1809, and rulers, newspapers and every other material thing, have been carried along, perhaps against their will, by the onward drift of ideas. Railroads carry men to and fro by thousands, and they come to know practically their relations to each other. Telegraphs remit ideas from State to State on the wings of lightning, and awaken thought without directing it. In this country may be seen on a broader scale what has occurred in Europe in a minor degree. Twenty years ago newspapers here were the organs of some petty clique of class interests, as they are now in Europe, and the public mind was controlled by a few leading men who gave the cue to the then existing limited channels of public intelligence. But railroads and telegraphs set people in motion and stimulated thought, and the result was the existence of an independent press. The old organs could not, and the new did not, seek to control the process of popular thought. So it is in Europe: men are thinking, but not thinking as the class journals would have them. The London *Times* is an eminent example. Great as is its circulation and influence in England, it is limited to a class. The drift of English thought is at direct variance with the *Times*, and while it is preparing for an independent press, it is carrying the *Times* in a direction quite opposite to many of its teachings for years past. This is what is working in Germany and is preparing the way for great changes there. The dynasties hate the Napoleonic ideas, because they see that, though they bridge the abyss of revolution on the shore beyond where they would conduct the nations, satisfied nationality is the paramount idea.

THE LATEST NEWS.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17, 1859.

Denver City advices of the 8th instant reached Leavenworth yesterday. The returns from Denver City and Auroria of the election on the 5th give a majority of 933 against the State Constitution, and in favor of the Territorial organization. The returns from the mountain districts are not received. Large numbers of miners were leaving the mountains for the valleys in consequence of the prevalence of snow storms.

The Worcester Railroad Casualty, &c.

BOSTON, Sept. 17, 1859.

The lady killed last night on the Worcester Railroad, at Natick, was Mrs. Cheeseman, of this city, aged about fifty years. Mr. Davis, who was injured at the same time, is expected to recover.

Ira Kincaid, twenty-two years old, and a daughter of Cyrus Shaw, were drowned at Wiscasset, Me., on Thursday by the upsetting of a boat.

Stabbing Affray at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 17, 1859.

Shortly after noon to-day a difficulty occurred between J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, and H. S. Fay, at the office of the Middlesex Company, in Pearl street, during which the former stabbed the latter in the abdomen with a pocket knife. Ayer was arrested. Fay was conveyed to his residence in the care of two physicians. His case is considered critical. The difficulty originated at the late meeting of the Middlesex Mills Corporation, in which Ayer was left off as one of the directors. The affair caused a great deal of excitement.

Abolition, Free Love, Infidel and Women's Rights Convention.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17, 1859.

A convention of self-styled reformers has been sitting in this city for two days past, comprising the leading abolitionists, spiritualists, free lovers, infidels, fanatics and women's rights men and women of the country. They have been assiduously searching for the origin of evil and its cure, while their speeches for the most part have been disgusting and blasphemous. The convention closes its session to-morrow (Sunday), and the public generally will experience a feeling of relief when the city is rid o these reformers.

Inauguration of the Webster Statue at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 17, 1859.

In consequence of the severe northeast rain storm, the ceremony of inaugurating the Webster statue took place this afternoon in Music Hall. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by Governor Banks, Mayor Lincoln and Professor Felton. Hon. Edward Everett delivered the oration.

Fire in Troy.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

TROY, Sept. 17, 1859.

A large brick building on Ida Hill, owned by the estate of Benjamin Marshall, and occupied by the Troy Hosiery Company and Empire Machine Company, was partially destroyed by fire at ten o'clock this morning. The building was filled with goods and valuable machinery, and the loss is estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars, insured in the following companies:—Continental, New York; Fulton, New York; Franklin, Philadelphia; Liverpool and London; Mechanics', Brooklyn, and Phœnix, Hartford. The fire originated in consequence of one of the hands putting a quantity of cotton in the stove.

Fire at Easton, Pa.

TWELVE CIRCUS HORSES BURNT.

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 17, 1859.

The stables attached to the United States Hotel in this village were burned this morning, and twelve of Dan Rice's circus horses were smothered to death. Loss about $5,000. The fire was caused by the bursting of a fluid lamp. The hotel received but trifling injury.

Destructive Fires at the Eastward.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 17, 1859.

