WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1858.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Upscomb, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1858.—tf.

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or collectors that we now employ or have heretofore employed in this city, but those only who have performed such service in other parts of the country. Ap 29—tf

THE ISSUE NARROWED DOWN.

The New York Tribune devotes a column to the canvass in New York, and runs over the old subject of slavery in the Territories as the chief grounds of objection to the election of Judge Parker, the democratic candidate for governor of that State. We gather from the random fire of the Tribune, that the opposition take issue with us upon the question of the right of the people of a Territory, in defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to abolish slavery. There is no doubt of the right of such people to abolish slavery when they form their State government. The Tribune goes a step further and raises an issue upon the question of their authority to do so while in a territorial condition, maintaining that they have such authority.

We are, then, to meet the forces of the opposition, in and out of the State of New York, upon this issue. Let us look into the matter for a moment. A party that puts in a claim to respectability and demands support, is based avowedly upon the merest ephemeral subject—a subject which has no practical bearing, and, if it had, that cannot be kept alive from year to year. The New York Times, speaking of the chief point in controversy upon this issue, said a few days ago:

"Kansas is played out. No political movements outside of her own borders can materially affect her future condition. She will be admitted upon her first asking. The administration dare not risk an attempt to keep her out, or, if it should, its defeat will be overwhelming. As a political issue, therefore, the Kansas question belongs to the past. In its nature it was temporary. Time and events have settled it."

Now it is proposed that the great State of New York shall enter into controversy upon this "temporary" question which "time and events have settled." The dead bodies of the grave are to be disinterred, and the people of the Empire State are called upon to wrangle over their skeleton forms and determine the nature of the disease that carried them off. Is it not more than apparent that the hungry political buzzards and jackals who thus propose to feed on the dead and frighten the living, have some other object in view than mere opposition to slavery? The issue is directed against the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States; a wedge to be driven, if possible, into the Union itself. Those who have watched the progress of anti-slavery in this country for a few years past, must by this time see that it is an organization looking directly to the overthrow of the government. As events have demonstrated that political parties in the States cannot control, one way or the other, the question of slavery in the Territories, we have seen the abolitionists throwing off disguise and assailing the fundamental principles of our federal compact. They started with an avowed purpose to prevent the admission into the Union of any more slave States; but in this they overlooked the practical fact that the people of the new States would settle that question for themselves, and now turn away from their issue to assail and remove the only obstacle that stands in the way of direct action by northern majorities against the institution of slavery everywhere in the Union.

We bring this subject before the democracy of the North, and we point them to the real purposes of the abolitionists who thus insist upon the right of the people to abolish slavery by virtue of territorial legislation. It is a new avenue opened for sectional agitation, looking to a hostile approach to the very citadel of our institutions, and to the ultimate downfall of the federal Union. There is not an intelligent man in the whole country that does not know that the mere question of the right of the people of a Territory to abolish slavery is intended as a cover under which the abolitionists expect to approach the vital question of constitutional power conferred upon the federal judiciary—to assault and overthrow that fundamental article of the government of the States. This work completed, we see no way by which the majorities of the North can be checked in whatever measures they may propose against the institution of slavery in the States. What the anti-slavery men are seeking is supreme control; and this they cannot accomplish so long as effect is given to the compact of union through the tribunals chosen to expound its provisions. It is not, then, the question whether the people of Kansas will or will not have slavery, but whether the Supreme Court shall become or not the tools of the anti-slavery men? whether that tribunal shall be practically suppressed, or be made the mere instrument of faction and fanaticism?

The Tribune knows very well that the democratic party maintain that the people of the Territories, when they come to frame their State institutions, may prohibit or abolish slavery at will, and equally well that under the pressure of population in this country, their territorial existence is only for a day. This is the utmost doctrine of "popular sovereignty"—the completest exercise of sovereign power by the people, and ample, in all respects, to give effect to their will concerning their domestic affairs. The Tribune has been insisting for years upon the right of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories; defending the Missouri Compromise and the Wilmot restriction, but now turns quickly round and claims that the people of the place possess exclusive powers in the premises and denounces the Supreme Court's decision against their exercise by Congress and its denial of the rights of such people during their territorial dependence to abolish slavery. What means this marvellous change? Is it honest? Were we right in repealing the Compromise, in opposing the Proviso? Are we wrong only because we uphold the court? Must the federal judiciary be stricken down because it proclaimed that Congress had no power to enact the very compromise which the Tribune repudiates in declaring that the people of the place possess sovereign control over the whole subject of slavery?

Col. Fen[illegible]ington, with the necessary force of men and materials, has s[illegible] tarted on the survey of the Coosa river in Georgia to ascertain [illegible] the time and money it will require to open it for navigation.

ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL TROUBLES.

