### Preaching.

Now that a custom is prevailing of administoring to the wants of all classes in spiritual matters, it may be well to suggest to these who address promisouous assemblies upon sacred topics, that the less dogmatic theology, and the more moral precepts they dispense, the better will it be for their hearers, and the more profitable for the true interests of the church. If people can be induced to practice morality, even from a sense of duty, the new system of out-door preaching will not have been in vain. And if, botter still, people can be made moral from inclination, then there will have been obtained a great advance upon the progress of the church in by gone days.

To a congregation which regularly and constantly worships in a church, a little theological dogmatism, now and then, is not productive of much injury save in so far as it puts the audience to sleep and creates a habit of sleeping in church. But the plain, practical moral teachings of Jesus everybody understands, when they are simply presented. The child, as well as the adult, is affected by all the illustrations by which Christ and his anostles onforced and thereto, and in a hundred, even of church communicants. ever comprehend the essentials of the theology of their favorite sect. \*

We think the church, (and by the church we mean the various sects of Christondom,) is bocoming wiser as years roll away. There is much less bigotry among any of the seets than existed twenty-five years ago, and within the past five years, sonsible persons of the so-called evangelical seets have sunk their minor differences in an effort to harmonize what they call evangelical Christians. This is a decided improvement, for at this day it is not common, as it was a century, and oven a half century since, to perceive Christians hostile to each other in the inverse proportion of the difference of their creeds.

Still, there is much to be done in this direction. Practical morals or the love of duty for its own sake, must be inculcated, oven at tho expense or disregard of theological conformity. Once get the life right and the faith of the individual will be of minor consequence; or rather that faith which produces a correct life will necessarily be sound and acceptable to the founder of christianity. Therefore it is, that we would urge upon the preachers who have undertaken to address promiseuous audiences, to confine themselves as much as possible to the practical moral lessons of the New Testament, and as those, when digested, will generally direct the recipient of them to some christian congregation, the preachers can reserve their theological?points until such events may happen.

The church has suffered materially in her theology from the fact that her dogmas have crushed down and given a second place to the practical precepts of Jesus. There seems now to be an attempt to restore the moral element of Christianity to its true position, and christians of almost every sect are making efforts to accomplish this object. All good men, whether professors of christianity or not, will lend their sid to this enterprise, and if it suceeeds, it will do more to establish a sound system of theology than all the expositions of theological tenets which have come from the sacred book during the past century.

When man shall be so in love with the good, as to do good for its own sake, there can be no more lamentation about the decline of vital piety in the church; for then there will be no examples of criminal lives conjoined with the most austere sectarian bigotry. But to annihilate such monstresities, which are much too frequent, a moral sub-stratum must be placed under the christian development of the age, and then the theological superstructure will command the admiration and secure the support of many who now consider theology only as a substitute or cloak for immorality.

No preaching can be effectual among the masses, which does not point out to them, the advantage in every point of view, of a correct moral life. Illustrations of point they can understand and will appreciate. But when, seeking this kind of spiritual aliment, they are turned off with theological dogmas, it is no marvel that they conclude that when they ask for bread their teachers give them a stone .-With the new impulse which the new system of preaching may give to those who seldom or never see the inside of a meeting house, cause of morality and through that, of the its bonign result.

AN ANTI-REPUBLICAN FREMONT PAPER. The Albany Siate Register has been removed to New York, where it will be published as an evening paper, for the support of Fremont for President, and Horace Greeley for Governor seen floating in the water. of New York. The editor pitches into the New York Sunday papers in his first number, after the following fushion :-

The Sunday papers are the meanest newspapers in New York. We left Albany on Saturday evening last in the 5 c'clock train, and reached here about 11 c'clock. Said we to our man, "there are six Sunday papers; there is \$12; go to each one and tell them that the State Register has been removed, and get \$2 worth of good pushing." It was done, and the next Sunday morning we get up bright and early to see a genteel \$2 editorial notice in never was paid for so dearly.

Here is the Atlas. Another Frement Daily. The State Register hitherto published at Albany, has been removed to this city, and will be issued regularly, every ofternoon. It is ably edited by Joseph A. Scoville, and supports Fromont for the Presidency. It will make its first appearance in this city to-morrow afternoon, and we commend it to the liberal support of the Black Ro-

publican community. Now that is unkind, when we consider that we have always supported Alderman Herrick and John J. Ropes, from the time of their first issue, and aided them when they started the

Aurora. We did not pay them \$2 to "Commond us to the liberal support of the Black Republican Community," — d — the Black Republican Community, so far as we are concerned.

To the Rev. Mr. Stewart, chaplain in the United States Navy, who defended him when his conduct whilst an exile in New York was brought into controversy a few months since, the Emperor Napoleon has forwarded a magniscent snuss box, and to Mr. Francis, the by the peculiar weather we do not know. The inventor of the wagon pontoon for crossing disagreeable odor of the decaying vines is obrivers, which was lately exhibited before him, gorvable in passing the afflicted fields. he has also sent a similar mark of approba-

MR. HERBERT, the California representative in Congress, was in New York on Wednesday, and is expected to leave for California to-day. The Vigilance Committee have intimated that he is not wanted there.

Letter from Lowell-The Carniverous Propensities of Spindledom-Declination of Trade—Absenteeism -Groundless Political Yarns, &c. LOWELL, Aug. 20.

Mr. Editor: I happened into a corporation boarding house the other day, at dinner time, and was somewhat astonished at the amount of catables displayed for the consumption of the boarders. I had no conception before of the quantity necessary to supply such a crowd, but if this was a fair sample of what is swallowed at a usual ropast, the prices of provisions will materially advance before another season. No wonder our girls romain unmarried whon half a sheep, half a bushel of potatoes, to say nothing of pooks of boans, poas, oucumbers, and other "ot cotoras," such as pies and puddings, which loom up among the necessaries of life like Bunker Hill monument above the houses in Charlestown-sourcely supply seventy-five able bodied girls with a respectable meal. Alarmed for the safety of the internal structure of one diminutive young lady, I carnestly inquired how she digested so much food? to which query she innecently replied, "the machinery works it off." Whother she meant that it indirectly assisted digestion or was the actual driving power, I was uncortain, and still romain in doubt.

