EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY:
WEDNESDAY.....September 2, 1857.

SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The *Union* discusses the issues of the State elections, and rejoices at the renomination of the Hon. James A. Stewart, of Md., for Congress.

The *Intelligencer* again discusses the now so glaring impolicy of an elective judiciary, and, above all, of electioneering before the people for judicial office—saying:

"The subjoined letter from a distinguished lawyer of the city of Philadelphia affords a signal illustration of the mischievous consequences which attend the modern practice of rendering the judiciary immediately elective by the people, and of thus subjecting the incumbents of the bench to the contingencies, collisions, and degradations of a political canvass. For the first effect of this system, as seen in the present instance, is to repel from such a distasteful and humiliating competition the men who by their legal lore and forensic ability would grace while they fill this responsible station, since these are the men who, as they know best the qualifications of judicial place, so are they least willing to reach the latter by a method and to hold it by a tenure which may even *seem* to imply a subjection to the bias of 'political or party feeling.' And hence it is that the self-respect of those whose moral sensibilities and juridicial learning would best qualify them for judicial station is converted by this jacobinical system into the means of depriving the public of services the most valuable, and others in whom the sense of propriety is less keen, and whose qualifications we may suspect of being proportionately inferior, are elevated in their stead. It surely becomes unnecessary, under these circumstances, to characterize an innovation which is seen to be as mischievous in its practical working as it is demagogical in origin and theory.

To the "American" City Convention.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS, August 20, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: While enjoying myself at the Virginia Springs I for the first time learn that I am indebted to your favor for a nomination to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas. Accept my acknowledgments for this unmerited kindness, and allow me, in declining it, to say that I trust I am already too *good* a judge, at least in one sense, to accept a judicial position in the Court of Common Pleas, or any *other* court that is dependent upon the elective franchise, or political or party feeling. I voted against rendering the judiciary elective, and I should be dishonest to accept an appointment under a law which I opposed. Very gratefully, yours,

DAVID PAUL BROWN.

☞ The steamship Adriatic is to be taken up on the balance dock, in New York, to-day.

☞ A vote was to be taken in New Haven, on yesterday, on the question of introducing water into that city.

☞ The people of Yorktown and vicinity propose to celebrate the anniversary of that important revolutionary event, which decided the destinies of the country—the battle of Yorktown, and surrender of Cornwallis.

WHIG CONVENTION.—The convention of the "old line" whigs of the 6th congressional district of Maryland, which was to have assembled at Bladensburg on Saturday last, has been postponed until the 12th inst.

☞ It is now asserted that the same cause which rendered deep-sea soundings so impracticable has occasioned the breakage of the telegraphic cable, viz: that the line is borne away by the under-currents, instead of sinking to the bottom.

AN HEIRESS.—The will of the late C. Cuyler, Esq., of Aurora, bequeathes the bulk of his large estate to his only child, a daughter about fourteen years of age. She is to come in possession of $130,000 on arriving at the age of twenty-one years, or before, if married. Wonder if Miss Cuyler is good looking?

☞ Letters by the Atlantic justify the impression that the passages of the Vanderbilt and Asia across the ocean will be a neck and neck race. Both vessels were to leave on the same day (21st) and were expected at New York this morning. The Asia is an old boat, but the Cunaders are confident that she will make as good time as her competitor.

THE NEW YORK FINANCIAL TROUBLES.—The monetary troubles in New York were renewed and increased yesterday by several failures. The Mechanics' Banking Association, in Wall street, closed its doors on account of the discovery of a deficit of $70,000, one of its officers being a defaulter to that amount. The suspension of Messrs. Bebee & Company followed, and other failures were rumored. The Mechanics' Banking Association appears to have been an outside bank, as we do not find it in the list of institutions connected with the Clearing House.

THE GERMAN TURNERS IN NEW YORK.—The Germans met on Monday at Conrad's Garden, Yorkville, to the number of twenty thousand, at least—Mayor Wood reckoning them at twenty-five thousand. Never was a gathering of the Turnverein in New York or any other city so successful. Besides the usual gymnastic exercises a very novel exhibition took place, being a tournament in the river between twenty men, each standing on the prow of a boat, and encountering his adversary with a lance. Before the contest was over the entire number had been several times pitched into the river. Mayor Wood came on the ground rather late, and made there two speeches.