Ever since the Tractarian movement in 1836, the English Church has been in a state of uneasiness. The recoil of the British mind from the extravagancies of Puseyism caused a serious inquiry to arise as to the necessity of any State endowment for religious purposes. The case of Australia was frequently cited to show that Englishmen were so attached to the Episcopal form of worship that they would cheerfully and readily contribute of their means for its support—more cheerfully and readily, indeed, under the voluntary system, from the consciousness of holding in their own hands the power to correct abuses by cutting off the supplies. This state of things was eagerly turned to their interest by the Liberals, who immediately made the abolition of Parish rates a prominent party cry, and after a hard battle actually succeeded in the passage of an act of Parliament which enables the vestry of each parish to determine whether it will be taxed or not for parish purposes. Thus the indiscreet zeal of a few persons, who were unquestionably sincere in their sacerdotal aspirations, caused the destruction of the first stone in that towering edifice which dates back to the days of Henry VIII, but which seems now likely to be entirely demolished.

On the other hand, as was natural, the High Church or Puseyite party heard in every popular clamor an echo of the shoutings that saluted the early martyrs, and read in the expression of the popular will by act of Parliament, or in adverse judicial decisions, only modern versions of the tyrannical and impious edicts of Diocletian and Julian. These made the collars of their coats narrower, burned candles at noonday, saluted the cross with reverential genuflections, and claimed all the priestly prerogatives asserted by that older church which they still affected to despise. In many places institutions which were convents in everything but in name were erected, and received the paternal oversight of clergymen in the pay of the State and under the control of the Church of England. These retrograde movements were not regarded kindly in a country where appeals to prejudice are never so powerful as when they shout "No Popery;" and with quite another meaning than it was at first uttered, and out of the mouths of very different people, the old Conservative watchword, "the Church in Danger," was caught up by Liberals and echoed by Chartists until one half of England saw in every clergyman a Jesuit.

Ever kept on the alert by its fears, the public vigilance has just discovered another alarming proof of the backsliding of the British clergy, and the journals of England are full of investigations, inquiries, correspondence, and complaints of the practice of auricular confession by the Anglican clergy. A memorial, signed by highly-respectable laymen, and by prominent clergymen of the diocese, was recently presented to the Bishop of Oxford, setting forth, in substance, that the Rev. Richard Temple West, curate of Boyne Hill, in the county of Berks, had been guilty of introducing the practice of private confession, contrary to the provisions of certain acts of Parliament. The memorialists, amongst other things, state that the clergyman went to a poor woman who was in hourly expectation of her confinement, and proceeded to question her in a most improper manner, with the view of leading her to confession; that in going through the commandments he dwelt more particularly on the 7th, and asked her "whether she had ever committed adultery;" upon her replying "no," he said "yes; but recollect, did you not, before or after you were married, look on a man to lust after him or for him." According to the statement, the poor woman was "upset" by this language, especially as the clergyman continued, "Now you are lying there, and hope to be delivered and live, therefore you should confess your sins to me." He pursued the conversation, and inquired, "Have you ever been confirmed?" "No, sir," she replied. "Then remember," said he, "if you die, you can never enter the kingdom of Heaven; if you live, you must receive the Holy Sacrament." Upon her objecting to this, through want of preparation, the curate added, "Then you cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven." The statement further sets forth that the clergyman urged upon her "that she should not tell her husband," and that she was afterwards visited by a lady calling herself Sister Ellen, and upbraided by her for repeating the conversation, and again advised not to tell her husband.

Upon the receipt of this memorial, the Bishop of Oxford appointed a commission to investigate the charges; and this inquiry has been watched with the liveliest interest by the public. The most able counsel were retained on both sides, and no pains or expense were spared. In defence of Mr. West it was argued that he had only conscientiously exercised the functions of his office, as defined by the Book of Common Prayer. Knowing the woman to have led, according to common report, an improper life, he felt it incumbent upon him to question her closely in fulfilment of the directions in the Order for the Visitation of the Sick, which require that the minister shall "examine whether he (the sick person) *repent him truly of his sins*, and be in charity with all the world." After a prolonged examination, the commission decided that, inasmuch as the case rested upon the testimony of this one woman, it must be dismissed.

There can be no doubt of the technical correctness of this decision, and Mr. West may congratulate himself that he is under the charge of the Bishop of Oxford, and not amenable to the Bishop of London, for the latter, upon a very similar complaint, withdrew the license of the Rev. Mr. Poole. Indeed the practice of private confession seems to receive little favor from the heads of the church, for we find the Bishop of Winchester saying, in a recent charge to the clergy of his diocese, that, with regard to the subject of confession, the language of the formularies gave no sanction to private confession, while by the homilies it was expressly condemned. He believed that the practice was attended with the greatest danger, that it had been perverted to the vilest purposes, and that it was as repugnant to the spirit of the Gospel as it was to the manly common sense and independent mind of the great mass of the English people.