The commissary for this regiment, the only male occupant of the department, is an olderly gentleman of some sixty summers who informed me that the profits according from this business are larger than when he cultivated a moderate sized farm in Now Hampshire. How anything can be made boarding girls for \$1,60 a week, finding lights, doing washing, &c., at the present price of provisions, is beyond my comprehension.

It is rather a lamentable fact that business is on the decrease in our city, in fact trade is nothing to what it was fifteen years ago, when any sort of a store commanded a bonus. Now many of our best stores are vacated and it would be difficult to obtain a tenant even by offering a premium. The reasons assigned for this depression is the increase of a population, who purchase only what necessity domands, and the consurable practice of our wealthier citizens purchasing in your city, ("bought in Beston" enhancing the value of the value of the article in the estimation of many ignorant individuals) when the same goods could be purchased cheaper at homo,

Many of our citizens are sojourning "all along shore" at Lynn, Swampscott, Lowell Island and Gloucester. Our city presents unusual attractions to the pleasure seeker, which are unappreciated by the "old folks at home." No where can be found more delightful scenery than is presented from "Dracutt Heights" and "Wyman's Hill." The city below, with its factories and whitened houses, the Merrimack leaping over its rocky channel, bearing onward, on its tumultous bosom, the Concord, to its ocean home; the mountains in the distance-old Monadnock, Wachusett, Watatic and the Peterboro hill, all present an aspect truly enchanting. Our ponds are well stocked with fish, and the running brooks contain trout enough to make angling interesting. Unmindful of this, our citizens leave their quiet country homes to seek invigoration in badly ventilated hotels on the sea

shore. about the Lowell Fremonters raising one hundred thousand dollars to open the Presidential campaign, is just as true as the report that our Hill girls sent Preston S. Brooks "thirty pieces of silver"-both are false,

The storm to-day has made sad havor with the flag displayed from the American head quarters-stripping the names of Fromont & Johnston, and Gardner & Benchley, from the stars and stripes. Rather ominous, isn't it?

WAMESIT. EXTRAORDINARY ELOPEMENT. The Athens (Ala.) Herald of 8th inst., relates that on the 25th July John E. Townsend, of Madison county, eloped with the step-daughter of his overseer, taking with him, as is supposed, cash funds to the amount of over \$100,000 belonging to the estate of his uncle, of which he was co-administrator, and \$35,000 or \$40,-000 in drafts obtained from commission houses in Huntsville. He also contracted sundry debts. The only object which is supposed could influence him to abscond, is the woman. He was not in debt; the estate which he left behind is worth nearly \$120,000, and he was prospective heir to a property estimated at \$200,000, besides other legacies. He has a wife and family. Attachments have been levied upon his property to the extent of \$120,000. It is not known which way he has

THE STORM AT THE SOUTH. Now Orloans we may hope to witness the advance of the papers state that Last Island is about twentyfive miles long, and at no place more than a cause of religion. It is a good commencement | mile wide. It is only three or four feet above in a right direction. Let it be prosecuted to the level of the Gulf, and the water rose five feet above the highest part of the island. All the hotels and cottages were swept off. The Steamer Star was driven ashore and formed a refuge for the survivors. All hopes of the safety of the steamer Nautilus are given up, many fragments of her furniture, &c., being gust or September." Passed.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE MAINE RAILROAD. For the year ending May 31st, 1856, ton porsons lost their lives upon the Boston and Maine R. R. Four were killed while walking upon the track, one of whom was intoxicated. Two expressmen and a firemen were killed by a train coming in contact with a cow on the track near Wyoming. Two men were killed by a freight train running off, in consequence of the misadjustment of a switch, and one each Sunday paper. Our readers will say that while engaged in shackling cars. Of the vast a meaner, more meaningless lot of writing number of regular passengers of this road not one was killed during the year.

THE execution of the negroes Lit and Jim for an outrage on a white female took place at Snow Hill, Md., on Friday last in the prosence of a large crowd of persons, estimated to have been between 5000 and 6000. The religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Calhoun, of the P. E. Church. Neither of the culprits made any confession. The Princess Anne Union says the parting scene between Jim and his mother is said to have drawn tears from the eyes of the stoutest. He expressed himself prepared to meet his fate. Lit remained obstinate throughout, declining even to kneel with the clergyman.

POTATO ROT OR BLIGHT. We are sorry to learn, from the Bangor Journal, that the recent foggy and damp weather has caused a blight in the potato fields in many localities. Whother it is the rot which has troubled the vines in the previous years, or a blight caused

THE Fremont Club in Newburyport has challenged the Keystone Club to an open dis- given by the Keller Troupe are universally conceded cussion. We hope it will be accepted. Let to be far superior to anything before attempted here. the two parties meet together, and those who have the best cause will produce the best arguments, and gain the most converts.

## AFFAIRS ABOUT HOME.

The Six-Oared Boat Race Yesterday-The "Robert Emmet" declared the

The long talked of contest between the six-cared row boats Robert Emmett and Unknown, for a purse of 2800 a side, came off yesterday afternoon on Charles River, under the most inauspicious circumstances, and as far as we could judge, not with a satisfactory result. The match between the boats for relative superiority originated in this wise: The Emmett was the winner of the first prize in the race for six and eightoared boats at the 4th of July regatta, the Unknown being then one of the boats contending with her. The crow of the latter claimed that they would have won the race on that occasion if they had not been "fouled" by another match. Not satisfied with having the prize taken from them by this alleged unfair acting on the part of the Emmett, the preliminary steps were immediately taken to challenge the Emmett for a six miles contest. The challenge was accepted, the stakes put up, and the understanding was had that both boats should be rowed by the same crew as on the Fourththe race to be governed throughout by the rules of the regatta on that occasion.

Wednesday, Aug. 20th, was the day assigned for the contest, but, as our readers are aware, the severity of the storm precluded all possibility of the match taking place, and yesterday (Thursday) at 31 o'clock P. M., was by mutual agreement assigned as the time, fair weather or foul.

