Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, Oct. 27, 1854.

The Indian Summer—Mr. Bancroft's Sixth Volume—Political Affairs—Rupture in the "Republican" Party—Coalition of Whigs and Know Nothings in the Seventh Congressional District—Movements Against Mr. Banks—Mr. Wentworth—Mr. Knapp—Mr. Upham—Correction.

We are having the most delightful weather—the Indian summer, in as complete form as the delicious article can be sent down from heaven for man's enjoyment. All that one wants to be made perfectly happy are plenty of money, perfect health, a fall in the price of coal, and an improvement in the sanitary condition of oysters. Failing these, one must content one's self with gazing upon skies that could not be much improved in the Crimea or Italy. It will, at least, cause one to look heavenward.

Mr. Bancroft's last volume is much praised here; and it certainly gives a better idea of the course of events that led to the Revolution, and of the ideas of foreign statesmen thereon, than any work that can be named. On the latter point the volume is especially rich, and will place Mr. Bancroft's reputation as an historical student and critic on a solid basis. I was sorry to see, on going over the volume, rather more errors of the press than ought to be found in a work of so much value, and generally so well got up by the printers. They should be removed from future editions.

There is nothing talked of here but politics, and there will not be any change until after the 13th of November. An interesting feature has been added to the contest by the rupture that has occurred in the republican party, and of which you will find a good deal said in our papers. At the meeting of the republican and free soil committees on the 24th, report says that Charles Allen, Edward L. Keyes, Foster Hooper, and others, spoke against General Wilson's course. I fear that the General has gone a little too far this time for his own good. "Gardner and Wilson" is now the talk in some quarters, just as "Boutwell and Sumner" was in 1850-51. The mass of the old free soilers, who also constitute the mass of the republicans, do not fancy being "sold and sent home" for the advancement of gentlemen who seem to be crazy after office. General Wilson's vote will probably be considerably less than it would have been had he left the Know Nothings to manage their own affairs.

Mr. Edmands will not accept the whig nomination in the Third district, he being afraid to run against Mr. Damrell. Mr. G. R. Russell is spoken of as the whig candidate. He is abolition enough to satisfy the republicans, and would run the Know Nothings hard. He was one of the officers of the famous meeting in Faneuil Hall on the night that Batchelder was killed.

The nomination of Mr. Whiting, in the Seventh district, by the whigs—he being the Know Nothing candidate—was the result of a regular bargain between the whig leaders in the district and that gentleman's friends. Mr. Whiting was about to withdraw from the contest, so meagre were his prospects, when he was induced to reconsider his intention by assurances from the whigs that if he would retain his position he would also be selected as their candidate, they adding that the democratic vote would be split into two not unequal parts by the nomination of a second democratic candidate by the hunkers, which fact would greatly increase the reverend gentleman's chances of success. Mr. Whiting, like most clergymen, knows a great deal more about the kingdom of heaven than of the kingdom of this world, and he believed this story about the division in the democracy, whereas there are seven-eighths of the party in favor of Mr. Banks, and who will support him. He would have had a heavy vote even if he had not been the regular candidate of his party. However, Mr. Whiting believed the story, and was induced to reconsider his determination to withdraw, of which reconsideration he may have occasion to repent. I know not how true the story may be, but it is currently said that he had assurances from the Nebraska democrats, whose organ is the *Post*, that if he would consent to run they would support him rather than have Mr. Banks re-elected, though he (Mr. Whiting) is as stiff an opponent as Mr. Banks himself of that measure, and a whig in all respects. A singular spectacle is presented by the condition of things in the Seventh. Mr. Banks is opposed by the *Post* and the hunkers on the ground that he is opposed to that great measure of agitation, the Nebraska bill, and therefore an enemy to the administration; and by the *Atlas* and the whigs, because he is a friend of the administration.

The action of the whig leaders in nominating Mr. Whiting has caused a great deal of discontent in the district, and many whigs will support Mr. Banks who would have voted for any regular member of their own party had such a candidate been put up. They do not recognize the right of Mr. Hudson, Gen. Oliver, and some other gentlemen, to sell them to a party which is doing all that it can to defeat some of the best whigs in the State. Mr. Banks will be helped in another way. It is now evident that he is the object of certain people's hatred, and that they are making all kinds of arrangements of an unprincipled character to effect his defeat. Frothingham, of the *Post*, hates him personally, and so do the rest of the *clique* connected with that paper. The statement of the *Post*, that it opposes Mr. Banks because of his opinions on the Nebraska question, is a falsehood. It opposed him two years ago, before the Nebraska affair was dreamed of, and has always been ready to defeat him. It is charged upon some members of the administration that they, too, are engaged in this war against an individual whom they have determined upon "crushing out" of political life—if they can. Now, the moment that the people see a man oppressed, and behold the most vicious of combinations entered into for the mere purpose of effecting his destruction, there being literally no political end to be effected, they will revolt against it. This is precisely the case in the present instance; and Mr. Banks will be aided, not injured, by the proceedings that have been adopted for his ruin. At least half the Know Nothings will leave Mr. Whiting, whose pure and unadulterated whiggery was vouched for by the very men who, in the Lawrence Convention, spoke most contemptuously of the new party. Everything is working in Mr. Banks' favor now, and that gentleman will commence his canvass by speaking at Woburn, on the evening of the 28th, and will, I am told, speak every evening until election day.