The evidence thus afforded of the practice of confession in three of the most important dioceses prepares us to believe that there is something more than mere bluster in the statement of a tractarian clergyman who—indignant at the threatened introduction of a bill, which he sarcastically calls "A bill for visiting with pains and penalties all Priests proved, on the witness of any inquisitive woman, to have 'moved' any sick person, or other, to 'special confession,' though 'he heartily desire it,' according to the office for the visitation of the sick, and the rubric in the communion service"—declares, in distinct terms, that any legislation of this kind can never "compel, by violence and robbery, twenty-two thousand clergy, one and all, to give up the 'unfeigned assent and consent' they swore to the Book of Common Prayer." On the other hand, the opponents of the practice are equally firm, for the London Star, in commenting upon the above statement, says, with a great deal of clear, hard logic:

"We do not, of course, overlook the force of what our correspondent has written respecting the conscientious position of those clergymen who deem it their duty to receive confession when it is voluntarily offered. How can they refuse when they have the Prayer-book telling them to do so? How can they resist when they lie under a solemn obligation to administer the rites of religion as the Prayer-book enjoins? And if the Parliament alters the Prayer-book, or makes a law that confession shall be illegal under all circumstances, are there not 22,000 of the clergy whose oaths would have to be falsified if they rendered obedience? This, indeed, looks like a very serious case, and that it is so cannot be controverted. But, first, we should say that the State can release from those obligations which it did itself impose; and, secondly, if it could not, or if the opinions of the clergy would in no way be altered by a change of law, then, as the State thinks one way and the clergy another, there is no other remedy but separation. It was a mutual compact between master and servant; and when master and servant differ, both must part. If the people of England say, as we believe they do, that confession cannot be allowed in the Church of England, confession must be expunged. The clergy may say, 'Our consciences cannot allow us to do away with it;' the nation will reply, 'And our consciences cannot permit us to suffer its existence.' Under such circumstances, one party or other must go to the wall, and as the clergy is the weaker they would be the sufferers."

Whatever may be the result of the controversy, one thing seems inevitable—it must prove another hard blow at the supremacy of the established church, for, if the confessional prevails, the people will desert the church, and if the confessional is not tolerated the clergy seem likely to forsake their charge: at least, in the latter case it will be a struggle between conscience and comfort. Moreover, it is not only the clergy who are embittered, but for the first time in its history the Church is regarded unkindly by the landed interest. That important class which, for the sake of sustaining the Church, has submitted—albeit not always without grumbling—to the exactions of tithes, is now found arrayed in an enmity which even refuses the customary postprandial courtesies. "An Oxfordshire Churchman" informs the public through the Times that, at the Agricultural Society at Banbury, the customary compliment to the "Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese" met with an opposition in the committee "too great to be overcome." When the Church is thus scouted by the landed interest, we may be sure that the disgust means something serious. The correspondent attributes all to the confessional doings, "the filthy questions and insinuations of Cuddesdon neophytes and Anglican divines;" and he asserts that, "in a short time, perhaps much shorter than is imagined, there will be such a burst of indignation as will completely destroy every vestige of a Church establishment." The language is strong, but the fact that the storm comes from the quarter whence the Church has hitherto looked for the most halcyon weather, is far stronger.

Perhaps even this state of things is preferable to the spiritual torpor of the clergy, when Crabbe, (one of the fraternity by the way,) in describing one, portrayed a multitude, as

> "A jovial youth, who thinks his Sunday's task
> As much as God or man can fairly ask;
> The rest he gives to loves and labors light,
> To fields the morning, and to feasts the night;
> None better skilled the noisy pack to guide,
> To urge their chase, to cheer them or to chide;
> A sportsman keen, he shoots through half the day,
> And, skilled at whist, devotes the nights to play."

If we were living under British rule, we should try to comfort ourselves with the thought that the tempest may bring pure airs, while stagnant waters must produce harmful miasmas; but, rejoicing in our democracy, we cannot too fervently thank God for the wisdom which in our institutions forever divorced the Church from the State. After all the sneers which have been cast upon it, voluntaryism will be found to be not alone the only just method but the only practicable means for sustaining religious institutions in their purity.

It is our duty to record the fact that there are serious obstacles in the way of a cordial union of the republicans and Americans in the State of New York. The whole difficulty seems to have arisen out of "the division of the spoils"—the Americans claiming an equal share with the republicans. There has not yet been discovered any way of so dividing a member of Congress as to give the claimants each one half; but we do not despair, in the eagerness of the factions, of accomplishing this feat. Should the opposition carry the next House of Representatives, we have no doubt an arrangement might be made by which the two sets shall serve an equal number of days. A member is a member, and so that the grand total is kept good, and opposition to the administration is secured, we take it the republicans will not higgle about the person who may occupy a seat. We throw out this suggestion in the spirit of compromise, and trust we shall receive due credit for the discovery.

THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The annual exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society will commence at Richmond to-day. Nothing has been omitted by the officers and managers to make it one of the finest shows of the kind ever held in this country, and we learn that the entries of cattle, horses, implements, and so forth, are fully equal to the general expectation. We give from our special correspondent some particulars of the order of proceedings for the week. He will furnish us from day to day with a full and complete account of the Fair, and also make a note of the festivities of the occasion in the hospitable city of Richmond.

In the destruction by fire of that venerable building, the Antwerp Exchange, the crash of the iron-work and glass of the matchless cupola was a main feature in the catastrophe—it was heard six miles off. The roof measured fifty-three yards, and in its construction 1,400,000 pounds of iron and 600,000 pounds of glass were used, the whole mass being supported by twelve cast-iron pillars fixed against the walls. The cost of its erection was £18,400. The Bourse stood in the very centre of Antwerp. It was built at the dawn of the Reformation in 1531, and in it, for a considerable time, a large portion of the trade of the world was carried on.

"The gentlemen of the fancy" who were present at the brutal prize fight are thus enumerated in an Albany (N. Y.) paper: Short Boys and Long Boys, Croppies, Dead Rabbits, and Live Rabbits, from New York; Fly-by-nights, Killers, and Vampyres, from Philadelphia; Blood Tubs, Plug Uglies, Rip Raps, and Rough Skins, from Baltimore; Thugs from New York, *et id omne genus* from all over.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Lawless Proceedings and Consequent Excitement.

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.,) Oct. 25.—Horace Bell, who released his father and brother from the Brandenburg (Ky.) jail last July, (to which they were committed on the charge of running off negroes,) was taken last Saturday from the fair grounds at New Albany, Indiana, without a warrant, and brought into Kentucky by Louisville police officers. The New Albanians were tremendously excited. The fire-bells were rung, and a large meeting was held in the evening. Upwards of a hundred persons have chartered a ferry boat, and intend leaving for Brandenburg to-day. They avow their purpose to rescue Bell. An express has been sent from Louisville to Brandenburg to place the citizens on their guard. Governor Willard, of Indiana, has promised a requisition on the governor of Kentucky for the men who captured Bell. A public meeting has been called here to denounce the proceedings of the officers.

United States Agricultural Fair.

RICHMOND, Oct. 25.—The grounds were opened to-day to exhibitors only, but to-morrow they will be open to the public. The display of stock is fine, surpassing any of the previous exhibitions, and this may be said particularly of the horses. Many visitors from other States are present, and the crowd is hourly augmenting.

Murder Will Out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Professor Doremus has submitted an analysis of the body of Sophia Stephens, who was supposed to have been murdered by her husband a year ago. The result of his investigation proves that an abundance of arsenic was found in her body. The husband (Stevens) has been fully committed for trial.

The Fever at New Orleans.--Caution to Absentees.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The Howard Association regret to announce that the epidemic continues in fatal prevalence, and caution the unacclimated to keep away.

E. F. SCHMIDT, President.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Cotton is dull—sales of 1,000 bales. Flour is heavy—sales of 11,000 barrels; State, $4 25 a $4 35; Ohio, $5 25 a $5 40; southern, $5 a $5 40. Wheat is firm—sales of 30,000 bushels; southern red, $1 20; white, $1 40. Corn is quiet—sales of 50,000 bushels; white, 80 cents; mixed, 63 a 66 cents. Pork is buoyant—mess, $16 50 a $17. Lard is heavy at 9½ a 10¼ cents new and old. Whiskey is quiet at 22 cents. Sugar is quiet at 6 a 7½ cents. Spirits of turpentine is firm at 50 cents; holders demand an advance of 51 cents. Rosin dull at $1 62½. Rice is quiet at 3 a 3¾ cents.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—Flour is dull—Howard street and Ohio, $5 25. Wheat steady—red, $1 16 a $1 20; white, $1 33 a $1 43. Corn is quiet—white, 78 cents; yellow, 78 a 80 cents. Whiskey is quiet at 22½ a 23 cents.

THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

[Special Correspondence of the Union.]

RICHMOND, October 24, 1858.