The boats were on the ground long before the appointed time, the crews of both being determined to push the thing through, so to speak, notwithstanding the violence of the storm, which was a pitliess north-caster, violent both in wind and rain. The attendance of spectators was very large, considering the state of the weather, the neighboring shore, bath-house and surroundings, being covered with live humanity where a sight of the race ground could be obtained. The enthusiasm among them was remarkable, considering the dampening sensation experienced, and betting on a favorite boat was the principal topic of conversation. The water was remarkably free from any small craft, and one advantage to the racing boats was thereby gained in this respect by the bad weather.

The point of starting was from a line drawn across the water from the flag-boat to the near extremity of the bath-house. The boats came into position at 25 minutes past three o'clock. At the appointed times (34 o'clock,) the signal to start was given, and the boats put off in a beautiful manner, the Emmett gliding gradually ahead, but in a short time, both boats were about "neck and neck," apparently, as far as the vision could reach. The outer station, (a mile and a half distant,) was rounded by both boats in a beautiful manner, and in coming down the home-stretch, the boats kept snugly by each other. [The boats on returing had both the strong wind and current to contend with.] On reaching the home station, the Emmett was nearly two boat-lengths ahead of her antagonist, and by a graceful rounding of the station widened the gap materially. Both crews were loudly cheered by

On the second heat, it was apparent before the boats had got beyond sight, that the Unknown had recovered most of her lost ground. The excitement was now at an intense height, and the return of the boats was awaited with painful anxiety, especially by those who had money at stake. They came down in fine style, the Emmett iv advance, and when near the bath-house this boat came round into her course and reached the starting point about a boat-length ahead.

Time of the Emmett-1st three miles, 30 minutes; 2d do., 314 minutes. Total 614 minutes. The race was claimed by the crew of the Unknown in as much, they alleged, as the Emmett had crossed her bow, contrary to the rules of the race, thereby forfeiting any claim to the stakes. This claim on the part of the Unknown gave rise to considerable hard language between the friends of the relative boats, and the

whole matter was left for the decision of the referce. On the part of the Emmett, the Judges selected were Thomas Cass and Hugh Cummisky; J. J. Flynn and John Kelly by the Unknown, Mr. F. Whitman was referee, the position which he occupied at the 4th of

After a consultation between the Judges, and a representation of the merits of both sides of the points at issue before the referee, that gentleman decided the winning boat to be the Robert Emmett. The matter of crossing the bow of the Unknown by the Emmett was satisfactorily explained, inasmuch as the Emmett did no more than was her right, viz: to recover her course. The referce based his decision on the ground that the Emmett came to the point of starting, vis: the line drawn from the bath-house to the flag-boat-ahead of the Unknown. The Judges on the part of the latter boat dissented from the decision of the referee, (which, according to the rules of the race, is binding,) alleging that the Unknown did arrive at the stern of the flagboat ahead of her antagonist, and this was considered by them as the point from which both boats started. This was true, in point of fact, for both boats, before the signal to start was given at the commencement of the race, had drifted with the current above the line. and were about on a range with the stern of the flagboat. But, as the referee is governed strictly by the rules of the race, it was for him to decide which boat reached the starting line first. We had not learned, last evening, whether or no the stakes had been delivered over to the Emmett's crew. Patrick Keenan, of East Boston, was stakeholder.

The Emmett's crew were-Hugh Monahan, William Molloy, James Collins, Hugh McKenna, John Fitzgerald, James Monahan. Crew of the Unknown-Eugene O'Nell, John Mur-

ray, James Hurray, Andrew Hurray, Michael Barry,

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS-Common Council. This body held a special meeting last evening, the President, Oliver Stevens, Esq., in the chair.

A large lot of papers from the Board of Aldermen, which have been accumulating since the adjournment of the Council, received concurrent action.

A communication was received from the City Auditor stating that the appropriation for South Bay improvements is nearly exhausted and asking for a fur-ther appropriation of \$50,000. An order authorising the City Treasurer to borrow that amount under the direction of the Committee on Public Lands, the same to be added to the appropriation for Public Lands, was passed.
Mr. Burbank from the Committee on Ordinances,

reported an ordinance amending an ordinance relative to the Fire Department, passed Dec. 20th 1855, by striking out the words "month of August," in the part relating to the annual muster and review, and insert-ing in place thereof the words "month of July, Au-

An order was passed directing that the bills of Pond & Duncklee for \$426 37, Joseph West & Co. for \$9 and J. C. Mason for \$276, be audited and paid when the same are duly approved.
On motion of Mr. French, His Honor the Mayor was added to the Committee on the inauguration of

the Franklin Statue.
On motion of Mr. Parker, the third Thursday in October was assigned for the consideration of the re-port of the Committee on Public Lands on the petition of John B. Fitzpatrick relative to the Jali Lands. On motion of the same gentleman a Committee of three were appointed to consider the expediency of so altering the John Rules and Orders as to provide that any or all matters under consideration by the branch any or all matters under consideration by this branch of the City Council shall be referred to Committees of this Doard. Messrs, Parker, Burbank and Frost were appointed upon the Committee

OPERATIONS OF AN ITALIAN BARBER-Swindling and Elopement. We have learned the particulars of most villalnous transactions on the part of a person in this city which we feel constrained to publish that the villain may be "spotted," and some means taken whereby he may be brought to justice. The circum stances are these : About two weeks since, an Italian barber, who done business at the North End, decamp\_ ed suddenly, taking with him money to the amount of \$500 which he had in charge from various of his own countrymen for safe keeping. In addition he went away with another man's wife, (who had been but recently married,) and left behind a boy two years of age of which he is the father. It is also stated that no less than three young ladies have been ruined by the

A PAVILION BLOWN DOWN. Yesterday afternoon, the mammoth pavilion on Russell Garden, Charles, town Neck, under which John Stetson, the pedestrian. has been performing his herculean walking task during the past three or four days, was uplifted from its fastenings by the violence of the storm and borne to a distance of at least a hundred feet. This unexpected freak of the elements has prevented, at least for the present, the accomplishment of Mr. Stetson's feat, and postponed the foot-races announced to take place on this and to-morrow evening.

scoundrel and each left in a delicate condition.

HOWARD. Aznel will be performed for the last time to-night. The great national tableaux of Washington crossing the Delaware will also be given. The tableaux

THE Organ Concert of Wednesday afternoon will be repeated to-morrow afternoon on account of the storm on the former day.