Mr. Frothingham was nominated by the hunkers yesterday, at their convention in Charlestown, which was as warm and enthusiastic as an icehouse. He will get a few hundred votes, unless all his friends should go for Whiting, which is the only way that presents itself for defeating Mr. Banks, if that end can be accomplished at all. Personal hatred alone has made the gentleman place himself in the ridiculous position of coming to have his votes counted by the nose in the aggregate. It would not be at all surprising if some of the very men who took part in the Charlestown convention were to vote for Mr. Banks at last. They are probably neither better nor worse than the rest of the world, and will not, on reflection, consent to become the instruments of Mr. Frothingham, whose ability to look two ways is a solemn warning to them to be on their guard against his artful devices.

Most of the Senatorial nominations have been made by all parties. They are, almost with no exception, so far as known, utterly contemptible. Some of the new men may be clever, but the public is yet to learn the fact. In making the democratic nominations for Middlesex, the County Convention was guilty of some rather amusing absurdities. After denouncing the Know Nothings as something too bad to be endured, it placed two Know Nothings in nomination for Senators, one of them being a Know Nothing candidate for the same office. It then nominated Mr. Frothingham for Senator, the gentleman who took the second place in Gen. Cushing's "crushing out" process, and placed alongside him a gentleman who voted for Mr. Van Buren in 1848. Mr. Frothingham will be badly scratched. He will probably fare as well as he did in 1851, when, running for Congress, he received 700 votes, only about 13,000 being cast in the district. He has a taste for small votes, which is perfectly natural and proper, and is in a very fair way to be gratified. Another candidate voted for Mr. Clifford two years ago. On the whole, the ticket seems to have been got up on extreme coalition principles. Middlesex gave upwards of 8,000 votes for Gov. Boutwell in 1851, but it will not cast a third of that number for any democrat this year—for any supporter of the administration, I mean. Colonel Needham, who has been nominated for Congress by the democrats of the Eighth district—composed entirely of Middlesex towns—will make but a poor show at the polls. The contest will be entirely between Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Knapp; and the former will be victorious, I should say, though I find Mr. Knapp's friends more sanguine than they were. The "republican" convention in the Eighth district very properly refrained from making any nomination, but recommended that all the old members should be re-elected, which, from their point of view, is the only sensible course. This helps Mr. Wentworth. On the other hand, the conduct of the whigs in the Seventh district, in exhibiting so much bitterness towards Mr. Banks, will help Mr. Knapp, who stands five hundred votes better than he did before the action of the Lawrence convention, with the chances of increasing his strength handsomely from day to day. The "republicans" are of the general opinion that the old members should be re-elected, but when they see the whigs so strenuous in their exertions to defeat Mr. Banks in No. 7, they may pay them off by defeating Mr. Wentworth, though far from wishing that event in itself. It is not improbable that a desire to effect Mr. Wentworth's defeat was one of the causes of the conduct of the whigs in No. 7. That gentleman is known to be disliked by some of the great corporation managers of Lowell, who would be rejoiced to see him beaten. It is a rather suspicious circumstance that General Oliver, who led the Whiting party in the Lawrence convention, is a corporation agent at Lawrence, and is by no means friendly to Mr. Wentworth. It is a queer state of things, and doubtlessly it has all been the result of accident.

Mr. Upham has been nominated in the Sixth district by the whigs. It is to be hoped that the people of that district will see that he is elected, and that a man of intellect and acquirement and character shall not be defeated by the persons who are seeking to elevate mediocrity and to degrade talent.

As I have spoken of the general character of the Senatorial nominations and of their feebleness, I ought to mention that there are a few exceptions. Mr. Sabine, nominated by the whigs of Middlesex, Mr. Robinson, nominated by the "republicans" of that county, and Mr. Frothingham, by the democrats, are superior men. I would add a Know Nothing to the list, if I had any assurance as to who their candidates are.

