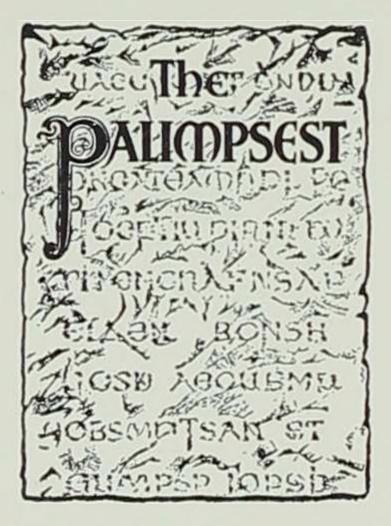


CENTENNIAL OF THE TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLE Steamboat GREY EAGLE at Galena Levee

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The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

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Illustrations

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Author

William J. Petersen is Superintendent of the State Historical Society of Iowa at Iowa City.

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Iowa in 1858

The pioneers who settled in Iowa prior to 1848 found the steamboat, the covered wagon, and the stagecoach their only means of transportation and communication. For those who had come from beyond the Alleghenies this was especially difficult, the great distance separating them from family and friends added to the lonesomeness of the frontier. The steamboat was the swiftest means of communication with such points as St. Louis and New Orleans on the Mississippi, and with Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh on the Ohio. The first railroad had been constructed west of Chicago in 1848 but only twelve miles of track were laid that year. It was not until 1852 that the Iron Horse linked the Atlantic with Chicago. Meanwhile, a swifter means of communication was becoming available with the invention of the telegraph in 1844. The popularity of the telegraph is attested by its rapid spread throughout the nation east of the Mississippi. By 1846 St. Louis and New Orleans had been reached by "Light-425

ning" and "magnetic despatches" were being sent to these points the instant the news happened on the Atlantic seaboard. In August of 1848, a scant four years after Anne Ellsworth sent her historic telegraph message between Washington and Baltimore, Iowa was linked to the Atlantic — one line reaching Dubuque from Chicago while the other came north from St. Louis to link Keokuk, Fort Madison, Burlington and Muscatine with the eastern seaboard. The mysteries of telegraphic communication caused as much wonder and speculation to the pioneers of 1848 as did television to Iowans a century later.

In the decade that followed the arrival of the telegraph Iowans witnessed other phenomena in the realm of transportation and communication. On February 22, 1854, the first railroad to link the Atlantic with the Mississippi was completed to Rock Island — directly opposite Davenport. The following year, in 1855, the Iron Horse had been extended from Lake Michigan to Dubuque, Clinton, and Burlington. In 1857 the Milwaukee was completed to Prairie du Chien, opposite Mc-Gregor. Thus, within the space of three years, Iowa river towns had been tapped at five points by railroad. In contrast, only four points between Keokuk and New Orleans had been linked with the Atlantic by rail.

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Although Iowans were beginning to feel the effects of the Panic of 1857 a note of confidence

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prevailed in 1858. The Burlington Hawkeye was especially optimistic:

There are many long faces among the farmers in Iowa at this time — what, with the panic, which brought down the prices of their farms from imaginary figures to sober realities, tested by actual production, and greatly reduced their means of paying debts — with an almost total failure of wheat and oats and the loss, by reason of continuous rains, of an opportunity to raise a full corn crop upon flat land — there is truly some cause for farmers feeling blue. But despondency will not pay debts or repair disaster. ---There is but one sensible thing to do. Pick the flint and try it again. Although there may at this time be more sellers than buyers, and Iowa lands, improved and unimproved, going at an awful discount, still they are every day increasing in real value. Four or five Railroads are progressing into our State and will soon reach our western border. Cattle, hogs, sheep, mules and horses, can be set down in New York or Boston in six days from their pens on the Des Moines. — Butter, eggs, poultry, fruit, and almost every article of value grown or produced can be transported to Chicago, New York, and the east, with profit to the producer. It seems to us that in view of this, in view of the fact that as a State we owe next to nothing, and as individuals, and as a community, not more than will require one good crop to pay, we ought not to be cast down by one disastrous season, or floored by one panic.

Despite hard times the *Hamilton Freeman* (Webster City) of July 8, 1858, was impressed with the activity and bustle on the Iowa frontier. Buildings were being occupied by enterprising merchants and the Western Stage Company made it possible to reach Dubuque in three days from

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Webster City. In a brief note entitled "Westward Ho!" the editor declared:

A large number of teams are daily passing through this place, carrying merchandise, emigrants and their families, implements of husbandry, &c. Since the roads became passable there has been a perfect rush. This is a wise movement, for there is not a better region of country under the sun than north-western Iowa.

While Iowans were making every effort to improve transportation and communication in their own backyard, they watched with keen anticipation another spectacular event that promised to virtually unite the world — namely, the Atlantic Cable. The success or failure of this Herculean undertaking would be known before the year 1858 dimmed from their view.

William J. Petersen

The Trans-Atlantic Cable

The laying of the Atlantic cable a century ago attracted tremendous international interest. For sheer public excitement it would compare with such modern feats as the breaking of the sound barrier or the launching of Sputnik. Since 1958 marks the centennial of this event it is important to point out its special significance to Iowa.

When the submarine cable was invented in 1840 men began to speculate on its practical use. The completion of a cable across the English Channel touched off a wave of activity in which Cyrus W. Field took the leading role. Indeed, the ultimate success of this stupendous undertaking can be attributed in large measure to the perseverance and courage of Field. Cyrus W. Field was born on November 20, 1819, of sturdy New England ancestry. His father was David Dudley Field, a Yale graduate and Congregational minister. His mother was Submit Dickinson, the beautiful daughter of Captain Noah Dickinson. Cyrus West Field was the eighth child and seventh son of this union. He was given a careful Puritanical upbringing but at the age of fifteen received permission from his

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parents to seek his fortune in the business world rather than attend college.

Although his early life was marked by hard work and all too frequent misfortune, young Cyrus forged slowly ahead. He married Mary Bryan Stone in 1840. Six months later the firm with which he was associated failed and it fell upon him as junior partner to repay the debts. He was so successful that in 1849 he had paid all obligations; by 1852 he had amassed a fortune of \$250,000.

Two years later Cyrus Field met a Canadian engineer, Frederick N. Gisborne, who was promoting a telegraph line across Newfoundland for the purpose of connecting with fast mail steamers running between St. John's, Newfoundland, and Ireland. It was Gisborne's hope to shorten the transmission of news across the Atlantic by several days. About this same time, while studying a globe in his library, Cyrus Field got the idea of a cable spanning the ocean bottom between Newfoundland and Ireland. He wrote Samuel F. B. Morse about his bold idea. Morse and others had envisioned such a plan, but no promoter such as Field had ever lent his support. Up to this time the longest submarine cables had been laid between England and Holland, and Scotland and Ireland. Shorter cables had been laid to various islands in the Mediterranean.

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In a book, *Railways Steamers and Telegraphs*, published in London and Edinburgh in 1867 by W. & R. Chambers, the following is recorded:

The year 1856 came, and found Mr. Field and his company still engaged in laying down cables to connect Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia. A grand experiment was made for him one night by the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company; they sent messages through 2000 miles of underground wire, and shewed that the force was quite adequate to that amazing amount of work. In order to bring greater monetary power to bear on the project, English capitalists were invited to join; and at length was born, towards the close of the year (1856), the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

On August 6, 1857, the U. S. S. Niagara and the H. M. S. Agamemnon set out from the west coast of Ireland and commenced laying a cable across the Atlantic Ocean. The ships had been "suitably equipped" for this work and loaned to Cyrus W. Field and his associates by the governments of Great Britain and the United States. As they proceeded slowly westward the cable which was being paid out from the Niagara suddenly snapped and the end was lost. Unable to continue, the Niagara and the Agamemnon returned to Plymouth and the remainder of the cable was carefully stored away.

Undaunted by this initial failure, Field raised additional capital and constructed seven hundred miles of new cable. A fresh start was made early in 1858, but misfortune stalked the venture as a

double break resulted in the loss of 144 miles of cable. By July 17th, however, the *Niagara* and the *Agamemnon* were ready for a third attempt. Proceeding to mid-ocean the ends of their respective cables were carefully spliced and on July 29, 1858, the two ships separated. The *Niagara* proceeded slowly toward Newfoundland while the *Agamemnon* steamed cautiously to the Irish coast. Should the vessels succeed in their undertaking, news in Europe and America would become the common and instantaneous property of both hemispheres. Breathlessly people on both sides of the Atlantic awaited the outcome.

As the first reports of the third attempt to lay an Atlantic cable trickled through there were plenty of Doubting Thomases who scoffed at the plan. The Sioux City *Eagle* of August 21, 1858, quoted the well-known promoter and builder of telegraph lines in Missouri as follows:

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Tal P. Shaffner publishes a letter stating his belief that a current of electricity of no known force or mode of generation can be transmitted through submerged wire for a distance of three thousand miles. He predicts that the cable will be laid a thousand or more miles, and then be found unavailable for telegraphing. "In this dilemma the company will have the cable broken again, and the accident will be charged to Providence. This will be a *finale*." The Transmission of an electric current through so much submerged wire was the most formidable of threatened difficulties. It might have been decided by dropping the cable into some quiet bay, and experimenting there. A telegraph across the Continent, over Behring's Straits,

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through Northern Asia and Europe, is likely to be built before the present cable is submerged. The longest cable now in existence stretches from Varna to Balaklava, across the Black Sea, a distance of 340 miles. This affords no criterion for a judgment of the success of a cable from Ireland to Trinity Bay.