A PHYSICIAN CHARGED WITH RAPE AND PRODUCING ABORTION.—A young physician, named Rattermon, residing in Fifth street, Philadelphia, has had a very serious charge preferred against him, before Alderman Williams, by a young Jewess, named Levy. It appears from the affidavit that Miss Levy visited Dr. Rattermon's office for the purpose of obtaining medical advice; when she arrived at the house she found that no one was there but the Doctor, and he, as soon as she entered the room, threw her upon the floor and violated her person. Miss Levy said she screamed, but no one came to her assistance. This event occurred in April, and Miss Levy said nothing about the affair until the 1st of August, when she discovered that she was *enciente*. The Doctor states that he had connection with the woman, but that it was with her consent—in fact, he was so importuned as to be unable to resist. He also states that he gave her medicine, but not to produce an abortion, as the prescriptions will show, if shown.

PERSONAL.

.... Hon. C. J. Faulkner is at Brown's Hotel.

.... The Hon. Thomas W. Bocock, M. C., is at Browns' Hotel.

.... Hon. W. H. Witte, Hon. Owen Jones and lady, of Pennsylvania, Commodore Storer and Capt. Hartsteine, U. S. N., are at Willards'.

.... Messrs. Wm. S. Orr and D. J. Wise have become associated with Mr. McLean in the publication of the Southern Statesman, at Norfolk.

.... The Rev. C. W. Denison, we see, is one of the secretaries of the National Compensating Emancipating Convention, at Cleveland, Ohio.

.... Col. John W. Stephenson, of Covington, Kentucky, (M. C. elect,) is among the distinguished strangers now in this city. He is at Browns' Hotel.

.... One hundred and fifty thousand copies were sold of the number of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper devoted to Mrs. Cunningham's sham baby.

.... James Fitzpatrick, Thos. Devemon, Thos. A. Hopkins, Wm. P. Maulsby, and J. H. Grove, Esq.'s, of the Directors Board of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, are at Browns'.

.... Hon. Robert Campbell, the editor of the Montreal Pilot, has lately been in Boston where he received marked attention from ex-Speaker Banks and other noted individuals.

.... Chief Justice Hemphill has been selected, by the committee appointed by the Austin meeting, to deliver an eulogy upon the life and memory of Gen. Thomas J. Rusk.

.... Thompson, the burst up New York banker, has a fast young son at Saratoga, called Samuel, who goes it while he's young; has the fastest horses at the Springs, and when he rides out with the "girl he loves," travels in the dust of nobody else's team.

.... Accounts from Senator Sumner by the last steamer state that he has improved constantly in health. He left London for a short visit to Mr. Cobden, and from there went by way of the Channel Islands to the coast of Normandy, to visit M. de Tocqueville, and will then go to Switzerland.

.... Mathew Hale Smith, Esq., as counsel for Mrs. Cunningham, has procured from Judge Peabody a writ of *habeas corpus*. It is returnable at the chambers of the Supreme Court at 12 o'clock m., September 1st, and no doubt the curious will largely avail themselves of a sight of the interesting lady. Her new counsel is a brother of the Dr. Smith, her neighbor, who, on the trial, swore that he made the smells which pervaded Bond street on the night of the murder. Both of these gentlemen were formerly Universalist Ministers—the lawyer in Boston, and the doctor in Gloucester, Mass.—*N. Y. Times.*

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

THE CONTEST FOR A CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE IN KANSAS.—From information that has accumulated upon us direct from Kansas within the last two or three weeks, we have every reason to fear that the Law and Order party of the Territory may be defeated in the election of a delegate in the House of Representatives of the United States soon to come off.

The truth is, the nominee of the Democratic Territorial Convention proves to be unacceptable to a large portion of the Democracy of the Territory for various reasons, principally, we presume, on account of flaws that have been picked in his record as the former Governor of Michigan. The conservative Northern Democrats—those from the North opposed to the plots and schemes of Lane and his brother abolitionists—according to latest accounts were about to place on the track a Mr. Stephens, formerly of New York, against him, while few of the Southern Democrats seemed willing to support him. Under such circumstances, unless their interparty difficulties can be adjusted, we can see little hope that the Democracy of the Territory will do their whole duty in the coming contest there. Surely, these are not times wherein they can afford to squabble among themselves, when so much depends on the stern and harmonious front they oppose to their common enemy—the Topeka Constitution party of the Territory.

