



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1855.

The New York Commercial—whose opinions we always respect—passes its judgment upon the recent Slave Case in Philadelphia, much too tenderly. In such matter, as the Louisville Journal says about Mr. J. B. Clay's pulling down Ashland to build a new and better house in its place, there is something due to feelings. Suppose, it is clear, that the Slave were free by being brought into Pennsylvania, the circumstances of the case, warrant the harshest censures upon the conduct of those engaged in their abduction. The citizens of the South see nothing even in the "comity of nations," in the course pursued towards their citizens, who may be passing through the Northern cities, with their servants. Their feelings as well as their rights, are constantly outraged. They are treated as aliens and enemies. Is it human nature to stand this much longer? Is it reasonable to suppose that it will be tamely submitted to, without retaliation?

Another slave rescue occurred in Philadelphia, on Monday morning. A slave boy, 18 years old, belonging to a young Cuban gentleman, just arrived from Cardenas, was seized and carried off by a party of free negroes on the wharf, while going to a hotel to his master in company with the captain of the vessel on which he arrived. The negroes told the slave that he was free, but as he did not understand English, they forcibly carried him away.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law in New York appears to be a fine net for the lawyers to crack. Opinions in relation to it have been given by almost every leading member of the New York Bar. Some of these, too, are as contradictory as possible. In a general sense the law is a failure; but there is one feature which appears to afford satisfaction, namely, that which authorizes the arrest and fine of drunkards. In the interior of the State, the excitement is quite as high as in the city.

The Richmond Enquirer says, "We never did doubt nor presume to question the fidelity and loyalty of the Know Nothing party of Virginia to the institutions and rights of the South. Upon the contrary, we always gave to the masses of the party credit for feelings of antagonism to Northern aggression and irritation at Northern assumption skin to our own."

It is announced that J. C. Derby will publish by subscription, "The Life and Times of General Cass." It will be issued in one large volume of 800 pages, uniform in style and manner with "Benton's Thirty Years in the Senate," and will be printed under the superintendence of General Cass himself. We hope to see a much fairer and more impartial book, than Mr. Benton has put forth.

The Richmond Whig argues that there is no occasion for a panic in the grain market, that the foreign demand must be great, that there is not such a surplus as is represented in some quarters, and that prices must be kept up at fair and good rates for the farmers.

The Richmond Enquirer states that there are numerous errors in the table of votes given at the recent gubernatorial election, as published a few days ago. It says, that in a short time it will publish the correct and official returns from all the counties.

According to the newspaper accounts we are just at the beginning of the "Troubles in Kansas." The Legislature there appears to be split up, and nothing but confusion in the prospect ahead.

A writer in the Richmond Whig says, that all the propositions thus far made for a Convention of the American party are without authority. The subject properly pertains to the State Council, which meets in August.

Efforts are making to remove the chains sunk in the North River during the Revolutionary War to prevent the British from getting up to West Point.

Public Works of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—A crowd of some three hundred persons congregated at the Merchants' Exchange in this city, this evening, to attend the sale of the main line of the public works of the State, Governor Pollock, Secretary of State Cassin, Attorney General Franklin, and the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, were present. Mr. Myers, the auctioneer, stated the terms; that no bid for less than \$7,500,000 would be received, and that \$10,000,000 in available funds would be required from the purchasers. The auctioneer then proposed \$15,000,000, and descended to \$8,000,000, and from thence to \$7,000,000 without receiving a single bid. After dwelling some time on this, without receiving any bid whatever, the sale was abandoned sine die.

Liquor sold in Illinois.
A liquor riot occurred in Bloomington, Illinois, last Thursday. Three grocers or groggeries were assailed after night by a mob of men and boys with stones, axes, and crowbars, and their doors and windows were demolished, and an entrance effected by the mob, who proceeded to knock in the heads of sundry whiskey barrels found in the buildings. Some six or seven barrels of liquor were thus destroyed. During the assault two shots were fired from one of the buildings on the mob, which were promptly returned with eight or ten by the assailants.