A destructive conflagration occurred here this morning, commencing in the building of the Attleboro' Steam Power Company, which was mostly destroyed, with several buildings adjoining. The Steam Power Company's building was occupied by O. Wheelock, thread manufacturer; Thompson & Co., jewellers; Haywood & Driggs, jewellers; C. Luther, lapidary, and William Blackington & Co., hoop skirt manufacturers. The building on the North was occupied by F. Bailey, carriage manufacturer; most of his carriages were saved. It was a large and well constructed building. The buildings on the south were occupied by Everett, Dean & Co., jewellers; Sturdy Brothers, jewellers, and A. Thompson, jeweller. By this fire nearly all of the manufacturing business of this village is suspended, and some three hundred hands are thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at over $75,000. The amount of the insurance is not as yet ascertained.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 17, 1859.

The Lewiston Bagging Company's storehouse, containing 500 bales of cotton, was partially burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

BOSTON, Sept. 17, 1859.

In Nashua, N. H., last night, a fire broke out in the stable of N. H. Woods, destroying property to the amount of $10,000. Among the sufferers are J. A. Woodward & Co., J. H. Rhoades, George Williams and T. Sullivan. The First Universalist church was partially destroyed. The premises were mostly located on High street. About one half the amount of the loss is insured.

The United States Agricultural Society's Fair.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17, 1859.

The fair of the United States Agricultural Society closed to-day, and pecuniarily has been a perfect success The total receipts are put down at $40,000. To-day wa devoted to the exhibition of trotting horses. The citizen's purse of $1,000 was taken by Ike Cook, a Chicago horse Flora Temple and Princess were not entered.

Billiard Match Between Phelan and Newman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17, 1859.

A billiard match came off here to-day between Messrs. Phelan and Newman. The game was five hundred points, and resulted in favor of the former.

The Dark Bay State.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17, 1859.

The bark Bay State, before reported ashore at Cape Henry, was got off by the wreckers and towed into Norfolk.

Drowned at Suspension Bridge.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17, 1859.

Christopher Wetmer, one of the most wealthy and respected citizens of Suspension Bridge, was accidentally drowned there this forenoon.

Political Intelligence.

MISSISSIPPI PROGRAMME FOR CHARLESTON.—The *Sunny South* of the 1st inst. says:—

If the Mississippi delegates to the Charleston Convention faithfully represent the sentiment of the party the recognition of protection to slave property in the Territories will be made a *sine qua non* of fraternal action. An acceptance of the Cincinnati platform, unexplained, would amount to a recognition of the doctrine advanced by Douglas—a doctrine violative of the obvious intent of the constitution and contradictive of the equality of the States in the Union. We are not surprised, therefore, that loyal State rights advocates are averse to a conciliation upon other than a basis recognizing the "power coupled with the duty" in Congress of protecting slave property in the Territories.

DON'T AMOUNT TO MUCH.—The Jefferson (Mo.) *Examiner* says of Douglas' late manifesto:—

Whether Mr. Doug as convinces the public that his doctrine of popular sovereignty is right or wrong, we think is now a matter of comparatively small moment, for we do not believe it will amount to an issue in the canvass of 1860.

CHANCES FOR GEN. WRIGHT IN NEW JERSEY.—The Newark *Journal* says:—

Every press in the State claiming to be democratic has raised the name of our nominee at the head of its columns, and, with perhaps one exception, promises to give the ticket a hearty support. The democracy are a unit in support of the regular nominations of the party, whatever our opponents may represent. We believe it to be written in the book of events that Gen. Wright is to be the next Governor of New Jersey, and intelligent opposition partisans do not disguise their fears that the democracy will triumph in November.

RATHER ROUGH.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, in a long jeditorial dissecting Douglas' late manifseto, says:—

Take the only sound part of the argument, apply it ustly, and it is itself sufficient to controvert the dogma of territorial sovereignty which Mr. Douglas strives so ineffectually to establish.

WHO 'S IN THE MAJORITY?—Rev. S. D. Storrs, of Quindaro, Kansas, in a letter to the American Home Missionary Society, says:—

Kansas is to-day suffering a hundred times more from intemperance than from all the political oppression to which she has been subjected.

THE WAY THE WIND BLOWS.—It is a remarkable fact that the Alabama Legislature is unanimously Democratic.

OHIO REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The republicans of the fourteenth Congressional district of Ohio have nominated the Hon. Harrison G. Blake, of Medina, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Cyrus Spink, of Wayne.

