AN ABSTRACT OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF BELMONT COUNTY FOR THE YEAR A. D., 1853.

TOWNSHIPS:	GRAND TOTAL	HORSES	VALUE	CATTLE	VALUE	MULES	VALUE	SHEEP	VALUE	HOGS	VALUE	CARRIAGES	VALUE	Household Goods &c	TOTAL	WATCHES	VALUE	PIANOS	VALUE	MERCH'N DISE.	MANUFACTURING	Bank-ing &c	Monies & credits	U.S. stock	State stock	Foreign stock	TOTAL	PENALTY	WHEAT: ACRES SOWN	WHEAT: BUSH. RAISED	CORN: ACRES PLANT'D	CORN: BUSH. RAISED
Colerain	139,201	539	25,695	963	11,197	2	60	4,571	9,357	1,553	4,659	69	3,881	29,155	86,344	72	1,074			6,652	4,490		34,211				5,257	814	2,167	32,402	1,243	65,879
Flushing	218,810	735	37,586	1,476	16,040	9	430	6,058	13,188	2,133	4,941	300	10,701	29,297	111,833	55	831	1	300	19,543	4,751	20	106,982				136,977	16,195	2,208	26,910	1,474	54,538
Goshen	189,613	892	42,038	1,535	13,383	9	430	2,689	5,290	2,062	5,218	74	2,760	22,374	92,193	43	706			6,950	3,440	180	71,192				97,450	1,494	2,509	38,435	2,013	60,540
Kirkwood	206,650	837	46,612	1,574	18,832	1	70	5,691	9,538	3,056	7,068	311	11,212	35,963	125,375	87	960			12,698	2,427		61,190				77,275	2,453	2,573	40,610	2,007	52,744
Mead	78,012	547	23,776	1,342	11,897	1	30	1,668	1,661	1,697	3,530	176	5,469	13,090	50,162	36	355			2,500	2,611		10,194				18,550	26,754	2,042	26,994	1,308	39,690
Pease	333,754	657	33,685	1,219	13,568	1	40	1,943	3,855	2,501	7,128	346	13,934	54,779	126,089	172	3,569	6	900	68,245	23,832	238	105,088				212,765	4,622	1,323	23,755	882	52,744
Pultney	161,531	520	26,491	1,256	13,432	15	871	3,164	5,264	2,269	5,251	177	5,313	32,943	87,865	71	1,183	3	275	7,937	683		51,468		340		63,666	9,954	1,743	22,564	1,139	51,255
Richland	452,465	1,297	64,402	2,705	26,992	1	100	8,438	17,433	4,006	9,349	442	16,923	61,526	196,725	183	3,293	10	1,305	38,067	7,308	4,203	200,432				265,740	171	2,914	47,719	1,959	82,278
Smith	138,696	795	37,117	1,549	13,489	1	25	4,274	7,150	2,309	4,427	65	3,598	22,403	88,184	62	589	2	290	6,837	1,162		34,536				45,512	1,916	1,710	24,738	1,710	63,400
Somerset	112,857	763	33,668	1,510	10,805	1	25	2,259	3,321	1,925	6,402	60	2,648	23,305	77,956	33	499			6,878	3,942		23,562				34,881	3,136	2,865	55,478	1,682	63,916
Union	186,696	877	42,092	1,572	14,624	4	170	6,321	4,537	2,989	6,402	291	11,038	27,265	111,633	75	662			5,674	1,931	745	65,496			100	73,058	5,266	2,050	42,047	1,916	68,136
Wayne	88,179	676	30,241	1,325	10,131	1	70	3,144	2,281	1,935	3,681	177	5,638	10,648	64,883	32	308			5,630	957		17,001			2,200	23,296	1,569	2,030	24,952	1,691	67,640
Wheeling	212,771	606	32,924	1,234	13,238	2	210	4,537	13,269	2,063	3,752	249	10,360	22,113	96,463	76	964	2		11,080	5,206	375	64,084			2,700	115,357	1,564	1,821	27,274	1,563	71,438
Warren	192,624	861	39,607	1,679	14,298	2	70	5,169	5,049	1,856	3,383	120	3,300	9,747	62,663	19	154			4,891	802		19,674				96,156	1,295	2,295	23,824	1,493	59,720
Washington	78,174	493	21,969	1,127	9,395	1	20	3,478	2,804	1,686	4,175	106	3,345	18,912	56,530	40	316			7,097	3,002	578	21,366				125,511	1,554	1,631	31,995	1,220	37,513
York	96,421	334	15,997	954	11,391			2,814	30,891	1,686	4,075	106	3,345	18,713	56,530	40	316			7,097	3,002	578	21,366				30,891	1,104	1,555	18,713	1,220	45,140
	2,906,464	11,463	556,030	23,620	292,812	39	1,913	70,276	125,777	36,346	82,039	3,209	117,766	434,815	1,538,172	1123	16,462	24	3,200	230,420	73,536	6,339	992,488				1,370,202	39,150.50	34,738	508,430	24,996	984,713