The interesting fact in this news commentary is that it was printed two weeks after the cable had been laid and five days after Queen Victoria's message had been sent. It illustrates the isolated position of such towns as Sioux City and St. Paul compared with towns in direct communication with the East by telegraph.

Towns connected by telegraph, on the other hand, were in closer touch with the great enterprise, since Cyrus Field kept a daily log which

was later published by many newspapers.

Let W. and R. Chambers record the story as taken from this log:

Day after day the operations went steadily on, paying out eastward by one ship, westward by the other — 265 miles on the 30th, 540 by the evening of the 31st, 884 by the 1st of August, 1256 miles by the 2d, about 1550 by the 3d, 1854 by the 4th, and 2022 by the 5th. How it happened that they could lay so much as nearly 400 miles in one day was because each ship did half that quantity one eastward and the other westward. So well had the work been timed, that the ships arrived at the two islands on the same day, the one at Valentia and the other at Newfoundland. . . .

The first lightning message, the first electric telegram, was flashed across the Atlantic on the 6th of August 1858.

The Agamemnon and the Niagara spoke to each other, telling what they had done in landing the two shore-ends of the cable; and then Valentia sent word to London, and Newfoundland to the United States and Canada. England was delighted, but America was almost wild with joy. Mr Cyrus Field, in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, sent messages to the New York Associated Press and to President Buchanan; . . . and the Lord Mayor of London interchanged compliments with the Mayor of New York. But the most majestic messages were between Queen Victoria and the President of the United States, on 16th August.

The excitement in the United States was recorded in all papers, and bitter rivalry was revealed as each publisher tried to "scoop" the others by being first with the news. The New York Times for August 16 declared:

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From the time the first message concerning the operation of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was received yesterday, until 10 o'clock at night, when the various bulletins gave what purported to be an abstract of the Queen's Dispatch to President BUCHANAN, there were crowds of people on the TIMES Square, waiting, with more or less impatience, for the announcement of the Simon Pure message. They had been hoaxed by the Herald, in relation to the working of the line, and in relation to the whereabouts of the Niagara, and were determined not to swallow anything more that came through . . . unless its correctness should be vouched for by some reliable establishment. They waited, and the longer they waited the more the excitement increased. Whenever anything later was placed upon the TIMES bulletin, they would crowd around it in admirable disorder --- those in the periphery of the circle shouting to those nearer the centre of attrac-

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tion, to read it aloud; and those near the centre shouting to the periphery, to hold its tongue and listen. While thus engaged, the newsboys would ventilate some old papers, and announce the Message. The eager crowd would buy them up rapidly, and rush under a lamp to peruse them, and discover that they had been sold. Then another bulletin would appear, and another rush would be the result. And so they kept it up until a late hour. When exhausted by their efforts, they were obliged to retire before having seen the President's reply.

Elsewhere there was considerable feeling exhibited. On the Battery there were large assemblages, until a late hour, looking out anxiously and unsuccessfully for the *Niagara*. As soon as the substance of the Queen's dispatch was known, there was a display of fire-works from the Pewter Mug.

Second only to the laying of the Atlantic cable itself was the interchange of messages between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan. These were published in full by editors in Iowa and throughout the United States and read and reread by excited Americans. The Queen's message to President Buchanan follows:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON

The Queen desires to congratulate the President on the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the electric cable which now connects Great Britain with the United States will prove an additional link between the nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem.

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The Queen has much pleasure in communicating with the President, and renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

This message was transmitted from London to Washington in sixty-seven minutes through the ocean cable and land wires; and in about the same time the following message was transmitted back to the Queen by President Buchanan:

TO HER MAJESTY VICTORIA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of Her Majesty the Queen on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the science, skill, and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle.

May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilisation, liberty, and law throughout the world. In this view will not all nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to their places of destination, even in the midst of hostilities?

Other cities in the United States were equally excited over this successful feat, as revealed by the following telegraphic despatches printed in the New York *Times*:

Boston, Monday, Aug. 16. The successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph will be celebrated in this city to morrow, as follows: One

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hundred guns will be fired on the Common, at noon, and all the bells in the city rung. In the evening, the trees on the Common will be hung with French and Chinese lanterns; all the city buildings will also be illuminated, and four bands of music will discourse music on the Common. The citizens generally will also illuminate their residences.

Albany, Monday, Aug. 16 - 101/2 P. M.

There is immense excitement here owing to the receipt of the Queen's Message. As soon as the intelligence reached the city, rockets were fired from opposite the telegraph office, bonfires blazed in all the streets, and the greatest rejoicing prevailed. Cannons are now being fired and the bells are ringing.

Buffalo, N. Y., Monday, August 16.

The receipt of the Queen's Message caused great excitement throughout the City. St. Paul's chimes, together with all the church and fire bells are ringing. Crowds congregate in the streets, and immense enthusiasm prevails. Preparations for a grand illumination are in progress.

Ithaca, N. Y., August 16 - 10 P. M.

Upon the receipt of the Queen's Message, the Telegraph-Office here and other buildings were brilliantly illuminated. Cannon are now firing, flags flying, bonfires blazing, bells ringing, and WHITLOCK'S brass band is playing English and American national airs in front of the Telegraph-Office.

Baltimore, Monday, Aug. 16.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation congratulating the citizens of Baltimore on the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, and recommending the firing of a salute of two hundred guns, the ringing of all the bells in the city, and displaying of flags from the public buildings and shipping, between 12 and 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, Aug. 16. The reception of the Queen's Message was announced by a grand display of fireworks by the Directors of the National Telegraph Company. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and all doubts respecting telegraphic-communication across the Atlantic are thoroughly dispelled. The City authorities are making great preparations to celebrate the event.

New-Orleans, Monday, Aug. 16.

The Queen's Message was received by the National Telegraph Line at 7 o'clock this evening.

It caused much excitement, and the disbelievers are now satisfied.

Although most disbelievers may have been satisfied, not all were pleased with the messages. Thus, Harper's Weekly of August 28, 1858, declared that the Queen's message was "sane but Commonplace" while the President's message was "silly and impertinent." Others found cause to criticize the messages but these were definitely in the minority. Typical of the excitement in Iowa over the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable was the reception of the news in Iowa City. On August 1, 1858, the Iowa City State Reporter hailed the "Glorious News" and noted that "We have assurances from all points, that so soon as the Queen's and President's messages are received, there will be public and private demonstrations of joy, by the ringing of bells, firing of salutes, &c., in every city, town and village, throughout the

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whole country." On another page the editor chronicled the Iowa City celebration:

Last Friday afternoon the news of the success of laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was received in town. Kelley's Battery "blazed away" and a large crowd gathered at the University Grounds where speeches were made by L. B. Patterson, Esq., Mr. Cornick, Cap't Kelley and W. W. Forney.

Like other Iowa cities, Davenport observed the successful laying of the Trans-Atlantic cable. When one editor suggested another celebration, however, the Davenport *Daily Gazette* of September 2, 1858, demurred and subsequently was glad to report:

There was no Telegraph Cable celebration here yesterday, as was proposed by our contemporaries. We are inclined to the opinion that two reasonably fair and very spirited celebrations are quite enough for a city even as big as Davenport, and even over such a triumph as the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable. Besides, we think our speakers have fully exhausted themselves whether they have the subject or not.

Webster City was far removed from direct telegraphic communication with the East and had to rely on the stagecoach to bring the latest newspapers from Dubuque or Iowa City. On August 13 the Hamilton Freeman (Webster City) recorded the "Glorious News!" and assured its readers there was "No Humbug This Time!"

The news of the final success of this great undertaking

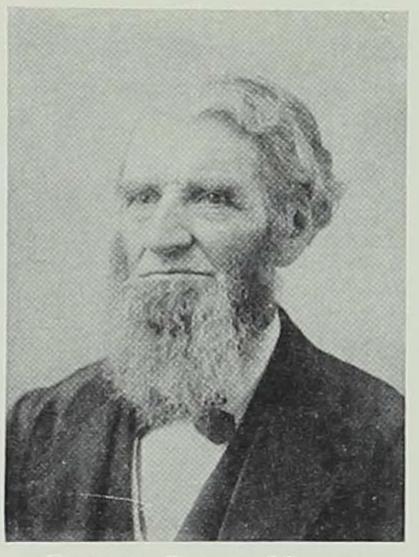
was despatched on the wings of lightning through all parts of the Union, on the 6th instant. . . This glorious and rather unexpected news was everywhere received with the greatest rejoicing . . . Our exchanges bring us news of the demonstrations of joy at the various cities where the news of the success of this great enterprize has been received.

It was not until August 27, however, that the Queen's message and final details were read by readers of the *Hamilton Freeman*.