The sixth annual exhibition of the United States Agricultural Fair has attracted a large crowd of visitors. All the principal hotels are crowded to overflowing, and the cry is "where shall I get a place to sleep?" Among the visitors I recognise General Caleb Cushing, the chosen orator of the day, General Tench Tilghman, president of the United States Agricultural Society, Gen. Henry Wilson, of Ohio, member of the executive committee, Col. B. P. Johnson, of New York, Gen. Wm. D. Wilson, of Iowa, Col. H. K. Burgwin, of North Carolina, Col. B. Alston, of South Carolina, and Ben. Perley Poore, secretary of the U. S. Agricultural Society. The address of General Cushing is looked forward to with great interest, and is expected to be one of that distinguished gentleman's happiest efforts.

The entry of stock for exhibition has been quite large, and from the spirit at present manifested by the owners the display will be a very fine one. Some of the stock has been brought from a great distance, ranging from Maine to Iowa, and as far south as South Carolina. I saw this evening a very fine horse from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the property of Wm. T. Hardesty. He is a Black Hawk horse by Ticonderoga, and has taken several premiums heretofore at the Baltimore fairs. From the admiration he created, it is fair to presume that he will be a favorite. Col. Ludington, of Kentucky, has a fine lot of stock of the Durham breed for exhibition, and Captain Talbott, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, drove to the grounds twenty-four fine specimens of the Devon breed. There is no doubt of the entire success of the exhibition, and I predict that the competition and rivalry created will have the most beneficial effect upon the future of Virginia.

The grounds have not yet been arranged, and to-morrow, which will be devoted exclusively to that purpose, will be a busy day. On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, Hon. James Lyons, president of the Virginia Agricultural Society, will introduce General Tench Tilghman, president of the United States Agricultural Society, who will formally inaugurate the exhibition, which will then commence according to programme. On Wednesday Wm. H. Macfarland, esq., of Richmond, will welcome the invited guests and delegates of other societies, from some of whom responses may be expected. On Thursday General Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, the orator of the occasion, will deliver the address, and on Friday the valedictory will be delivered by Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia. On Thursday evening a ball will be given at the Ballard House, and on Friday evening the grand banquet will take place. Throughout the entire week there will be constant variety.

In the horse-training department there are several persons of note on their own hook. The success of Rarey in England has developed numerous teachers of the art of subduing wild animals, and it is amusing to note the number and variety of the claims set up for the honor of the original discovery. First, we have the elder Rarey, brother to the one in England, who claims that he originated the system that has been so successfully practised by his brother, and makes his claim under circumstances which admit of little or no doubt of their truth. Then we have Dr. Denton Offut, who recently spent a week or ten days in your city. As you are aware, he claims to have been the first discoverer, and adduces the testimony of several distinguished gentlemen as to his skill in quieting the most vicious horses, as proof of his claim. And, last, Mr. Lanier, of Alabama, sets up his claim, and among them all considerable amusement may be anticipated. At all events, I hope that abundant opportunity may be afforded for a display of their varied and boasted abilities. D.

THE SUCCESSOR OF HON. J. L. ORR.

[From the Anderson (S. C.) Gazette.]

Col. John D. Ashmore, as the majority of our readers know, was born in Greenville district, and lived there until about the age of fourteen years, when he went to Pendleton, and became a clerk, we think, for a firm still existing there. He afterwards left this district, and, locating in Sumter district, pursued the study of law.

Soon after being admitted to the practice of law he married. At an early age, the citizens of Sumter sent him to represent them in the lower branch of the legislature, which position they repeatedly assigned him, and which he filled with marked and consummate ability. For several years, although a young member, he was chairman of ways and means, the most important committee of the house. In 1853 he was elected by the legislature to the responsible office of comptroller-general of the State, the duties of which he discharged with admirable exactness and correct understanding. In 1854 he removed his family to our town, bought lands a few miles in the country, and while completing the term of his office, pursued at the same time the vocation of a farmer, in which, we have heard his immediate neighbors aver, he was most successful.

As a politician he has ever upheld the principles of pure, consistent, Jeffersonian democracy. In 1851 he was a co-operationist, and during the recent canvass he has repeatedly declared himself a State-rights democrat, and willing to support the present organization of the democratic party, believing it to be the only reliable party in the Union. In all respects, so far as we have heard his speeches, we see little difference between his political creed and that of our present representative. Col. A. is fearless in the expression of his views, a ready debater, and possessed of that energy and force of character which foreshadow the working and useful member.

In person, Col. Ashmore is above the medium height, commanding figure, dark hair, and black, piercing eyes. Affable and courteous in manners, he speedily wins the affections of his fellow-men, and their admiration of him, where best known, amounts to enthusiasm. As a public speaker, he has a gallant, dashing style, that interests the hearer, and asserts that he is imbued with the true graces of oratory.

We predict for Col. Ashmore an honored career in the federal legislature.

THE THIRD INDIANA DISTRICT.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Oct. 22.]