THE FIREMEN'S MUSTER. By reference to the report of the proceedings of the Common Council, it will be seen that an ordinance was passed providing that the annual muster of the Fire Department for inspection and review shall take place either in the months of July, August or September. This will probably receive the concurrent action of the Board of Aldermen. and will enable the Firemen to postpone their parade

for this year until the 17th of September. THE TIDES. The tides arose very high yesterday on account of the storm. In the afternoon the water was within about six inches of the tops of the wharves. It flowed in upon the floor of store No. 47 Long wharf to the depth of about two inches, but as the goods had been removed to a dryer locality, but trifling damage was done. The contents of a few of the cellars in the vicinity of the wharves were slightly damaged.

THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES. We are informed that thirty-thousand copies of the N. Y. Ledger are now ordered weekly by Burnham, Federhen & Co., for the Boston market alone! 170,000 copies are now printed every week, of this popular paper. See advertisement

LATE English papers, including the Pictorials, were received by Williams & Co., 100 Washington street, by the last steamer.

Hours of Marrying. The limitation of the time of the day for marrying in England, is fixed by statuto. The period between 8 o'clock in the morning and noon, is assigned as the legal time for all marriages. In this country the evening is most generally selected for the ceremony. The custom here and law in England are widely different in this partic-

A NEW counterfeit five on the Merchants'

Bank of Burlington, Vt., is said to be in circulation. Vignotto, a spread eagle upon a shield, with the motto, E Pluribus Unum, train of ears, reapers, and vessels in the distance. Indian woman at right end and letter B. IIf she is at the right end, there is no reason why we shouldn't let her be. 1 EXTRAORDINARY FREAK OF NATURE .-

Mary, a negro woman, belonging to Dr. John II. Hundley, near Mooresville, Ala., gave birth, on the 10th inst., to three living infants, two whites and one black. It will puzzle the medical fraternity to account for this singular event.

HEAVY FORGERIES. An English paper has the following allusion to extensive forgeries on the Bank of France:

The alarming discovery has just been made that an immense number of forged notes of the Bank of France, amounting, it is supposed, to the value of many millions of francs, are in circulation. The forgories are so ingeniously executed that several of the most experienced clerks in the bank were unable to detect them. It was only after a bundle of suspected notes had been minutely scrutinized several persons, that the minute difference between the false and the genuine paper was detected. It was then found that out of a parcel of 88 notes 87 were forgories. The affair is so serious that orders have been given at the government offices not to receive notes in payment at all, unless they are first marked as good by the bank. Instances have been mentioned to me to-day of notes offered in payment of stamp duties being refused. As far as at present known, all the forged notes are of the denomination of 100 francs.

SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE BY A WEALTHY LADY. On Sunday morning, a lady about 60 years of ago, named Miss Mary Fisher, residing at No. 202 Arch street, committed suicide, under the most painful circumstances. The deceased was quite wealthy and owned the house in which she lived, but was crippled from a disease of twenty years' standing that had settled in her hip, making the use of a

crutch necessary. The female domestic who lived in the house. visited her room at 6 o'clock in the morning, when she appeared as well as usual. The room door was locked when breakfast was ready, and at dinner time the servant being unable to arouse her mistress, became alarmed, and gave information to Eli K. Price, who lived opposite. That gentleman, with others, forced open the door of the unhappy woman's apartment, when a terrible spectacle was discovered. Her throat was awfully hacked and gashed.

The deceased had apparently first made a gash on the right side of her neck with a penknife, and subsequently made use of a pair of scissors, with which she severed the wind-pipe. An inquest was held by Coroner Delayan, and a verdict rendered of suicide while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind. The not had apparently been promoditated, as sho left a note stating that she had made her will. and referring to the pain sho had endured for twenty years .- Phila. Journal.

THE UNITED STATES WAR BRIG BAIN-BRIDGE. Some of the newspapers having inti-mated fears of the loss of this ship, we have great pleasure in announcing her return to Montevideo on the 12th of June last, from her cruise to the Straits of Magellan, on which she set out in March last. Her errand was to relieve the crew of the American ship Manchester, wreeked in those Straits. On arriving at the scene of her disaster, it was found that the only two survivors of the Manchester's crow had been rescued by another ship. The Bainbridge, however, was so fortunate as to resoue the crew of the ship Western Bride, of Liverpool, England, from the Chincha Islands, bound for Queenstown, Iroland, with a cargo of guano, also wreeked in the same Straits, and carried them—thirty-one souls in all—to Montevideo. All were well on the Bninbridge .- Washington Star, Tuesday.

FIRE IN THEFFORD, VT. We learn from a correspondent that a fire occurred in Thetford on the 19th. Two barns and one shed, filled with hay and grain, also a corn barn, containing about 100 bushols of oats and a fow bushels of corn, were burnt. Damage estimated at \$1000. Insured for \$300. The buildings belonged to J. W. Berry. Cause of fire un known. A small engine was soon in attendance, which was the means of saving one barn a short distance from the fire, which caught soveral times. - Journal.

WE find the following in the Memphis Appeal of the 12th :--A private letter received in this city yesterday, from Dresdon, Tonn,, dated 6th inst., states that the Hon. Lynn Boyd shot one of the black republican electors the day before, about thirty miles from Dresden. The person shot is supposed to be Geo. T. Blakely. were in a discussion. Blakeley drew his pistel, when Boyd turned and shot him. No

A FREMONT CLUB has been organized in Amesbury and Salesbury, starting with 258 mombers. Dr. Y. G. Hurd is President.

further particulars given.

THE Viceroy of Egypt recently gave a series of entertainments at the palace, which cost upwards of £100,000.

EDWARD STRUTT, a noted manufacturer, has been made a peer, in England.