THE RAILROAD STOCK IMBROGLIO AT THE NORTH.—The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, commenting upon an article in the London Times describing the difficulty in which honest shareholders in some of the non-paying English railroads are, in the matter of comprehending for what good purposes they were ever built, takes occasion to describe the condition of American railroad affairs in Wall street, and in so doing bears out what we have more than once said, of late, in the *Star*, with reference to the condition of northern railroad affairs. Its remarks, which convey sound lessons, indeed, are as follows:

"Let the old English shareholder be transformed into an American one, standing on this side of the water, in almost any part of Wall street, with his hands playing around at leisure in the sudden roominess of his pockets, and we think the American will say that it is not necessary for him to wait for 'some day' to arrive in order fully to understand the present philosophy of railways, for what they seem to be made, on what theory and design, and that not the slightest puzzle in reference to them clouds the fiery, and not the 'soft' sunset of his mind. He will say that the apparent philosophy of railways is to form a stock list of 'fancies' for the Wall street Board of Brokers to exhibit each day, in a state of fluctuation, pleasant to some and not so pleasant to others; that they seem made for the playing cards with which the Bulls and Bears of Wall street can gamble to an extent more ruinous than by regular gambling at a faro table; that as such playing cards they seem made to tempt Bank and Trust Companies to leave their legitimate business and stake their funds on the turn of the Wall street Railroad stock die; and that being thus the gambling tools of Wall street Bulls and Bears, and the tempters of Banks and Trust Companies, they seem made to bring about every now and then a financial 'smash' just the financial 'smash' that has occurred in Wall street the last few days—a financial 'smash' which has nothing to do with the resources, the real wealth and prosperity of a great country, but solely with the stock gambling of Wall street.

"This is the present apparent philosophy of railroads, their present apparent theory and design, and the present apparent solution of the question, what railroads were made for. Such is the apparent philosophy of railways, in view of the disarranged state of financial affairs of the last week, but such is not their real philosophy in view of the wants, the resources, and the energies of this country, at any time. Railways are chief among our great financial interests, and there is no reason why they should not always be strong, steady and paying interests. Why should railroad stocks be made the footballs of the stock-gamblers in Wall street, and not the stocks of the solid banks of that locality. Yet the stock of the solid banks of Wall street, we are happy to say, form a very small capital with a narrow margin for Bulls and Bears to play with, while the air has been fairly darkened with the railroad paper which the Bulls and Bears have kept playing, until their contrary grabs at it have torn it into pieces, which have fallen on the street in heaps, over which the grabbers are limping now in a very 'lame' state. Why should this be so? Why should Banks be better managed for solid investments than railroads? Why should the one *pay* and the other not? Commerce needs Banks, and Banks pay for investments in them because commerce does need them. Commerce and a hundred other investments need, must have, railroads, and why should not railroad stock, pay for investment, as regular, large, and healthy dividends as banks? There is no reason why. We are fast people, we must 'go ahead,' must bind, for our convenience and profit, the extremities of the country to each other as near as speed can accomplish it, and the iron track, and the locomotive, are the great means to do it. Does any one suppose that the people of this country are not willing to pay for this accommodation, to pay for the track, the locomotive, and the car that enables them to 'go ahead' according to their heart's desire, and according to the very instinctive nature of a Yankee? They *are* willing to pay for it, and it is only for railroad management to say that it shall be done, and they will do it.

"If, however, railroad management takes them over a certain space of track for fifty cents, it is not likely that they will spontaneously and in the sublimity of generosity offer to remedy railroad mismanagement by paying a dollar. This would be violating the true American principle of getting everything as cheap as you can; and if railroad management gives the thing too cheap, it is the fault of the railroad, and not that of the rule of cheapness, which is never to be violated. Let, then, American railroad management redeem its past shortcomings, and ask a paying tariff, and it will be given. Then, if the surface of the country were twice as black with railroad tracks as it is at present, the cars upon them would be as full as they are now, and the stocks of the companies would pay a living, solid, and healthy profit. There is not the slightest doubt about it. We must 'go ahead,' and we are daily growing more numerous and asking for greater means for our onward march. Let, then, railroad management give up a senseless competition, which results but in destroying cheapness, and let that management make those who use railroads pay fairly for the convenience and the advantages they afford. In other words, let railroad stocks be made, as they can be by right management, to pay—be made, as they can be, solid investments—and then they shall be redeemed from the slough of despond, into which stock gambling has now cast them. If the experience of the last two weeks shall bring about such a result, the present railroad 'crash' will not have been in vain, and even the iniquity of Wall-street stock gambling will unwittingly have played a losing card, for the benefit of the community and the great interests of the country."

FROM THE SPRINGS.—A jaunting Washingtonian writes us the following letter:

ROCKBRIDGE, ALUM SPRINGS,
Rockbridge county, Va., Aug. 29, 1857.