Johnson and Clark's Lands.
H. L. Opie has sold his farm of six hundred acres, lying near Kabletown, Jefferson County, for sixty-five dollars an acre, to Henry Claiborne. The latter's farm, in Clarke, near Castleman's Ferry, has been purchased by Dr. William Stephenson, of Frederick, at the handsome rate of seventy-five dollars an acre. The tract contains some two hundred and fifty acres. —Win. Vir.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times." The widow of the late De Witt Clinton, of New York, who lately died at Poughkeepsie, left one half of her fortune to Mrs. David S. Jones, Governor Clinton's daughter; five thousand dollars to Augusta, a daughter of C. A. Clinton; and left nothing to the other, who married a gentleman from New York City without her consent. To Miss Cornelia Webster, a favorite and devoted friend of hers, she bequeathed one thousand dollars, and her elegant and expensive paraphernalia. To her nephews and nieces, few in number, she devised the remainder of her property. The superb vase of silver, which was presented to De Witt Clinton, and to be sold, by the will of Mrs. Clinton, which some of her kinsfolk object to, and will prevent if they can. The gift came from merchants of New York.

A rather singular action for damages was decided in one of the Vermont county courts recently. The parties were the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad Company against Thomas Nelson. The last named individual owns cows, which being of a ragabond disposition have a fancy for romping on the railroad track. A train was thrown off in consequence, and the company sued the owner of the cows for damages. The Judge charged that he was liable, and that the plaintiffs could recover, if it was proved to the satisfaction of the jury that the cows caused the accident, and that he must prove that he had used ordinary care and vigilance to keep them out of the highway. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for \$150 damages and costs.

Consular despatches communicated to the British Board of Trade since the 1st of January last, state that deposits of guano have been discovered in the islands composing the canton of St. Andres, in the province of Cartagena; in the islands belonging to the Ecuador, off the coast of the province of Manabí; in an inlet called "Hergest's Rocks," situated near the island of Naukhuia, in the Marquesas group; on the east end of the island of Gaudaloupe; on St. Mark's Island, on the west coast of the bay of St. Bartholomew; on a small rock near the southwest end of the island of Natividad; on the Maria Island. The government of Cartagena have prohibited the exportation of guano from the island of San Andres.

The Reciprocity Treaty has given a new field to the lake fishermen on the Canada side of Lake Huron. Some 200 American fishermen are now engaged within fifty miles each side of Godrich, in the business. This has greatly stimulated the Canucks, and it is estimated that 400 of them are now engaged in the same business. About one hundred miles of the lake shore is lined with gill nets and seines. Every lot that comes in has a large number of salmon trout, from 30 to 50 in the weight. White fish are very large. The fish caught at Collingwood from Toronto, are packed in ice, and go to Oswego, Rome, Utica, Albany, and New York.

Mr. Justice Maule has retired from the bench of the English Court of Common Pleas. For largeness of mind and subtlety of intellect he was unequalled among his erudite brethren, and his judicial decisions have always been highly esteemed by American students of the English reports. He has been on the bench sixteen years, and now retires on account of ill health. The Lord Chancellor has nominated as his successor Mr. J. S. Willes, of the House of Commons. We learn from the English papers that this gentleman was called to the bar in June, 1840, and is thus of 15 years' standing. He has only a staff gown, and is about 42 years old.

The New Hampshire Statesman says, on the authority of a neighbor of the Hill family, that the public are grossly imposed upon in the Snake affair. Instead of there being a spontaneous feeling between the child and the reptile, there was the utmost repugnance between the two, at the time the father commenced his work. People there entertain no doubt whatever that he caught the snake some time ago; that he obtained it for the purpose of training the child to handle and control it; and that the exhibition of the boy for money is the consideration had in view from the first by the inhuman parent.

Mrs. Le Vert, of Mobile, writing from Paris, thus speaks of young Bonaparte, late of Baltimore:—"Tell me that his friend Jerome Bonaparte has greatly distinguished himself, and has done great honors to his country. He is the aid of one of the Generals, and is the medium of communication between the French and English, as he speaks the two languages equally well. He is always in the midst of the battle, and has had two horses shot under him, but as yet has escaped a wound. The Emperor is proud of him, and the French soldiers call him the brave American Bonaparte."