KEITHORNTONIWATHA. Ye who read the various "Poicks" Which appear in numerous papers, And in various styles and nu Full of urgent invitation, Pleadings to your better judgment To make this Depot a visit, I will tell you why it is so; Listen, you shall know the wherefore, And one visit will convince you They're the men whose word when spoken. You a stranger may rely on ; And you need not fear deception, They will show you their assortment, Various styles and various fabrics, That will suit the most fastidious; Soon you make your first selection. Ask the price and look astonished But 'tis what this firm have aimed at, Selling at so small a profit, No one can refuse to purchase; And their numerous sales have given Keith & Thornton's name to millions, And made 30 Dock Square, famous

THE sale of the valuable house lots adjoining the Hawse Parsonage Garden, in South Boston, was post-poned on account of the storm till this afternoon, at 4 w'clock. George R. Hichborn, Esq., brings these lots to the hammer. Only ten per cent. required down.— See advertisement. TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO THE

BOSTON HERALD.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.

SENATE. (Continued from our Evening Edition.) The President's message was received and read. It is

Rellow-citizens of the Senate and

House of the Senate and
House of Representatives:
In consequence of the failure of Congress, at its regent session, to make provision for the support of the army, it became imperatively incumbent on me to exercise the power which the Constitution confers on the Macanting for a contraction of the constitution confers on the contraction of the contraction Executive for extraordinary occasions, and promptly to convene the two Houses, in order to afford them an to convene the two Houses, in order to afford them an opportunity of reconsidering a subject of such vital interest to the peace and welfare of the Union. With the exception of a partial authority vested by law in the Secretary of War, to contract for a supply of clothing and subsistence, the army is wholly dependent on the appropriations annually made by Congress.

The omission of Congress to act in this respect before the termination of the fiscal year, had already which were caused embarrassments to the service, which were caused embarrassments to the service, which were overcome only in expectation of appropriations, be fore the close of the present month. If the requisite funds he not speedily provided, the Executive will no longer be able to furnish for transportation the equipments and ammunition which are essential to the effectiveness of a military force in the field. With no provision for the pay of the troops, the contracts of enlistment would be broken, and the Army must, in effect, be dishanded, the consequences of which would be so disastrous as to demand all possible efforts to avert the culamity.

neer the calamity.

It is not merely that the officers and enlisted men of the Army are to be thus deprived of the pay and emoluments to which they are entitled by standing laws, but that the construction of arms, at the public armories, the repair and construction of ordinance at the Arsenals, and the manufacture of military clothing and construction of white a manufacture of military clothing and construction white a manufacture of military clothing and als, and the manufacture of military clothing and camp equipage, must be discontinued, and the persons connected with this branch of the public service thus be deprived suddenly of the employment essential to their sul sistence. Nor is it merely the waste consequent on the forced abandonment of the scaboard for-tifications, and of the interior military posts and other establishments, and the enormous expense of recruiting and reorganising the Army, and again distributing it over the yest regions which it now occupies. t over the vast regions which it now occupies.

These are evils which may, it is true, be repaid hereafter by taxes imposed on the country, but other evils are involved which no expenditures, however lavish, could in comparison with which local and personal injuries or interest sink into insignificance. (?) A great part of the Army is situated on the remote from tier, or in the deserts and mountains of the interior.

To discharge large bodies of men in such places without the means of regaining their homes, and where few, if any could obtain subsistence by honest indus-try would be to subject them to suffering and temptation with disregard of justice and right most derogaton with disregard of Justice and right most deloga-tory the government. In the territories of Washing-ton and Oregon, numerous bands of Indians are in arms, and are waging a war of extermination against the white inhabitants, and, although our troops are actively carrying on the campaign, we have no intelli-gence as yet of a successful result.

On the Western plains, notwithstanding the impos-

ing display of military force recently made there, and the chastisement inflicted on the rebellious tribes, others, far from being dismayed, have manifested hos tile intentions, and have been guilty of outrages which if not designed to provoke conflict, serve to show that the apprehensions of it is insufficient wholly to restrain their vicious propensities. A strong force in the State of Texas has produced the temporary suspension of hostilities there; but in New Mexico incessant atten tion on the part of the troops is required to keep in check the marauding tribes which infect that territory

The hostile Indians have not been removed from the State of Florida, and the withdrawal of the troops therefrom, leaving that object unaccomplished, would he most injurious to the inhabitants, and a breach of the positive engagement of the general government. To refuse supplies to the Army, therefore, is to compel the complete cessation of all its operations, and practical disbandment, and thus to invite hordes of prodatory savages from the Western plains and Mountains, to spread devastation along a frontier of more than 4000 miles in extent, and to deliver up the sparse population of a vast tract of country to rapine

Such, in substance, would be the direct and immediate effects of the refusal of Congress for the first time in the history of the government, to grant sup-plies—the inevitable waste of millions of public treasure—the infliction of extreme wrong upon all persons connected with the military establishment by service, employment, or contracts—the recall of our forces from the field—the fearful sacrifice of life and incalculable destruction of property on the remote frontiers the striking of our national flag on the battlements of the fortresses which defend our maritime cities against foreign invasion—the violation of the public honor and good faith, and the discredit of the United States in the eyes of the civilized world.

I confidently trust these considerations, and others appertaining to the domestic peace of the country, which cannot fail to address themselves to every patents with will will be appeared to the country. both houses of Congress, and induce the enactment of the requisite provisions of law for the support of the Army of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1856. Mr. Hunter submitted a resolution suspending se much of the 21st rule as requires six days to clapse from the commencement of the session, before resuming the consideration of any bill, etc., remaining undetermined at the close of the last session, so far as it affects the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Seward said, as he had no desire to expedite the passage of that bill, in such a way as to interfere with the free action of the House, he should call for the yeas and nays, and would remark that he had paired off with Mr. Toombs, and should not therefore vote. The resolution was then passed, by 35 against 6. A resolution was adopted, continuing the standing

Committees of last session. The House resolution, providing for the signature of such bills as failed to receive the signature of the presiding officer of each House or the President of the United States, was concurred in. Adjourned.

House. 179 members answered to their names. On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the Speaker was directed to appoint Standing Committees, similar to those of the late session. A Joint Committee was appointed by both Houses.

to wait on the President, and inform him that each had assembled, and were ready for any communication he might be pleased to make. Hr. Smith, of Va., make an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution, looking to the employment of Mr.

Vanderbilt's proposed line of Steamers between New York, and ports of Europe, for carrying the mails. The proposition was objected to, and several members expressed the hope that no new business would be introduced.

The President's message was then received and read On motion of Mr. Campbell of Ohio it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Phelps wished to introduce an Army bill, without a Kansas proviso.

