



ASHLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, SHEPARD F. NORRIS, OF CLEMONT COUNTY. For Member Board of Public Works, ALEXANDER P. MILLER, OF BUTLER COUNTY. For Congress, H. H. JOHNSON, Subject to the election of the District Convention. For Probate Judge, A. L. CURTIS. For Clerk of the Court, JOHN SHERIDAN. For Prosecuting Attorney, JOHN S. FULTON. For Sheriff, JOHN D. JONES. For Auditor, ISAAC GATES. For Treasurer, JOHN SMERR. For Commissioner, GEORGE McCONNELL. For Infirmary Director, HUGH MCGUIRE.

D. STOCKMAN, M. D., of Loudonville, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Union.

Last week we deferred the publication of a Communication from Sullivan township, since which time it has been misplaced so that it cannot be found. We have forgotten the author's name. We would like to have him forward us another copy, as we desire to publish something on that subject.

Compromise.—We publish in another column a Communication over the above signature. It is from the pen of a good Democrat, but we cannot see what good can result to our party from the agitation of this question now. There is a "time and a place" for it, and we think until our Convention assembles, no Democrat should seek to make this an issue. This is our opinion.

The Cadis Sentinel, in speaking of Mr. BLOKENDERFER, the Whig Abolition candidate for Member of the Board of Public Works, says he was formerly Chief Engineer of the St. Louis and Indiana Rail Road, and if he manages the financial department of the Public Works as he managed the affairs of the Cadis Branch Road, "it will soon run out of both money and credit."

Dr. L. FIRESTONE, of Congress, Wayne county, has received and accepted the appointment of Superintendent of the new Lunatic Asylum, situated three miles from Cleveland. This is truly a good appointment, and we doubt not will be gratifying to himself, as well as to his numerous warm friends in this portion of the State. His superior medical qualifications renders his appointment a very excellent one.

KENYON COLLEGE. We have received the annual Catalogue of this Institution. The number of students, at present, is eighty. But few Institutions can boast of such a beautiful and healthy location. The Institution is located at Gambier, five or six miles below Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, and is under the guardianship of the Episcopal Church.

As is well known to nearly all our readers, LOREN ANDREWS, formerly of this place, is President of the Institution. That it will flourish under his care, none who know him will doubt. Were we a "boy again," we know of no place we would prefer attending College than at Gambier. The location is retired, and the incidental expenses are not so great as at other Institutions.

THE FUSIONISTS—ALL NIGHT. We are gratified to learn from the Mt. Vernon Banner that everything is cheering for Democracy in that old stronghold. The editor says: "Here in old Knox, we have not heard of a single man known as a Democrat, or who has acted with us for the last few years, who approves of the fusion of abolition movement. Our party here, we are proud to say, are firm as the eternal hills, and can neither be coaxed, driven or seduced into the lap of the harlot, Abolitionism. Many good men in our party we admit, did not favor the Nebraska Bill, but you cannot make abolition whigs out of them no how you can fix it."

This is our idea of things. In this region many good Democrats differ on this question; but it does not follow that therefore they are going to be transferred to the Republican Whig party. This new handling of the old Whig party, cannot win with all their fusion. Democrats will preserve their organization, and at the proper time this question will come before the proper place to be settled by our party. We admit our party throughout the Union differ on this question, but Democrats are characteristic enough to permit a difference of opinion until our Conventions assemble to adopt or reject it. This is our opinion.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

We rejoice to say to our readers, that some "good has come out of Nazareth" in the passage of the Homestead Bill by the Senate. It has been amended in a few good features, the most important of which is, that every person shall pay for the government, for the land, twenty-five cents per acre, making the cost of a quarter section, forty dollars. Emigrants poor and rich, going to Kansas and Nebraska, will rejoice in the passage of the Bill. The price charged is only intended to cover the cost of survey and other expenses.—This we believe, was the course recommended by Gen. JACKSON, for the settling of our Territories.

We confess we did not think that a Bill of this nature, could pass a body so conservative and Old Fogyish as the U. S. Senate. Fears are now entertained, that the House will not act on this amendment before they adjourn, which is on the 4th of August. Should this be the case it will be a great drawback towards the settlement of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. The following are two of the sections, as amended in the Senate.

Sec. 8. That any free white person who is at the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of 21 years, and is capable of holding lands under the law of the State in which the lands lie, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter one quarter section of land, and unappropriated public lands, and no more, which may at the time the application is made, be subject to private entry, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands.