The National Intelligencer publishes a translation from the Vienna *Off. Deutsche Post*, of the 4th instant, explaining the circumstances under which so large a portion of the Austrian army was not long since withdrawn from active service, and indirectly taking ground against the allies, the journal quoted from being a semi-official organ of the Austrian government. The Intelligencer seems to regard this publication as an important step in the history of the war, and as likely to make a breach between Austria and the Western powers.

Last Saturday evening, just at dusk, two young gentlemen who were bathing in the Miami river at Dayton, perceived a scamp running off with their clothes. They instantly swam ashore and gave chase, but without success; and they were compelled to betake themselves to aquatic sports until the evening was far enough advanced to enable them to gain their bathing house unperceived. This feat they accomplished about midnight, after some unpleasant encounters with mosquitoes and dogs.

There was no business of importance done at the last County Court of Rockingham. The Valley Democrat states that the cases of various land holders against the Manassas Gap Railroad Company, which involved objection to the Company's reports, because the measurement of damages was not high enough, came on to be heard, and the Court set aside every report to which there was objection, amounting in number to 14. New Commissioners were appointed to reassess the damages.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued new regulations governing the importation of goods to be entered in bond or otherwise. Some of the regulations or instructions are especially important to persons receiving goods without freight, and to the importers of drugs. Sea freight is not deemed by the Secretary a dutiable charge, and where that item has been subjected to duty, the amount is to be refunded whenever it has been paid under protest.

The Secretary of the Treasury has increased the compensation of Frederick M. Jett, the keeper of the light house at Old Point Comfort, Va., to \$550 per annum, and of William Diggs, keeper of the light house at Cape Henry, to the same annual salary.

The first freight engagement of wheat for export since the new crop began to arrive was made at New York on Monday, for Liverpool, at 3d. in ship's bags. The exports of wheat last week from New York from Jan. 1st to July 16th amounted to 1,380,000 bushels; this year for the same time, to only 131,288. The Journal of Commerce says it does not expect large clearances until the new wheat comes in, when the shipments to Europe will doubtless begin on a large scale.

The high price of beef cattle will no doubt soon lead to their general importation. The Philadelphia American says several parties in that city have already gone to Venezuela to contract for cattle, and that they propose to bring 150,000 head to that city. Should the enterprise prove remunerative, there will no doubt be a heavy importation kept up. Cattle are sold very low in South America, where many thousands are killed annually merely for their hides.

The people of Albany, N. Y., have lately been troubled with the same disagreeable odor and taste in their hydrant water which so seriously annoyed the Bostonians and people of other northern cities. The supplies of water for Albany are obtained by machinery from Kennesaw and Bleeker lakes, there being a reservoir for each lake. The bad odor is believed to be caused by dead fish in one of the reservoirs the water in which is being drawn off.

There is a society in New York called "The Boot-blackening Association." The proceeds arising from the business are appropriated to the aid of the "now neglected colored boys" of that city, and for "providing them a means of support and education." The attaches of the association are provided with a suitable uniform, by which they can be distinguished from ordinary boot-blackers.

The prospects of an abundant harvest are promising in England and France, as well as in this country. The Echo Agricole, June 30th, says that at present the "only danger to be apprehended is that of premature ripening by excessive heat." All the farmers agree in stating that the crop will be abundant. The ears are heavy, and will yield more than during the preceding harvest.

While the attack on the *Manchou* was going on, an English lady, the wife of one of the officers, was present, and displayed great coolness and courage. General Pennefather observing this, went up and cut off a medal from the coat of a dead Russian officer, and in the most gallant manner, and with a very pretty compliment, pinned it on her shawl, saying she had fairly earned it.

In the Court of Common Pleas in Boston on Friday last (Judge Hoar presiding) the Jury in the case of George W. Ward, et al., vs. Boston and New York Central Railroad Company, found a verdict for plaintiffs, assessing damages in the sum of \$30,675.

