints of the day, that he had repaid a sum of money borrowed of a Mr. King, of Norfolk, with the depreciated continental currency. Being conscious of his innocence he took no pains to contradict this charge in a public manner, but my mother, who was a high-spirited woman, wrote to Mr. Ambler, the then Treasurer of Virginia, through whose agency the repayment had been made, and got his statement that the money used on that occasion was gold and silver. This statement was published in the newspapers of the day, and I doubt not this is the affair which gave rise to the charge above mentioned. Had there been another transaction of the same nature I should have heard of it.

It is true that he was interested in the Yazoo purchase. I remember that he sold his interest to a Mr. Burwell, who sold it again to Henry Lee, colonel of the celebrated "Legion." The well informed need not be told that many persons of unquestionable integrity became purchasers of the Yazoo stock, and that all the criminality of the affair is attached to the originators of the scheme.

It is not to be expected, Messrs. Editors of the *Herald*, that all persons will feel as much interest as yourselves in rectifying historical errors; but this very humble contribution would not be offered you if its writer did not suppose that this tribute to the memory of her venerated father, and the filial affection in which it originated, would be considered as allowable and proper by all your readers.

D. S. WINSTON.

INDIGNATION OF SOME OF THE STRONG-MINDED WOMEN.—At the Women's Convention, held at Dayton on the 24th ult., the following resolution was passed by a large majority:—

Resolved, That we regard the tyrannical and cowardly conformation to the "usages of society," in thrusting women from the platform in the late so-called, but miscalled World's Temperance Convention, at New York, as a most daring and insulting outrage upon all of womankind; and it is with deepest shame and mortification that we learn that our own State of Ohio furnished the delegate to officiate in writing and presenting the resolutions, and presiding at the session when the desperate act was accomplished.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CARROLL COUNTY, IND.—We learn from the Westminster (Md.) *Democrat*, that on Tuesday last four runaway slaves, believed to be from Harper's Ferry, Va., were found concealed in a barn at Taneytown, and that on Mr. James Burke, constable, with a posse, attempting to seize one of them, he fired a double barrelled pistol at them, but fortunately Mr. B. was very close to him, and escaped being killed by knocking his arm to one side, the load passing to the right side of his head and severely burning his face. A desperate fight then commenced, in which all the blacks participated, but there being about double the number of whites the slaves were at length taken. The blacks were all armed with pistols and large dirk knives, but could not use anything but their pistols. It is said they (the slaves) fired six or eight times. There were three white men shot besides Mr. Burke—one in the breast, one in the leg, and one in the arm—none of which are thought to be dangerous. Two of the slaves were shot, one in the left arm, which is very severe, and one alongside of the head. Three of them were brought to Westminster and secured in jail, and the one that was shot in the arm kept in Taneytown in charge of a physician, who dressed the wound. The wound is very severe, as he received the contents of one barrel of a double barrel gun, the whole load entering his arm just above the elbow.

Patrick McGuire, who was stabbed at Lynn, Mass., on the 27th ult., has since died of his wounds. The murderer has been conveyed to Salem.

The Recent Killing of Major Arnold of the Second Dragoons by Assistant (Army) Surgeon Steiner.

[From the Washington Star, Sept., 30].

We have a history of this horrible affair by private letter direct from Fort Graham, Texas, where it occurred. It seems that Steiner and Lieut. Bingham, from drinking, fell to quarrelling, so disturbing the garrison as to compel the commander, Major Arnold, to go to them, and order them to their respective quarters. Steiner then told A. that if he placed him under arrest, he would kill him. This threat being taken as a mere ebullition of passion, Arnold took no notice of it, and the quarrellers went to their respective quarters. On the next day, when they had time to cool their passion, Arnold sent the Adjutant of the post with an order to arrest both. They were found at Lieut. Bingham's quarters, apparently about to renew the quarrel. Steiner, on reading the order for his arrest, gave himself up, and again remarked that he would kill any man who should arrest him, and desired to see Arnold. The Adjutant advised him not to go over to A.'s quarters, lest he might commit himself by using violent and insubordinate language. But he persisted in going there. In a few moments, the Adjutant heard pistol shots there—six—and rushing over, found Arnold lying weltering in his blood in the passage between his two rooms. Steiner had fired four shots, each of which had taken effect, and Arnold had fired two, neither of which hit S. Arnold lived but fifteen minutes after being shot. Steiner had escaped when the Adjutant entered, but he rearrested him a few moments afterwards, saying that he was about to mount his horse to go and deliver himself up to the civil authorities. He is now in custody at the post. Mrs. Arnold was in the Major's quarters, and probably saw the whole affray. Steiner's offence is punishable with death, of course, under martial law, and we take it for granted that he will be forthwith court-martialed, unless the civil authorities take him by a writ of *habeas corpus* out of the hands of the military, and afterwards, if the law courts fail to convict him.