THE PRESIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvania *Democratic Union* says:—

Better evidences we could never have that his name is firmly fixed in the affectionate regards of his countrymen than are furnished President Buchanan by the flattering resolutions in support of his administration which go up to him from his own State. There where he has spent all his life—where his record from boyhood to ripe old age is written upon the hearts of whole communities—where, through all his past political career, he has received strong and unwavering support—the people still rally around him with the confidence and devotion he has ever received at their hands.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS' PLAN FOR ORGANIZING THE OPPOSITION.—In his speech before the Maryland Institute, Mr. Davis referred to the complexion of the parties as they would appear in the next Congress, and advanced the proposition that to defeat the measures of the administration it was necessary for the members of the American party in Congress to combine with the great conservative party of the North and West. He said that if the Maryland delegation had made up their minds in 1856, which they ought to have done, to unite with the conservative men from the North, Henry M. Fuller would have been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Men of the American party must go to the House of Representatives to meet the conservative element there, bury the name of republican, and, by a united vote, overwhelm the administration.

CONTESTED.—It is said that the seat of the firm friend of Southern Rights from Georgia, the Hon. A. Iverson, will be contested before the Legislature by one who holds a high position in the administration.

SOULE ENDORSES DOUGLAS.—Mr. Soule highly approves of Senator Douglas' manifesto, as published by the Harpers, and says it will be endorsed by the national democracy of the South. He doubts not the "Little Giant" will receive the Charleston nomination upon the Cincinnati platform reaffirmed.

Twelve papers in Kansas support the new constitution, while seven oppose it. Two are neutral.

PUGH ON DOUGLAS.—Mr. Pugh, the recently elected successor to the Hon. Eli S. Shorter to Congress from the Second district of Alabama, while addressing the people of Lowndes county, being interrogated as to his probable support of Judge Douglas, should he be the nominee of the Charleston Convention, is reported to have answered promptly as follows:—

He repudiated Stephen A. Douglas and his odious doctrines—his squatter sovereignty, his territorial policy, his construction of the Cincinnati platform, and the whole string of his vile teachings. Being asked if he would support Douglas under the Charleston Convention he said, emphatically, "No! I would not support Stephen A. Douglas if he was nominated on my own platform."

A month of conventions this is to be, emphatically. The republicans met in State Convention at Syracuse on the 7th, the democrats at Syracuse on the 14th, the American at Utica on the 21st, and the friends of the canals at Utica on the 28th. This gives a State Convention for every week in the month.

JOHN FORSYTH ON SLAVERY.—The Mobile *Register* says:—

We are "in favor of the slave trade as a means of spreading the institution of slavery over new Territories as far and as fast as possible, as well as to remove from the federal statute book the substantial condemnation of slavery itself which our prohibitory laws pronounce against it." We do "deprecate all Southern division upon slavery issues, seeing that if the South were united upon such issues allies enough would be found at the North to carry out their wishes."

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.—The Richmond *Whig* has the following:—

Harmony of the democratic party! Let the *Sentinel* call "spirits from the vasty deep," and, if successful in getting them to come, it may then rationally indulge the hope of restoring harmony to its party, but not before.

DOUGLAS IN GEORGIA.—The democracy of Noxubee county, at a meeting last week, passed a resolution declaring that they will not support Judge S. A. Douglas for the Presidency, even if he is nominated by the Charleston Convention.

POLITICAL INTEGRITY IN PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Cobden lately stated publicly in England that a gentleman in Philadelphia assured him that, though largely concerned in politics for the last twenty years, he had never known of a vote being bought or sold. Of course Mr. Cobden did not see Mr. Forney.

MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—The American Convention of the Alleghany district has nominated the Hon. Henry W. Hoffman as the candidate for Congress. Mr. H. was a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress. The friends of the Hon. Jacob M. Kunkle, the democratic nominee for the same district, having withdrawn his name from the candidacy, in consequence of some dissatisfaction with the proceedings, the convention is to reassemble.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR THE JUDICIARY.—The Hon. R. B. Carmichael, who, though a democrat, was appointed to fill a vacancy as Judge of the Fourth Judicial district of the State of Maryland, has been solicited by a number of gentlemen of both parties to accept an independent nomination for re-election to the office. Judge Carmichael accepts the nomination, and will probably be re-elected.