I see that the Boston *Chronicle* charges me with the heinous offence of having aspired to the Know Nothing Congressional nomination in No. 7. I must plead not guilty to the charge. I do not reside in that district, and I am not a member of the Know Nothing order. I may add, that I have had no aspirations of the kind, and have not been in a political meeting or caucus, open or secret, for about four months.

ALGOMA.

BOSTON, Oct. 19, 1854.

Anniversaries of Boston Military Companies—The Boston Light Artillery—The Boston Light Dragoons—The Boston Light Infantry—Pilgrimage of the Latter to the Lexington Battle Ground.

This is an anniversary week with several of the best of the fine volunteer military companies which do credit to the city. Yesterday, the Boston Light Artillery, the Boston Light Dragoons and the Boston Light Infantry, made their annual fall parades, and to-day we have the Independent Cadets on duty.

The Light Artillery is a new company, which attracts much interest. It is commanded by Major Moses G. Cobb, who has done himself great credit in bringing his men, numbering about ninety, with four pieces of cannon and two howitzers, to a degree of perfect discipline and practice seldom equalled in so short a time, the organization not yet being a year old. The corps went to South Boston Point on Tuesday, and, in the presence of more than a thousand spectators, fired at two targets moored off the shore, one three hundred and the other twelve hundred yards distant. Three hundred ball cartridges were fired, and the outer target being inspected was found to bear the marks of thirty of them. The corps also practiced in throwing shells from the howitzers and mortars. Yesterday the company again assembled. In the forenoon they went through a variety of evolutions on the Common, to the great delight of several thousand spectators, again practising with their pieces of ordnance. At three o'clock they were reviewed by Major General B. F. Edmands and staff. In the evening they partook of a grand dinner in Faneuil Hall, prepared by the celebrated caterer, John Wright. The interior of the "Old Cradle" was elegantly decorated with flags, festoons, shields, and other national insignia, bearing the names of Stone, Ransom, Ridgeley, Ringgold, Sherman, Duncan, Taylor, and other names celebrated in military history as connected with the light artillery service. Adj. Gen. Stone, Major Smith, Gen. Edmands, Major Boyd, Capt. Wright of the Pulaski Guards, Capt. Haynes, Major B. P. Poore, and others, made speeches and gave sentiments. The Boston Brass Band furnished the music.

The Light Dragoons, Col. Isaac H. Wright, late of the Massachusetts Volunteers in the Mexican war, is also a comparatively new company, this being only its second anniversary. The members are uniformed and equipped according to the regulations of the United States Army. The company is a worthy rival of the old Lancers, which has received an impetus since the organization of the Dragoons, and which recently paraded with a hundred men and horses, rank and file. Yesterday the Light Dragoons made their parade with about eighty uniforms. They proceeded to the celebrated estate of Col. Samuel Jaques, in Somerville (formerly Charlestown,) known as the "Ten Hills Town," where, after a hospitable reception from the veteran proprietor, who opened his grounds for their use, they practised with pistols at two targets erected near the left bank of Mystic river. It was here that the keel of the first vessel ever launched in the vicinity of Boston was laid, in the year 1731. She was named "The Blessing of the Bay," and the ways from which she was launched are still to be seen. The first prize was won by private Weller, and the second by private Dunbar. Among others who hit the target was the Commander, Colonel Wright. The Suffolk Band, mounted, performed splendidly. At dusk the corps returned to the city, passing through Charlestown, where they were carefully taken in by "mine host" of the National House, after they had experienced a brief but smart shower of rain.

Upon reaching the Winthrop House in that city, they dismounted, and proceeded to pay their respects to a most excellent dinner provided by the efficient head of that well known hostelry, Major I. H. Silsbee. About 7 o'clock, over two hundred, one half of whom were guests and five members, sat down to a sumptuous repast. After the eating, the commander called up William M. Fleming, Esq., the gentlemanly manager of the National theatre, at whose invitation the Dragoons subsequently attended the evening's performance at that well conducted establishment. The commander, Col. Wright, in leading off the speaking, referred to the efficient service performed by the dragoons last June, on the occasion of the mob which threatened the peace of the city at the rendition of the fugitive slave Burns, remarking that although it was a painful duty to perform in the face of the opposition of some of their fellow citizens, yet that duty was performed, manfully and nobly. (Cheers.) The citizens of Boston knew not what the soldiery had done on that day. Its history had yet to be written. The soldiery had been spit upon—missiles thrown upon them—and if half the insult had been offered a single member as a citizen, which had been cast upon the corps as a mass, that member would have seized the miscreant and hurled him to the dust. (Cheers.) But the corps did their duty, without a word or a threat of defiance, waiting for orders, nor dreading the last extremity. Col. Wright was particularly eloquent in his allusions to the conduct of the patriots of Bunker Hill, and to that of those who detained the Boston Court House on the memorable occasion last summer. The former was the beginning of American freedom—the destruction of the Court House would have been the end of it. (Immense cheering.) In conclusion, he gave a sentiment in honor of the alliance of Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall by the annexation of Charlestown to Boston.