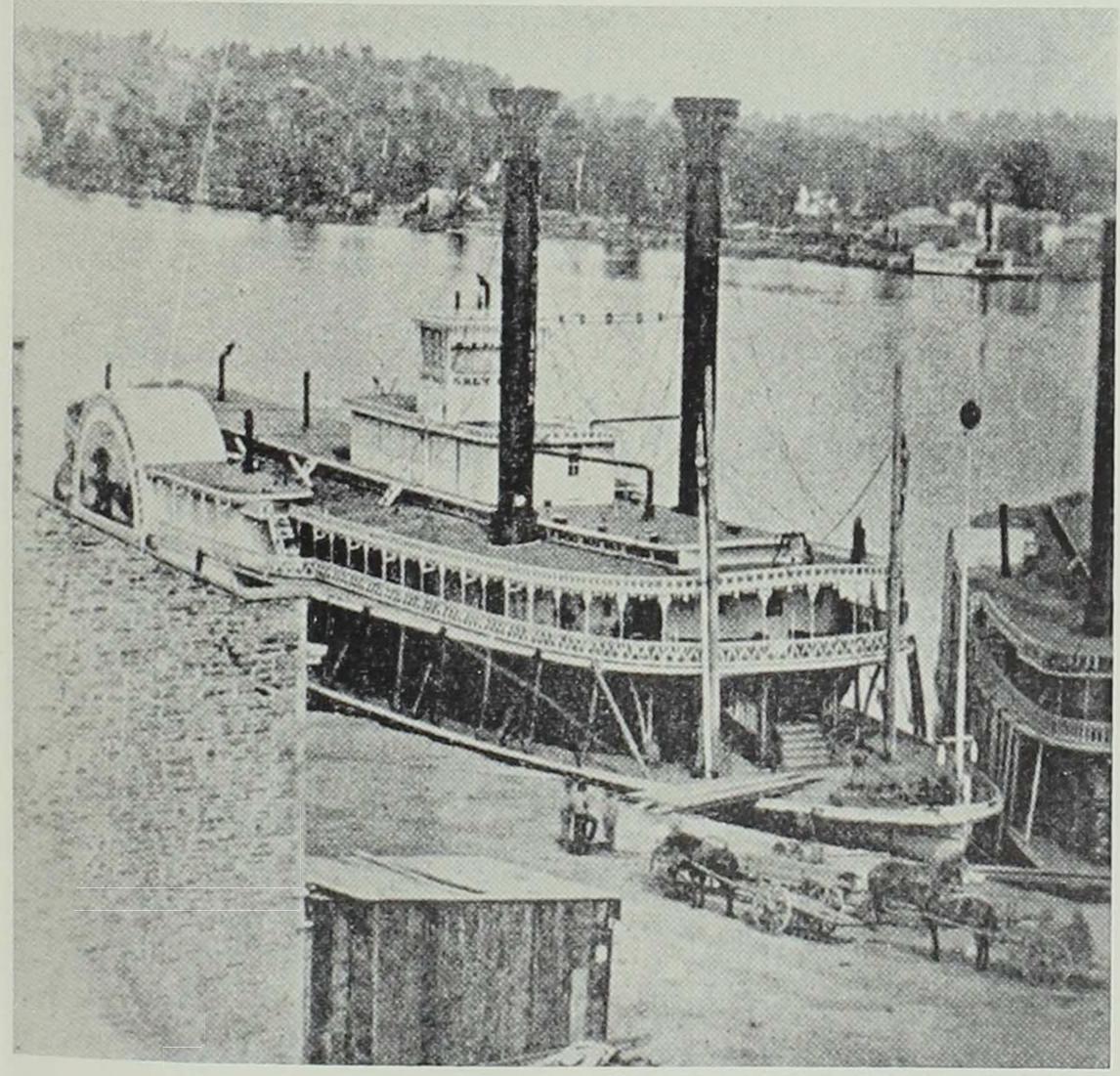
Equally remote but just as enthusiastic was the *Mitchell Republican* of September 2, 1858.

Two great continents with their teeming millions, which had ever been separated by weeks and months of travel, were, by the consummation of this enterprise, brought into speaking distance. The commercial men of the old and new worlds could at once meet, and, as it were, traffic through this subtle yet obedient messenger; and the missionary upon the Levant greet and encourage his fellow laborer in the western "wilds of America." What a consummation! No wonder our people half adore the projectors and carriers out of the enterprise. The names of Prof. Morse and Cyrus W. Field will ever stand out in bold characters, upon the world's history, as chief among the benefactors of the race.

All the metropolitan newspapers carried screaming headlines. The New York Weekly Tribune of August 7 contained a "postscript" of the "reported success" of the Atlantic Telegraph, but it was not until the following week that "The Greatest Event of the Age" could be reported fully with Intrepid steamboat captain from 1829-1861, who raced his *Grey Eagle* from Dubuque to St. Paul in 1858 and was the first to deliver Queen Victoria's message to President Buchanan on the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable.