The interest on the public debt of Pennsylvania will be paid on the 1st proximo, the requisite amount being already in the State Treasury. Indeed there will be some ten or three hundred thousand dollars on hand after the interest is paid.

Bermuda dates several days later than previous advices, state that throughout the islands generally, there were complaints of a long continued drought, which it was feared might materially injure the crops.

Charles March, of the house of March & Benson, celebrated importers of wine, died recently in New York. Mr. March was a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and had resided in New York fifty years.

As a parting testimonial of their esteem and admiration, the late law class of Wm. and Mary College, presented Judge Scarburgh with a gold-headed cane on the 5th instant.

In Petersburg, on Monday, John Currie, a butcher, got into a fight with Joseph Montgomery, and fastening his teeth in his antagonist's nose, he tore a large piece out, producing a horrid wound.

Judge Minot, at present Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, will sue ex-Judge Waldo as Commissioner of Penitents.

Capital Punishment in Wisconsin.

The recent shocking case of lynching in Wisconsin is attributed to the absence of the death penalty from the statute of that State. A correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial at Racine says:

"The murder committed by Mayberry was one of the most horrid transactions of the kind recently recorded, and its particulars are so revolting to be repeated. Every person who knows we have conversed in this country, disapproves of lynch-law, but we find no one who is sorry that Mayberry is hung. Had the death penalty been on the statutes, lynch-law, it is generally believed, would not have been resorted to. It is no doubt because of the leniency of the laws of the State—the fruit of a false sentiment of humanity—that this disgraceful affair has taken place. We trust it will have a favorable influence towards restoring the death penalty. The subject will no doubt come before the legislature at its next session, and it is the opinion of the soundest men in these parts that the gallows will soon be re-erected in the Badger State."

Fall of a Brewery.

About 12 o'clock on Friday morning a startling and curious accident occurred at the corner of Tenth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia. The edifice on the northwest corner of the street named, owned by Putney and Massey, and occupied by them as a brewery, had been recently built, and was filled with its upper stories with a great quantity of grain and other materials used in brewing. The cause of the accident was the giving way of a girder which was supported by a cast-iron pillar, and on which the floor rested. The pressure of the large amount of grain stored away, added to some defect in the iron of the column, caused a general fall, one floor passing down upon the other, while the ends of the beams forced out a large segment of the wall, at least ten feet in length, in the upper part of the building, which fell to the ground. One of the hands employed in the brewery, named John Dietz, was entangled in the ruins and badly if not fatally injured; another, named James Dugan, was seriously injured. —Phil. Amer.

Weevil Destroyed by Yellow Birds.

Mr. D. H. Roberts, residing on a farm in Colesville, New York, communicates the following interesting discovery to the Binghamton Republican:—"A neighboring farmer would get a gun and kill some yellow birds, which farmers generally suppose destroy the wheat. Mr. R. declined, as he does not like to kill birds of any kind. He was, however, he killed one of the birds and opened it, when he found that the bird, instead of eating the wheat, ate the weevil—the great destroyer of wheat. He found as much as two hundred weevil in the bird's crop and but four grains of wheat, which had the weevil in them. This is a very important discovery, and should be generally known. The bird resembles the canary, and sings beautifully."

New Dome on the Capitol.

The workmen have commenced framing the scaffolding for the construction of this novel and magnificent structure. About twenty men are now employed in preparing the timbers; the work of building the scaffolding will be commenced in the rotunda the first week in August, and a month at least will be occupied in putting it up. After this is accomplished, the old dome will be taken down, and the construction of the new one commenced.

We have had an opportunity to examine the plans and drawings, of which we make the following brief description: The old dome is to be taken down entirely to the roof of the Capitol, and a base constructed of 25 feet in height and 132 feet in diameter, somewhat of an octagonal plan. On this stands a noble columnnade of 123 feet in diameter, consisting of 36 columns, with appropriate entablatures, balustrades, and other architectural details. The dome is to be 23 feet in height by 107 feet in diameter. This attic forms the base of the cupola, the diameter of which is 88 feet and the height 55 feet. The whole is crowned by a gracefully-proportional lantern, supporting a colossal statue of the goddess of liberty.