$89,150.50—Penalty.
$2,997,625.50

$2,903,461.00—Amount of Personal Property as returned by the Township Assessors.
8,000.00—Amount returned by the Wheeling and Cadiz consolidated Plank Road Co. : $12,000.00
89,150.50—Amount of Penalty incurred by refusing to affirm or swear. : $3,313,562.37—Total Amount of Tax basis on Personal Property, Monies and Credits in the several Townships of Belmont County for the year 1853.
29,451.30—Amount returned by the Belmont Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, at Bridgeport. : 1,106.07—Amount returned by the Agent of the Hartford Insurance Co.

DAVID TRUEMAN, *County Auditor.*

Astract of Grain raised in 1852.

SECRET SOCIETY AND POLITICAL CORRUPTION.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Cincinnati, states that a secret society, composed of sworn members, under the name of "The Miami Tribe," have heretofore existed in that city and county, whose purpose was to control, by pre-concerted action, the Democratic nominations. As a nomination on the county and Legislative tickets (the latter being general) has usually been equivalent to an election, the action of the Miamies has resulted in great corruptions.

Last year some of the members becoming dissatisfied with the action of the society, its secrets were divulged, which led to a bitter party was under the rallying cry of Miamies and Anti-Miamies, and by means of this inter-Democratic warfare the Whigs elected their Congressman and one of the County Judges.

The war rages this year more fiercely than ever, and is making wider breaches in the Democratic ranks. The Miamies are getting most of the Government spoils, the knowledge of which fact in nowise heals the festering wound.

Such secret combinations as these Miamies are dangerous to republican liberty, and ought to be frowned down by men of all parties. They are the true sources of all political corruptions, and their members are a set of sworn assassins, who stab in the dark any man that stands in their way, be he friend or foe.—*Boston Journal.*

FUGITIVE SLAVE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.

A negro man, named George McQuery *alias* Wash, was brought to this city last night from Piqua, as a fugitive slave, claimed by Henry Miller of Kentucky. The colored people gathered in large numbers around the Galt House, where the fugitive was guarded by the United States Deputy Marshal and a posse of police. They exhibited much feeling, but dispersed on being assured that the prisoner should have a trial to-day.

This morning the fugitive was brought before Judge McLean of the U. S. Court. The case was partly heard and postponed until to-morrow.—The evidence was decidely in favor of Miller's claim, the fugitive having confessed being his slave.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Fugitive Slave case came up again this morning. The claimant, both by admission of colored men and other witnesses, proved his right to the slave. Judge McLean gave an elaborate opinion, and ordered the slave to be given into the custody of Miller.

THIRD DESPATCH.

After reviewing the facts and evidence in the case, the Judge decided that the testimony was conclusive in favor of the claimant. In answer to objections raised by the counsel for the Slave it was decided that the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 and 1850, were constitutional; that no State had power to pass a law preventing fugitives from being delivered up to those to whom they owed service; that no proof was necessary before the Supreme Court that Slavery existed in the State from whence the fugitive escaped, as it should be taken for granted that the Supreme Judge knew the laws of all the States could not be compelled to give up fugitives by a law of Congress, if the proviso in the Constitution did not do so; that Slavery can only exist by authority of law, and as it so exists in the slave States, said law not being an infringement on the Constitution, the free States are bound to recognize it in delivering up fugitive slaves from these States upon clear proof that they are such. The decision occupies two colmns in the Commerical.