The official result in this district gives Hughes 8,385 votes, Dunn 9,363 votes, and Carr 1,452—making Dunn's majority over Hughes's 978. The combined democratic vote is 9,817, which leaves Mr. Dunn 454 votes in the minority. At the congressional election in 1855 there were 19,742 votes cast; at the recent election 19,180—showing a decreased vote of 562. Mr. Dunn received 250 more votes than did Mr. Hendricks, the republican candidate, in 1856.

The Madison Courier, in commenting upon the result, claims that the third district was "the battle-ground of the State," and that the issue in contest was administration and anti-administration. Mr. Hughes ably, manfully, and boldly sustained all the measures of Mr. Buchanan's administration, including its Kansas policy, and both of his opponents vigorously attacked it—Mr. Dunn generally, and Mr. Carr the Locompton measure specially. Although Mr. Hughes was beaten by the votes taken from him by Mr. Carr, who is an old citizen of that district, with many warm personal friends, the result shows that the district is decidedly democratic, and that in a direct issue, in which the entire policy of the administration was reviewed with distinguished ability on both sides, nearly six-sevenths of the voters inside of the democratic organization in the third district, by voting for Mr. Hughes, sustained the measures of Mr. Buchanan's administration.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Albany Evening Journal speaks thus of the New York Times: "The New York Times, a paper largely indebted to the republican party for its position, and whose editor has enjoyed the confidence and favor of our party, is against the republican ticket, and doing what it can for its defeat. We admit, also, that its opposition, masked under a profession of 'neutrality,' is insidious and mischievous."

Senator Bigler is now in this city, a guest at the Merchants' Hotel. During the recent political campaign he took an active part for the democratic cause, and he bears the reverses of the party with a philosophy that could only arise from a consciousness of duty well performed. We have never seen him looking better.—*Phila. Argus, Oct. 23.*

The democracy of Hickman county, Kentucky, have recommended Hon. Geo. W. Silvertooth, of that county, as the next democratic candidate for governor of Kentucky.

The full returns of Pennsylvania give Read, for judge of supreme court, 198,119 votes; Porter, 171,096. Read's majority 27,023. The majority of Frazer, for canal commissioner, is somewhat less. The vote is 6,000 less than that for governor.

A second joint discussion has been held at Dover, Delaware, by Messrs. Whiteley and Morris, the candidates for Congress in that State.

Hon. John McQueen, of South Carolina, recently addressed a portion of his constituents at Cheraw, in that State, on political topics, when the Gazette reports him to have expressed his opposition to any participation by the State of South Carolina in the Charleston convention. "He insisted that if we went into the convention we would be bound in good faith to abide by its platform and nominations. That by standing aloof we would occupy a far better position. If the platform and nominations were satisfactory, we could give them our support; but, if otherwise, we would be free to oppose them."

W. W. Holden, the able editor of the Raleigh Standard, is spoken of as one of the next United States senators from North Carolina.

The democracy of Roanoke county, Va., have recommended Hon. H. A. Edmundson as their first choice for governor of that State. Rockingham and Stafford counties have recommended Mr. Letcher.

On Saturday evening the convention of the American party, in the 8th congressional district of New York, met and tendered the nomination to Hon. Erastus Brooks. Mr. Brooks, in a long letter, declines the nomination, and reviews, in severe terms, the conduct of the republicans towards the Americans, both in this city and throughout the State. He says their idea of union is that Americans may vote for republicans, but not republicans for Americans; and that their aim is to establish a political oligarchy in this State, no better in spirit than the "Thirty Tyrants who conquered and usurped the government of Athens."

A grand mass meeting of the democracy of New York took place last night at Tammany Hall. A large number of distinguished speakers were expected to deliver addresses on the occasion.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Isadore Leventhal, late Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue in Lafayette, Indiana, has accepted a call to the Synagogue in Mobile, at a salary of $1,800 per annum.

It is stated that the Baptist churches in New York city have offered Spurgeon, the great star preacher, $10,000 and his expenses if he will consent to make a six months' tour in this country. He is getting a little out of fashion in England, and may come.

Wm. Carey Jones publishes a card in the St. Louis Republican, announcing that he has in his possession *Col. Benton's own manuscript*—an autobiographical sketch altogether different from that published in the New York Tribune in May last by the Messrs. Blair, which they submitted as equivalent to an autobiography. The manuscript can be seen by all who desire to examine it.

Among the arrivals by the steamer Ariel, at New York, we see the name of Edward S. Joynes, esq., who was recently elected Professor of the Greek and German Languages in William and Mary College, Virginia. Mr. Joynes returns to his native country, after a residence of nearly two years and a half in Europe, almost the whole of which time has been spent in the acquisition of classical knowledge in the University of Berlin.

It is stated that the Hon. J. Glancy Jones will leave this country in about a month, to assume the duties of his new position as minister to Austria. Consequently he will not retain his seat in the approaching session of Congress.