VACANCIES IN THE THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.—There are already three vacancies in the Thirty-sixth Congress, before it has even assembled. Hon. Thos. L. Harris, (dem.) of the Sixth Illinois district; Hon. Cyrus Spinck, (rep.) of the Fourteenth Ohio district, and Hon. William O. Goode, of the Fourth Virginia district, have all died since their election. Special elections will be held in each of these districts this fall, so that their successors can take their seats at the opening of the session.

CLOSE WORK.—An error of thirteen votes in the returns of Cumberland county, Ky., on Congressman, defeated the democratic candidate, Mr. Chrisman. A correction of the error gives him a majority of ten votes over Mr. Anderson, the opposition candidate.

ANTI-DOUGLASS—Senator Hunter, of Virginia, has declared in a speech that if the democratic party does not repudiate the principles of popular sovereignty, and advocate in lieu thereof the principle of Congressional intervention, the party ought to be dissolved, and the sooner the better.

DOUGLAS' MANIFESTO.—The St. Joseph *West*, at the close of a long article controverting Mr. Douglas' recent manifesto, says:—

Thus cracks and crumbles away the able Senator's corner stone to his logical edifice of squatter sovereignty. But we cannot pursue the subject in this issue. The great State paper is worthy of a more extended and critical notice, and it shall have it. In the meantime it has produced a profound sensation in political circles, and may be safely regarded as a map of the ground upon which the Little Giant will battle if nominated for the Presidency in 1860.

The Registry law in Michigan goes into operation at the coming election. None but the registered are allowed to vote, and all the challenging must be done before the Board of Registry.

"Old Ballion" once said, "Douglas can never be President, sir! His coat tail is too near the ground, sir!—too near the ground, sir!

DOUGLAS ON POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN 1854 AND 1859.—The Washington *Constitution* quotes from the journals of Congress of February, 1854, to prove that Mr. Douglas voted against the amendment offered by Mr. Chase, to authorizing the people of Nebraska to prohibit the existence of slavery, if they saw fit, under the constitution. The republicans at the time all voted for the measure, and now Mr. Douglas undertakes to copyright it as his popular sovereignty.

The Case of Little Ella Burns.

SUPREME COURT—IN CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Judge Davies.

SEPT. 17.—*In the matter of the application of Francis Whitten for the habeas corpus of Ella Burns.*—This morning a return was made to the writ in this case by Mrs. Martha Burns, formerly Pollock, to whom, it is alleged, the child was indentured by her father, Mr. Whitten, up to December, 1871, when she will be of age, and that he also consented to her leaving the State of Ohio.

The return states that Martha Burns has the said Eva Bell Whitten under her care and charge as an indented apprentice, under and by virtue of indentures of apprenticeship duly executed by Francis Whitten, the father of said Eva, about the 8th of August, 1856, bearing date at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, where the father and Eva then resided, in due form according to the laws of that State, apprenticing the said Eva Bell Whitten to her (Martha Burns) until the 11th of December, 1871. The return further states that Mrs. Burns has, since the child was two years of age, faithfully performed, and is continuing to perform, all the specifications of the indentures of apprenticeship on her part, and has devoted great care and attention to the education and improvement of the said Eva Bell Whitten with great success and the happiest results; that the personal relations and intercourse between the respondent (Mrs. Burns) and Eva have always been, and are still, marked by all the affection and tenderness which ordinarily subsist between mother and child, and that he absence from the State of Ohio commenced with the knowledge and approbation of the father of the child.

Mr. Laroque then read the following:—"This indenture of apprenticeship between Francis Whitten of the city of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, father of Eva Bell Whitten on the one part and Martha Pollock of the same place of the other part, witnesseth that the said Eva Bell Whitten, aged two years on the 11th December A. D. 1855, is hereby bound as an apprentice unto said Martha Pollock from the date hereof, until the 11th December A. D. 1871, and is faithfully to serve the said Martha Pollock, and to observe and perform toward the said Martha Pollock all the obligations and duties of a child to a parent, and correctly to demean herself during the term of her apprenticeship. And the said Martha Pollock does hereby covenant that she will provide the said Eva Bell Whitten during said apprenticeship, with board, lodging, medicine, clothing and all other necessaries suitable for an apprentice; and will teach or cause her to be taught to read and write, and also the four first rules of arithmetic, and at the expiration of said term of service will furnish the said Eva Bell Whitten a new Bible and two new suits common wearing apparel. Signed by Francis Whitten and Martha Pollard."