☞The *Plaindealer* noticing the discovery of an extensive gang of counterfeiters, says:

It seemed to embrace all the accomplished rogues of N. England. The key to their operations was obtained by one of their gang being bought up by the police of New York. It is not known to the rest of the gang who the informer is. In this way it was ascertained their head quarters for manufacturing, was at two quiet villages in Massachusetts; that as soon as the monthly Counterfeit Detectors for Boston and New York were out, the patners were to be in N. York & the bills distributed. Some forty arrests have been made, among them a police officer of Troy, N. Y., and any quantity of lesser dignitaries. There was a lady in the case, who, with her paramour & *counterfeit* partner was traced to Cleveland. The Sheriff of New York city has been in our city for several days, remaining *in cog*, to catch these covies. The gentleman was a mechanic, and for a decoy worked at his trade while here. The lady (names omitted at present,) was counted the shrewdest of the gang, went under an assumed name, and kept herself aloof from all suspicious company while here. But the Sheriff with his scout informer was too much for their ingenuity. They were arrested, jailed, Habeas Corpused, but finally taken to N. York on a requisition, which will hang up their fiddles for the present, & explode one of the largest conspiracies to rob the people ever yet discovered. There were some five hundred engaged in this operation.

Frank Corwin.

This gentleman has performed an act that ought to make his name immortal. *Cincinnati Enquirer* says that some time since Mr. C. went to New York with authority to purchase iron for twenty miles of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville road, of which he is President. When in market he found he could purchase enough for seventy miles more at good rates, but his limit by the Directory was to twenty miles. He determined to close the contract for the *seventy* miles on his private account, which he did. Iron soon rose in value, so much so that his contract was worth $300,000 above what he had agreed to pay. It was legally, and fairly his, but with a disinterestedness almost without a parallel, he gave the Company the entire benefit of his bargain without a cent's compensation. We agree with the *Enquirer* in saying that the road cannot fail to flourish when under the control and direction of such a man.—*O. S. Journal.*

☞Judge Flinn was, during his late absence from the city, a temporary sojourner in Boston, and whiled away an hour in the Hall where the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention was in session. He accidentally became engaged in conversation with some gentleman, an old citizen, who kindly pointed out to this stranger visitor the notabilities of the Convention, and remarked that a discussion had just terminated as to the propriety of submitting the election of Judges to the people, but on the representation of some influential lawyers from the West, that in Ohio, whose Constitution had recently been adopted, and the choice by the people had proved a failure, as one Judge Flinn, one of the most corrupt of Judges, had been elevated to the bench, the old plan of ten year appointments by the Legislature was again adopted. The Judge was off a few moments, behind a pair of fast horses.—*Cin. Gazette*

☞Col. Benton not only has found the best and most proper route for the Pacific road but even the pedestal for his promised statue of Columbus has come to light! Lieut. Beale writes that, in his explorations west, he has come across the Huerfanc Butte, a curious pillar, sugarloaf in shape of solid rock, and about three hundred feet in height. Whereupon Col. Benton exclaims, enthusiastically, "but that Huefanc Butte! solid rock, three hundred feet high, sugar loaf form, visible twelve miles, that column built by the hands of nature to receive a statue of Columbus pointing to the west and saying to the magic car as it flies along. 'That is the road to India!"

A Compliment Worth Something.

The *National Intelligencer* notices the arrival of Mr. GREINER at Washington in the following complimentary terms. The commendation of such a man as the editor of the *Intelligencer*, is worth something, and means something beside empty flattery:

"We were gratified at meeting on Saturday last, in good health, John Greiner, Esq., late Secretary of State and Indian Agent in New Mexico, whose arduous and faithful services have been recognized by the Government, and met the universal approbation of his countrymen in that little understood and ill-managed Territory. Mr. Greiner is in Washington to close his accounts with the Departments. It is a matter of real regret that the public should be deprived of the services of good and efficient officers by the operation of the iron law of political necessity."

INTERESTING FROM SYRIA.—The exciting news is reported, respecting this country, that it has had what is called the latter rain," an event which is said not to have happened since the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. The absence of this "latter rain" has always been regarded as a curse upon the land, and the chief cause of the loss of its former great fertility. It is therefore looked upon not only as a great blessing, but as a providential omen or promise of coming good to that unhappy country. By many it will be considered as the commencement of the promise recorded in Joel, where the return of the latter rain is associated with the return of the scattered Jews to their country, and with their general prosperity and happiness. It is apparently an event of much interest, whether viewed through prophecy or science.