Some years since, Steiner cut a Texan citizen, with whom he quarrelled in a billiard room, almost to pieces with a bowie-knife, his antagonist using a similar weapon. He afterwards cured the Texan's wounds. In that affair, he was thought to be justified. He is, proverbially, one of the most skilful surgeons in the service, and so devoted to his profession, that during the Mexican war, after he had sufficiently attended to the wounded on the American side, he was in the habit of going over among the Mexicans, and dressing, and operating on their wounded, *con amore*. He is a small man, of remarkably polished manners, but with an eye in his head which tells of the desperation of his character when aroused by passion. He is a native of Pennsylvania.

New Publications and Works of Art

"The Forged Will; or, Crime and Retribution," is the name of a new tale written by Emerson Bennett, and published by T. B. Peterson, of Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The work is an exceedingly forcible native novel, the scene of which is laid in the city of New York, in which the different characters fully sustain the ever-varying phases of human life which daily occur in this crowded metropolis. The object of the author appears to be to boldly tear the veil from hypocrisy and vice, and in it he seems to have succeeded as well as he did in another production, in which he painted the simplicity of the lives of the prairie children. The book is very elegantly brought out as regards paper, type and binding.

Fisher & Brother, No. 74 Chatham street, New York, have for sale "First Lessons in Music," by Ph. Rohr. The simplicity of its arrangement and practical elementary rules will render it a favorite book of melodies for children. It is adapted for the use either of schools or families.

We have been also favored with an excellent lithographed likeness of M'lle. Constanza Mantzel, the talented *débutante* of Max Maretzek's operatic troupe, executed by D. Avignon, No. 341 Broadway, from a daguerreotype by Root. The fine features and elegant style of dress of the young lady are very well preserved. The engraving is of a good size for framing.

"The Self Instructor" is the title of a new monthly journal, which is published by Harper & Calvo, of Charleston, (S. C.) The first number has been forwarded to us, and, from its contents, we imagine that the book is to be devoted to the cause of Southern education and the diffusion of a knowledge of the local resources and power of the Southern States. It appears well adapted to this end.

We have also received a copy of the letter recently addressed by Wm. H. Prescot, Esq., of Charleston, to the Hon. A. P. Butler, U. S. Senator from South Carolina, upon the subject of the diplomatic system of America. Walker & James, of Charleston, are the publishers.

Hedian & O'Brien, of Baltimore, have brought out, in pamphlet form, the "Oration on Liberal Studies," lately delivered by Rev. Dr. Bronson, before the Philomathean Society of Mount Saint Marys College, Maryland.

Crosby, Nichols, & Co., No. 111 Washington street, Boston, have published, for the Plymouth Society, a book containing an account of the last celebration of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, which was held upon the 1st day of last August. The report of the speeches made at the dinner table and the description of the decoration in the town are very full and reliable.

The Poems of David Bates are published in a neat, well printed volume, by Lindsay & Blakiston, of Philadelphia. The verses flow in an easy and harmonious measure, and a strain of high-toned moral feeling is observed by the author throughout.

Bunce & Brothers have sent us "Edith's Legacy," by the author of "Adelaide Lindsay." It is represented as an attractive book for family reading. Also, "Grammar without a Master," by Professor T. V. Paterson.

City Intelligence.