The annual parade of the old Boston Light Infantry, alias "Tigers," is a matter of interest to many of the New York readers of the HERALD, since, on a recent occasion, they had a visit from this fine company. The history of the "Tigers" is one of interest, and has, I believe, already been sketched in your columns. W. W. Clapp, Jr., Esq., editor of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, is now preparing for the press a detailed account of its origin, organization and progress. The company is now fifty-six years old, having been established in 1798. It was never before in so prosperous a condition as on the present occasion, when it appeared with eighty-three muskets. Its commander, Charles D. Rogers, Esq., appears to have been as successful in perfecting its present military organization and discipline, as he has in establishing one of the most enterprising newspapers in New England. I allude to the *Journal*, of which he is one of the proprietors. Printers always make capital soldiers. The Tigers paraded at half past two. They first marched to the Winthrop House, where they paid a complimentary salute to Major General Edmands and staff. As they passed through State street, the Brigade Band, which preceded them, performed a new "Tiger Quickstep," (who will ever forget the old one?) which was composed by your own Allen Dodworth, dedicated to the B. L. I., and performed by Dodworth's Band at the company's parade last spring. The Tigers' new black uniform showed off finely in contrast with the buff and scarlet of the band. The marching and evolutions of the corps were excellent. At four o'clock they took a special train of cars at the Fitchburg Railroad depot, and in 35 minutes were set down in Lexington, ten miles from the city.

Lexington will ever be an interesting place, as here the first blood was shed in the cause of American independence. The story of the fight is an old one, but always worth repeating, at least briefly. A detachment of British soldiers were sent at daylight on the morning of April 19, 1775 to take or destroy a quantity of stores collected at Concord, six miles west of Lexington. One object, also, was to seize certain American patriots, especially Hancock and Adams, who were hidden in an old house, still standing near Lexington Common, and who effected their escape a few minutes before Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn, who commanded the British battalion, came along. On reaching Lexington, a company of militia—minute men—were exercising on the Common. A British officer rode up and ordered them to disperse. Some say he stigmatized them as "d—d rebels." Not being instantly obeyed, he discharged his pistol and ordered his men to fire, which they did, and eight of the Americans fell dead. The militia retreated, and the British proceeded to Concord, and in part succeeded in destroying the stores. On their return, however, they were sadly harrassed by the American minute-men, who were gathering from all quarters, the alarm having spread rapidly for miles during the day, and would inevitably have been cut off had they not been met, half a mile east of the Common, towards Boston, by a strong detachment of artillery, under Lord Percy. The old house where this detachment was quartered is still standing, and bears the marks of British bayonets and bullets. It is now occupied by Jonas Munroe, Esq., whose father, Ensign Robert Munroe, then owned it. "Uncle Jonas," as he is familiarly called, relates the history of the fight as his father told it to him, and also shows to visitors a pair of silver-mounted spurs, left by a British officer when Lord Percy commenced his sudden retreat. The party suffered extremely from the fire of the Americans, who beset them from buildings, trees, and fences, leaving sixty five killed and one hundred and eighty wounded. Of the Americans, fifty were killed and thirty-four wounded.

The Tigers, marching through the village and around the common, passed the old monument, on which is the following inscription:—

Sacred to the liberty and rights of mankind,
The freedom and independence of America,
Sealed and defended with the blood of her sons,
This monument is erected
By the inhabitants of Lexington,
Under the patronage and at the expense of
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
To the memory of their fellow-citizens—
Ensign Robert Munroe, Messrs. Jonas Parker,
Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, Jun.,
Isaac Muzzy, Caleb Harrington, and John Brown,
Of Lexington, and Asahel Porter, of Woburn,
Who fell on this field, the first victims to the
Sword of British tyranny and oppression,
On the morning of the ever memorable
Nineteenth of April, An. Dom. 1775.
The die was cast!
The blood of these martyrs
In the cause of God and their country
Was the cement of the union of these States, then
Colonies, and gave the spring to the spirit, firmness
And resolution of their fellow-citizens.
They rose as one man to revenge their brethren's
Blood, and at the point of the sword to assist and
Defend their native rights.
They nobly dared to be free!
The contest was long, bloody and affecting;
Righteous heaven approved the solemn appeal;
Victory crowned their arms,
And the peace, liberty and independence of the United
States of America was their glorious reward.
Built in the year 1799.