After the lapse of some time, Mr. Ashmead and W. J. Fuller prepared the following traverse to the return to the writ of habeas corpus:—

Francis Whitten, the father of the said Eva Bell Whitten, and the relator in the foregoing matter, denies so much of the return made by the said Martha Burns to be true, as asserts that his child, the said Eva Bell, was removed with his consent or approbation from the State of Ohio at any time with his knowledge, consent or approbation; on the contrary, he asserts that the said removal was against his knowledge and without his consent, and that he never did, nor would he at any time have consented to such removal, and this relator also denies so much of the return to said writ to be true, as asserts that the respondent has performed faithfully all the stipulations of the indenture of apprenticeship set out in said return, or that she has devoted herself with care and attention to the education of said Eva Bell, and with great success; on the contrary, this relator avers and states that the said Martha Burns, in violation of the rights of said infant, and of the father of said infant, removed her from the State of Ohio and from the jurisdiction of its courts to the State of California, to Europe, to the State of New York, and other States of this Union, and publicly exhibited the said Eva Bell upon the stage for pecuniary gain. Not only has the said Martha Burns exhibited said child in public for pecuniary profit, but she has offered at various times the services of said child to the managers of theatres and other places of amusement. Said use and exhibition of said child not being within the contemplation of said indenture, but against the legal effect of the covenants thereof, in this way:—compelling the child to undergo the great labor necessary to prepare her for these public exhibitions, and which in itself was an exercise of great inhumanity; that such exhibitions necessarily compelled the said child, not yet six years of age, to submit to severe training, late hours, excitement and produced a course of living utterly at variance with the childhood prescribed by nature, prejudicial to its morals, and calculated to shorten the life of the child, and which it was physically impossible for the said Eva Bell to endure without irreparable injury to her health. This relator further states that the said child is claimed to be held under an indenture of apprenticeship, executed between the parties in the State of Ohio; but this relator denies that any statute of the said State of Ohio authorizes or legalizes the validity of any such instrument as is produced by the respondent, and he asserts that the indenture now brought into court is repugnant to, and at variance with, the Revised Statutes of the State of Ohio, passed the eighth day of March, 1831, entitled "An Act Concerning Apprentices and Servants." And the relator further states that under the provisions of the said statute, the instrument under which a child is held must be recorded within three months from the execution thereof, by the clerk of the township, recorder of the incorporated town or city where the master or mistress resides, and on failure so to do the said apprentice or servant shall be discharged from his or her service, and the clerk or recorder shall endorse the date of the receipt and time of recording on the said indenture; and the relator denies, on information and belief, that the said indenture produced by the respondent, Martha Burns, was so recorded as required by the laws of Ohio; and the said Francis Whitten denies that he ever attempted to take possession of the said Eva Bell, except by due process of law; and he says that he is informed, while a judge of Hamilton county, State of Ohio, at his relation, for the said Eva Bell, and that an attempt was made to serve the same by the Deputy Sheriff of Hamilton county on the said Martha Burns, who evaded the service of the writ, and caused the said Eva Bell to be removed beyond the jurisdiction of the courts of Ohio. And also on the first day of September, 1859, another writ of habeas corpus was issued by Hon. D. P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and that the said Martha Burns again evaded the service of the writ of habeas corpus.

FRANCIS WHITTEN.

Sworn to before me, this 17th day of September, 1859. W. J. A. FULLER, Notary Public.

Mr. Laroque said that the Court would perceive that this traverse had opened the door to a wide field of litigation, and he would propose that testimony should be taken on those matters referred to in the traverse.

Mr. Ashmead said that the statute provides that where a person is restrained of liberty the Court should proceed immediately and without delay. Counsel referred to several cases.

The Court said that he had made arrangements to hold Circuit in Saratoga county for Judge Potter next week. He would adjourn the matter to next Tuesday week; in the meantime the father was to have access to see the child, which is to remain in charge of Mr. Harry Berthoff.

SEPT. 17.—*In the Matter of Opening Eighty-seventh Street.*—Mr. Busteed applied to the Court to appoint the following gentlemen commissioners for opening Eighty-seventh street:—Weede B. Worrall, Isaac O. Hunt and Philip R. Wilson.

Mr. Norris, on the part of property owners, suggested the name of Mr. Patten, of the Ninth ward, in place of one of the other gentlemen.

The Court said that as no objection can be offered to those gentlemen suggested by the Corporation Counsel he would appoint them.