AN INTERESTING MATCH AT CRICKET—THE BOYS OF THE FREE ACADEMY.—The pupils of the Free Academy had a very pleasant day yesterday, in inaugurating a new era in the history of our school gymnastic exercises. They were taken to the Red House grounds, Harlem, where, through the kindness of the St. George's Club, they had an exceedingly pleasant day in learning to play cricket. The lads were initiated into the technicalities and mysteries of this truly manly and healthy diversion by Sam Wright, and before evening they were able to run "a head." Before they left the ground it was arranged that they should play a game there on next Saturday. The members of the St. George's Club very kindly furnished the boys with balls, bats, and all the *et ceteras*. The pupils were delighted, and relished very much the opportunity of learning a game which has been always a most healthful and popular source of pleasure and exercise in the universities and schools of England.

MILITARY VISIT.—The Emmett Light Guard, of Paterson, N. J., commanded by Captain Donnally, intend to pay a visit to New York city, on Monday, (to-morrow.) They will be received by the Sarsfield Guard, company F., 9th regiment New York State militia, Captain M. J. Daly, at the Jersey City ferry, at 9 A. M., and will afterwards proceed to Hoboken for their first annual target shooting, when several valuable prizes will be contended for. In the afternoon they will dine at Lovejoy's (late Florence's) Hotel, in Broadway, having been invited as the guests of the Sarsfield Guard.

TARGET EXCURSION.—The Ormsby Light Guard, numbering twenty-four muskets and eight pioneers, under the command of Captain Charles A. O'Rourk, proceeded on Wednesday last to Staten Island, on their annual excursion, for target practice, when several prizes were shot for by the members of the company. They were accompanied by Adkins' Band.

ACCIDENT WHILE ASLEEP.—Last night John Killing, a mason by trade, and residing at No. 336 Eighth avenue, while in a fit of somnambulism, walked out of a window in the second story of his house, and, falling on the ground, was injured severely. Sergeant Keernen and officer Wacker, of the Twentieth ward, happening to hear his cries, procured a carriage and had him conveyed to the New York Hospital.

ACCIDENT FROM THE CAVING IN OF A NEW BUILDING.—On Friday J. P. Benjamin, in driving his loaded wagon through Church street, when opposite to the buildings in course of erection at the corner of Duane and Church streets, was precipitated a depth of fifteen feet by the caving in of the earth, which was being undermined for cellarage. The horses were injured very much, and the wagon broken to pieces. The driver fortunately escaped.

FIRE.—Early yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 390 Sixth street, in the rear, breaking out in the roof of the house. It is supposed to have been caused by a defect in the chimney. The fire was extinguished in a short time. The damage done to the building was very trifling. Sergeant Smith and a section of policemen belonging to the Eleventh ward were present to protect the property.

JAMMED BETWEEN TWO STAGES.—On Friday a boy by the name of James Werden was jammed between two omnibuses, by which one of his legs was broken. The accident happened at Zimmerson's stables, in Tenth street. He was taken to the City Hospital by officer Miller, of the Eleventh ward.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Friday, the body of John Gallagher, who is supposed to have been drowned on Tuesday morning last, was found at the foot of Eighth street, East river.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 1, 1853.

In an article of to-day's paper, headed "Ruffianly Outrage," it is stated that he was struck with a decanter by some persons unknown to him in the Hall. I beg leave to assure you that this statement is wrong. The man, if injured, received his injuries outside, and was not struck by a decanter at all from the Hall. Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM RAINOR,

Proprietor of Central Hall, No. 174 Grand street.

The Hard Shells and the Soft Shells of New York.

CURIOUS POLITICAL SCENES IN THE STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—THE HON. JOHN P. HALE AMONGST THE HARDS—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—THE "MUMMIES" AND THE "LEADING" MEN.

Owing to the late hour at which our reporter got away from the Stuyvesant Institute on Friday night, he could not enter as fully as desirable into a detail of the curious lobby scenes which occurred there during the time when the nominating committees of the hards and softs sat in rather neighborly—but not a whit more friendly—council. We endeavor to remedy this political loss to-day, and consequently publish the calls of both parties.

The hard manifesto reads as follows:—

The Regular Democratic Republican General Committee for the city and county of New York are requested to meet on Friday evening next, at half past seven o'clock, at the Stuy