Sec. 9. That the person applying for the benefit of the 8th Section of this act, shall, upon application to the Register of the Land Office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said Register that he or she is the head of a family, or is 21 years of age, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and those specially mentioned therein required, and filling it up with the Register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified; Provided, however, that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry, and until the person or persons entitled to the land so entered, shall have paid for the same 25 cents per acre, or if the lands have been in market more than twenty years, 12 1/2 cents per acre.

THE CHOLERA. Throughout Ohio this disease is spreading very rapidly. In the city of Tiffin it seems to be having almost full sway. Many of the citizens have left the city, and others are preparing to leave. From July 9 to July 25, the Seneca Advertiser of Tiffin, gives the following as the facts:

Deaths by cholera from July 9, to July 25, 59

Deaths by other diseases 17

Total, 76

The proportion since has been about in the same ratio. In Toledo, the number of deaths daily is some fifteen and twenty.

In Perryburg, a few miles from Toledo, it is raging to a fearful extent. Business has suspended almost entirely. The paper published there has been suspended for a season, owing to the hands vacating the ranche.

Miss FILLMORE, daughter of the Ex-President, died of Cholera, at a small village called Aurora, N. York, on the 26th of July.

Mr. HALL, Conductor on the Ohio and Indiana Rail Road, died of Cholera, at Crestline, a few days since. He was a little imprudent in his diet the day he was attacked, having eaten freely of cucumbers.

Our county, so far as we can learn, notwithstanding the extreme hot weather, is more free from disease than at any former period. Too much care cannot be taken by our citizens during this hot weather.

The Dayton Gazette sends this cordial greeting to those so-called Democrats who have gone off with the fusion party. It is sound and sensible doctrine: "Within the Democratic party are to be found men who do not approve of the Nebraska Bill. More especially were they strenuous against the measure, prior to its passage; but they are true Democrats, and will not be carried off by a mere craze for the accomplishment of an object which the Democratic party can and will effect. We do not denounce men who honestly differ from us about the Nebraska measure—we do not prescribe them for the entertainment and expression of their opinions upon this or any other question of general interest or public concern. We are only after those recreant fellows who while they have claimed to be Democrats, have been using their time and abilities in sowing dissensions in the party, and weakening its efficacy.—When the traitors are all out of the camp, the Democratic party of Ohio will be more powerful than ever heretofore; and from present appearances, this commutation may be expected with tolerable certainty."

CHOLERA.—Having at one time practiced medicine, our experience, we believe, has enabled us to understand how to treat this disease successfully. The following Recipe will be readily understood as being excellent, at least by the knowing ones in the profession. Many, no doubt, have tried it; and found themselves miserably refreshed.

"Cucumbers without red pepper—green corn—squashes—currants—with sugar—lobsters and milk—green apple pies—lemons—ice-cream—sit in a draught of air—Cholera."

Bishop Hughes is said to be lying very ill in New York. The Evening Mirror says he is at the point of death.

OREGON ELECTIONS.

The news from Oregon is very flattering to Democrats. We give below a synopsis from the Oregon Statesman: The Whigs have not carried a single County for Representatives to the Territorial Legislature. The vote for and against a Convention to frame a Constitution to be admitted into the Union, is very close. For a Convention, 1289 against 1144, and two counties have from which makes it very doubtful. The new County of Wasco, formerly Whig, is Democratic by a large majority.

CLEVELAND MERCANTILE COLLEGE.—This Institution is in a very flourishing condition. The advantages for obtaining a Commercial Education, are doubtless as good as at any other similar Institution in the State. Besides, Cleveland is one of the healthiest and pleasant cities in the West, and a residence of two or three months there would certainly be very agreeable. Mr. FOLSOM, the Principal, is in every way qualified for the place he fills. See Advertisement.

We call attention to the advertisement of GRANGER'S Commercial College, in another column. Mr. GRANGER'S qualifications as a teacher, are too well known in this community to need any commendation from us. We have no doubt that it will pay teachers well to embrace the opportunity now offered, to prepare themselves for the better discharge of their duties.

BOLD ROBBERY IN WALL-STREET.—A successful and bold robbery was perpetrated yesterday afternoon, in Wall-street. It appears that while the cashier of Messrs. C. & E. W. Thwing's Exchange Brokers' office, No. 61 Wall-st., was counting the moneys to close the day's business, he had occasion for a moment to turn his attention from the money. While standing in that position, a daring young man, about eighteen years of age, stealthily entered the office, snatched a packet of bank notes, amounting to \$9000, and was darting out before the cashier could utter a cry. He escaped with the plunder.—N. York Times of the 25th.

BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN BY THE U. S. SLOOP CATYENNE.—N. York, July 25th.—The Prometheus, which arrived last night, reports that Greytown was bombarded by the United States sloop-of-war Copene, and afterward set on fire and destroyed. This was done because the authorities would not make apology for insult to Mr. Borland. Three English vessels witnessed the bombardment, but offered no resistance. The inhabitants did not repel the attack. No lives lost.

Advices from Mexico denies the death of General Alvarez.

HEAVY LAW SUIT.—The Dayton Empire says, HENRY DOOLITTLE, Esq., the great railroad contractor, has commenced a suit against "The Sandusky City and Indiana Railroad Company" for ninety thousand and three hundred and twenty-five dollars, balance due him on contract for building the road from Tiffin to Sandusky City. This balance, we learn, been due for two years, bearing ten per cent interest, by his contract.—Exchange.

A gentleman of Manchester, England, possesses a bolt of such an extraordinary character, that entomologists know not what to think of it. "I should say," observed Mr. Curtis, at the last meeting of the London Ethnological Society, "it has the head of a tortoise, the tuks of a walrus, the legs of a kangaroo and certainly the strength of a giant—probably a hundred times greater in proportion to its size, than that of an elephant."—N. Y. Evening Post.

REMOVED DUEL.—The N. Y. Herald publishes a letter from Liverpool to the effect that it is not unlikely a duel will come off in England between John Van Buren, and Mr. Sickles, the Secretary of the American Legation in London, in consequence of a speech made some time since in this country by Mr. Van Buren, reflecting upon the character of Sickles. We doubt his truth.

In the Senate on the 24th, Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, made a personal explanation in reply to what he called "Benton's dirty dog letter," which he cited at considerable length; and said that if he did not show Col. Benton to be a wicked and malicious falsifier of truth, an imbecile and a dotard, he would be content to deserve the epithets he (Benton) applied to him.

The New York Tribune says a special Russian Agent is on his way from St. Petersburg to Washington, with a proposition to cede Sitka to the United States. This information is derived from a Paris correspondent under date of July 15th.

COURT DE SOLLEI.—In nearly every paper we open we see a case of sun stroke. It is certainly very much to be dreaded during this hot weather, considering that a human being, at best, can live but a few hours after being struck.

The Washington Star of the 21, says, it is taken for granted by every well-informed person in Washington, that the President will veto the River and Harbor Bill, if it reaches him.

It is said that a change will soon be made in the English Ministry, Lord Palmerston being made Minister of War, and the Duke of Newcastle sent as Governor-General to India.

THE SUPPORTING OF THE NEBRASKA BILL A TEST OF DEMOCRACY.

Ma. Editor.—I had hoped that the differences existing in the Democratic party on this important and exciting question—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—would not have led to a severing of the party to any considerable extent; but that we would, in a spirit of kindness and forbearance, mutually award to each other the privilege to read each other out of the party on account of views honestly entertained on that question. That the friends of the bill would not arrogate to themselves that they are the Democratic party, par excellence, while those who oppose the measure are not occupying democratic ground. But in this I have been mistaken. In our own county and those adjoining, as well as in other portions of the State, there are unmistakable indications that the "whipping in" process is busily going on. Those Democrats who refuse to proclaim this Nebraska outrage a good Democratic measure, or at least to quietly acquiesce in it, are being denounced as anti-Democratic, as Disorganizers, Fanatics, Fusionists, Free Soilers and Abolitionists, and as mixing war upon the interests and prosperity of the party; and we see many of our friends and fearful, through fear that their democracy will be suspected if they hold on to, and speak out their honest convictions, quietly whipping in and submitting to this outrage.