Discharge of a Fraudulent Debtor.—Application was made for the discharge of a debtor confined on allegation of fraud. The prisoner had given up all his property.

The motion was opposed, but the Court did not think that the act of the Legislature contemplated that a man should be perpetually imprisoned if he gave up the property. He asked ex-Judge Edmonds, as *amicus curiæ*, his views.

Mr. Edmonds said that in the civil action the surrender of the property purged the fraud, though the party might be liable to a limited imprisonment on criminal process.

The Court said that was his idea, and he would take the responsibility of discharging the party. Mr. Beamish, Clerk of the Court, was appointed assignee.

THE ALLEGED FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS.

In the Matter of Margaret Graham and Mary Morgan.—On the application of counsel a writ of habeas corpus was issued in the case of each of these parties confined on a charge of shoplifting. Counsel contended that the commitment is defective, inasmuch as that it did not appear that the parties making the complaints were examined in the presence of the accused.

Mr. Sedgwick, Assistant District Attorney, contended that the commitment was sufficient and complete, and read from the complaint that the goods were stolen "by Margaret Graham and Mary Morgan, now here."

Counsel was heard at considerable length in support of the discharge of Margaret Graham, as she had been only in company with the person charged; and that the other party, Mary Morgan, was the guilty party.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Return of Col. Beale's Expedition.

[From the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal of Commerce, August 25.]

Last week we had the satisfaction of meeting Captain Pope, on his return from his well-boring expedition, and yesterday we had the pleasure of greeting Colonel Beale, on his return from his second expedition by the thirty-fifth parallel.

He and party left the Tula Springs, 200 miles east of the Colorado, and arrived at this city in thirty-four days, having travelled with mules that have, many of them, seen a year's service, drawing heavy wagons a distance of 1,800 miles—a feat never before performed with a like equipment on the continent. From Albuquerque the time was twenty days. Another fact is important in connection with this trip, as showing its adaptability to maintain a population, which is, that during the entire trip the mules did not have a mouthful of grain or anything else but what grew by the roadside. This fact is a triumphant refutation of the "200 mile desert" story, which is the minimum allowed in Senatorial debates.

This energetic and efficient officer has now traversed the Plains thirteen times, and his testimony is certainly entitled to as much credence as the assertions of any Senator or Representative who has never been west of the Mississippi.

From his assistants, Messrs. Thompson, Laws and Carrington, we have the following particulars of the trip:—

The party left Fort Smith, Arkansas, the latter part of October last, and wintered at Hatche's ranche, 100 miles east of Albuquerque. Left the latter town on the 9th of March and arrived at Cold Water Spring, at the crossing of the Rocky Mountains, on the 20th; arrived at Zuni on the 25th, and at the great Colorado river on the 1st of May. This was the terminus of the wagon road which, under his instructions, Col. Beale was to open.

The party left on their return on the 29th of June, and were employed for the first 250 miles, as far east as Leroux Springs, on the work upon that portion of the road. Their final leave of the work was taken on the 10th of July at the San Francisco mountains, arriving at Kansas City on the morning of the 24th, or thirty-four days from Leroux Springs, 1,150 miles. The travelling time from this point was fourteen days and eight hours.

The party has been out in all ten months, two months of which were spent in winter quarters at Hatche's Ranch. In this time Col. Beale has explored and opened 1,400 miles of wagon road, and travelled in all near 3,000 miles.

In speaking of the route west of Albuquerque, our informant says that there is an abundance of water, timber and grass; there being no difficulty in obtaining supplies for any amount of stock and emigration. There is not one place of thirty miles on the whole route without water. In many localities the mid grass is found, which is preferred to ordinary grass by stock, being sweet and very nutritious.

The party also took out a drove of sheep from New Mexico, as far as the Colorado, and brought them back to Smith's Springs, near Floyd's Peak, about 100 miles west of Zuni, without losing a sheep, and during the whole march they kept up with the teams and improved in condition, making good mutton for the party.

On the return trip, in crossing the mountains between the waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic, the wagons were but fifteen minutes in passing from one to the other, so slight is the elevation and so easy the transit.