We regret to learn from Richmond that the condition of the Hon. Sherard Clemens precludes the possibility of his recovery. The injured limb cannot be cured, and his general health is now too much impaired to allow of amputation.

The Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, returned to the city from the West on Saturday, and resumed yesterday his duties at the War Department.

Hon. Warren Winslow, of North Carolina, and Capt. J. C. Rich, United States marine corps, are in the city, stopping at the Kirkwood House. Hon. Thomas B. Florence, of Pennsylvania, is also a visitor of our city at the present time.

NEWSPAPER MATTERS.

The York Gazette mentions that the copartnership of Glossbrenner and Small, proprietors of that paper, has been dissolved. It is now published by David Small and William H. Welsh.

The Carolina Times and the Southern Guardian, published at Columbia, S. C., have been united, Charles P. Pelham, esq., having become the purchaser of both. E. H. Britton, esq., the editor of the Guardian, retires from the editorial chair.

John W. Wyngate has taken the editorial management of the Hickman (Ky.) Argus.

The Lincoln (Me.) Democrat has suspended on account of the failure of many subscribers to pay the amounts due to the publisher.

A new democratic paper has been commenced at Covington, Kentucky, called the Weekly Globe, of which Samuel Pike, esq., is editor. Success to the Weekly Globe.

The Daily Lynchburg Republican is a very handsome and enterprising daily, just started at Lynchburg, Virginia. R. H. Glass, esq., is the editor.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The death of Brevet Lieut. Col. Frank Taylor, major of the 1st artillery U. S. army, at Brownsville, Texas, on the 11th instant, is announced. He acquired much distinction in the Mexican war, especially at the battle of Churubusco, of which Gen. Persifer F. Smith made special mention in his despatches.

It is announced that Col. Waite, Capt. Whiteall, and Lieut. Rich, of the 5th infantry, and Capt. Dickerson, assistant quartermaster, arrived at St. Louis from Utah on the 23d inst.

Letters received from the United States ship-of-war Dale, dated August 29th, state that the Dale would sail for the Bight of Benin on the 30th, and return to Porto Praya the last of December. The Vincennes arrived from Madeira on the 29th, having stopped at Porto Grande, and brought the mails. She will leave immediately for St. Paul de Loando, and join the Cumberland, flagship. All were well.

GOV. DENVER TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS TERRITORY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The announcement of my resignation of the office of governor having induced many of the good people of the Territory to express their regrets that I should do so, and some having gone so far as to express misgivings as to the future, it may be proper for me, when about to sever my official connexions with you forever, to address to you a few words at parting.

It is true that at the time I took charge of this office, great confusion existed in the Territory, and that everything is now quiet; but it is equally true that the continuance of peace and quiet depends, henceforward, more on the people themselves than on the executive of the Territory.

In every county the people have a superabundance of civil officers elected by themselves, and an election has just been held all over the Territory for representatives in the legislative assembly without the occurrence of any disturbance, and without the intervention of the federal authorities. The necessity for such intervention is a stigma on the American people who boast of their voluntary obedience to the laws and their ability to govern themselves.

It is to be presumed that the experiments made are sufficient to satisfy the people that political objects cannot be attained by absenting themselves from the polls on the day of election—that peace and quiet is better than intestine broils and civil war—that an honest and faithful administration of the civil law is better than military rule, and that there is a much greater degree of responsibility attaching to legally constituted authorities than to self-constituted leaders.

It really makes but little difference who may be the representative of the general government here if the people are true to themselves, and true to American institutions.

To obey the laws—to select good men to fill the local offices, and to hold their officers to a strict accountability—is all that is necessary for the people to do to give continued peace and prosperity to the Territory.

Every citizen ought to make it a part of his business to see that offenders against the laws meet with sure and speedy punishment—that officers discharge their duties faithfully, and that each and every one of his neighbors is protected in all his rights, civil, political, and religious.

There is no reasonable man who will claim such rights for himself and not be willing to concede the same to his neighbors.

The duties of the governor of a Territory are ordinarily few and simple. Now that this Territory is thoroughly organized, all he has to do is to see that the laws are properly administered, and to this end he must commission the officers elected, suspend or remove such as the laws direct, see that the peace is preserved when the local officers, the sheriffs and constables, are unable to do so; assist the legislative assembly in enacting laws, and also to do a few other acts of an executive character. All these are plain and simple duties, and such as can be performed by any man of common sense.

Under our system of government the chief responsibility rests on the people themselves, and it behooves them to exercise towards each other a spirit of tolerance and fraternal feeling.

Free intercourse and interchange of sentiments will remove many false impressions entertained of each other by persons coming from different sections of our common country, and a better state of feeling will hereafter prevail.