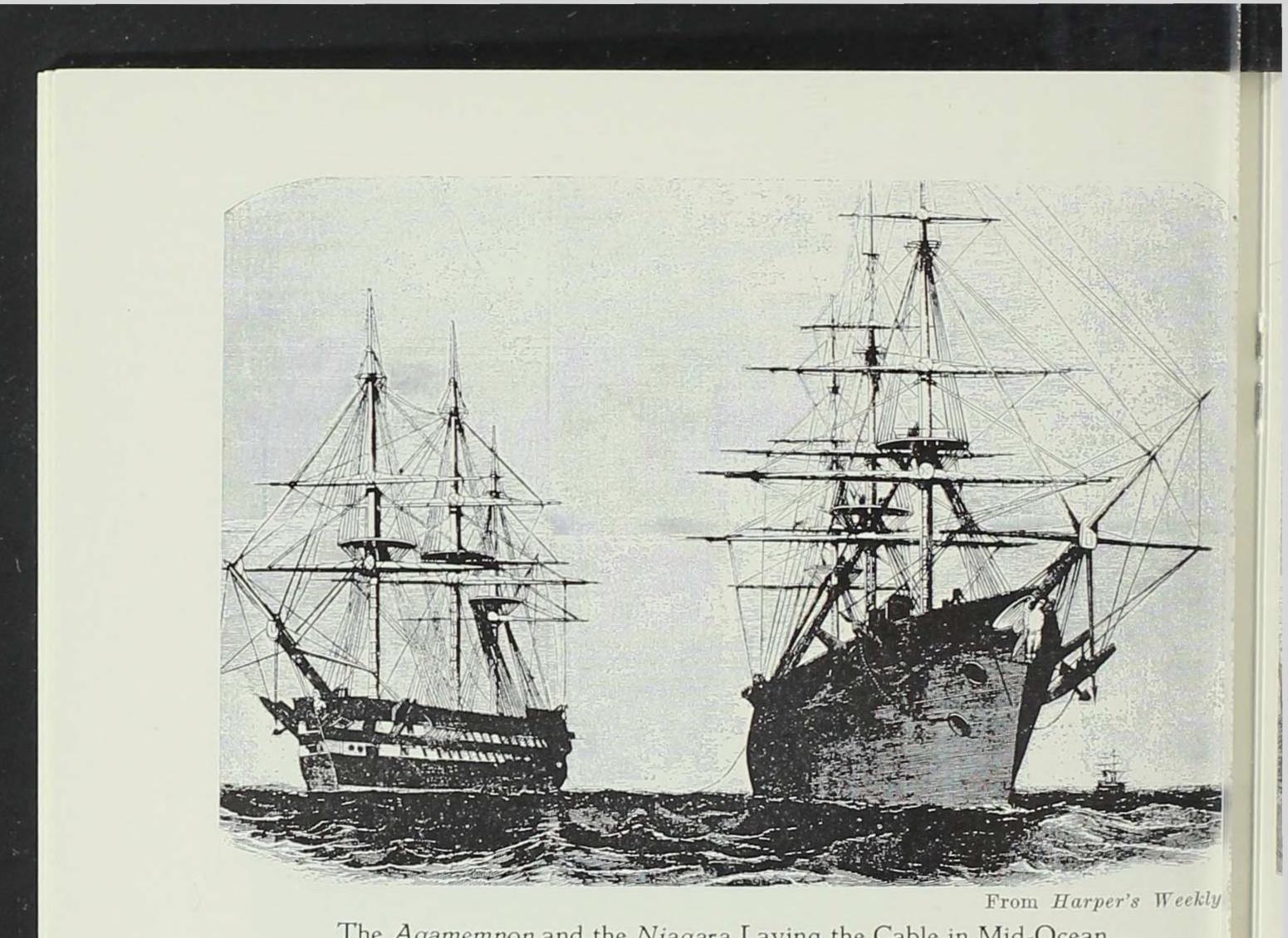


DANIEL SMITH HARRIS

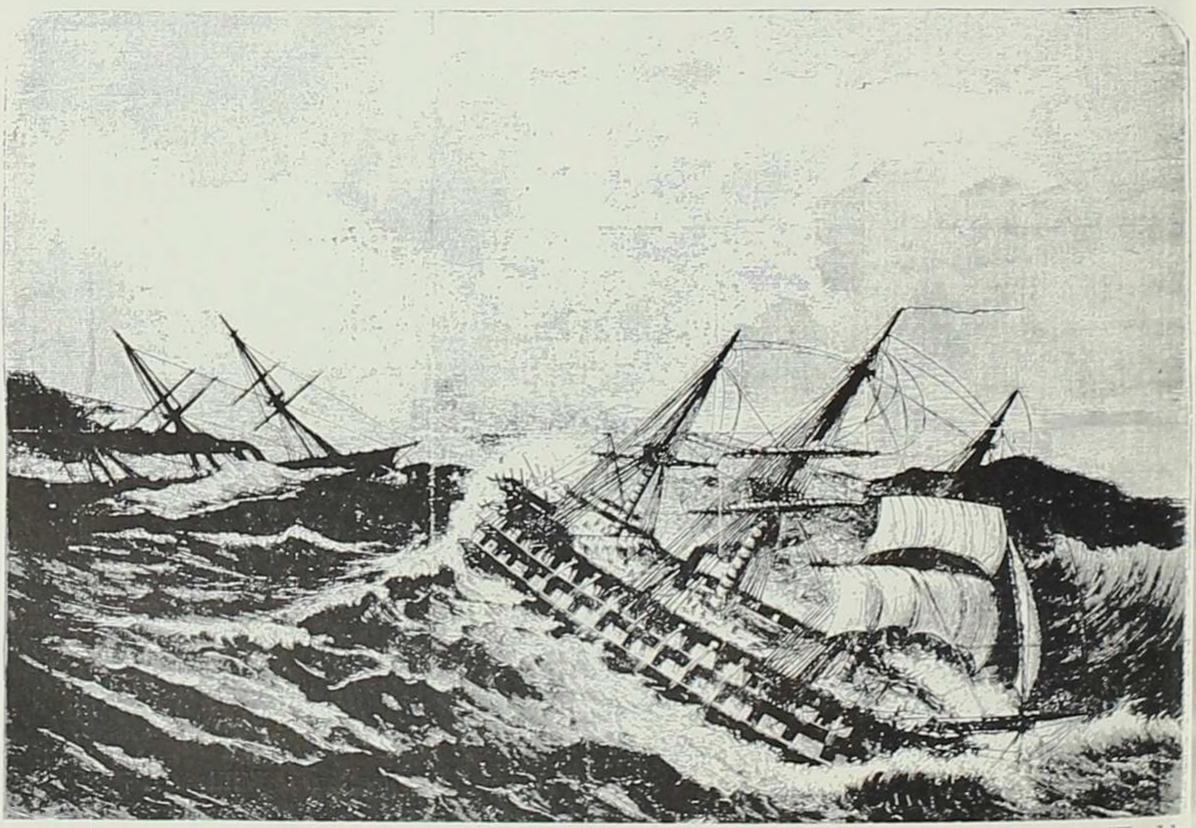


From the collection of William J. Petersen

The Steamboat Grey Eagle at the St. Paul Levee She set a record of 24 hours and 40 minutes from Dubuque to St. Paul carrying Queen Victoria's message.