Mr. Washburne of Maine objected. The House here took a recess for one hour. On the reassembling of the House, Mr. Campbell of Ohio asked leave to report the same bill which died on Monday, in consequence of the disagreeing amend-

ments of both Houses. Mr. Stephens would not yield his consent to report bill, with the Kansas restriction provise in it. Mr. Campbell-If the House wish to vote it in, on them rests the responsibility.

Mr. Stephens-I want a proper Army bill. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, was anxious to concur with the Senate on the suspension of the 21st rule. The House could then proceed to vote at once on the con-

tested auestion. After some further conversation, Mr. Campbell of Ohio, reported the bill, when the Committee of Ways and Means were called for reports in regular order. Mr. Orr raised the question that the proviso proposed to exchange existing laws, and therefore was not germain to the bill.

The Speaker overruled the point, and Mr. Orr's appeal from his decision was tabled by 95 against 79. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, by a vote of 101 against 75. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, made an ineffectual attempt to have a substitute for the bill adopted, containing a section declaring the laws of the Kunsas Logislature void, and providing for the re-organization of the Territory by a new election as entirely as if no effort to

that end had heretofore been made. The bill, precisely the same as when lost on Monday, including the Kansas restrictive power, was renorted from the Committee of the Whole, and passed by 93 against 85. Adjourned.

# Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21. According to the communication of the Secretary of War, the standing Army, in Regiments, numbers over 13,000 men, of whom more than 12,000 are engaged in protecting the frontiers against the depredations of hostile Indians. An agent of the Central Kansas Committee arrived

here to-night, to lay before the President to-morrow certified documents, showing the critical position of settlers in Kansas, and asking his interposition to proteet them from the threatened invasion by the Missourians. Many telegraphic despatches have been received by

Western and Northern members of Congress, encouraging them to stand firm by the Kansas restriction to the Army bill. The Washington Sentinel died of the neglect of the

National Democratic Committee, by whose funds it has recently been partially sustained. All the Democratic members in the House voted

against the Army bill, and Mr. Davis of Md., was the only Southerner who voted in the affirmative. The events of to-day have dissipated the previous calculations relative to the probable length of the extra ses-

Later from Kansas LAWRENCE, Aug. 12. [Kansas Cor. of N. Y. Times.] Lane's party are all afe, and will be in Topeka on Wednesday night. They have met no opposition, have seen no Missonrians of soldiers, and have built a good road all the way .-They are in very good health and spirits, well provided with teams as well as farming utensils. They have located two towns on the way, on pleasant sites, and left a party of the men to settle them. Dr. Cutter's party are with them.

Mr. Whitman has just arrived in Topeka, all safe, with Sands. Dr. Howe has returned. They report the settlements through which they passed, as nearly all free State, not one in a hundred cing pro-slavery.

A pro-slavery camp mostly recent adventurers from the South, numbering about 80, was broken up last Saturday near Osawattomie, just before our men arrived, so there was no blood shed. This camp has been the storehouse for all the plunder in the vicinity, but most of it was carried away by the plunderers.

An attack is now meditated upon another camp of a similar character upon Washington Creek, some ten miles southwest of this place.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 21. The Leavenworth City Kansas Journal, of the 17th inst., contains an account of another outbreak which

occurred in Kansas that day. Mr. Brown, at the head of 300 freesollers, attacked and drove into Missouri a colony of Georgiaus, who were near Ossawattomic burning houses and destroying the property of the State men.

On the 15th, the Treadwell settlement in Douglas ounty, numbering 30 men, was attacked by 400 Free Sollers, armed and mounted, under the command of Messrs. Brown and Walker. The Treadwell party were on foot, and they sent to Gov. Shannon for aid. He called on the U.S. troops to go to their assistance but they refused to do so. The anti-slavery men are driving, as fast as they

can, all the pro-slavery men out of Douglas county. A fight occurred on the 14th, near Ossawattomic between 200 Freesollers and 12 pro-slavery men. The latter were in the fort; 14 Freesoilers were killed, and 6 wounded.

On the morning of the 16th, Lecompton was attacked, and taken, by 800 of Gen. Lane's men. The U. S. Troops, having charge of Messrs. Robin-Brown, and others, surrendered without firing a gun. Col. Titus was absent the time, having gone to the assistance of the pro-slavery party in Treadwell. His house, about a mile from Lecompton, was burned. Mr. Clowes, the editor of the Southern advocate, and Mr. Sistarre were killed.

A large body of men were forganizing on the border counties of Missouri, for the purpose of entering Kan-

It is reported that it is purpose of the pro-slavery party to burn Lawrence on the 20th, for which place a large force had left Leavenworth. The force under Gen. Lane, it is said, numbers from 300 to 800 men.

## The Scientific Association.

ALBANY, Aug. 21. The Scientific Association (2d day) was numerously attended. 50 new members were admitted. A variety of papers were read by Profs. Henry Bache, Horsford, McCoy, Winchell, Hall, and others. A delegation from the Natural History Society of Canada, was present and invited the Association to meet next year at Montreal, which, as well as the invitation from the Mechanic's Institute at Baltimore, was referred to a Committee.

R. M. CAMPBELL AGAIN. EAST CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 21, '56. Like a whale in his dying agonies, (as I perceive by the Herald of to-day) the notorious R. M. Campbell, while floundering and spouting in his endeavors to retain life, by his unnatural exertions only aggravates the wound with which he is struck, and brings nearer and more quickly the moral death, which is sure to ensue. I have no desire to come within reach of his slime and filth, neither have I a wish to fight with his weapons, for I am not supplied with the raw material which constitutes the armament of the Brighton Artillery, of which company by his adaptness in its use, I take him to be a prominent member. I do not intend to keep up a nowspaper warfare with such an individual, an have only to say that what I have heretofore asserted nave only to say that what I have herectore asserted or insinuated, I am ready to prove, at any time, both by individuals and documents,—and more too. If Mr. Campbell sees fit to keep up his tirales, it will merely hurt himself the more, and not injure me one jot or tittle. I should be happy to have him do so, for it will be a patter of any convent for the