After a short march, the Tigers reached the Lexington House, one of the best country hotels to be found in New England—we won't except even the renowned inn of the Ancient Mariner, at Springfield. The landlord of the Lexington House, Col. Bigelow, had provided a dinner. How the hungry "Tigers" fell to, and ate, and talked, and had an old fashioned re-union, and how the band played sweet music, and how, when the hour of ten arrived, they retired in excellent order and condition—the band playing Holloway's good old "Wood up Quickstep"—and how Bigelow and the Lexingtonians let off fire-works—how the conductor cried out "all aboard," and how half an hour found them in the streets of Boston, and 12 o'clock saw the most savage "Tiger" of them all peacefully slumbering in the arms of Morpheus—I would discourse more at length, did not time fail me.

H.

A Plan for the Improvement of the Park and Public Buildings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The importance of a general plan for the improvement of the Park and the erection of commodious public buildings thereon, which shall most fully meet the present and future wants of the city and of the general government, is a subject that all intelligent citizens who have the beauty and prosperity of our city at heart, should carefully consider at this time. As we remarked in the HERALD of last Saturday, and have often done before, now is the time when circumstances all seem to favor the adoption of such a plan.

The agents of the general government are now discussing the advantages of various localities which have been offered for the site of a general Post Office and suitable accommodations for the United States Courts, &c. The Common Council are also agitating the subject of erecting a new City Hall for the accommodation of the different departments of the city government, courts, &c.; yet, notwithstanding these facts, no general, systematic and thoroughly studied plan for this purpose has ever been announced by the press or in any way shadowed forth to the public, from the fact that the parties in office whose duty it is, have never called for or offered any inducements to draw from our architects, or any one else, such a plan. Upon a careful survey of the whole subject, it strikes us that something after the following sketch would be for the best interests of the city and all parties concerned.

The first consideration in any plan should be to furnish ample accommodation to the city government and its business, in connection with its present edifices. The plan should be made to harmonize architecturally with the present City Hall, which is too valuable to be removed, or greatly changed in its exterior. It should embrace an edifice or edifices of sufficient size and capacity for permanent accommodation, as the Park will be the central point of business growth; for without doubt, within twenty years, the whole population included within a circle of many miles extending from this point will be under one municipal government, because our immense shipping interests will always, with the harbor, remain down town. A plan should be prepared to meet, when fully completed, such a contingency. For the present it will be sufficient to erect a building commencing on Chambers street, near the new Court House, and extending along that street to Broadway, a distance of some three hundred feet; thence along Broadway to or near the front line of the City Hall, presenting on Broadway a facade of about four hundred feet—the whole to harmonize with the present City Hall. Whenever it becomes necessary to enlarge the accommodations, it will be very easy to commence on Chambers street, and extend this building along Chambers street to Centre, and thence along Centre to a line with or near the front of the City Hall, thus forming a facade on Chambers street of about six hundred feet, on Centre of about four hundred feet, and on the Park in connection with the present City Hall, a grand front of about six hundred feet, making altogether, an architectural effect equal to anything in the world for such purposes. In this way we get a central court yard within the building, around which may be located the various city, State and United States courts, entirely removed from the noise of the streets, which now makes it exceedingly difficult for the courts to transact their business, as will be readily conceded by the judges, members of the bar, and all others who have judicial business to transact. As a continuation of this plan, the city should possess itself of the gore of land on which stands the Brick Church, from which they should remove the present buildings, and leave the ground an open space, inclosed with a neat iron railing, in this way protecting the feelings of those who may have objections to the removal of those who have been buried in the church yard. Then Beekman street should be extended through the Park to Broadway, on a line parallel with the front of the City Hall, thus making the Park nearly square above that street. By removing the railing from the lower circle of the Park, below Beekman street, the most admirable site in all respects would be secured for a Post Office, which might be leased by the city to the United States government for a sum more than equivalent to pay the interest on the purchase money of the Brick Church property, and actually leave us more breathing space by nearly two acres, with largely increased facilities at this crowded point, where the Third and Fourth avenue cars now stop, and hundreds of stages and vehicles from all parts of the city are constantly passing, and within two hundred feet of the terminus of the Sixth, Eighth and Ninth avenue railroads. By placing a pair of dividers on a map of the city and its suburbs at this point, it will be found that it is and must be the focal point specially calculated to accommodate the whole people in their relations with the city Post Office. Branches may be established elsewhere, but the great central office should be here.