NEW BOARD.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company, held to day, in the City Hall, the following gentlemen were with great unanimity chosen to constitute the Board of Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Wm. P. Cutler, John Mills, Douglas Putnam, Noah L. Wilson, Beman Gates, John O. Cram, and Wm. S. Nye, of Washington county; John Madeira, Abraham Hegler, M. Scott Cook, and Francis Campbell, of Ross county; Hugh Smart, of Highland county; A. B. Walker, of Athens county.—*Scioto Gazette.*

When Talleyrand, having been compelled to leave Europe, was subsequently, also obliged to quit England, because he was suspected of being a spy, he went to Portsmouth to take passage. While at the Hotel there, he was informed there was an American gentleman in the house, and he immediately sought an interview with him to obtain some particulars of the country to which he proposed emigrating. At the close of the interview, Talleyrand told the stranger that he would feel pleasure in bearing to his friends in America any letter or message he had to send. The Answer was, "I am the only man in the world who has no friends in America." On subsequent inquiry, he ascertained that the stranger was no other than *Benedict Arnold!* What a terrible epitaph for American! "I am the only man in America who has no friends!"

WAR.

The statements in our London letters, which we publish this morning, show that there remains hardly any chance for the preservation of peace in Europe. Louis Napoleon has determined that Russia shall either immediately evacuate the Danubian Principalities or that war shall ensue, and has even brought the British Ministry to join in an ultimatum to the Czar conceived in that sense. The Sultan has also demanded the same thing, declaring that though he does not desire war he will accept it. But there is no probability that the Principalities will be abandoned, and allowing the utmost time for diplomatic procrastination and formalities, we may expect in the course of a month to receive the official Declaration of War.

How that war will be waged, where its battles will be fought, what nations it will involve, how deep it will plow into the boundaries of countries and the foundations of thrones, and what will be its upshot, are questions of which no clear solution can now be had. But we do not think it can fail to be a terrible and widereaching struggle, and leave more permanent marks in history than any other war of modern times.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WAR CERTAIN.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 5, 1853.

It is difficult to follow the diplomatists through all the phases of the Oriental question. There are Ambassadorial conferences at once at Constantinople and Vienna. Prussia and Austria prepare every day a new proposition, which is discussed, modified, and at last approved by the French and English Ambassadors, but before it arrives in London and Paris the question has got a new turn, and the propositions are declared "*non avenues.*" This is the case with the scheme of Austria proposed by her Ambassador, the well-known political swindler Bruck, and with that of Prussia proposed in Vienna. Both were disavowed because the French Emperor is wary with regard to all these negotiations, seeing that in the meantime the Russians are fortifying their position in the Principalities, and assuming direct power over the country. The last step is of the most serious importance. The two Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia have been forbidden to send the yearly tribute to Constantinople, and have had to pay it into the military chest of Russia. This step, a direct assumption of sovereignty, will lead to the most serious results, and will be taken by Napoleon for a *casus belli.* England—that is to say the English Ministry, since the Parliament has abdicated and left the foreign policy of the country uncontrolled on the hands of the Administration—has no greater, no more fervent wish, than to give the most prominent place in the negotiations to Austria and Prussia. From the beginning of the quarrel, Lord Aberdeen always wished to impress on the public and the courts of Berlin and Vienna, that the question was eminently a *German question:* that the geographical position of the Principalities, their occupation must affect all Austrain interests, and the liberty (!) of Germany. The object of the Anglo Russian statesman is, in case peace could not be [illegible], to prevent the war from assuming [illegible]ary character. But the policy of Fr[illegible] is much more bold than that of England, and this boldness has been communicated to the Turks. Whilst the negotiations of the combined Ambassadors at Constantinople and Vienna have remained without result, the Governments of Turkey and France have adopted a more manly course. The Sultan has now sent an ultimatum to the Czar declaring that, "though yet ready "to negotiate, he must take any prolongation "of the occupation of the Principalities for "a *casus belli.* He does not wish to make war, but he is ready to accept it." The Emperor of France and the English Government have also sent an ultimatum to St. Petersburgh, of which the terms have not yet appeared in the papers, but which, as I have been informed from the best source, amount to the declaration that "the two "western powers are ready to bring about a "good understanding between the Czar and "the Sultan, and to overcome all the difficulties "by negotiation, but that they insist upon "the *immediate evacuation* of the Principalities, "and require a direct answer in this respect, "in *five days.* Every sort of procrastination "or evasive answer will be taken for a negative & the negative for a *casus belli.*' But the French Government has gone one step farther, and required from the Austrian Government a speedy and direct answer about the attitude which the Emperor of Austria will take in case of a Russian war. In the councils of Napoleon, war has been decided on, since nobody believes that the Russians will evacuate the Principalities, which are considered by them as their provinces. The Bospodars of Moldvaia and Wallachia have just been stripped of all their powers, and shorn of their influence, the Czar having appointed both in Jassy and in Bucharest, three Russian agents who form a permanent Board of Government, and are to execute the orders of the Russians. Napoleon regrets now that he has lost so much time, and has been deceived by the treachery of Russia, as well as by the temporization of England. He has been induced to declare the *occupation* of the Principalities to be no casus belli, but the assumption of sovereignty now gives him the very reason for the rupture, which *you may depend upon.* It was agreed upon in the last Ministerial Council in Paris.