The entire elevation from the ground on the eastern front of the building is 200 feet. The interior is exceedingly rich, and the ornaments are of a bold and striking character. The present rotunda is preserved as high as the top of the cornice; above this will be a gallery over which a belt of sculpture nine feet high, and nearly 300 feet long, extends around the entire dome. Above this is a succession of galleries, colonnades, entablatures, attics, and balustrades, surrounded by a hemispherical ceiling, crowned with a lantern at the height of 218 feet from the floor.

The highest point of lookout is 275 feet above the ground on the eastern front, and the highest point from which the interior may be seen is 218 feet above the floor. The whole work is to be of iron, from bottom to top, inside and outside. It will be the first structure of the kind ever built entirely of this material. The design, as well as the work, is of a bold and striking character, and the execution of the work is under the direction of Captain Meigs, of the topographical bureau.—Union.

Yellow Fever at Portsmouth, Va.

A telegraphic despatch dated at Norfolk on Monday evening, says that "the yellow fever has made its appearance in the neighboring town of Portsmouth, and that its ravages are very alarming. As many as thirty-five residents of Portsmouth, are said to have died from the effects of the fever on Saturday last." We have heard even more startling reports through other channels, but it is too early to say whether they are reliable or not. On Sunday, the 8th instant, the death of a man by yellow fever, on board the steam-propeller Ben Franklin, lying off Gosport, was reported by Dr. John N. Schofield, to the authorities of Portsmouth. An informal meeting of those authorities was held, and, either on that day, or on Monday, the 9th, the Ben Franklin dropped down the river to quarantine, where she still lies. Previous to this death she had been in her position off Gosport (which is a suburb of Portsmouth) some ten or twelve days. It is reported that Portsmouth that two or three deaths occurred on board this propeller before she went up from the quarantine, and that two or three have occurred since she went down again, but these reports rest on no accredited authority. The Ben Franklin is of eight or ten hundred tons burden, and came last from St. Thomas. The man whose death we have related, belonged to Gosport, but had been at work in the boiler of the propeller for several days before he was attacked.

Since this occurrence, up to Monday evening, when our informant left Portsmouth, there had been fifteen cases of yellow fever, and eight or ten deaths in and about the miserable neighborhood on the approach from Portsmouth to the Gosport navy yard. To avoid this, the only infested locality, the approach has been barricaded on the southern or Portsmouth side, and ingress and egress to the navy yard is obtained on the upper routes. It is reported that some three or four of the dissipated and exposed people of the city, who have been free to visit other neighborhoods and die.

We conclude, therefore, that there has been and is yellow fever at Gosport, that it has proceeded from a transient cause, and that its early abatement may be looked for with confidence.—Nat. Int.

Mlle. Rachel's Engagement.

There having been considerable curiosity manifested with regard to the terms of the contract entered into by Mlle. Rachel and Raphael Felix, we have procured a copy of the contract, the terms of which are briefly as follows: Mlle. Rachel is to give him two hundred performances within fifteen months, the contract ending the 1st of December, 1856. She is at liberty to discontinue the contract at any time, by giving a month's previous notice. Should she, however, at any other time, wish to terminate the engagement, she may do so by forfeiting to M. Felix the sum of 200,000 francs damages, as well as 5,000 francs for each performance remaining to be given to complete the two hundred nights. He is to pay all her expenses coming to him, and the present President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and for many years one of the leading merchants of this city, at the time of his death, he presided over one of the Marine Insurance Companies. The name of our George Law will be held in affectionate remembrance by all who knew him, as that of one of the clearest-headed and most benevolent men who have ever graced our commercial circle. He was a man of uncommon power, and a heart always prompt to answer the appeals of the distressed, and more especially his own countrymen, he was the friend, helper, and adviser of the poor man. There are many still among us, to whose eyes the mention of the name of George Law will bring tears of grateful regret, and all who had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, will remember with feelings of no ordinary character, the moments passed in his society, whose salutary glow and genial warmth of feeling, were sure to rule the hour.—Baltimore Patriot.