The above plan, of which we have barely given the outline, seems to us to embrace many advantages which would be lost by the adoption of a less comprehensive policy, notwithstanding all that might be said in favor of isolated propositions, such as the location of the City Hall for the legislative department of the city on Madison square; the location of the executive departments in the Park; the courts in Washington Parade Ground; and the Post Office on the Brick church property, or somewhere else. Each and all of these necessarily involve greatly increased cost, and inconvenience in the transaction of business, as well as the using of the grounds set apart for public parks, which are already much too small. Madison square has an area of 712 by 420 feet, or about six acres. Washington square has an area of 920 by 465 feet, or about nine acres; and Tompkins square about two acres; either of them having less area than the Park, and entirely unsuitable for large public buildings.

The adoption of the above plan will accommodate all the public interests and meet all present and prospective wants at the least possible cost of money, time and patience, while the system of dividers would be constantly opposite result.

THE BOSTON PUBLICO.

Breaking Up of the German Ebenezer Community.

The Detroit (Mich.) *Tribune*, of the 21st inst., says:—"The Ebenezer Community, a peculiar body of people who have a settlement near Buffalo, are desirous of breaking up their establishment, in order to remove to some of the new States and Territories of the West, where they can obtain a larger domain; and perhaps with the additional motive of becoming more isolated than they can be in their present location. It is stated that they have been offered $5 500,000 for their property, which is $500,000 short of their asking price. Their domain is about eight miles from the city of Buffalo, on the old Seneca Reservation. The agents of the society purchased about 6,000 acres of land of the Ogden Company, soon after the Gillet treaty of 1842, and about 3,000 have been added by subsequent purchases. A large portion of it is very large fields, more thoroughly cultivated than any lands in western New York; indeed, it is almost a garden, instead of field cultivation. The Ebenezers are a communist or common property association, of a distinct religious type. The organization had its rise in Germany, on the banks of the Rhine and has existed nearly a hundred years. They have an elective board of governors or elders—thirty in number—upon whom devolve all the legislation of the community.

SUICIDE EPIDEMIC IN KENTUCKY.—The Georgetown *Herald* of the current week, narrates the following cases of suicides:—On October 10, Mrs. Guill, residing in Scott county, aged about twenty, hung herself to a tree, and was found dead. Her feet touched the ground as she hung, and the act had evidently been one of steady determination. She has been separated from her husband about a year, and was in poor circumstances. On the 11th inst., a Mrs. Plunkett, residing in Grant county, about forty years of age, and the mother of nine children, in the absence of her husband, pretended to visit a neighbor, taking with her knitting and a plough line. On the return of the husband, the children's story of the line alarmed him. Search was made, and Mrs. P. was hung dead, her knitting carefully put aside. Jealousy of her husband is thought to have caused the deed. On the same day, a Miss Wiggles, residing in Harrison county, about fifteen years of age, shot herself in the head with a rifle, inflicting a shocking, but not immediately fatal wound. She would assign no cause for the act. An acquaintance, a young lady named Lozier, called to see Miss W., and inquired who shot her. Miss W. exacted of Miss L. a solemn promise to kill the perpetrator of the deed, and then said it was herself and nobody else, and demanded that Miss L. should redeem her promise. Wonderful to relate, on the evening of the day of this interview, Miss Lozier attempted her own life, by hanging herself to a tree, but was discovered and cut down in time to save her.—*Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 21.*

PROCEEDINGS IN CHARLESTOWN.—As soon as authentic intelligence was received in Charlestown, on Saturday, of the decision of the Supreme Court in the annexation case, the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. The American flag was displayed in prominent places, and a salute of one hundred and thirteen guns was fired upon Bunker Hill. In the evening, a torchlight procession was formed, which, with a band of music, marched through the principal streets, and across the bridge to Faneuil Hall in Boston. Returning to Charlestown, the citizens organized a public meeting, at which spirited addresses were made by several gentlemen, and a series of resolutions were adopted. We have a full report of the proceedings of the meeting and the resolutions, but have not room for their publication in the crowded state of our columns this morning. At a later hour, the Aldermen whose course in gallantly refusing to sign the return of the vote has been so triumphantly sustained by the court, were serenaded at their residences. Long may the historical name of Charlestown be preserved! It has survived the burning of the town by the British, and the modern attempt to wipe it out by legislative act has proved equally unavailing.—*Boston Advertiser, Oct. 23.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY, Oct. 28—6 P. M.

The stock market opened heavy this morning, and a decline was realized in some of the leading fancies. At the first board Cumberland Coal fell off ¼ per cent; Michigan Central Railroad, ¼; Harlem, ¼. There have been lately sales to some extent of Indiana State fives at comparatively low prices. In consequence of the contraction in the circulation of the banks of Indiana there has been a large amount of State fives withdrawn from the hands of the Comptroller, where they had been deposited for the security of the bill holders. These stocks have been put in the market as fast as they were withdrawn, and sold to enable the bankers to withdraw others, and the effect has been rather unfavorable upon prices. We notice a sale to-day of Northern Indiana Railroad stock at 91 per cent, buyer six months, and at the same time a sale at 85 per cent, cash. This is a difference of one per cent a month—a greater difference than the state of the money market justifies. New York Central Railroad appears to be steadily working down, while the bonds are steadily working up.