The Swiss question remains open on purpose, by the advice of the French Emperor. Should Austria side with Russia, then Switzerland will declare war against Austria for the blockade and the refusal to indemnify the expelled Ticinese.

To-day's *Morning Post*, Lord Palmerston's paper, contains likewise the report that the French Government has demanded a candid reply from Austria as to her intentions in the Czars not complying with the propositions submitted to him, and that a satisfactory assurance on this point would be the only ground on which France would stay the march of her army to the Lombard frontier.

You see the crisis approaches rapidly. In case of a European war, Russia is clever enough to involve the United States in a war with Mexico, or in an internal agitation, in order to cripple the power of the United States, to prevent them from exerting any possible moral or material interference.

A. P. C.

MORTALITY ON BOARD A VESSEL AT SEA.—The schooner Empire, Capt. Barker, arrived at Boston on Saturday, from Darien, Ga. During the voyage all the crew, consisting of two sailors, a cook and boy, together with the mate, died of Southern fever. The last man died on the 9th inst., since which time he has been obliged to navigate the vessel and bring her into port alone. Capt. Barker himself had been sick, but had recovered.—*He was for six days alone upon the ocean!*

NAT. MACON.

The following characteristic anecdote of this venerated patriot, is extracted from Col. Benton's new York:

In the year 1778 the Southern States had become a battle-field, big with their own fate, and possibly involving the issue of the war. British fleets and armies appeared there, strongly supported by the friends of the British cause; and the conquest of the South was fully counted upon.—Help was needed in these States, and Mr. Macon, quitting college, returned to his native county in North Carolina, joined a militia company as a private, and marched to South Carolina, then the theatre of the enemy's operations. He had his share in all the hardships and disasters of that trying time; was at the fall of Fort Moultrie, surrender of Charleston, defeat at Camden, and in the rapid winter retreat across the upper part of North Carolina. He was in the camp on the left bank of the Yadkin when the sudden flooding of that river, in the brief interval between the crossing of the Americans and the coming up of the British arrested the pursuit of Cornwallis, and enabled Green to allow some rest to his wearied and exhausted men. In this camp, destitute of everything, and with gloomy prospects ahead, a summons came to Mr. Macon from the Governor of North Carolina, requiring him to attend a meeting of the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member, without his knowledge, by the people of his county. He refused to go; and the incident being talked of through the camp, came to the knowledge of the general. Green was a *man* himself and able to know a *man.* He felt at once that, if this report was true, this young soldier was no common character, and determined to verify the fact. He sent for the young man inquired of him, heard the truth, and then asked for the reason of this unexpected conduct—this preference for a suffering camp over a comfortable seat in the General Assembly. Mr. Macon answered him, in his own quiet and sententious way, that he had seen the *faces* of the British many times, but had never seen their *backs*, and meant to stay in the army till he did. Green instantly saw the material the young man was made of, and the handle by which he was to be worked. That material was patriotism, that handle a sense of duty; and laying hold of this handle, he quickly worked the young soldier into a different conclusion from the one he had arrived at. He told him he could do more good as a member of the General Assembly than as a soldier; that in the army he was but one man, and in the General Assembly he might obtain many, together with the supplies they needed, by showing the destitution and suffering he had seen in the camp, and that it was his duty to go. This view of duty and usefulness was decisive. Mr. Macon obeyed the Governor's summons; and by his representations contributed to obtain the supplies which enabled Green to turn back & ace Cornwallis, fight him cripple him, and drive him further back than he had advanced, (for Wilmington is south of Camden) disable him om remaining in the South—of which, up to the battle of Guilford, he believed himself to be master—and sending him to Yorktown, where he was captured, and the war ended.

From the Albany Evening Journal

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER—A STORY WORTH A MORAL.

We see it reported that M. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, has undertaken to muzzle a Washington newspaper, after the fashion of St. Petersburgh. We hope he will have "a good time."