Some of the interested, would-be leaders of the Democratic party, will concede that it was all wrong, and a great outrage to repeal the Missouri Compromise; yet it is done, and we must quietly submit to it. Throw our morals, honesty and conscience, to the "mole and the bat," swallow the dose, and cry out "great is Dianna!" For if we don't, we will create dissension in the party, and give "aid and comfort" to the naughty Fusionists, who are going about seeking who they may devour. Now, Mr. Editor, let us see how much truth there is in all this flourish of trumpets, and the opponents of the Nebraska bill being Disorganizers, Fusionists, Free Soilers, &c., &c. For myself, I claim to be a Democrat. I always have been, I have never voted any other ticket. Can some of those who are now denouncing Democrats—and who have always been such—as Fusionists and Disorganizers, say as much? I speak advisedly. And now for the facts, as to whether we who oppose this political wrong, are justly liable to the charge of being Disorganizers, and all that sort of thing.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention of 1848, declared in their resolutions that they were opposed to agitating the slavery question so far as the States in which it already existed were concerned, but they were opposed to the introduction of slavery into any of the Territories of the United States. These resolutions passed the Convention by a very decided majority, and have been endorsed by every Democratic State Convention held in our State from that to the present time. So you see the anti-Nebraska Democrats are on the Platform, according to the record of our State Conventions for the last five or six years. Now let us turn to the proceedings of Congress.

In 1850, what are familiarly known as the Compromise measures were passed. The passage of these measures was mainly procured by the representatives of the slaveholding States assuring the representatives of the North, that the Compromise should be forever regarded as a final adjustment of the slavery question, and of all the issues that could possibly arise out of it. In 1851, the representatives from the Southern States demanded a renewed pledge of fidelity to the Adjustment, which was granted by the House of Representatives in the passage of a resolution, a part of which I will quote: "And that we deprecate all further agitation of questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress, known as the Compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless and dangerous."

A short time after the passage of the above resolution in Congress, the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore and adopted a Platform, in which we find the following: "Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

Mr. PIERCE accepted the nomination of the Convention for President which adopted the foregoing resolution, and endorsed it, together with the balance of the Platform. He again gave utterance to the same sentiments in his inaugural Address, in the following words: "I fervently hope that the question 'is at rest, (meaning the slavery question), and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement, may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity." And again, in his annual Message, he gave the country renewed pledges of his determination, so far as was in his power, to suppress any agitation of the slavery question. Speaking of the repose of the country in consequence of the passage of the Compromise measures, he says: "That this repose 'is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to prevent it, those who placed me here may be assured."

How have these pledges been kept? The introduction and passage of a bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise, backed up by all the power and patronage of the President, will show. This

act has opened up anew the whole slavery controversy with increased bitterness, threatening the dissolution of the party which so triumphantly placed him in the Executive Chair. I believe a person has always been regarded as being strictly within the pale of the party who was willing to, and did conform to the platforms laid down by his party in National, State and County Conventions; and that these platforms have been regarded as binding on the party, until changed by properly organized Conventions. Has any Democratic National Convention changed the Platform of 1852? Has any Convention of our State, changed the resolutions of 1848? Has any Convention of our own County endorsed the Nebraska-Kansas bill, or favored the agitation caused by the introduction of the slavery question in Congress? I answer emphatically—NO! Nothing of the kind has been done. Have the members of Congress, as such, the power delegated to them to change or make platforms for the party? I think not. And if the President, through selfish and interested motives, repudiates all the pledges he has given to the people, and changes his political views as often as a baby's cry, are the party bound to follow him in order to keep caste? If a person can't be in good standing in his party without doing violence to his moral feelings, or without changing about as the weathercock, to suit the corrupt views of party leaders, (or those who assume to be such,) he is no longer a free American citizen, and the sooner he throws off the trammels of party the better.

But let us see whether the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is in truth a Democratic measure, and whether or not it originated with the Democratic party. If I can show that it had its origin in the brain of a Southern Whig, and was introduced by him, and that it was supported by the entire South, Whigs as well as Democrats, (with a few honorable exceptions,) and that it could not have become a law without the votes of Southern Whigs, I apprehend some of our sticklers for Democracy, (I mean in name only,) who are so profuse in denouncing opposition to the Nebraska bill as anti-democratic, will feel that the ground they occupy is not so very tenable after all, and that they had as well, perhaps, be looking about for the old Democratic land-marks and platforms, and as speedily as possible be crawling upon them, lest they and not be called anti-democratic agitators, and stand in fear of being read out of the party. And now for the proof that it is a Whig and not a Democratic measure.