Travel on the River.

It is worthy of remark, that though there is an excellent and rapid going train by steam on land between New York and Albany and Troy, yet there is a large, and a very large travel on the river. Passengers not in a hurry, and not desiring the gold diggings on the "Red Rock" of the Arkansas, say:

"We do not wish to be the disseminators of false intelligence, and in all candor, must say that we have no reliable intelligence from the reported mines. That there is gold up the Arkansas and its tributaries there is no doubt, but whether in quantities to pay for working or not we are unable to say. We would caution all persons from taking their families there, and also not to believe that they see published in relation thereto. If young men see fit to make the exploration then do so, but do not take families of women and children there."

Gold Diggins on the Arkansas.

The Van Buren Intelligencer, noticing the preparations of a company of men from Montgomery County, Arkansas, for departure to the gold diggings on the "Red Rock" of the Arkansas, says:—"We do not wish to be the disseminators of false intelligence, and in all candor, must say that we have no reliable intelligence from the reported mines. That there is gold up the Arkansas and its tributaries there is no doubt, but whether in quantities to pay for working or not we are unable to say. We would caution all persons from taking their families there, and also not to believe that they see published in relation thereto. If young men see fit to make the exploration then do so, but do not take families of women and children there."

How to dress a Cat's Head.

An exchange paper gives the following recipe, doubtless having frequently tried it:—"Take your head and rub a thick lather all over the face; then pare off with a sharp instrument—wipe well with a clean towel, and place pieces of starched linen half way up the cheeks; lard the crown with any kind of grease—a few drops of oil may be an improvement—and your cat's head will be dressed up in the most approved style."

Conviction of Thomas Hall.

In the Court of Sessions on Saturday, Thomas Hall was tried and convicted on an indictment for grand larceny, and sentenced to two years' hard labor in Auburn State Prison. This was a peculiar case. Hall is the individual who several months since picked up a package of \$10,000 bank notes, and sent them by a messenger of Messrs. Breck & Perrin, bankers, while on his way to the express office. Hall took the package to his boarding house on Riley street, and put it in a carpet bag. While he was absent from the house a female took a portion of the money, and otherwise disposed of what she had taken. Hall had not probably realized at this time what he would do with the money, though an honest man could not have long remained undecided as to the course he would pursue.

When, however, he found that a part of the money had been taken from his carpet bag, he took the remainder and went to his brother's in Palmyra, and laid the whole matter before him. His brother, we believe, counseled the honest course, but too late. The officers were on the track, and soon had answer for larceny. The evidence did not show that he had appropriated a single dollar to his own use, but he neglected to take the proper steps when he found the money, to find an owner, and he must now suffer the consequences. Though many in Court sympathized with the prisoner his punishment is probably just. Let it be a warning to others who may be placed in similar circumstances. Let all remember that to appropriate the property of another is quite as bad, both morally and legally, as to steal the same.— Rochester Union.

Pay in the Army and Navy.

A correspondent of the Washington Union furnishes some information in relation to the remuneration that is given to the officers and men in the United States army and navy. The following is the monthly pay of the rank and file of the army, as fixed by law:

Sergeant major \$21; quartermaster sergeant \$21; ordnance sergeant \$22; first sergeant \$20; sergeant \$17; corporal \$14; private \$11; chief bugler \$12; principal musician \$24. The pay of the several grades in the marine corps is the same as that of the infantry of the army. The privates of the mounted corps of the army receive 1 dollar per month more than the foot.

Troubles of the Allies.