Editor of the Star: Leaving Washington at 6 o'clock a. m., we proceeded to Alexandria, and thence by the Orange and Alexandria and Central Railroad to Millborough, distant about one hundred and ninety miles from Alexandria, and six from this place. By means of the iron horse, speeding on his way, we arrive at Gordonsville about twelve o'clock, distant about eighty miles from Alexandria; this portion of the road passing through a remarkable level country. At Gordonsville we changed cars, and having taken our seats, the iron horse snorted the signal for starting and we were off again, and very soon we perceive a remarkable difference in the character of the country, it being now a succession of hills and valleys. Speeding on we arrived at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains, here we stopped, dividing the train and attaching only two cars to each powerful locomotive, we moved on again and commenced our journey up the mountain, and as we slowly proceeded along in our fearful ascent, we cast our eyes out to the left and discovered that we were moving along on the very brink of a precipice, extending down hundreds of feet in to the valley below. Cast your eyes to the right, and there, for hundreds of feet, uprises the remaining portion of the mountain. And now we have arrived at its summit, we here behold a panoramic view that beggars description—the beauties of nature displayed in all their splendor. This view is truly grand. Down in the valley beneath you lies an immense country in view, dotted over with cabins and huts surrounded by cultivated fields, patches of woodland, and streams of water, with lines of fencing running in every direction, the whole encircled by the gradual rising mountains. This view creates an impression upon the memory that is uneffaceable by time. And now, though reluctantly, we rapidly descend the mountain and speed on to Millborough, where we take the stage for this place. Having crossed the Mill Mountain, we arrive here about 8 o'clock p. m.

The springs, five in number, are situated in a valley between the North and Mill mountains. The waters have great reputation for the cure of scrofula, throat diseases, chronic diarrhea, &c. The improvements consist of several brick houses, one of which contains the office, parlor, a dining room capable of dining four hundred persons, with a large number of chambers above the dining room. There are also some twenty cottages or cabins as they term them here; also a large building in which there is a fine ball room, the whole built to form a circle, with an open lawn in the centre, of about three acres. The company, for the past few weeks, has numbered about five hundred persons, the greater portion being so very sedate as that it is difficult at times to form a cotillion in the ball room. We have prayer meetings during the week, and preaching twice on Sundays, on which occasions the ball room is used for church purposes. Then we have the usual amount of ten-pin alleys, billiards, etc. A few days since a couple of live rattlesnakes were brought in here, they were captured in the mountains, and attracted a great deal of attention. The weather here for a few days past has been quite cool; so we have been sitting by the fires morning and evening, which if it continues will soon create a stampede for home, among the sojourners here.

Yours truly, WASHINGTONIAN.

THE SPANISH-MEXICAN QUESTION.—The latest reliable information concerning the condition of the relations of Spain and Mexico we believe to be embraced in the two following extracts—the first from the Washington correspondence of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and the second from the New York *Sun*—one telling of the state of the question in Spain, and the other of its condition in England, wherein it is really to be finally solved; insomuch as Spain in these times cannot make war without England's tacit or avowed consent.

"The last news from Madrid is not favorable to a settlement of the difficulties between Spain and Mexico. But it is hardly possible that the dispute can proceed to the length of a war. Spain is in no condition to attack Mexico, and if she were, could not hope to re-conquer the country. She could wage hostilities in no other way than by an invasion, and it is a fact which no Spanish statesman can overlook, that the occupation of any part of the soil of Mexico by a Spanish army, would be the signal of active interference by the United States. The latest intelligence from Mexico clearly shows that government and people both look with confidence to this country for aid even in anticipation of hostilities, and they are willing to assign to this Republic important privileges, and even a further slice of national territory, for a present supply of cash.

"I continue of the opinion which I have before expressed, that this disagreement will be settled at Rome, and will result in restoring to the clergy some portion of the privileges of which they have been deprived by the firmness and energy of Comonfort."

THE SPANISH-MEXICAN QUESTION.—One of the leading London journals seems to regard the difficulty between Spain and Mexico as threatening disastrous consequences, and it calls on Parliament, before the session closes, to ask from Ministers a distinct statement of the steps which they have taken to prevent hostilities, from which British commerce must suffer, and which would almost certainly end in a war between Spain and the United States. Indeed, our English cotemporary exhibits a strong apprehension that the inordinate pride and folly of the Spanish government may lead it into war, which would furnish the United States with an opportunity to seize Cuba, and extend its protection over Mexico.