This reminds us of an incident we have heard related of this gentleman, in the earlier days of his mission. Some years ago, he was passing over the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad on an excursion to Niagara, with a party of friends. If we remember rightly, it was his wedding tour. When the train reached Syracuse, an attache, or secretary, or something, took a fancy to quarrel with one of the men employed about the Depot, and, with the insolence of a petty official, raised his cane and struck him. The man was about to take justice into his own hands, but the fellow claimed the protection of his master and his suite, who, of course, all took his part, and supposed their diplomatic character would enable him to get of with impunity.

Mr. Smith, the Conductor and Agent, immediately waited on the Minister in the car, stated the case, and civilly but firmly remarked that such an unprovoked outrage could not be tolerated here; and wound up by expressing the hope that the Minister would end the business, as he easily could, by apologizing.

The Minister smiled. Apologize! Did *Monsieur le Conducteur* know whom he was addressing! It was M. Alexander Bodisco, Ambassador of the Empire of Russia!

Mr. Smith coolly replied that if he was the Emperor of Russia himself he was entitled to an apology. And he added that, until he got it, that that train would stop where it was, in the Syracuse Depot.

Great was the indignation of the circle, when this audacious speech was translated all round and it was found that diplomatic proceedings were so suddenly brought to a standstill. Terrible oaths were sworn at the conductor, the railroad, the company, the country, the—everybody! But as they were all in Russian, they did not hurt anybody.

"I order this train to go on," said the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, stepping out on the platform. The passengers stared. Bystanders winked at each other. The little popcorn and candy boys opened their eyes wide at the man with the long beard and thought he must be crazy. But the train did not budge an inch.

"I order the train to go on," repeated M. Bodisco, bringing his cane vehemently down on the patform, by way of emphasis. No result. The smoke curled lazily up from the locomotive, and the fireman and the engineer leaned back on the wood pile to enjoy the fun.

Fortunately at this moment a Washington acquaintance, who happened to be on board, came out, and undertook to explain American customs to the Ambassador. A long coloquy ensued in some foreign tongue, which nobody understood. The upshot of it was, however, that a handsome and courteous apology was tendered and received—the Minister adding that his ignorance of the language & customs of the country had led him into a mistake. The whistle sounded, the bell rung, and away went the train, carrying two or three wiser people out of Syracuse than it brought in, half an hour before.

It is barely possible that M. Bodisco's labors with the Press may terminate in a similar way. After all it is the education, not the man, that is to blame. M. Bodisco is a sensible and accomplished gentleman, as such things go in Russia. There, his requirements would be treated as perfectly reasonable and proper. Persons go and stop, at the bidding of high Diplomatists. Here, however high Diplomatists often come and go at the bidding of the Press.

FROM THE FISHERIES.

Boston, Aug. 22.

We learn by an arrival at Gloucester, that the schooner Star Light was brought to by a shot from the steamer. Devastation, and afterwards boarded and taken into Gasper. This happened in Magdaline Bay.

The schooner Highlander had been previously seized by the same steamer and afterwards released.

The schooners Mary Wells and Ellen Proctor had also been chased out of the bay by an English steamer.

The news had created a great excitement at Gloucester.

MOBILE, Aug. 18.

It is now acknowledged that yellow fever has broken out there, and I learn from reliable sources that it is on the increase, though the authorities and the public press endeavored to keep the matter as silent as possible.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Aug. 21.

The number of deaths during the past week amounted to 959.

Government Stocks have been purchased by the Treasury Department during the three weeks ending on Saturday, to the amount of $1,100,000, including $626,000 stocks of 1867, paying 21 per cent. premium thereon.

New Orleans papers of Sunday & Monday have been received. The Bulletin reports the whole number of deaths from May 28th to August 13th to be five thousand six hundred and seventy-four, of which number 3,836 were by yellow fever.

Dates from Tampico to July 30, have been received, but the news is of no interest.

The election returns from Western Texas give large majorities for the Whig candidate for Governor, who is probably elected.

The mail between Montgomery and Atalanta has been robbed of letters destined for Mobile and New Orleans, and $30,000 said to have been abstracted.

Dates from St. Thomas confirm the reported insurrection at Tortula. Almost all the inhabitants had escaped in boats. At the last accounts the insurrection was probably quelled.