On the 28th of June last, Mr. DIXON, a Senator from Kentucky, made a speech in the U. S. States Senate on the Fugitive Slave Law, in which he says: "When the distinguished Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLASS,) reported his bill from the committee on Territories to organize the Territory of Nebraska, offered an amendment to repeal the Missouri restriction, and which amendment, with some slight alterations, not affecting the substance, was incorporated into the bill and has become the law of the land." Mr. DIXON is a Southern Whig of the first water, and we see by his own declaration, which stands uncontradicted, that he is the author of that part of the Nebraska bill which repeals the Missouri Compromise, and the only part of the bill which is very objectionable. I do not introduce the remarks of Mr. DIXON for the purpose of identifying the Whig party North with this iniquitous measure. To their honor be it said, that every Northern Whig voted against it. I introduce it to show some of these "loud" Democrats, who can always see a "Nigger in the wood pile," when they are in a hurry, or when the glass in their windows is about as thin as in our own; and that while we are on the Platform of our party, they are hugging to their bosoms a measure introduced by a Southern Whig.

Washington Territory. PROCTER SOUND.—The Pioneer publishes a forcible letter from Gov. Stevens to the Hon. Jos. Grinnell and others in New Bedford, engaged in the whale fishery, urging them to select some port on the Sound as a rendezvous for American whale fishermen, locate the adjacent lands and create a depot for the entire business.

THE HUDSON-BAY COMPANY TO BE WOUND UP.—In accordance with instructions from the United States Secretary of State, Gov. Stevens has addressed the Hudson Bay Company, telling them the ground that "their right to trade with the Indians in Washington Territory is not recognized, and will no longer be allowed," and granting them until the first of July next to wind up their affairs.

INDIAN ATTACK ON THE BELLINGHAM BAY SETTLEMENT.—ALARM OF THE SETTLERS.—The settlers in the Sound are much alarmed at the reports received of the hostility and outrages committed by the fort Simpson Indians upon the property and persons of the whites. The Pioneer has no positive information on the subject, but says all the reports that have reached there, however, seem to concur and confirm each other that there have been from three to five persons killed in the neighborhood of Bellingham Bay and Whidby's Island; that hostile demonstrations were made against some of the houses in the neighborhood of the Bay, and that some of the settlers there had applied to and received from the citizens of the island arms and ammunition for defense in case of further assault.

The Fort Sitka Indians are represented as having, within a few weeks, made a most horrible assault on a party of the Fort Simpson tribe, in the vicinity of Vancouver's Island—killing some twenty-five and taking a number of prisoners. We understand that it is apprehended by the British authorities on the island that this outrage was committed at the instigation of the Russians, growing out of the pending war between the two governments, and fears are entertained that the Indians will come down in force with hostile intentions against Vancouver's Island.

Hot weather and hot blood.—Fresh Battles—Cholera Ruptures—The Hotels—Closings of the Cash—Our first Sunday School—Drinks—Navy Yard Matters—Hons.

New York, July 31, 1854. The state of the thermometer is, in these latter days, a pretty fair index of the condition and temperament of our citizens. Cool blood rises to the boiling pitch, and hot blood cannot be satisfied without a fight. Two battles have come up for public consideration. You have probably heard something of the personal rencontre between T. F. Meagher and McMaisters, of the Freeman's Journal. The question seems to be, whether Meagher had sufficient provocation for the attack. He had inveighed against the Freeman's Journal in the Citizen, and McMaisters returned the compliment in a personally abusive editorial. And now that the thermometer stands at ninety-five in the shade, the pugilists, Tom Hyer and Morrissey, have been renewing their quarrels, and think of "fighting their battles over again," not in word, but in deed. Morrissey wants to have a "rough and tumble" fight, while Hyer wants to do up his adversary in the ring. Oh! the honor of men! How much dishonor and wickedness will men bear and perpetrate, to sustain that fictitious something which they call honor. These two fights form the prominent subjects of conversation, in the ale-houses and lager-beer saloons. Men in dirty shirts, with rugged beards, delight in laying down the code of honor to one another, as they daily over brandy smashes and gin-cock tails. It is rumored that another disgraceful prize fight is arranging between Hyer and Morrissey. This, while men are dying of the heat in New York and vicinity! A catholic priest fell dead on the 21st inst., from heat, while officiating in chapel.