PENSION BUREAU.—The following is an abstract of the business of this bureau for the last month, (August,) under the act of 3d March, 1855:

Applications for bounty land received.....1,547
Warrants or certificates issued.....1,561

Number of acres of land required to satisfy these warrants, 231,200—as follows:

1,223	warrants of	160	acres each	.....	195,680
214	" "	120	"	.....	25,680
122	" "	80	"	.....	9,760
2	" "	40	"	.....	80
1,561					231,200

Total number of applications received....279,215
Total number of warrants issued.....212,768

To satisfy these warrants will require 26,465,970 acres of the public lands—as follows:

71,738	warrants for	160	acres each	.....	11,478,080
93,253	" "	120	"	.....	11,190,360
46,993	" "	80	"	.....	3,759,440
329	" "	60	"	.....	19,740
445	" "	40	"	.....	17,800
5	" "	100	"	.....	500
5	" "	10	"	.....	50
212,768					24,465,970

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.—A patent for 34,910.75 acres, being for lands selected in lieu of lands located by military warrants on scrip, in virtue of special certificate No 1 issued to the State of Wisconsin under the second section of the act of 2d March, 1855, is now in course of preparation in the General Land Office, and will be transmitted to the Governor of that State in a few days.

LIST OF PATENTS.—The following is the list of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending Sept. 1, 1857—each bearing that date:

Jno. Augspurger, of Trenton, O.—For improvement in machines for cutting corn stubble, &c., on ground preparatory to plowing.

Philipe Baillan, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in thills for two wheeled vehicles.

Edwin Bennett, of Baltimore, Md.—For improvement in sealing cans.

Andrew J. Blodgett, of Newport, N. H.—For improvement in rakes.

Byron Boardman, of Norwich, Conn.—For improved machine for wiring blind rods.

Charles K. Bradford, of Lynn, Mass.—For improved machine for spooling thread.

William D. Brown, of Weymouth, Mass.—For improvement in coal sifter.

Charles W. Cahoon, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in seeding machines.

Aury G. Coes, of Worcester, Mass.—For improvement in straw cutters.

Thomas J. Chubb, of New York, N. Y.—For improved ore separator.

Henry N. Degraw, of Watervliet, N. Y.—For improvements in machines for washing bottles.

Levi Dodge, of Cohoes, N. Y.—For improved machine for swedging hatchet heads.

Peter Deal, of Amsterdam, New York, and James Greenman, of Northampton, N. Y.—For improved machine for sawing staves.

Leonard O. Fairbanks, of Bridgeton, Me.—For improved saw clamp.

Elbridge Foster, of Hartford, Conn.—For improvement in life-preserving berths for steam and other vessels.

Henry Getty, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improved device for locking faucets.

Geo. Hart, of Granger, O.—For improvement in animal traps.

James Haviland, of Milton, N. Y.—For improved method of operating the cutters of harvesting machines.

Edw'd Herring, of Walton-on-Thames, England.—For improvement in spirit stills.

Richard C. Holmes, of Cape May, N. J.—For improvement in surf and life boats.

Stephen R. Hunter, of Cortlandt, N. Y.—For improved raking device for harvesters.

James W. Jackson and Luther W. Burchinal, of Smithfield, Pa.—For improved hub for carriage wheels.

George D. Lund, of Yonkers, N. Y.—For improved feed and gigging movement for sawing mills.

Wm. P. Maxson and Jacob E. B. Maxson, of Albion, Wis.—For improvement in sack fastener.

Ira Mayhew, of Albion, Mich.—For improvement in chimney caps.

Wm. Meyer, of Progress, N. J.—For improvement in shower bath apparatus.

Orson C. Phelps, of Rochester, N. Y.—For improvement in sewing machines.

John H. Powers, of Newark, N. J.—For improvement in gas regulators.

Thomas J. Rogers, of Cassville, Ga.—For improvement in cotton seed planters.

Joseph H. Rohrman, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in lanterns.

G. W. Saladee, of Columbus, Ohio.—For improved mode of adjusting carriage tops.

Andrew Seaman, of Amsterdam, N. Y.—For improvement in means for attaching whiffle-trees to the tow lines of canal boats.

William F. Shaw, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in smoothing irons.

Warren A. Simonds, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in portable gas generators.

George S. Stewart, of Meadville, Pa.—For improvement in instruments for drawing the curve of circular stair railings.

Charles Taylor, of Little Falls, N. Y.—For improvement in casting bearings in iron wheels.

George N. Trowbridge, of Lowell, Mass.—For improved socket-coupling for lathes.

James A. Watrous, of Green Spring, O.—For improved apparatus for suspending eaves troughs.

Jno. N. Wilkins, of Waukegan, Ill.—For improved machine for planing saw teeth.

Elbridge Wheeler, of Feltonville, Mass.—For improved machine for forging metals.

Elizur Wright, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in pipe coupling.

George W. Baker, of Burlington, Vt.—For improvement in percussion cap primers.

Asa Blood, sen., of Norfolk, Va., and Robert W. Brown, of Washington, D. C.—For improved mode of moving stores, &c., in case of fire.