The time from Leroux Springs (travelling time) was 108 hours to Albuquerque, and from thence to Kansas City 247 hours 30 minutes. The mules used had thus travelled from Tejon Pass, in California, to this city, a distance of 1,700 miles, without anything but grass, making the best time ever performed by wagons across this portion of the continent. This fact alone demonstates the practicability of the entire route from the mouth of the Kansas to California by the 35th parallel, and proves it beyond question the best yet explored for a railroad or emigrant route to the Pacific. It has been performed, too, during a season in which it rained every few days during the entire trip, showing that in this respect it is superior to any route south, where it seldom rains during the summer months.

Police Intelligence.

THE FIFTY DOLLAR COUNTERFEIT BILL.—GEORGE W. HOFFMAN HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—The above named young man, who was reported in the HERALD yesterday morning as having attempted, "in a daring manner," to pass a counterfeit fifty dollar bill drawn on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, had a hearing before Justice Kelly in the afternoon, and was honorably discharged. Mr. Hoffman called to assure us that he got possession of the bill in a purely business transaction, and went into the two money offices named merely to ascertain if it was genuine. It was state in the HERALD that Mr. Peyton, of the exchange office, sent out for the policeman without Mr. Hoffman knowing of his action. Mr. Hoffman denies this, and asserts that he knew of the movement of Mr. Peyton, and was anxious for him to carry it out.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17, 1859.

In reference to a paragraph in your paper of to-day headed "False Pretences," I have to request you and the public, on behalf both of myself and Mr. Burger, to suspend your opinions till the result of the examination on Wednesday next. You will then be better able to judge who has been guilty of "false pretences." W. J. NEWLANDS.

Drawings of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lotteries:—
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS No. 497, SEPTEMBER 17, 1859.
38, 72, 47, 42, 59, 63, 24, 9, 30, 45, 68, 35.
DELAWARE, CLASS No. 498, SEPTEMBER 17, 1859.
Not received.
GEORGIA, CLASS No. 495, SEPTEMBER 17, 1859.
Not received.
GEORGIA, EXTRA CLASS No. 496, SEPTEMBER 17, 1859.
Not received.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del.

The Drawings of the Sussex County and Consolidated Lottery of Delaware.
FRANCE, BROADBENTS & CO.,
MANAGERS.
The Legislature of the State of Delaware, at its last session, having given to France, Broadbents & Co. a lottery contract for twenty years, we, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of said State, to superintend the drawing of said lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:—
SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS No. 150, SEPTEMBER 17, 1859.
69, 70, 66, 18, 22, 46, 50, 71, 15, 37, 2, 13.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS No. 3, SEPT. 17, 1859.
47, 39, 18, 60, 38, 4, 57, 17, 35, 12, 3, 59.
Witness our hands at Wilmington, Del., this day (Saturday), September 17, 1859.
JOHN DALE, JOHN W. WALKER, ALFRED R. WOOTTEN, } Commissioners.
FRANCE, BROADBENTS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

Established A. D., 1751. BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Remove from the body, its cavities, the bowels and the ways of the circulation those dead matters, worn out body, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in colds, headaches, &c., &c. These purely vegetable pills do not act upon healthy parts, except to cleanse and purify. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life, and Brandreth's Pills should therefore be in every house, ready.
Sold, price 25 cents, at 294 Canal street, New York, and by all druggists.

White's Fall Style Gent's Hats Now Ready; neatest hat of the season; 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Beebe & Co., 156 Broadway, Offer for sale this day the fall style gentlemen's hats. In a few days they will introduce a new French style for young gentlemen.

Genin's Bazaar and Hat Store, 507 and 513 Broadway.
GRAND FALL OPENING,
Thursday, September 22, 1859.
PARIS REFLECTED IN NEW YORK.

Brady's Gallery has Removed from 359 Broadway to 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street. Photographs, daguerreotypes and ambrotypes.

Gurney's Gallery, 707 Broadway, First block below the New York Hotel.—Photographs, daguerreotypes, miniatures in oil and ivorytypes.

LINDSEY BLUES POLKA,
For sale at all music stores.

The Fashionable Tour of "Black Diamonds," a new book on slavery, by Edward Pollard, of Virginia. "An elegant extract is now making a fashionable tour through the newspapers."—New York Tribune. Fifty cents. Sold by all booksellers. Sent by mail.
PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publisher, 79 John street.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!! Glass shades of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot 156 William street, corner of Ann.