Mr. DANIEL E. SICKLES is the new Secretary of Legation to London, selected by Mr. Buchaman and oppointed by the President Pierce. There is no man in our City to whom we have been uniformly and bitterly opposed in politics than Mr. S., and we have sometimes been constrained to believe that he would have been a sounder politician had he been a better man. His avowed and gloried-in robbery of one of the private Dispatch Post-Offices of our City last Fall, under a personal as well as a party impulse, was an act which ought to have consigned him to the Penitentiary instead of securing him a good office, as it probably did. However, let bygones be bygones. If Mr. Sickles by, as a Washington correspondent represents him, and as his speech to Kossuth on behalf of the Young Democracy of our City proclaims him, a hearty sympathizer with the People of Europe in their efforts to shake off the chains of their enslavers, we can even rejoice over his selection to a place where he will have opportunities to cheer if not aid their efforts. Certainly it puzzles us to understand how a man can be an earnest advocate at once of Liberty in Europe and of Slavery in America, but we will not ask a Secretary to be theoretically consistent if we can be sure that he is practically right.

FRESH RAILROAD MURDERS.

In order that the balance of Railroad Murders may be kept up, another has taken place on a track in the land of steady habits. New-England leads in blood of that order.

Since the white washing the directors of the Camden and Amboy Company have received at the hands of the Coroner's Jury, it may now be considered a rule that in no possible event are those functionaries in fault. Indeed a "Democratic" organ of this City calls the passengers to account for their presumption in deciding that there should be two tracks on that road, and it pronounces the Company the best judges of their own affairs. This is genuine "Democratic" doctrine, squaring exactly with traffic in human flesh, or any other vested interest established at the expense of the people. The passengers who have just been saved providentially from awful massacre or more awful mutilation are no judges as to whether two tracks should take the place of one where a blind curve invites murders, especially when a noted scientific engineer is President of the meeting!

Our news columns contain a full account of this last murder by wholesale. Of course it results from criminal carelessness. Some day there will be a terrible account of the lynch-law school settled,—the compensating principle in politics when justice sleeps long.

It may be safely asserted that many persons will hesitate to travel by railroads, as the chances of being murdered constitute an actual per centage on the gross number of trips. It is positively frightful to contemplate the apathy of the public mind on such questions. Let the reader figure to himself the fierce concussion of two trains, each going at some forty miles an hour. In an instant, the gay, the laughing, the beautiful, the young instinct with life, are crushed in a common center of ruin—blood, brains entrails, bones, all the hidden vital portions of humanity, are hurled about: sobs, groans, shrieks, split the air: there lie the dear loved ones: there writhe those whose marrow drips out of their bones, and would, but cannot die: there howl those who are scalded, with the ferocities of the damned;—and then come the long agonies of suffering—of mental woes that no sum can count, of broken hearts that no time can mend—and then the Directors declare an extra dividend—and the public forgets all in 'prosperity, until momentarily startled by a fresh similar array of horrors

When Napoleon was in the height of his glory and his conscriptions, and France gushed with blood, the historian informs us that the wail of private suffering was lost in the acclamation of military triumph. Such a country was necessarily barbarous. But shall we call our own civilized that looks upon the chronic waste of life at the shrine of recklessness and cupidity, and executes no law regular or lynch on the heads of bloody villains!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BISHOP SIMPSON.—A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, under date of Middletown, Connecticut, Aug. 3, in an account of the commencement of exercises at the Wesleyan College at that place, says:

'On Sunday morning Bishop Simpson delivered the Baccalaureate. His theme was 'The Vitalizing Influence of Christianity.' With especial reference to Science and Literature. The Bishop is a bold, impressive & eloquent speaker, with a fair share of western peculiarities; and he never spoke to better purpose than on this occasion. His definitions of the office of the Gospel in controling life in its every department, will never be forgotten by his hearers.'

The Ericsson not at the Crystal Palace.

About two weeks ago one of our city papers, stated that a beautiful Ericsson engine was to be on Exhibition, and spoke of it in the most flattering terms, as something which would astonish the public and more than prove all the high flown panegyrics paid to it previously by the same paper. On Thursday last week, the same paper published a communication stating that the application for space in the Crystal Palace for the said engine had been *withdrawn.* This is true, as we have learned by special inquiry at the office of the Crystal Palace Association. The Superintendent of Machinery, Joseph E. Holmes, Esq., a practical engineer, designed to test the power of the Hot Air Engine by a dynometer, and to weigh the amount of coal to propel it. We could not learn what the reasons were which induced the builders of the Ericsson engine to withdraw the application, —we present the fact and can draw an inference—so can every person who reads this.—*Scientific American.*

County Fairs in Ohio for 1853.