At the second board to-day there was no material change in the market. Erie Railroad was a fraction lower. Stonington fell off ½ per cent. Illinois bonds went up ¼ per cent.

The steamship Baltic, from this port for Liverpool to-day, carried out $142,817 21 in specie, principally California gold bars.

The following gentlemen were elected to-day directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the ensuing year:—

Henry R. Remsen, Philetus H. Holt, William H. Webb, Clarkson N. Potter, William Remsen, Edward Roberts, Henry Hart, George G. Waters, Samuel Jaudon, Henry Fay, William L. Kirby, William A. Darling, Maltby G. Isaac.

The warrants entered at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 26th inst., were:—

For the redemption of stock	$471 76
For payment of Treasury debts	97,406 05
For the Customs	4,787 05
Covered into the Treasury from Customs	404 50
Covered into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources	74 15
For the War Department	35,943 68
For repaying for the War Department	1,528 40
For repaying in the Navy Department	48,615 62
For the Navy Department	93 00
For the Interior Department	8,268 41

The anthracite coal trade in the Schuylkill region was very light the last week. The Reading Railroad brought down some 28,500 tons, and the Schuylkill Navigation 11,380 tons. On the Lehigh Navigation the last weekly shipments were 39,697 tons.

The following circular of Mr. Isaac O. Davis gives a review of the money and stock markets of Cincinnati for the week ending Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, 1854:—

We have to note a very unsettled state in the money market for the past week. The currency being disturbed, and the failure of the banks and bankers mentioned in our last, have produced a state of affairs in the monetary circles unparalleled at any former period in the financial history of this city. The uncurrent bank issues, heretofore in circulation amongst us, had been returned to a heavy amount, and their places supplied by our own State banks; confidence had begun to be restored, and business on Third street had assumed quite a promising aspect, when the failures above referred to occurred; and the consequence was an entire loss of confidence in the security of banks generally; and our small depositors commenced a run upon the private bankers, which, we are happy to say, was triumphantly sustained, however, by all of them except Messrs. Outcalt & Co., who closed their doors early in the week.

The natural sequence to this financial derangement is an unsettled rate of interest, and to prevent regular transactions to any extent. We quote street rates for money at two to three per cent per month, when to be had at all. Capitalists prefer to retain the control of their funds that they may be prepared for any emergency.

The Indiana Free Bank paper is being sent home rapidly, and much of it is withdrawn from circulation.

The business portion of the city has shown itself in a healthy state; very few failures having occurred of any amount.

The stock market, as a matter of necessity, sympathizes closely with the money market, rising or falling with it. We have, however, a number of orders from the country for investment; and a feeling of confidence in stocks is prevalent, with a desire to take hold of them, restrained only by a stringent money market. We therefore quote the market as dull, though the prices of former quotations are sustained:—

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

40 shs. Covington and Lexington Railroad Stock	48
75 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Stock (int.)	47½
55 Little Miami Railroad Stock	98
85 Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Stock, (hypothecated)	40
115 Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Stock, (hypothecated)	15
21 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Stock	80
60 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Stock (int.)	47
20 Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Stock, (hypothecated)	43
20 Columbus and Xenia Railroad Stock	93
40 Indiana and Central Railroad Stock, (hypothecated)	54
40 Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Stock, (hypothecated)	15
54 Covington and Lexington Railroad Stock, (hypothecated)	48½
80 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Stock, (hypothecated) (int.)	47½
50 Eaton and Hamilton Railroad Stock, (hypothecated)	33½
43 Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Stock	40
15 Columbus and Xenia Railroad Stock	93
20 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, (hypothecated)	38½
40 New Albany and Salem Railroad Stock	33½
38 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Stock	47½
10 Eaton and Hamilton Railroad Stock	33½

Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1854.