Two letters written by Marshal St. Arnaud have been published abroad. Speaking of them a contemporary says:—"Histories were indeed severe. Pestilence, inaction, fire, bodily ill health, and mental fever must have rendered the encampment at Varna a place fit for the damned. How the sensitive Roman writhed under the agony of his multiplied sorrows, these letters in his despair, many situations like mine in history." To add to all, the slowness and the want of military skill evinced by his allies, the English, threatened to paralyze all his movements. "The English," he writes keenly, "make me lose precious time." He would have landed at the mouth of the Rostof, that is to say ten or twelve miles south of the Alma, and would have thus escaped the brush at that stream; but Raglan was timid, and insisted on selecting the Old Fort as the place of disembarkation. After the landing the English lost so much time in making ready for the march, that the impatient Frenchman wrote to Lord Raglan to say that he could wait no longer—that he would issue his order of departure for seven o'clock next morning, and nothing should stop him longer. The tardy disclosure of these matters, and the subsequent quarrels between the two allies, are so well depicted in the letter from Sir de Laey Evans to the Independence Beldge, in which he insinuates plainly that Lord Raglan's time was mainly absorbed in futile disputes with the French generals. The public surmise, it seems, was not far wrong."

George Law.

It has been suggested to us, that the Geo. Law alluded to in a morning paper of this morning, as having been naturalized in Baltimore in 1805, is not George Law, of New York, but George Law, the former partner of W. G. Harrison, and the present President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and for many years one of the leading merchants of this city, at the time of his death, he presided over one of the Marine Insurance Companies. The name of our George Law will be held in affectionate remembrance by all who knew him, as that of one of the clearest-headed and most benevolent men who have ever graced our commercial circle. He was a man of uncommon power, and a heart always prompt to answer the appeals of the distressed, and more especially his own countrymen, he was the friend, helper, and adviser of the poor man. There are many still among us, to whose eyes the mention of the name of George Law will bring tears of grateful regret, and all who had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, will remember with feelings of no ordinary character, the moments passed in his society, whose salutary glow and genial warmth of feeling, were sure to rule the hour.—Baltimore Patriot.

The Czar's Letter to the President.

The New York Herald of yesterday has the following despatch from Washington:—"The principal members of the Cabinet met this morning at an early hour. It was chance that brought them together. The President had received a letter from the Czar of Russia in reply to one transmitted by a special hand from the Czar at St. Petersburg. This letter like a previous one received by President Pierce from his illustrious father, bore his own autograph, and is evidently not intended for the public gaze. The knowledge that a letter of this nature had been received, brought about the meeting of an inquiring Cabinet a day before the usual time of meeting. Its sincerity of sentiment, as far as it can learn, appears in every line."

The document is a singular one, and, at the same time somewhat important in its congratulatory tone of the increasing greatness of the United States.

The dying father's admulatory advice to the son, his successor, now the Emperor, was to study his papers—private, which would be found in his secretarial drawers, and which he had received from the Czar of Russia in the United States, among the names of which are to be found those of Jackson, Clay, Webster, and others. The imperial papers acknowledge all the value to these papers placed upon them by his illustrious father, and receives with expressions of most unusual feeling, the strong national interest manifested by the American people in the success of the war upon which the great father had entered. He proposes the most lasting friendship between Russia and the United States. This European mail has brought more important intelligence to the U. States than any arrival since the establishment of our steam connection with Europe."

LIVERPOOL SALT.

9,000 sacks COARSE SALT, 2,000 do FINE do, factory filled, and all ten to be sent just received per ship George Evans from Liverpool. For sale by FOWLE & CO. jy 13-1t [Sent]

Medical Items.

Sir James Clark, physician to Queen Victoria, in an able work on consumption, laments the want of success of the profession in curing that disease. The records of medicine, he says, afford too strong proof of the truth of this statement, for it may be fairly questioned whether the proportion of cures of confirmed consumption is greater at the present day than 2,000 years ago; and, although the public may continue to be duped, no essential progress has been made, or can be made in the cure of consumption, until the disease is treated on different principles from what it hitherto has been.