Oliver Clark, of Henrietta, Ohio, assignor to Aaron H. Pinney, of Columbus, O.—For improvement in mode of attaching scythes to snaths.

Eleazer S. Gardner, of Philadelphia, Pa., assigno. to Smith, Gould & Co., of same place.—For improved sliding rest for lathes.

Wm. Mattison, of Northbridge, Mass., assignor to John C. Whitin, of same place.—For improvement in condensers for list speeders.

Wm. M. McCauley, of Washington, D. C., assignor to J. N. McIntire, of same place.—For improvement in head rests for railroad car seats.

Henry L. McNish, of Lowell, Mass., assignor to David C. Butler and H. L. McNish, aforesaid. For improved machine for crozing and chamfering staves.

Horatio N. Gambrill and Singleton F. Burgee, of Woodbury, Md.—For improvement in carding engines. Patented in England April 14, 1857.

Reissues.—Daniel W. Snell and Stephen S. Bartlett, of Woonsocket, R. I.—For improvement in looms. Patented January 13, 1857.

Wm. H. Walton, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in carding engines. Patented December 9, 1856.

Designs.—N. S. Vedder, of Troy, N. Y., assignor to North, Chase and North, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For design for stoves.

Thos. Barry, of New York, N. Y.—For design for stoves.

THE NAVAL COURTS OF INQUIRY.—These Courts are to reassemble here on the 7th inst. That is, to commence the transaction of business on that day. They are to be constituted as follows. Viz:

Court No. 1.—Commodore Lavallette, and Captains Mercer and Adams. C. H. Winder, Esq., Judge Advocate.

Court No. 2.—Captains McKean, Pope, and Van Brunt. Chas. Abert, Esq., Judge Advocate

Court No. 3.—Commodores Storer and Stringham, and Captain Goldsborough. R. R. Little, Esq., Judge Advocate.

THE WEDDING.—The nuptials of the Hon. Hiram Walbridge, that came off at Ingleside, near this city, at noon yesterday, were attended by a large concourse of friends, among them being nearly all of the public men of note now in Washington, including the President of the United States, and Secretaries Cass, Cobb, and Toucey, and their families; Assistant Secretary Clayton, and the Attorney General's assistant, the Hon. Ransom O. Gillett. In the afternoon, the happy pair wended their way North, by railroad—the groom being a resident of New York city, it will be remembered.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR—the Hon. John B. Floyd—left Washington yesterday afternoon, for a visit to Western Virginia, wherein is his home. During his absence, the functions of his office will be discharged by the Chief Clerk of the Department, Col. Drinkard, who has been duly commissioned as Acting Secretary of War, to that end.

LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.—The number of letters received by the General Land Office from the 1st of May, 1855, to the 26th of August, 1857, requiring answers, is one hundred thousand—being, exclusive of Sundays, fifty thousand per annum.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND., UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, POST OFFICE, &c.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day closed a contract with Thomas Agnew, of Baltimore, for the construction of this building at $98,983.79, his bid being the lowest offered.

DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER.—The War Department have information of the death of Captain John H. Greland, fourth artillery, at Fort Myers, Fla., August 17, 1857.

APPOINTED.—The President has appointed Edmund M. Hastings, of Alabama, Receiver of Public Moneys at Montgomery, Ala.

Also, Roland O. Hammond, to be Postmaster at Ackron, Ohio, vice E. W. Perrin, resigned.

THE WEATHER.—The following report of the weather for this morning is made from the Morse Telegraph line to the Smithsonian Institution. The time of observation is about 7 o'clock a. m.:

SEPTEMBER 2, 1857.

New York, N. Y.....clear, pleasant.
Philadelphia, Pa.....foggy.
Baltimore, Md.....cloudy.
Washington, D. C.....hazy.
Richmond, Va.....clear, beautiful.
Petersburg, Va.....clear, pleasant.
Wilmington, N. C.....clear, cool.
Columbia, S. C.....fine.
Charleston, S. C.....clear, cool.
Augusta, Ga.....clear, pleasant.
Savannah, Ga.....clear, cool.
Macon, Ga.....cloudy.
Columbus, Ga.....cloudy.
Montgomery, Ala.....raining.
Lower Peach Tree, Ala...cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.....clear, cool, windy.
Gainesville, Miss.....clear, pleasant.
New Orleans, La.....clear, pleasant.

FROM THE WEST.

The following reports have been furnished by the National Telegraph line:

Frederick, Md..... clear, pleasant.
Cumberland, Md.....clear, pleasant.
Hagerstown, Md.....clear, pleasant.
Harper's Ferry.....clear, pleasant.
Winchester.....clear, pleasant.
Wheeling, Va.....clear, pleasant.
Martinsburg, Va.....clear, cool.
Grafton, Va.....clear, pleasant.