$500 Ind State 5's	80	125 shs N Y Cen RR	87		
2000 do	79¾	250 do	nb60	87¼	
1000 do	79¾	100 do	s30	87	
1000 Har L & M Bds	86	20 Nor Ind Con	79		
1000 Erie C Pa 7 i S	75	10 Mich Cen RR	b3	86½	
5000 Hud Riv 1st M B	101	50 Erie RR	s3	44½	
2000 In B 2 issue	b3	90	150 do	c	44½
7000 Ill Cen RR B	b3	69¾	100 do		44½
2000 do	s3	69¾	100 do	b10	44½
1000 N Y Cen RR Bds	90	10 do	b3	44½	
5 shs Metrop Bank	102½	200 do	b60	45	
20 Phenix Bank	106¼	100 do	s3	44½	
2 Bank of Commer	105	50 do		44½	
200 N J Zinc Co	s3	21¼	100 do	b3	44½
100 Gold Mining Co.	1½	50 do	s3	44½	
100 Pen Transit Co.	22¼	1000 Harlem RR	s3	30¾	
100 do	s3	22¼	400 do	b60	31¼
700 do	s3	22¾	10 Nor & Wor RR	44	
200 do	b60	22¾	50 do	s60	43
100 Canton Co	s3	26¾	700 Reading RR	c	71¾
350 Cumb Coal Co	s3	28⅞	200 do	s60	71⅞
50 do	b60	29¼	500 do	b60	72⅛
50 do	c	29	50 do	s3	71⅞
300 Gold Hill Mine	s3	1¾	100 do		71½
100 N Y Central R	s3	86⅞	100 Nor Ind RR	b6m	91
350 do	c	87	35 do	c	85

SECOND BOARD.

8000 Ill Cen RR Bds	70	200 Harlem RR	b60	31	
5000 do	b3	70	20 Little Miami RR	97	
1000 Hudson Con Bds	72¾	150 Erie Railroad	s3	44¾	
2000 H Riv 1st mtg B	100¾	50 do		44½	
23 shs Metrop Bank	102¾	50 do	s3	44¾	
500 Fler & K Jt Stk	½	100 do	s30	44¼	
100 Cum Coal Co	b60	29¼	200 do	s60	44¼
20 do	29	300 do	b60	44¾	
100 Nic Tran Co	s3	22¾	100 do	b15	44½
20 do	22½	50 do	b3	44¾	
100 do	b5	22¾	100 do		44½
200 Reading RR	b60	72	50 do	b30	44½
100 do		71¾	200 N Y Central RR	87	
50 Stonington RR	b5	70	200 do	b60	87¼
75 do	b3	69¾			

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, Oct. 28—5 P. M.

ASHES were unaltered.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour declined about twenty-five cents per barrel, with sales of 5,800 bbls.; ordinary to choice State, at $8 25 a $8 75; mixed to fancy Western, at $8 75 a $9 25; and other grades in proportion; with 500 bbls. superfine Canadian, in bond, at $8 50, and 1,600 bbls. Southern, at $8 87½ a $10 25 for mixed to extra, per bbl. Rye flour, corn meal, wheat, and rye, were inactive, and held above the view of buyers. Oats varied little. The sales of corn reached 48,000 bushels Western mixed, at 79c. a 81c., showing an easier market.

HOPS.—New were selling freely at 36c. a 40c. per lb.

FREIGHTS.—Rates were dull, and engagements to Liverpool light; 1,000 bushels of corn were engaged at 3½d. in bags, and 10,000 do. were reported at 3¼d., in bulk. Some small lots of leather were reported at ½d. To London, rates were quiet and unchanged. To Havre, cotton and bone were at ¾c., and hops at ⅜c.; other articles were nominal. Rates to California were dull, and ranged at 25c. a 50c., chiefly at the inside figure.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, and sales light. The whole decline since the receipt of the Niagara's news has been about ⅛c.

COFFEE.—We have only to notice sales of 300 bags Rio, at 9¾c. a 10½c.

HAY.—Sales of 1,000 bales were made, at 70c. a 75c., chiefly at the inside figure.

IRON.—The market was quiet, and prices nominal.

LEAD.—Spanish to arrive was held at $6 30 per 100 lbs. The stock in first hands was light.

OILS.—Whale, sperm and olive were quiet though firm. Linseed was retailing at 84c. a 86c. per gallon. Lard was unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Pork was doing better. The day's sales amounted to 900 barrels, at $12 56 a $12 75 for mess, and $11 31¼ a $11 37½ for prime, closing within the range. Sales of 60,000 pounds of smoked shoulders were effected during the week, at from 6c. to 7c. per pound. About 300 barrels lard changed hands at 9½c. a 10c. per pound. There have been 450 barrels beef purchased at $10 50 a $11 50 for country mess, $14 for city do., $15 repacked Chicago do., and $16 for extra do., per barrel. Other articles were as last noticed.

RATTAN.—About 5,000 a 6,000 lbs. were sold at 5¼c.

REAL ESTATE.—Sales at auction:—1 three story brick house and lot, S. E. corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-eighth street, 24 8½x100, $12,300; 1 three story brick house and lot, on east side of Madison avenue, 74 feet south Twenty-eighth street, 24 8½x100, $10,300; 1 lot, with frame house on front and rear, on south side of Twenty-eighth street, 106 feet east of