During the time I have been with you I have earnestly endeavored to discharge the duties devolving on me faithfully, honestly, and impartially; and if I have done this in such a manner as to meet with the approbation of the good people of the Territory, I cannot but feel gratified; and it may be proper for me to state that in all I have done I have received the most cordial approval from President Buchanan and his cabinet.

In conclusion, permit me to warn you against the tricks and machinations of designing demagogues, who prefer turmoil and strife to peace and prosperity, for it is only at such times that they can bring themselves into notice.

In this Territory there has been a mania for making State constitutions, and effort after effort has been made to organize a State government before any of the necessary preparations have been made to meet its responsibilities. Without a dollar in the treasury, with but little taxable property, without any well-regulated system for collecting revenue, and a considerable territorial debt, the organization of a State government at this time must prove an onerous burden to the people.

That these efforts will be renewed I have no doubt; and whether these burdens and responsibilities shall be assumed before you are prepared for them, my fellow-citizens, and before you know well the men whom you will have to intrust with your dearest rights and interests, will remain for yourself to determine.

Sincerely hoping that the future of Kansas may be as prosperous and happy as the past has been boisterous and troublesome, I remain, my fellow-citizens, your obedient servant, J. W. DENVER.

LECOMPTON, K. T., October 9, 1858.

EXTENT OF THE SORGHUM CULTURE.

[From the Chicago Press and Tribune.]

Now that the manufacture of the present crop of Chinese sugar-cane has commenced, the frequent statements in our exchanges show that a very large amount was planted—considerably more, we should think, than last year. A gentleman who recently passed through the interior of Iowa assures the Davenport Times that in some counties he passed through he saw fully as much Chinese sugar-cane growing as ordinary corn, and that both soil and climate seem well adapted to its culture. A paragraph in another Iowa exchange states that a farmer had satisfied himself that an excellent article of molasses could be produced at a cost of only sixteen cents per gallon—better, in fact, than that usually sold for $1 25. The Times confidently sets down Iowa as a sugar-growing State, and declares that even now she is capable of producing enough for home consumption.

Willard Barlow, esq., of Davenport, says the Times, who has just returned from a tour through Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky, states that the planters in those States have made experiments in sorghum culture this year, and they are universally successful. They speak in the highest terms of the new cane. Mr. B. states he saw a great many of the old-fashioned cider mills in use, grinding the cane in the same way that apples are ground.

We hope every farmer in the Northwest who has cane to manufacture will conduct his experiments thoroughly, so as to produce the best possible article of sugar or molasses, as the case may be, and also to determine the cost of the production of each. We have great hopes that we shall soon be able to dispense with the slave-grown sugar and molasses of Louisiana and Cuba.

MARRIED,

In Baltimore, on the 21st instant, by Rev. FATHER PARSONS, LEWIS A. PINDELL, esq., to Miss MARY A. LANGLEY, both of that city.

DIED,

On Sunday morning, the 17th ultimo, MARTHA VIRGINIA, wife of W. A. TAYLOR, formerly of Cumberland, Md., and eldest daughter of F. WHEATLEY, of Georgetown, D. C.

In this city, on the 23d instant, Mrs. ABIGAL SULLIVAN, aged 74 years.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 22, 1858.

Information has been received at this department from Wm. Crosby, esq., the United States consul at Talcahuano, Chili, of the death of the following American seamen at that place, viz: John Casper, of New Orleans, on the 22d of April, 1858; Rowland Christian, of Nantucket, on the 7th of June, 1858; and George Truscut, of Bath, Maine, on the 12th of June, 1858. Oct 24—3td

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

BONEAU'S CELEBRATED MIRROR OF AUSTRALIA AND THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE,

Open every evening for a short season, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock, for families and schools.

Admission 25 cents; children, 15 cents. School children to afternoon exhibition, 10 cents.

Doors open at 7; to commence at quarter before 8.

Oct 21

WANTED—A respectable white woman as cook in a gentleman's family. Good recommendations required, and no one need apply who cannot take entire charge of the kitchen. Apply at No. 2, Franklin Place, on I street, between 13th and 14th streets. Oct 26—4td

TEXAS LAND AGENCY.

McCARTY & BROWN, Austin, Texas,

General Land and Real Estate Agents,

Will locate land, pay taxes, buy and sell land on commission, and attend to everything pertaining to a general land agency. References given.

Upon the receipt of $1, we will foward to any address within the U. S., postage-paid, the latest and best map (just issued) of the States; also, a new work (just issued) of 400 pages reading matter, containing annual statistics of the state, the progress and improvements in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, the increase of population, wealth, and revenue, and statistics of all the counties, railroads, rivers, improvements, &c., &c., &c. Oct 26—wtf