Bartholf's CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. Office 505 Broadway, New York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Temporarily at 501 Broadway, New York. 182 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire And burglar proof safes, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, New York.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent powder proof locks and cross bars. Also, fire and burglar proof parlor safes. Depot 63 Murray street, corner of College place, (formerly 192 Pearl street.)
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—Wigs and Toupees, the best in the world, surpassing all made. Sold and applied at the manufactory, 233 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, the best in the world. Wholesale and retail and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, bandages, and Dr. Glover's new lever truss, No. 4 Ann street.

Rupture Cured.—For Utility, Beauty, cleanliness, durability and economy, the "Riggs truss" has no equal. It cannot injure the cord nor enlarge the openings. 448 Broome street, N. Y.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists. Retail depot, F. Pitts, 769 Broadway; Barnes & Park, 13 and 15 Park row; Charles Ernest & Co., 69 Maiden lane.

Holloway's Pills are the Cheapest, because the best medicine in the world. Over a million boxes of them have been sold within a few months, and the demand is still increasing. Try them. Manufactory, 80 Maiden lane, New York.

Married.

BISSELL—LYSTER.—On Sunday, Sept. 4, by the Rev. J. S. Holme, JOHN C. BISSELL to LOTTIE E. LYSTER. All of Brooklyn.

TIFFT—GRAY.—On Thursday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Mr. HENRY R. TIFFT to MISS MARY E. GRAY. All of this city.

DERRICK—MCBRIDE.—On Saturday, Sept 17, by the Rev. Father Kelley, of St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, Mr. MICHAEL L. DERRICK, of California, to Miss MARGARET L. MCBRIDE, of Jersey City, N. J.

Died.

BROOK.—On Wednesday, Sept. 14, EDITH, the infant daughter of William and Mary Brook, aged 9 months.

The remains were taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment.

CALLAGY.—On Friday, Sept. 16, after a long and painful illness, PATRICK CALLAGY, aged 34 years, a native of Eyre Court, county Galway, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Sunday) afternoon at two o'clock, from his late residence, 216 East Fourteenth street.

Galway papers please copy.

CULLEY.—On Monday morning, Sept. 12, PETER FRANCIS, he beloved son of John J. and Eliza Teresa Culley, aged 8 months and 20 days.

New Orleans papers please copy.

DOLAN.—On Friday morning, September 16, MARY DOLAN, wife of John Dolan, aged 48 years.

Her brothers, Edward and Peter Reilly, and friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, from her late residence, 209 Tenth avenue, at two o'clock.

DOYLE.—On Friday, Sept. 16, WILLIAM H. DOYLE, son of John C. and Jane Doyle, aged 17 years, 9 months and 15 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the members of the Charter Oak Chapter No. 22 O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 35 Clymer street, Williamsburg, E. D.

DORSETT.—On Friday morning, Sept. 16, at the residence of Samuel Mosher, in the town of White Plains, MARY JANE, daughter of Thos. Dorsett, aged 28 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Samuel Mosher's, on West street, near Mamaroneck, on Monday afternoon at one o'clock.

FREDRICKS.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday morning, Sept. 17, EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, son of Charles D. and Maria Harriet Fredricks, aged fourteen months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Rahway on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from New York.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 17, of cholera infantum, FANNIE, daughter of William R. and Julia A. Hall, aged 9 years.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from No. 41 Butler street, South Brooklyn.

KEARNEY.—On Saturday, Sept. 17, CAROLINE A., the beloved wife of Michael Kearney, in the 26th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her husband, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 128 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

Connecticut and Portland, Maine, papers please copy.

LAW.—At Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 17, AMELIA, second daughter of Nathaniel B. and Amelia LAW, aged 17 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, in Bedford avenue, between Wilson and Taylor streets, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LAMBERT.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 17, of bilious fever, NICHOLAS LAMBERT, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family and those of his brother, James T. Lambert, and of his brothers-in-law, James Redmond and John McGarvey, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence corner of Thirty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, on Monday afternoon at two o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MCKEWEN.—On Friday afternoon, Sept. 16, THOMAS J. MCKEWEN, aged 5 years, 5 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his mother, 107 East Twenty-fourth street.

MCGOVERAN.—On Friday, Sept. 16, CATHARINE MCGOVERAN, a native of county Cavan, parish of Templeport, Ireland, and sister to the Rev. Dr. McGoveran, Bishop of the diocess of Ardough.

The friends of her son, Charles McGoveran, and her grandson, Farrel McGoveran, and Patrick McGoveran and Grant Sunlaw, Thomas Dolan and Terence Dolan, and also Constantine Donoho, are requested to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of