Business is, of course, as dull as possible, from several combined causes. A general fright about the cholera in New York, seems to have kept away visitors from the country. This is foolish. There is no more cholera in this city than there is all over the State, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, the class of people who are infected being also taken into consideration. With all the urticaria fruit eaten by poor foreigners, and the miserable want of ventilation in which they indulge, it is wonderful that half of them were not dead long ago, with black vomit, cholera, yellow fever, and every imaginable pestilence. For one who keeps on the even tenor of his way, being duly careful of diet, there are few safer places than New York City, so far as the cholera is concerned. The cholera returns are large, but this is a decidedly large village. The Hotels are not doing much business. During the overflowing of business prosperity, a larger amount of money was invested in Hotels than there ought to have been. The proprietors of one small Broadway hotel have failed. Another has reduced its prices, from \$2.00, to \$1.50 per diem, and the rest will soon be obliged to follow. Every thing must come down now. Rent and provisions must get off from the lofty perch of price where they have been lately stationed, and condescend to come within the reach of people who have very little money, but have to eat, drink, and sleep, notwithstanding.

As regards the money market, that begins to wear a more cheerful aspect.—There is plenty of cash to be had, on undoubted security, but people are panic-stricken about stocks of all kinds, and especially about railroad stocks. Only spread a panic and it is difficult to head it off. It is so much easier to distrust than to believe. I think, on the whole, this late crash will have a beneficial influence, in withdrawing our merchants from wild speculations, and retrenching, perhaps, the extravagance in their style of living. One alleged cause of the tightness in money, is; the excess of imports over exports. This has been largely occasioned by the extravagant demand for foreign jewelry, and other valuables, in the families of our city.

A good old colored woman died here last week, at the age of 75 years, who is said to have tended the first Sunday School in New York. She was originally a slave, but bought her own freedom. She used to call the street children into her house on the Sabbath, and procure persons to instruct them in the Catechism. Her pastor was the venerated Dr. Mason. He took a great interest in the old lady, and while visiting her one day, heard this school. He was so much pleased that he desired the school to be removed to the vestry of his church, and this was the first of these numerous schools which now bless our city.

The Temperance movement does not seem to be in favor here just now. This hot weather makes people desperate, and they are determined to drink anything which will cool off their furnace heated flesh. Mayor Westervelt says that in his opinion, a man has as much right to sell liquor as to sell beer. This Mayor is a member of a Presbyterian church, and was elected, I think, by temperance votes. Our Babylon is a great thirsty city; and its great thirsty throat will keep drinking as long as anything drinkable can be manufactured, from mint-juleps to rot-gut whiskey.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, they are preparing to construct one of the six new ships of war, which the good sense of the Executive has finally ordered. As in other matters, it is to hot to do much. People seriously talk of stopping business operations all around during the month of August. But we wait for relief. The Navy Yard is a beautiful place during the summer months.—The North Carolina lies off the docks as a receiving ship, and is visited by great numbers. The poor recruits are shut up or bound for six and twelve months together, and are horribly afflicted with scurvy. They pick alum, bridle rope mats, which bring them a small income, and drill daily. Their life is anything but "on the rolling wave," for which they enlisted. A very fine collection of curiosities, minerals, coins, etc., is to be found in the Naval Lyceum contributed by officers of the Navy. Commodore Perry's expedition will probably bring hither some of the treasures of Japan.

A new water proposal is before the Brooklyn authorities. A company offered to supply the city, for \$4,000,000. It will probably be considered favorably. There was seven cases of sun-stroke in New York and vicinity yesterday.—Rumors of failures in Wall St. are floating about, and may reach you. They are, generally speaking, got up on very slender foundation. The Franklin is total wreck, and will prove a dead loss. The cargo was worth \$5,000,000. A mysterious murder is yet to be accounted for, of which you may have particulars in our next. ST. CYR.

Killing Machines. A young Italian, M. Cipri, has invented a protechnic machine, consisting of a ball, held in a groove by a cord, which is arranged in the places of several hundred incandescent materials, aperturing bullets, &c. With a favorable wind, a fortification or a port, or by means of an electric current they detach successively the projectiles, and they are ready to use, as a practical invention, and under circumstances that do often occur in the course of a war might be rendered a most destructive one. Experiments on a grand scale are to be tried in a few days on the Champs de Mars in the presence of the Emperor.

Another Secret Political Organization.—"From a source entitled to credit we learn that a party or society under the above name has been for some time in the process of formation, and in all probability will soon have wide-spread ramifications and control considerable influence. Of course, as the name implies, this party will be the opponent of another already in existence. We have been assured that both nations—born and German citizens are actively and earnestly employed in securing for the organization a solid and durable basis. An arrangement has already been made in regard to the principles, statutes and by-laws. An organization after the manner of the so-called "secret" societies has been deemed necessary only for the purpose of maintaining the good spirit and advancing the object of its institution by means of regulated membership, and also that it may be enabled to exclude such individuals as might prejudice the movement with the design of defeating its great and glorious ends, or whose personality is regarded as wholly at variance with the principles of the party.