At Washington, yesterday, 9 p. m., the barometer was 30.456, thermometer 70°. This morning, at 7 o'clock, the barometer was 30.450, thermometer 65°.

A MOB IN KANSAS.—On the 22d ult., a Free State convention was to have been held at Atchison, Kansas, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Grasshopper convention, and Gen. Lane had been invited to deliver an address. Lane, it is known, has excited the hatred of the pro-slavery party, who, it is said, declared he should not speak in Atchison. A letter to the St. Louis Democrat, dated the 22d, says:

"At an early hour this morning the pro-slavery men of Atchison began to show manifestations of a determination to break up the convention, and to prevent Lane from spaking by force. They assembled in crowds, armed with knives, revolvers and rifles, and formed into companies, paraded the streets all day, threatening to shoot or hang Lane if he should make his appearance in the town. One of them had a rope about his waist, with which he threatened to hang Lane if he could catch him. Others who had rifles said they would "draw on Jim Lane at first sight." But the Free-State general did not make his appearance; he drove to within a mile and a half of town, when he met some of his friends, and they prevented him from going in, and the regulators were disappointed."

One or two small rows, however, occurred, but a speech from Dr. Stringfellow had the effect to restore order.

FROM TEXAS.—The Dallas Herald, of the 15th ult., says:

"The citizens of Smith county are taking active steps to secure the Southern Pacific Railroad through that county. They have appointed a committee to procure donations of land and aid to the road. They are to have a grand railroad barbecue at Tyler, on the 16th of September."

☞ THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that from this date I do not hold myself responsible for any debts, save those contracted by myself in person. J. M. McCRABB.
Washington, Sep. 1, 1857. 1t*

☞ I HEREBY CERTIFY, that my wife, Mary Ann Sprague, without just cause, has left my bed and board. I hereby caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.
se 2-1w* WILLIAM J. SPRAGUE.

☞ THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Hibernia Club, will take place at Temperance Hall, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Members and others desirous of joining will please be punctual in attendance.
1t* WHERSSEY SURTZ.

☞ PRESIDENT'S MOUNTED GUARD—ATTENTION.—Every member is requested to attend a meeting at the Armory THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for attending the funeral of our late and much respected member, J. Chapman Peck.
By order: F. A. LUTZ, Secretary.
S. W. OWENS. 1t

☞ PUBLIC DEBATE.—A public debate will be given by the "EDWARD EVERETT LITERARY ASSOCIATION" at Temperance Hall, TOMORROW EVENING, 3d inst.
Subject: Which is the happier, the married or the single state?
On the affirmative Messrs. Geo. P. Fenwick, C. C. Callan, and C. Maples.
On the negative Messrs. Geo. Burgess, Theo. F. Anderson, and Chas. M. Lammond.
The debate to commence at 8 o'clock.
The public is respectfully invited to attend.
se 2-2t

☞ PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of Public Schools, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of September, at 5 o'clock p. m.
S. A. H. McKIM, Sec.
au 31 (Intel)

☞ MONTGOMERY GUARDS, ATTENTION.—You are hereby notified to attend a regular monthly meeting of the Company, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 2d. Punctual attendance is called for, as business of importance will be transacted. By order of Capt. KEY:
au 31-3t THOMAS McENRY, Sec.

☞ ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES, of the best quality, delivered to families, parties, ships, and excursionists, at $1.50 per gallon, at the PHILADELPHIA ICE CREAM DEPOT, corner 12th and F streets. au 10-1m*

☞ NOTICE.—The President and Directors of Georgetown College hereby warn all persons not to trespass on any of the College walks or grounds, on pain of being dealt with according to law. By order of the President:
au 4 1m JAMES CLARK, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Stockholders of this company are hereby notified that an election for nine Directors, to serve for one year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, September 7th, 1857, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.
The Transfer Book will be closed during the week next preceding the election.
au 24-eo2w GRAFTON D. HANSON, Sec.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, July 15, 1857.