The average amount exhaled from the lungs and skin of a healthy adult of ordinary size, in 24 hours, is about 40 ounces, and of this quantity about 10 cwt. consist of animal matter. The Turkish baths are neither immersion nor vapor baths; but the atmosphere is heated by means of fires through the walls, of a temperature suited to induce a free perspiration, without causing over-exhaustion; for the interior is so arranged that the bathers in the heat of the day are admitted to the bath. After the pores of the skin are thus relaxed the body is gently rubbed with raw silk mittens by attendants accustomed to the business, by which friction the deposits in the pores are exuded, one particle combining with another till those who have ever been satisfied with the purity of their corporeal frames are utterly shocked to see themselves covered with little rolls of human vermin. The advantages of a bath for consumption are, (1) to remove the morbid action of the lungs, (2) to remove the morbid action of the system, (3) to remove the morbid action of the bowels, (4) to remove the morbid action of the skin, (5) to remove the morbid action of the eyes, (6) to remove the morbid action of the ears, (7) to remove the morbid action of the nose, (8) to remove the morbid action of the mouth, (9) to remove the morbid action of the throat, (10) to remove the morbid action of the chest, (11) to remove the morbid action of the stomach, (12) to remove the morbid action of the intestines, (13) to remove the morbid action of the bladder, (14) to remove the morbid action of the rectum, (15) to remove the morbid action of the vagina, (16) to remove the morbid action of the uterus, (17) to remove the morbid action of the ovaries, (18) to remove the morbid action of the fallopian tubes, (19) to remove the morbid action of the cervix, (20) to remove the morbid action of the perineum, (21) to remove the morbid action of the anus, (22) to remove the morbid action of the rectum, (23) to remove the morbid action of the sigmoid flexure, (24) to remove the morbid action of the descending colon, (25) to remove the morbid action of the ascending colon, (26) to remove the morbid action of the transverse colon, (27) to remove the morbid action of the cecum, (28) to remove the morbid action of the appendix, (29) to remove the morbid action of the vermiform appendix, (30) to remove the morbid action of the sigmoid flexure, (31) to remove the morbid action of the descending colon, (32) to remove the morbid action of the ascending colon, (33) to remove the morbid action of the transverse colon, (34) to remove the morbid action of the cecum, (35) to remove the morbid action of the appendix, (36) to remove the morbid action of the vermiform appendix, (37) to remove the morbid action of the sigmoid flexure, (38) to remove the morbid action of the descending colon, (39) to remove the morbid action of the ascending colon, (40) to remove the morbid action of the transverse colon, (41) to remove the morbid action of the cecum, (42) to remove the morbid action of the appendix, (43) to remove the morbid action of the vermiform appendix, (44) to remove the morbid action of the sigmoid flexure, (45) to remove the morbid action of the descending colon, (46) to remove the morbid action of the ascending colon, (47) to remove the morbid action of the transverse colon, (48) to remove the morbid action of the cecum, (49) to remove the morbid action of the appendix, (50) to remove the morbid action of the vermiform appendix, (51) to remove the morbid action of the sigmoid flexure, (52) to remove the morbid action of the descending colon, (53) to remove the morbid action of the ascending colon, (54) to remove the morbid action of the transverse colon, (55) to remove the morbid action of the cecum, (56) to remove the morbid action of the appendix, (57) to remove the morbid action of the vermiform appendix, (58) to remove the morbid action of the sigmoid flexure, (59) to remove the morbid action of the descending colon, (60) to remove the morbid action of the ascending colon, (61) to remove the morbid action of the transverse colon, (62) to remove the morbid action of the cecum, (63) to remove the morbid action of the appendix, (64) to remove the morbid action of the vermiform appendix, (65) to remove the morbid action of the sigmoid flexure, (66) to remove the morbid action of the descending colon, (67) to remove the morbid action of the ascending colon, (68) to remove the morbid action of the transverse colon, (69) to remove the morbid action of the cecum, (70) to remove the morbid action of the appendix, (71) to remove the morbid action of the vermiform appendix, (72) to remove the morbid action of the sigmoid flexure, (73) to remove the morbid action of the descending colon, (74) to remove the morbid action of the ascending colon, (75) to remove the morbid action of the transverse colon, (76) to remove the morbid action of the cecum, (77) to remove the morbid action of the appendix, (78) to remove the morbid action of the vermiform appendix, (79) to remove the morbid action of the sigmoid flexure, (80) to remove the morbid action of the descending colon, (81) to remove the morbid action of the ascending colon, (82) to remove the morbid action of the transverse colon, (83) to remove the morbid