for it will be a matter of amusement for me. The "nine years" which he claims to have been in business in this place, have opened the eyes of the residents, and I am perfectly willing to allow him to enjoy such a reputation as he won during that tin and which he bears now. I could not hurt it, it is such a character. With regard to his letter of the 10th, there is but a word or two to remark—first, that all his statements against me are falschoods; second, that all his contradictions regarding my previous communication in your columns, are lies. To vary a remark of Sheridan, "he trusts to his memory for his blackguardism, and to his imagination for his facts." I have nothing further to say in reference to Mr. Campbell's last letter. I do not pretend to be anything more than an humble member of society, auxious and willing to obtain an honest and honorable living, but ! do think it is beneath me, or any one else, to descend

so low as to have a lengthened controversy with one so lost to all sense of decency or shame. The career of Mr. Campbell for some years past has been such as to be a warning to all people. Possessed at one time of qualities that might have rendered him a respectable citizen, he has "fallen from his high estate," through the lack of a restraining moral prin-ciple. A life of dissipation and disregard of all selfrespect, has rendered abortive all the original efforts of nature to make him a man, and sunk him to the level of that bird that fouls its own nest, or the animal that makes his presence known through the medium of the nose, though he may not be apparent to the eye. From being a person with whom citizens could associate without fear of baneful effect, he has come to be a ate without fear of baneful effect, he has come to be a subject of pity, through charity, but not one that any respectable being would feel disposed to come in personal contact with. "Nine years" has he been in business, but the results of his recent efforts—for instance, the dinner on the evening of the 17th of March, 1355, in Chapman Hall, Boston, and many others since—would not seem to justify the idea of so long an experience. For this respections. rience. For "nine years" has he been blessed with abundant patronege, which, if so, should have induced him to pay his honest debts, and thereby con-tinued the same great blessing—but, no; his unfair dealings have made him bankrupt in credit, as dissipation has made him bankrupt in morality. For "nine years" he says he has turned to the jury of the good people of East Cambridge, and now he "need

Truly he need not, and I am convinced, dare not, for most assuredly, the verdict now would be "guilty, guilty, guilty, Guilty!" During that "nine years" speculaion as an agent for lotteries has had to do with his downfall, inveigling, as he has, the unsuspecting, and incensing the virtuous and respectable of this place by his evil acts in such schemes. By trickery he has managed to evade the law, but his punishment must be great, knowing as he does, that he has lost all the respect of society, and is the recipient of a continual stream of contempt with a slight amount of commiseration. Such is a slight picture of the recent life of Mr. Campbell—I would give further and stronger sketches, but it would be cruel—he suffers enough now. Myself, and all good clitzens, should "pity, yet condemn." Bir. Campbell, in his letter, alludes to my personal friend, Mr. Frazier, my former partner, and apparently wishes to pay him a compliment at my expense. I can assure Mr. C. that Mr. Frazier by no means thanks him for his good will, for praise from such a source is calculated rather to disgrace than honor. Neither let Mr. Campbell be alarmed that I shall be "likened to himself" of my own accord, for I still claim to have some self-respect, an article which, had he been pos-sessed of in the smallest mite, during the past "nine chagrin, dishonor and expense.

Now, I have done with Mr. Campbell, so far as

newspapers are concerned. As I have said before, can prove everything I have stated, and am ready to can prove derything I have stated, and the fewly to met the Issue in any manner, at any time and place that Mr. C. wishes, producing the requisite proofs. This letter has been hastily thrown together, as I was auxious to answer the second attack immediately, and thus get clear of further annoyance in this matter. I am no writer for newspapers, and cannot afford to hire a writer, as I am certain must have been the ease with my opponent, for so far as my knowledge ex-tends, his hand trembles too much to hold a pen, and tends, his mand trembles too much to not a pen, and his literary attainments are too limited to construct a single sentence. Therefore I must be excused for a lack of system in composition. In this connection, I would advise Mr. Campbell to use his money for family necessities, and paying his bills, instead of hiring persons to transcribe his blackguardism. As for mypersons to transcribe his blackguardism. As for myself, I again leave the decision as to honesty, capacity, and fidelity, either in business or personal character, to the people of East Cambridge, feeling perfectly safe as regards myself. Hr. Campbell in his latest move in trickery, has gotnearly out of town, and I understand that it is the earnest wish of all the citizens, that he would go clean out, and date his epistles on the "other side of Jordan." In such a case, however, the that that of the new locality are to be patied. With inhabitants of his new locality are to be pitied. With these remarks, Mr. Editor, I close this communication with two feelings, one of happiness, and one of sor-row—happy that I have fluished all that is necessary to clear my skirts of the dirt thrown upon them by an adapt in that art, and sorry that I shall have demeaned myself by noticing, against the advice of my friends, such a specimen of humanity. III O. WHITLEY.

THE care, and toil and trouble, Fowle thinks of no account,

If in his sales the aggregate makes up a large amount, And thus to make them do so, he sells his stock of clothes,
At prices less than others, as every body knows. New Advertisements.

170,000 COPIES, WEEKLY! HE MYSTIC BRIDE, by Cobb, is being published in THE NEW YORK LEDGER. A LICE CAREY WRITES FOR THE NEW YORK

LEDGER. WRITES FOR THE NEW YORK F. HE HEBREW'S CURSE. Miss Gibson's New E Story is just begun in THE NEW YORK LED-

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NEW YORK LEDGER IS NOW READY, CONTAINING

W STORY, THE "HEBREW'S AL50. CURSE." OF THE "MYSTIC BRIDE," C' COBB'S

GREAT FANNY FERN'S UNEQUALLED UNIVERSALLY

THE NEW YORK LEDGER IS READY FOR THIS WEEK, THIS, FRIDAY, MORNING.

At Eight o'clock. BURNHAM, FEDERHEN & CO. 9 Court street.

ORGAN CONCERTS ON FRIDAY EVENING,

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

-BY-GEORGE W. MORGAN. A Grand Organ Concert, BY GEORGE W. MORGAN,

commencing at 8 o'clock, in the TREMONT TEMPLE. In consequence of the storm on Wednesday, and by the urgent requests of residents in the adjoining

Will be given on FRIDAY EVENING, August 22d,

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT. By George W. Morgan, Will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3½ o'clock, in the TREMONT TEMPLE.