☞ NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—*DEDUCTION FOR PROMPT PAYMENT*—Notice is hereby given that the Taxes for the year 1857 are now due, and payable at this office, and that a deduction of 10 per cent. is allowed by law for the current year paid on or before the 15th day of September next.
JAS. F. HALIDAY, Collector.
y 25-eotf

TOYS!—TOYS!!—TOYS!!!—In endless variety, at LAMMOND'S, Seventh street.
se 2

JET CLASPS FOR BELTS, JOINTED CHIN Dolls, Arnaetesia Hair Pins, Tuck Combs, &c., at LAMMOND'S.
(se 2)

BASKET CHAIRS, WHEELBARROWS, Rocking Horses, Eating Animals, etc., at LAMMOND'S.
se 2

MISS CORRY will resume the duties of her School on Monday, the 7th of September, at her residence, No. 531 4th street, between C and D, east.
se 2-4t*

CANDLES, CANDLES.—Just received a lot of superior Sperm and Adamantine Candles in boxes of 20 lbs. each. For sale by MARSH & VOSS, cor. of 10th st. and Pa. ave.
se 2 3t

ETHEREAL OIL.—Constantly on hand fresh Ethereal Oil, and for sale by MARSH & VOSS, Dealers in all kinds of Family Groceries, cor. of 10th st. and Penn. ave.
se 2 3t

MADAME GIRARDIN, FRENCH DRESSMAKER, wishes to inform the ladies of Washington that she is prepared to make Fancy Dresses, Basquens newest of style and Children's Dresses. Capitol Hill, No. 47 A street north. se 2-eo3t*

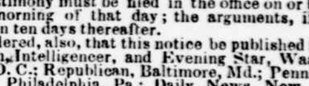
NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing or receiving a note for forty-three dollars and thirty three cents, drawn by me in favor of George T. Massey, said note having been lost, and my acceptance for said amount given in lieu thereof.
se 2-3t L. J. MIDDLETON.

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF COFFEE.—Just received per express, a lot of Essence and Extract of Coffee. These articles received the prize medal at the World's Exhibition in Paris. It is acknowledged by all who have used it, that Coffee mixed with these articles will yield double the amount of Coffee, perfectly clear, and of a delicious flavor, besides a net saving of 75 per cent.
For sale by MARSH & VOSS, Dealers in all kinds of Family Groceries, cor. of 10th street and Pa. ave.
se 2 3t

MILLINERY. DRESS MAKING.
M. WILLIAN,
OPPOSITE CENTRE MARKET,
Offers Fall supplies of
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, CLOAKS, CHILDREN'S DRESES, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c. &c.
Dresses made in the latest Styles.
The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock. (States) se 2 2w

PUMPS—PUMPS—PUMPS.
The subscriber gives notice that he continues to manufacture his large Iron Pumps. They are strong and substantial, and will raise water one hundred feet perpendicular. For information I refer you to the inhabitants who have used them, and two of them may be seen on F street, between 12th and 13th, one at the corner of H and 13th, one near the old Capitol in a deep well, two on Virginia avenue, between 2d and 4th streets, all put in operation by order of the Mayor of Washington. He will dig and deepen wells, build cisterns for rain water, put in operation Hydraulian Rams, and repair old pumps of every description. Those desiring his services will be accommodated at the shortest notice by calling on the subscriber in Washington, D. C., No. 463 Virginia avenue, near the Carroll Place.
se 2-eo2m FOSTER HENSHAW.

HUNTING PARK TROTTING ASSOCIATION.
GRAND OPENING DAY ON TUESDAY, Sept. 8th,
FOR A SIVER GOBLET VALUED AT $25.



The following entries have been made:
Henry Birch, names.....Bay Colt Winzer.
Josh Price, names.....Bay Mare Fanny.
John Cook, names.....Ro. gel. Buffalo.
After the trot a meeting will be called by those desirous of forming a Jockey Club.
After which the following entries have been made for two mile heats to road wagons. Free for all horses.
John Cook, names.....Grey gel., Sea Breeze.
Geo. Smite, names.....Black do. Old Buck.
Thomp. Navior, names.....Roan do. Roanoke.
☞ Admission fee $25.
SCHOFIELD & CLEARER,
se 2 (States) Proprietors.

AT COST.—Having determined to confine our business exclusively to the coach and cabinet branch of the trade (including Bar Iron and Steel) we offer our present stock of BUILDING HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL GOODS, &c., &c., at cost to close out.
All such goods must positively be sold, and if not entirely closed out by the 15th December will be disposed of at auction to make room for another class of merchandize.
An examination of prices will convince purchasers that on such goods there is chance for a good investment.
With increased facilities in the branch of the trade to which we shall hereafter devote our attention, both as to quality and quantity, we solicit the increased patronage of consumers in full confidence that prices will be satisfactory.
ELVANS & THOMPSON,
336 Penn. ave., bet. 9th and 10th sts.
(American, Intel & Marlboro Gazette)
se 2-eo1m

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 1st, 1857.
On the petition of James Phelps, of Sutton, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 24th of November, 1843, for an improvement in "Washing Machines for cleaning rags," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 24th day of November, 1857:
It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 9th of November next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furn