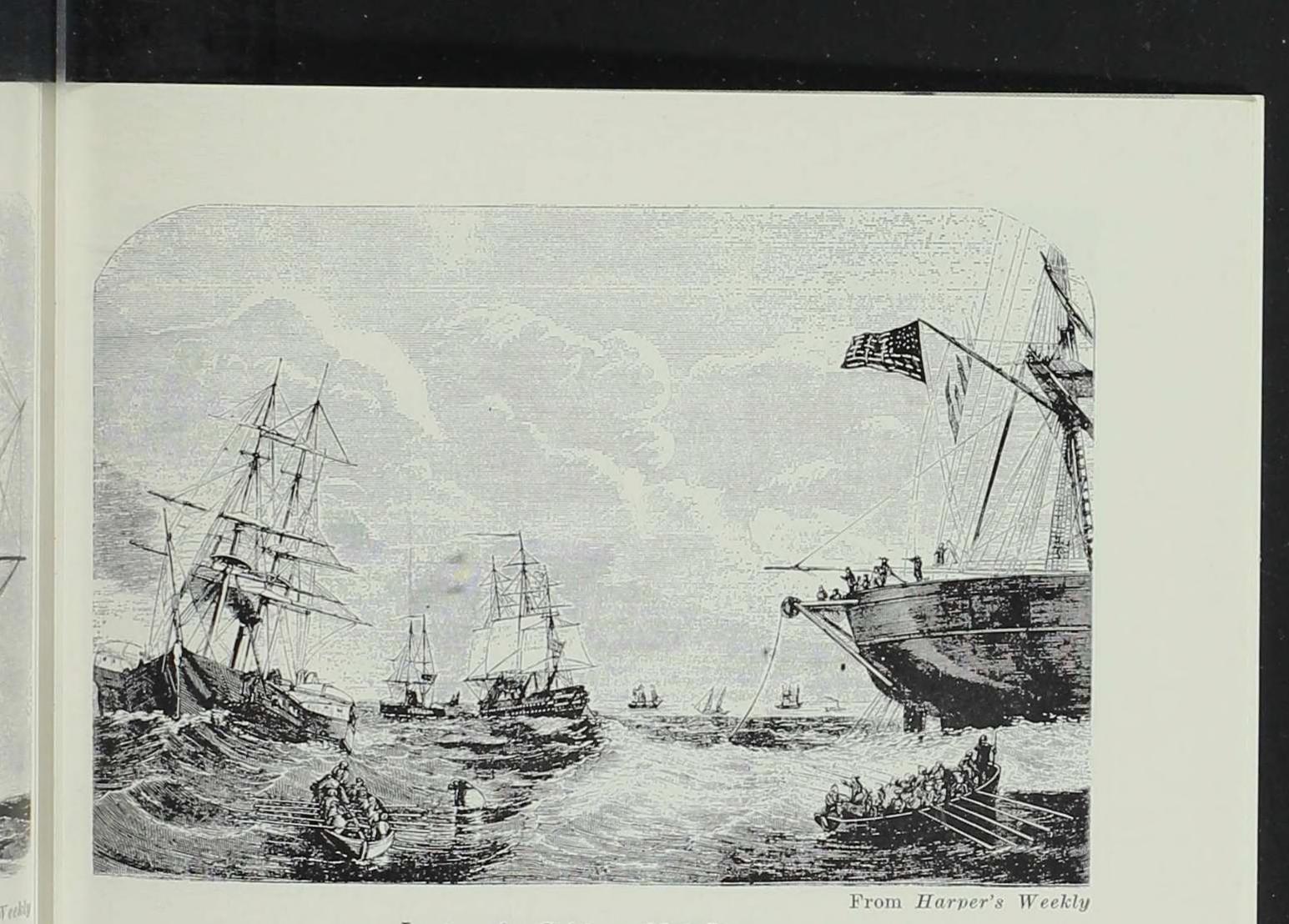


The Agamemnon and the Niagara Laying the Cable in Mid-Ocean

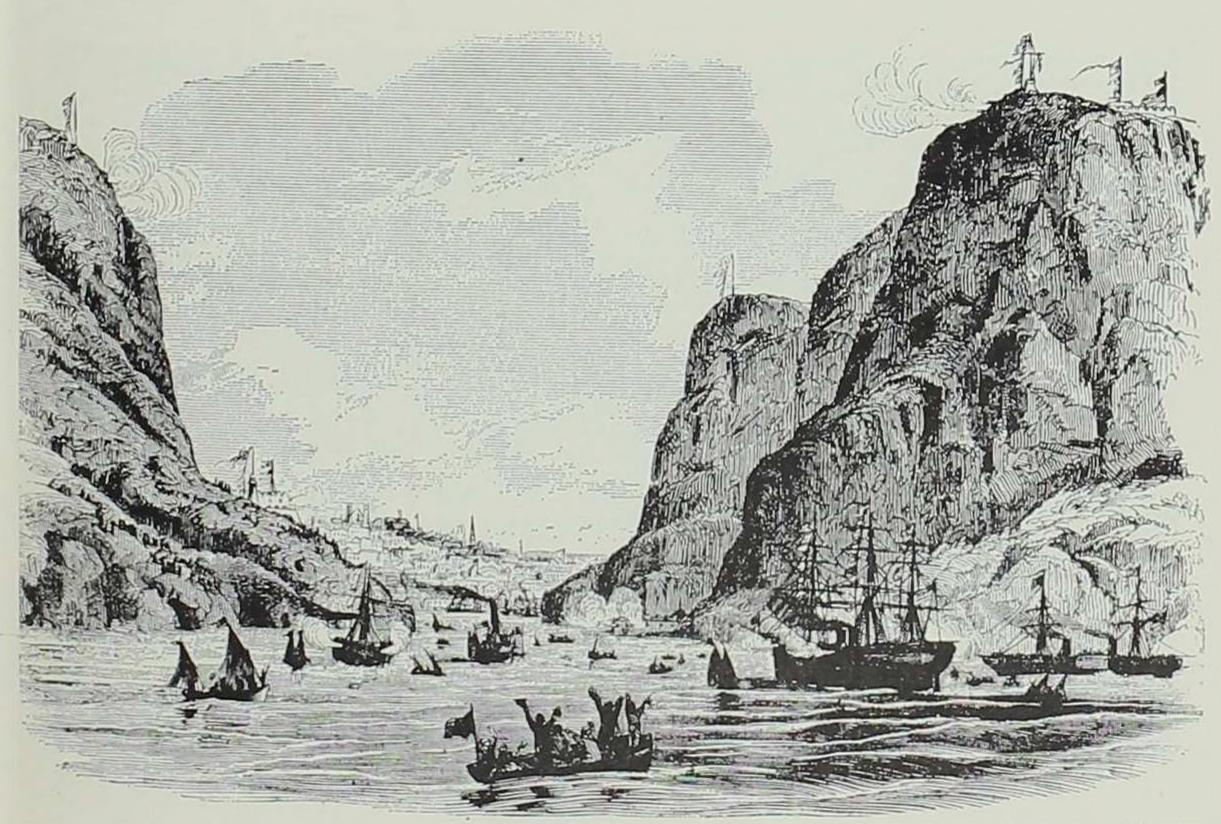


From Harper's Weekly

The Niagara and Agamemnon in The Gale



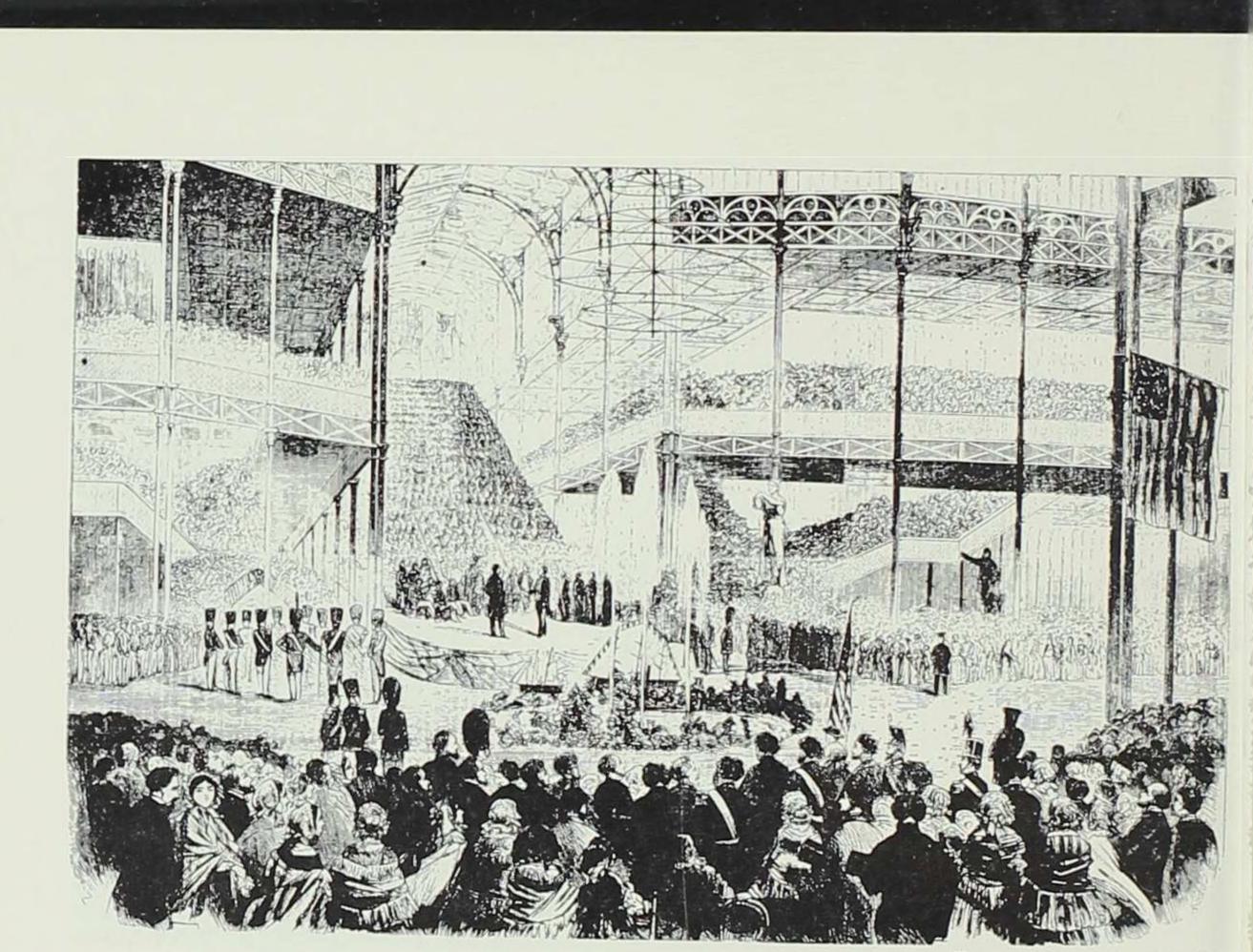
Laying the Cable in Mid-Ocean



From Harper's Weekly

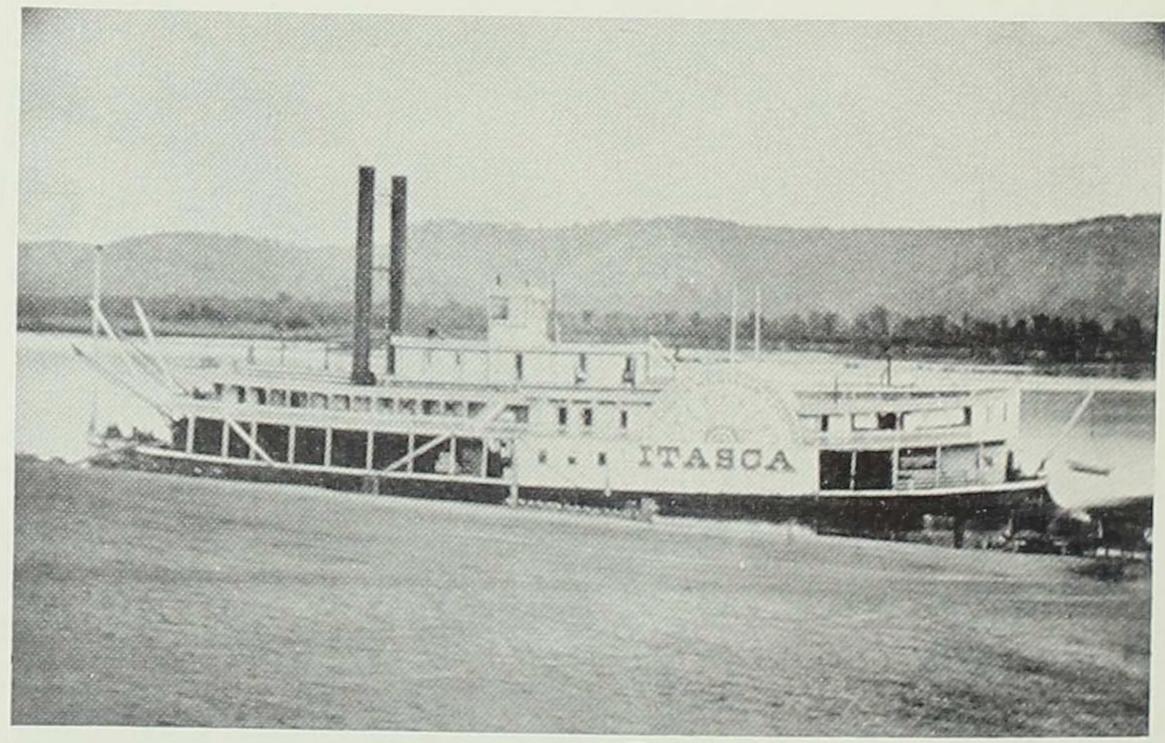
The Reception of the Niagara at St. John's, Newfoundland

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From Harper's Weekly

The Atlantic Cable Celebration Presentation of Cyrus W. Field in the Crystal Palace



From the collection of William J. Petersen

The Steamboat Itasca

She carried Queen Victoria's Message from Prairie du Chien to St. Paul congratulating President Buchanan on the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable.

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appropriate editorial comment on the "enormous intelligence."

RENA

Teekily

After noting that "man must feel freer in the accession of so much power," the Tribune reviewed the previous failures and the tendency of most men to brand Field as "A right good fellow, certainly, but too sanguine — in fact, rather visionary." The editor concluded his two-column editorial by asserting:

The country rings with the praises of Mr. Field; shall their echoes die away and leave no mark of their existence? Richard Cobden received from the British People a free gift of \$500,000 for his agency in effecting the repeal of the Corn Laws; shall no effort be made to attest, in some substantial manner, the pride and gratitude with which the American People regard Mr. Field's heroic achievement?