As a preliminary measure, a lodge and various branch lodges will be established; each branch lodge to number twenty-five members, so as to ensure the greatest regularity and order in the proceedings. Members will be admitted, however to attend the meetings of other lodges. The regular meetings will take place on each Sunday, the lodges assembling in their respective localities. Special meetings can be called whenever required, as might be necessary. Proceedings will embrace, besides social conversation, the political and humanitarian objects of the party, which aim at the ultimate reformation of popular and other political institutions.

The party will be opposed to the extension and protection of slavery, because it destroys the dignity of labor and consequently inflicts a wrong upon the free white labor; and because it necessarily gives rise to a monopoly, whilst its tendency is invariably to force a domineering aristocracy out of the great land proprietors and ultimately to subvert our republican institutions.

The party will likewise be opposed to Jesuitism, as well as to every other species of religious bigotry and intolerance. Pure humanitarianism in all things is the governing principle, and accordingly the German lodge will adopt the name of Humanitarians. The party will oppose, by all lawful means, the stringent Sabbath laws, and the Maine law, so far as they restrict individual liberty. Nevertheless, the party is in favor of temperance, in the true sense of the word, because habitual intemperance is opposed to humanitarianism and the noble purposes of this party; it is the guardian-like and humiliating prohibition of the temperate use of innocent, and in some cases, health-promoting beverages. Consequently while the fullest personal liberty will be guaranteed in the party, yet for obvious reasons, every member who gets intoxicated and gives offence, or compromises the party, will for the first time be suspended for three months, and the second time he will be punished by dismissal from all the lodges.

We hope soon to be enabled to furnish more full information upon this subject and to give German fellow-citizens an opportunity to enroll themselves as active members of the humanitarian, truly democratic party of reform and progress. It will, without doubt, be hailed by them as a timely and imperiously necessary measure.—Evening Post.

California Items. The San Francisco Herald says: "The news from the mining regions have been, for the most part, of a very favorable character. The gold yield has increased into particulars, we feel justified in saying that miners generally are doing as well as they did in any of the previous years."

Wm. B. Shepard, convicted of the murder of Henry C. Day, has been sentenced to be hung on the 26th of July. James McLaughlin, who pleaded "guilty of manslaughter," was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

At Cook's Bar, on the Commodore, two men were engaged in sinking a well, and when charging for a blast the powder exploded, killing one of them. The other party was uninjured. Our informant did not ascertain their names.

Capt. Alex. Mathews, of the British ship, the Cyclops, was killed by the carpenter, named John McGowan, some quarrel having arisen between them in consequence of the latter having gaped ashore without leave.

Mr. J. Gorham Bond, of Boston, Mass., was drowned off the Island of Molate, in the Bay of San Francisco, while attempting to recover a small boat that had been blown from the wharf by John Grant, belonging to the island.

Speaking of the great pedestrian feat, the Alta says: "The hot that Hughes would walk eighty consecutive hours was by D. W. Roberts and J. L. Wilson, and the umpires were Thomas Fay and Thomas Fimney. We understand that the feat was accomplished by Hughes will realize about \$2,000 by the operation."

The number of persons who have reached San Francisco by sea during the first six months of the present year amounted to 29,201, the number who left during the same time to 11,787 leaving a net gain to the population of 17,414.

News from Oregon. The people of Oregon have decided, by a vote of 1,847 against 1,327, not to call a convention to form a State Government.

MURDER.—Mr. James T. Kelly, formerly of Baltimore, was murdered at Crescent City on the 22d inst., by a man named A. K. Ward. At the time the blow was struck the deceased was playing on the organ. It is supposed that the low struck Ward on the arm, when he (Ward) exclaimed: "Don't draw that on me!" and stabbed him with a bowie knife in the region of the heart.

DISPUTED TERRITORY.—The Herald says, the surveying party under T. P. Robinson, County Surveyor, who was commissioned by the Governor to survey the boundary-line between California and Oregon, report that the disputed Territory belongs to Oregon, and not to California, as was generally supposed. This territory includes two of the most mining districts in the State, and that the Diggins and Alhousa Creek—both some other minor places, not of much importance to either.