Tickets......25 cents. The CLOSING CONCERT of the Convention will be given on MONDAY EVENING, instead of Saturday, as heretofore advertised.

INDEPENDENT CLAIRVOYANT.—

MRS. BATES, Clairvoyant, will give medical examinations, and correct information upon events past, present and future in the life of applicants, by the mendanty however of Clairvoyana. court, Cambridge street. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. au22

ADIES AND GENTS' DINING SA-LOON FOR SALE—With or without Furni-ture of rooms over the same; the present proprietor wishes to leave on account of ill health. For partic-ulars, apply at the General Help Agency Office, 191 Washington st., Room No. 4, up stairs. HDICKED UP ADRIFT—On Thursday morning, Aug. 21, near East Boston Point, a Float Stage, having a ring on each corner. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN BRANNIN,

AUZ. 21\* No. 532 Commandation

No. 532 Commercial street. COR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Gro-ter; and Liquor Store, on one of the best streets in the city. Apply at Boston Loan Office, 103 Court street, up stairs. WANTED-By a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation as Plain Cook or Watter in a boarding house or hotel. Please call at 177 Congress street.

W ANTED - A smart young man to engage in pleasant and profitable out-door business. Enquire at 824 Washington street. 1w\* au22 SALES OF STOCKS YESTERDAY. AT THE BROKERS' BOARD. 10 Boston and Maine Railroad ....... 8 30.. 74 6 Boston and Worcester Railroad...... 51 

6 ... do. 103
6 Merchants Benk 1099
4 Howard Pank 1009
\$100 Fastern 6's, 1874 80
\$100 Albany City 6's, 1871 103 BOSTON MARKET ..... Aug. 21. Cotton-Firm and quiet, with no sales of conse-

Flour—The market is steady but not very active.— Flour—The market is steady but not very active.—
Sales of Western superfine at \$5,50 ff,00; fancr, \$7,00
Q7,50; extra, 7,60@9,00; new Genesee extra \$9,50 fb
bbl. Southern extra ranges from \$5,00@9,00 fb bbl.—
Ko common or fancy here.
Grain—Corn is dull. Sales of yellow at 75c, and mixed 76@73c fb bushel; white is nominally 57c fb
bushel. Oats are in steady demand at 53@55c fb
bushel for Northern and Western. Rye is dull at \$50 fb
bushel. P bushel.
Provisions—Pork is firm, and the demand is fair.—
Sales of Prime at \$18,00@19,00; Mess, \$21,60@22,00;
Clear, \$23,00@2,00@3 bbl. cash and 4 mos. Beef is
dull. Sales of Western Mess at \$11604: Extra Mess.
\$11,00@14,00; Eastern, \$10,00@11,00 % bbl. cash and 4
mos. Lard is firm and in good demand. Sales in bbls
at 1260.3c; and in kegs at 1sc % b, cash and 4 mos.—
Hams are selling at 12@12;c % b, cash and 4 mos.—

MARRIAGES. In this city, 19th inst, at the Revere House, by Roy A A Miner, Horace Bickford, Esq. to Miss Margaret A Smith, both of Newburyport.
At Cambridgeport, 19th inst, by Rev John F Ware, Mr Stephen W Trowbridge, of Newton, to Miss Mary Mr Stephen W Trowbridge, of Newton, to Miss Mary R Baird, of C.
At Somerville, 18th inst, by the Rev William Walker, Charles W Walker of Philadelphia, to Miss Maria Sawtell, of Charlestown.
At Winchester, 19th inst, by Rev Mr Eddy, Capé Samuel I Mead to Miss Ellen M, only daughter of Samuel S Richardson, 1859.
At Franningham, 19th inst, by Rev J O Bodwell, Rev J Guernsey, of Woodbridge, Conn., to Miss Elizabeth Eaton, of F.
At Greenfield, 19th inst, Prof James Gardner Vose, of Amherst College, to Charlotte E, youngest daughter of Franklin Ripley, of G.

DEATHS. In this city, 19th inst, at his residence, 47 Sea street, of dysentery, Andrew Owens, son of William and Mary Owens, 28.

At Charlestown, 20th inst, William Chalk, 55.

At Marblehead, 19th inst, Mr Joseph Phillips, 77, for many years master of a vessel from that port.

At East Abington, 17th inst, Betsey Jacobs, widow of Walter Jacobs, formerly of South Scituate, 78 yrs. 6 ms. 6 ms,
At Leicester, 30th ult, Mary, widow of the late Des
David Parker, 87.
At Wendell, 9th inst, William Fleming, 74.
At Northileld, 11th inst, Isaac Mattoon, 91.
At Conway, 14th inst, Medad Crittenden, 92.
At Flagg Town, N J, 18th inst, Nicholas Williams
500, 94, a soldier of the revolution.

MINIATURE ALMANAC .... Aug. 22 MIGH WATER.
M. 3 9 E. 3 SO R. 5 14 S. 6 52 R. 10 23 length 13 35

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF BOSTON. ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Sch Angler, Young, Port au Prince, 29th ult. Br sch Harriet, White, Boudrot, Pictou. Br sch Pomom, Parker, Annapolis, NS. Br sch Lesile, Saunders, Weymouth, NS, for Glou-BY SCH LESSE, Statuster, Weymouth, NS. Br sch Augustus, Morehouse, Weymouth, NS. Br sch Thrasher, Foley, Walton, NS. Br sch Thrasher, Foley, Walton, NS. Br sch Champion, Melanson, Clare, NS. Br sch E W Greenwood, Peters, Westport, NS. Sch Maria, (of Boston) Oook, St John, NB. Sch Wanderer, Lord, Ellsworth.
Sch Hattle Hillerd, Rogers, Frankfort for N York. OLEARED YESTERDAY.

FOREIGN. Br schs Triumph, Powell, Weymouth, NS; Rose O'Donnell, Clare, NS, by Surette & Whitney; Western, Reynard, St John, NB.

COASTWISE. Brigs Condor, Allen, Philadelphia, by Curtis & Hinman; Mira W Holt, Chas H Nelson, dg. Blanchard, Sherman & Co; Leghorn, Rose, do, J Echovet & Co. Chency & Co.