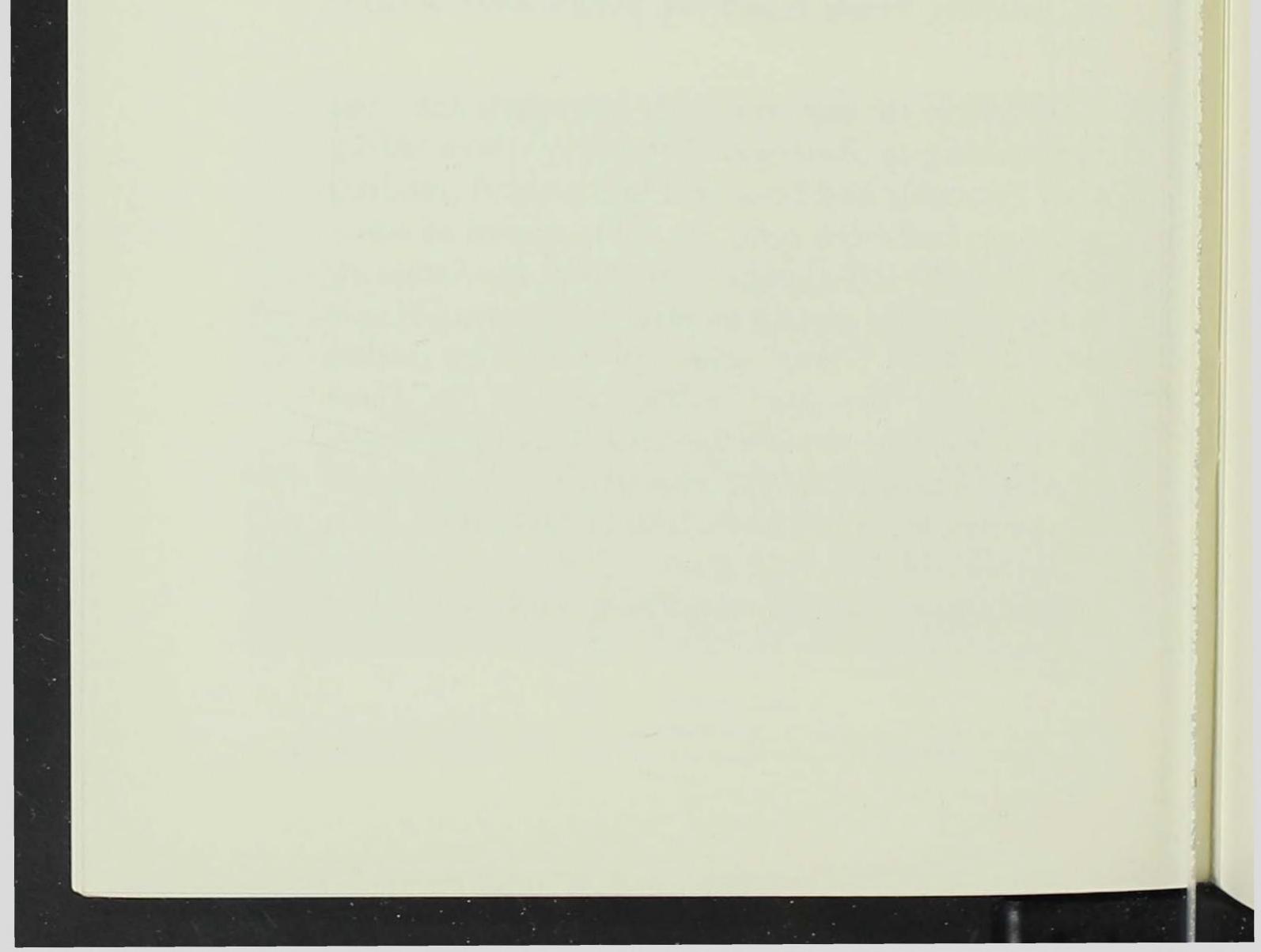
Needless to say, no such appropriation was forthcoming in America. Moreover, three weeks after the cable had been laid and several hundred messages had been sent, the cable ceased to function, due, it was thought, to faulty insulation or to the use of too strong an electric current. At any rate the "Bold Cyrus" who had been feted during a mammoth two-day "cable carnival" in New York City was shortly taunted with opprobrium by the fickle public, the charge being made that all the messages had been faked to sell stock, even though Field had sold none.

Undaunted by this misfortune, and by the loss

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by fire of his New York office and warehouse, Cyrus Field continued his efforts in America and England to bring his dream to a happy fruition. The Civil War intervened but before its conclusion Field engaged the world's largest steamer, the Great Eastern, to lay a new cable. This was successfully accomplished in 1866, whereupon Congress voted the indomitable Field a gold medal for his labors. Meanwhile, it was truly fitting in 1958 that the United States Post Office Department should issue a Commemorative postage stamp in honor of the "Atlantic Cable Centenary 1858-1958."

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN



The Race of the Grey Eagle

In the United States great strides had been made in telegraph construction since the first message had been flashed between Washington and Baltimore in 1844. The Atlantic seaboard had been linked with the Mississippi at a number of points between St. Louis and Dubuque as early as 1848. A decade later every important river town as far north as Prairie du Chien could boast a connection with the East. Citizens of Keokuk, Fort Madison, Burlington, Muscatine, Davenport, and Dubuque would learn of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable the instant the work was consummated. But St. Paul and the river towns in Minnesota must still rely on the steamboat to bring them this important news. For a week before the cable was actually laid the Daily Pioneer and Democrat at St. Paul had amused its readers with imaginary messages between Queen Victoria and President James Buchanan. But the complete isolation of the North Star State weighed heavily upon the editor for well he knew that such towns as Dubuque, Galena, and Prairie du Chien would chide St. Paul for her backwardness. Still unaware that the Atlantic cable had already been laid, the editor 443

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urged his readers on August 18th to give financial assistance to the company already chartered to build a telegraph line between Prairie du Chien and St. Paul. Only \$40,000, or \$150 per mile, was needed to perform the work. He considered it a "shame" that every State save Minnesota should be connected with the Atlantic seaboard by telegraph. Because of her isolation Minnesota was "way behind" and must "sit apart" from the rest of the world until local pride saw to it that the telegraph line was built. Minnesota, he concluded, was farther from Prairie du Chien in 1858 than Prairie du Chien was from London or Constantinople.

Almost simultaneously with the penning of these words the first message flashed across the

Atlantic. "Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good-will to men." Other messages followed and none more notable than Queen Victoria's to President James Buchanan.

Since Dubuque lay sixty-five miles below Prairie du Chien and since the Packet Company had boats scheduled to leave both these ports on their regular run at exactly the same time it was generally conceded that the Prairie du Chien boat would reach St. Paul first. But Captain Daniel Smith Harris of the speedy *Grey Eagle* determined that it should be otherwise. And it was the *Grey Eagle* that was scheduled to leave Dubuque

THE RACE OF THE GREY EAGLE 445

at nine o'clock Tuesday morning, the same hour the Itasca was leaving Prairie du Chien.

News of the laying of the Atlantic telegraph, together with Queen Victoria's message, reached Dubuque on the evening of August 16th and was printed in a special edition by the local press. While Dubuque was rejoicing over this epochal event, Captain Harris determined to celebrate the occasion by beating Captain David Whitten into St. Paul with the news. In order to do this it would be necessary to run the Grey Eagle 265 miles while the Itasca was traveling 200 miles. This was not an easy task, since the Itasca was a boat that had been hanging up records for fast time.

The Grey Eagle left Dunleith at 8:30 A. M. on August 17, 1858, carrying copies of the Dubuque and Galena papers containing the Queen's message and President Buchanan's reply.

Every bit of combustible material — pitch, butter, and grease — that could be obtained was aboard the Grey Eagle when she started up the Mississippi. The boat responded nobly to the extra fuel, sped swiftly up Maquoketa Chute, past Cassville, Guttenberg, Prairie du Chien, La Crosse, and reached Winona, one hundred and fifty miles above Dunleith, at about 9:30 P. M. The Itasca had arrived just three and one-half hours before, so that her nine-hour lead had been reduced by almost two-thirds despite the fact that

the Grey Eagle had towed a wood flat for twenty miles. After a twenty-minute delay at Winona the Grey Eagle continued upstream, so far ahead of schedule that Captain Harris ordered a deck hand to stand on the stage and heave the mail to the bank at each landing as the boat went by at half speed. Freight was discharged only where necessary and many of the passengers, induced by a generous offer of free meals and berth and moved by a desire to be a party to what already promised to be a record-breaking run, agreed to remain on board.

At 4 A. M. the next day, the Grey Eagle came snorting up to the Red Wing levee, sixty-five miles above Winona and only fifty miles from St. Paul. The *Itasca* had not stopped at Red Wing, thereby gaining several precious minutes on Captain Harris' boat. Fire brands streamed from the funnels of the Grey Eagle as she continued upstream, past Cannon River, Vermilion Slough, Sturgeon Lake, Diamond Bluff, and on to Prescott, at the mouth of the St. Croix. The Itasca blew for Hastings, just two and one-half miles away, as the Grey *Eagle* came up to the Prescott levee. Mail and freight were dumped pellmell on the levee, and the Grey Eagle whisked by Point Douglas and over to Hastings in time to see the smoke of the Itasca disappear around the bend of the river about two miles upstream.

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When Captain Whitten discerned the smoke

THE RACE OF THE GREY EAGLE 447

of a racing boat hard astern it did not take that shrewd Yankee long to guess the reason for this haste. He promptly ordered the engineer to crowd on every pound of steam possible.

Just below Pine Bend the astonished master of the *Itasca* saw the *Grey Eagle* poke her nose around a curve a mile away, running almost ten hours ahead of her regular schedule. At Merrimac Island the distance was reduced to three-quarters of a mile, at Newport a half mile intervened, Red Rock found the *Grey Eagle* a hundred yards closer. Kaposia, Pig's Eye, Dayton Bluff — and a boat's length separated the two boats. One mile further and they would be in St. Paul.

The frenzied passengers and crew of the Grey Eagle cheered madly as the gap slowly closed and the bow of their boat drew abreast of the Itasca's stern. But the latter had the inside track and in the next quarter of a mile it was clear that Captain Harris could not hope to reach the levee first. In the succeeding minute, the two boats drew almost neck to neck, with whistles blowing and cannon booming, but the Itasca nosed into the wharf first. While her crew was busy putting out the stage, the Grey Eagle glided alongside with a deck hand perched on the swinging stage, a number of papers fastened into the notch of an arrow of wood. The next instant they were cast into the arms of Harris' agent on the dock.