The following table has been gathered from various sources; chiefly from the local press.

Ashtabula, Jefferson, Oct. 6, 7.
Athens, Athens, Oct., 5, 6.
Belmont, St Clairsville, Oct., 4, 5, & 6.
Clark, Springfield, Oct., 6, 7.
Columbiana, New Lisbon, Oct., 15, 16, 17.
Coshocton, Coshocton, Oct., 20, 21.
Darke, Greenville, Sept., 7, 8.
Franklin, Columbus, Sept., 28, 29, 30.
Gallia,——Sept., 17, 30.
Guernsey, Washington, Oct., 6, 7.
Green, Xenia, Sept., 14, 15, 16.
Hamilton, Carthage, Sept.,—28, 29, 30.
Hancock,——Oct., 13, 14.
Hardin, Kenton, Oct., 19.
Harrison, Cadiz, Oct., 13. 14.
Hocking, Logan, Sept., 21.
Holmes, Millersburg, Oct., 6. 7.
Jefferson Steubenville, Oct., 6, 7.
Knox, Mount Vernon, Sept., 29, 30.
Lake, Plainfield, Oct., 12, 13.
Logan, Bellefontaine, Oct., 5, 6.
Lorain, Elyria, Oct., 5, 6.
Madison, London, Sept., 29, 30.
Medina, Medina Sept., 14, 15.
Meigs, Middleport, Sept., 28, 29, 30.
Miami, Troy, Oct., 19, 20, 21.
Morgan, McConnelsville, Oct., 3, 4, 5.
Muskingum county, Oct., 12, 13, 14.
Noble, Sarahsville, Oct., 13, 14.
Preble, Eaton, Oct., 20, 21.
Richland, Mansfield, Sept., 30, Oct., 1.
Seneca, Tiffin, Oct., 6, 7, 8.
Stark, Canton, Oct., 6, 7.
Trumbull, Warren, Sept., 14, 15, 16.
Tuscarawas, New Philadelphia, Oct., 13, 14.
Vinton, McArthur, Oct., 4.
Washington, Marietta, Oct., 13, 14.
Wood, Bowling Green, Oct., 5, 6.
Wyandot, Upper Sandusky, Oct., 28, 30.
—*O. S. Journal.*

The Remedy.

Many new inventions have been brought before the public within the past five years, for the preventing of railroad accidents. No new invention is required to prevent ninety-nine out of every hundred railroad accidents. Double tracks fenced in, no crossings, well laid rails, good bridges, and plenty of steady active guards on the lines, with competent engineers and conductors, will do all that we have asserted for the prevention of accidents. Many of our railroad companies are "penny wise & pound foolish;" by a short sighted economy, "they leap over bundles to gather straws." A single collision by the smashing of two locomotives, will cost about $20,000—a dead loss —and perhaps five times this amount for the payment of damages to the relatives of the killed and injured. Such accidents as those mentioned we expect, will take place until our railroad system is reformed. The people can do this by legislation, and until they do it, we will hold them culpable.—*Scientific American.*

Remarkable Discovery in Russia.

M. B. Larsky, the engineer, lately deceased, who had also acquired a reputation as a poet and an archæologist, made a discovery of the greatest importance in White Russia—a discovery brought to light when his papers were examined after his decease. Being occupied in making a road in that province he found it necessary to drain off the waters of a lake into another lake at a lower level, and in the course of the operation he discovered in a forest, several feet below the surface of the soil, a road paved in the antique Roman or Mexican style, with traces of a stone bridge of a peculiar construction. In M. Larsky's opinion 2000 or 3000 years must have elapsed before the face of the country could have been transformed to such an extent as he observed, and if this supposition be well founded this district must have been inhabited before the time of the Scythians by a more civilized nation. M. Larsky's discovery will, doubtless, not pass unnoticed, & may lead to important results.—*Scientific American.*

A correspondent in a contemporary in writing about navigating the air, says, "if it is within nature's law, it is practicable at the present moment, if not it is impossible."—Bright idea this; ask the birds if it is within nature's law; and John Wise if it is possible. —*Scientific American.*

A CONVENTION of the citizens of Nebraska territory was held at Wyandotte City on the 20th ult. with a view to renew the effort to obtain a territorial government, similar to the one contemplated by the bill which passed the House of Representatives last winter. A provisional organization was made and the former delegate to Congress re-nominated. The limits of this territory as proposed are from 40° to 43° of latitude and from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains. It is about equal in area to the State of Ohio.