Captain Harris had made the run from Dun-

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leith to St. Paul in twenty-four hours and forty minutes, making twenty-three landings, and taking on thirty-five cords of wood en route. His average speed, counting all stops, was a fraction over eleven miles an hour upstream, but the *Grey Eagle* probably ran thirteen miles an hour while under way. This was the fastest time ever made by a steamboat; it eclipsed the *Die Vernon's* record of 1853 by over three hours.

The race of the Grey Eagle against time and the Itasca is without a parallel in Upper Mississippi steamboating. The fast time of such boats as the War Eagle (first), the Die Vernon, and the West Newton pale beside this colorful exploit. For sheer drama it equals the heated contest between the Robert E. Lee and the Natchez in 1870. Only a venturesome skipper like Daniel Smith Harris would have conceived a plan so daring. Only a sleek boat like the Grey Eagle could have carried such a plan to a victorious conclusion. WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Dubuque in 1858

[Dubuque was truly the "Key City" of Iowa in 1858. It served not only as the chief distributing point for the rich Iowa lands to the north and west but it also was the chief entrepot for steamboats bound upstream for the head of navigation at St. Paul. Two railroads — the Galena and Chicago Union (North Western) and the Illinois Central — tapped the Mississippi at Dunleith, opposite Dubuque. Another, under the impressive title of Dubuque & Pacific R. R., was building westward and was already approaching Manchester by the spring of 1858. Eclipsing all other towns in Iowa in size, Dubuque could boast seven newspapers in 1858, six of which were dailies. The future of Dubuque was truly rosy a century ago.

No other Iowa town offered brighter prospects to immigrant, both native American or foreign. As a result few travelers failed to pen glowing accounts of the "Key City" of Iowa. One such account, prepared by Woolsey R. Hopkins, appeared in the Dubuque Weekly Express and Herald under date of April 21, 1858, and is reprinted herewith. — THE EDITOR]

Dubuque City and County

The city of Dubuque, like that of Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago, owes its rapid growth mainly to its position.

There are few points on the Mississippi river where there is sufficient level land below the bluffs 449

on which to build a city, and when found, there is a difficulty in reaching the back country, or this back country is not found to be so rich and abundant as to prove a reliable source to the city.

Dubuque has none of these difficulties to contend with. Situated on a plain about 30 feet above the water of the river, it already covers a surface of two miles North and South, by an average of one mile in width. Not satisfied with this, our enterprising citizens are already filling in large portions of the low lands and slues between the present site of the city and the main channel of the river. This is done with great economy and rapidity by large trains of cars drawn by locomotives, running on a substantial track; the loading being done by a steam excavator. The past year 150 acres of land have become accessible by wide streets raised above the highest point of water, and terminating in a broad substantial levee, that defies the action of flood and ice, and affords a safe and convenient landing place for steamboats. The bluffs of the Mississippi river decide the point where the cities shall be, for its bold rocky sides, defy the power of man to level them, and thus, with a population of ordinary energy, these points of land below the bluffs have no fear of competition in the vast back country that extends to the Missouri river. The nearest points to Dubuque at all adapted to the building of a place of importance, is north 30 miles and south about 50

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DUBUQUE IN 1858

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miles; the one being Guttenberg and the other Lyons.

The position of Dubuque may be compared to the mouth of a great navigable stream. From North-West, West and South-West, for a distance of from 100 to 200 miles, trade and travel have as naturally found their way to this point as the branches of a great river run to its mouth. Neither have our enterprising citizens allowed these springs of trade to be diverted to other streams. Already the well constructed Dubuque & Pacific R. R. is striding towards its western termination, rail by rail, distributing merchandise and emigrants over the rich and beautiful prairies, and returning with the grain and cattle that farmers are already exporting. Another, the Dubuque Western R. R. has, even during this disastrous pecuniary period, stretched its grading 50 miles South-Westerly, while still another, the Tete de Mort R. R. is progressing south along the shore of the Mississippi River. Other R. R. Companies are making surveys North-Westerly to St. Paul, while from the North-East a R. R. is making its way towards us from Lake Michigan. This is one of the first Western cities that has projected a Horse R. R. to carry passengers to and from the suburbs of the city, thus combining business in the city with the comforts of a country home.

The Rail Road, however, of most importance to Dubuque, is the Illinois Central, terminating

on the opposite side of the river, and by connection with the Chicago and Galena R. R., forming a direct communication with the Atlantic sea ports.

Let all emigrants bear it in mind that they may come every mile from New York or Boston to Dubuque by Rail Road. Great numbers in the Eastern States, who are longing to live in the boundless, beautiful, fertile west, do not realize that about \$20 in money and 48 hours in time, will land them in our prospective city.

The population of Dubuque is now about 16,000; it having grown to its present size in about twenty-five years; and doubled its population within the last four years. It is not, as many Eastern people suppose, composed of temporary wooden buildings; on the contrary, one of the first features that presents itself to a stranger, is the substantial brick appearance of the city. In this respect it is far before most of the cities of New England and New York.

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We have only spoken of Dubuque as a prosperous city; but any lover of nature will enjoy the superb views, from some of the fine residences on the bluffs, of river and prairie scenery, mingled with islands and woodlands.

Added to all this, statistics show that it is as healthful as any Eastern city. The climate being dry and bracing, has proved beneficial to persons of weak lungs, and many are now residing in the neighborhood of Dubuque, in health, who could

DUBUQUE IN 1858

not remain on the sea shore, or in the States bordering on the great lakes without fear of death from consumption.

No one need be told when we enumerate these advantages, that Dubuque has already attached to herself a population excelled by no other place of its size in intelligence and enterprise.

With such a population, of course the cause of Education and Religion is not neglected. Beautiful church edifices are being erected by the Presbyterian, Congregational and Roman Catholic Societies, while the Methodists, Episcopalians and Baptists are already well provided with churches.

The furniture of Dubuque is of the most substantial kind. Two large brick school houses, capable of containing 600 scholars each, are finished and well filled, while a third is nearly completed. The city is furnished with gas. Hotels are abundant and commodious. Important manufactories, such as for White Lead, Shot, Agricultural Implements, Sash and Blinds, are in operation; while saw mills and planing mills are numerous. The best quarries for foundation stone are abundant, and brick of the best quality are plentiful and cheap. Market houses are large and well provided with meats, vegetables, and farming produce generally; in fact, in almost every respect the city possesses the comforts of one in New York or Pennsylvania.

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The Lead Mines of Dubuque have long made

it, like her neighbor Galena, well known. The country for 50 miles north and 20 miles east and west, seem underlaid with lead ore. At times vast caverns are found, walled, ceiled and paved with crystalized lead, so pure that it shines like silver, and so pure as to yield 85-100 of merchantable lead. The richness of the land and the ease with which it is cultivated, renders this branch of industry comparatively neglected, and yet the revenue to our city from this source for some years back, has increased from \$500,000 to \$900,000.

The County of Dubuque is well worthy of such a city. With a river front of 30 miles; it stretches back on to the prairie for 24 miles, embracing within its bounds every variety of surface — from the bold rocky bluffs, where one may look down on the river from a height of three hundred feet, to the smooth covered prairie that only awaits the plow and the seed to return a plentiful harvest. Wood is well distributed over the county, but the Northern part, particularly along the valley of the Little Maquoketa River, and its branches is heavily timbered — the tract stretching from the Mississippi river, fifteen miles West, with an average width of four miles. The timber consists of white and black oak, maple, ash and black walnut. This is the great source from which Dubuque obtains fuel.

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These lands can be purchased at from \$10 to \$20 per acre, and will yield on an average 80 cords

DUBUQUE IN 1858

of wood per acre. The average distance from the city is nine miles, and the price of wood in Dubuque from \$5 to \$7 per cord. The land is rich and strong. In what part of the United States, I ask, could a good axeman find a more desirable home, or a more profitable farm?

The Little Maquoketa River with its branches, along which the timber grows, is a clear rapid stream, with a gravelly or rocky bed, falling about two hundred feet in a distance of fifteen miles, and of course affords many good mill sites. These have not been generally occupied. Sawmills might be made very profitable in cutting up this large tract of valuable timber. Ere long, manufactories of various kinds will occupy the best points, and this whole section of the county will present the appearance of a New England valley. In opening out from the sources of these streams, where large springs burst from the hill sides, beautiful rolling prairies present themselves, but not as they were a few years since, an uninhabited garden, but dotted over with farm houses, cultivated fields and orchards. The value of these lands vary with the neighborhood that surrounds them, being from \$10 to \$15 per acre.

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Other parts of the county are as well watered as this, the streams all being rapid, and the country so thoroughly drained that there is scarcely any waste land to be found. Farming lands along the Dubuque and Pacific Rail Road are held at

higher prices than elsewhere, cultivated farms being worth from \$20 to \$30 per acre.

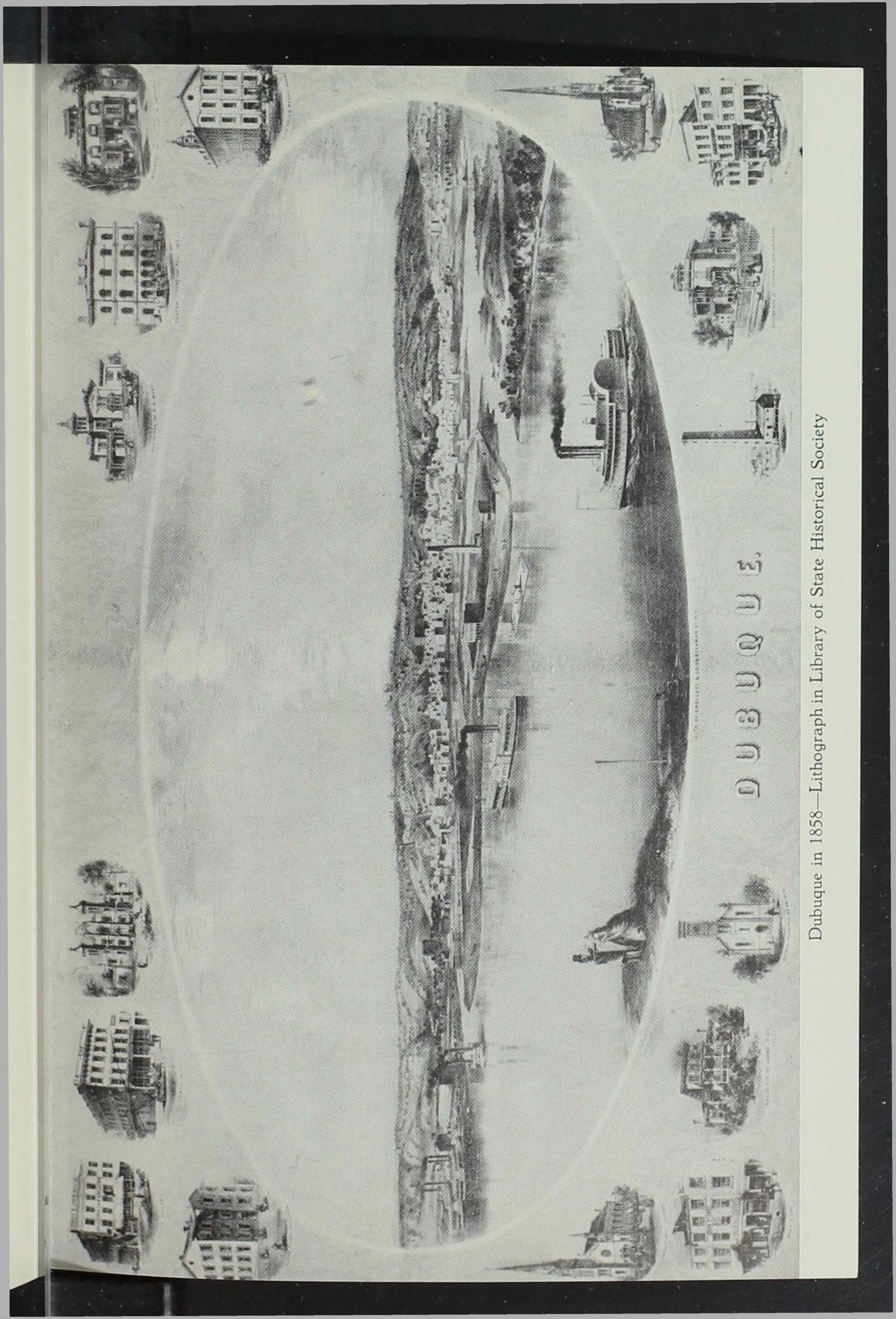
Flourishing villages are springing up, and none are seen without the church and school house. Dubuque city furnishes an example in this that is not lost on the county.

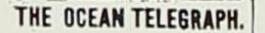
The population of the county according to the census of 1856 was 26,000, and the taxable property in 1856 was \$16,000,000.

Much land remains unoccupied, and good locations will be shown to emigrants on their applying to the office of the Dubuque Emigrant Society in this city. The office is on Locust street between Fifth and Sixth. We welcome emigrants to Iowa, and will give them advice and information without charge.

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Germans, French, Irish, English and Yankees come, and you will find your own people settled and prosperous with a place left for you.





VICTORY AT LAST!

THE FIRST MESSAGE.

ENGLAND GREETS AMERICA

QUEEN VICTORIA

TO

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

TRIUMPHANT COMPLETION

OF THE

GREAT WORK OF THE CENTURY.

The Old World and the New Unkled.

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.

The Bessage of Queen Victoria to President Buchanan.

To the Honorable the President of the United States.

Ber Majesty desires to congratulate the President upon the specembal completion of this great international work, is which the Quren has taken the deepest interest.

[Nevs -The above Mesange was received by the President, with some doubts as to its anthenticity ; but the matter was refleved of all doubt by the following message from the Superintendent of the Newfoundland Line :)

Tamme Bar, Monday, Aug. 16-7 P. M. Message to the Fresident.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1858.

New the News Was Received Kloswhetes

The intelligence of the reception of the Queen's

Memore raphits second throughout the elis, and this

Tairgraph arristoned much repoiring. Is some

quarters, however, the authenticity was questioned.

until a disputch from the General Agent of the Asso

cialed Frees remeval all double. The first informa-

on an the subject in the President was commonly

entrol through Neumanor Houses. from Information of-

baland from the Washington Associated Press

Agency, when the President returned to the city

rom the Soldiers' Home, and received at the White

House the mercage from Her Majesty Quoen Victor

The Mayor of Washington, this afternoon, sent a

provinge to the City Councils recommending that

measures he taken to celebrate the success of the

atlautic Telegraph. Special Committees are ap-

The successful working of the Atlantic Tele-

graph will be celebrated in this city to morrow, as

folidws: One hundred suns will be fired on the

Creamon, at none, and all the bells in the city rang.

In the evening, the trees on the Common will be

byng with Franch and Chinese lasterns ; all the city

wildings will also be Unminated, and four bands of

music will discourse music on the Common. The

sitiaens generally will also illuminate their resi-

There is immense excitement here owing to the

receipt of the Queen's Message. As more as the In-

miligence reached the city, reckets were first from

appealie the telegraph office, boatere blassed in all the

storts, and the greatest ergoining prevailed. Can-

A salute at one hundred gum will be first here

al seven o'clock to mercow morning, and all the bette

rass, in honor of the mcoresful working of the

The news of the successful working of the

Ataatic Cable and of the receipt of the Queen *

Mronage was received here with frantic demonstra-

tions of joy. The bells were rung, cannon fred,

steam whistles blown, and the most jubilant expire-

There was a general exuitation here on the re-

celpt of the Queen's Morrayit. Cannons and bells

and charrs gave utterment to the general joy, while

beatiens were lighted warywarre. The Herald afface

was bellianly illumics of and the whole city is

The racelpt of the Quert's Message caused

great excitement throughout the trip. SL Paul's

chimes, tage they with all the schurch und Are balls

are ringing. Crowds congregate in the street, and

because antitudama prevails. Freparatores for a

Bells are ringing, cannone dring, and manifesta-

Gene of poy are on the tips of every man, woman

and child at the successful working of the Atlantic

ally a with enthusians and rejoiring.

grand illumination are in prograss.

seas are now being fired and the bells are ringing.

ALBARY, Monday, Ang. 36-10% P. M.

PRILAPRIPUL, Monday, Aug. 14.

Navacas, N. T. Aug. 14-36 F.M.

Units, N. V., Montav, Abgust 1802.

Burrane, N. Y., Monday, August 10.

ELWIRA, Motalay, Avg. 16-18 P. M.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 18.

sta. He then prepared a voltable reply.

polated to agree on the programme.

bearen

Ocean Telegraph.

ment prevailed.

reldence of the our quality working of the Atlan

Waverbeten, Monday, Ang 16.

for the Ningtons. As non-can the substance of the life for four of the united falses of the American And Experimental officers. JUNEPH DAYWAN, Composite R. S. Sharp Corpor-Cores's dispatch was known, there was a display of Krei-wurks from the Printer Mag.

Com set II. M. S. R. Sheep, Crypton. Halves, faturdar, Ans. H. 1999. C. T. McCumarkin, Sorristay of Consumities of the Unime in Comparel, New York. S. T. McCumarkin, Sorristay of Consumities of the Unime in Comparel, New York. Set Toring temperature of yumferder here both in the Comparel, New York. Set Toring temperature of the Circh of New York in Set Toring temperature of Casily resident and south the Comparel of the Circh of New York in Set Toring temperature of the Circh of New York in Set Toring temperature of the Circh of New York in Set Toring temperature of the Circh of New York in Set Toring the set of the Circh of New York in Set Toring the the relative state the set there a societies pitched, and Ha with much regret that I fool meredi-ties dremaning construction to the Administry of the re-port in the toring on the transmission of the Po-ring of the backford is interface theory signified to Mr. Note the backford is interface to the Administry of the which here the backford is interface the set and new set of the Con-tent in the static for the the new societies of the toring of the theory with the toring of the the set work of the theory of the theory of the theory of the the backford. I here the set and the set of the Con-nex Conservable here the set of the converse of the Con-nex Conservable here the the theremover of the Con-nex Conservable here the the theremover of the Con-ment the public of the the set of the converse of the Con-nex Conservable here the set of the conservable of the Con-servable and the set of the the set of the conservable of the set of the the toring the set of the the set of the Con-nex of the the toring the set of the the set of the the set of the set of the the toring the set of the the set of the con-tent the states and Creat Restate. In CON STEWART.

HUUSPON STEWART. Mesora, Littunnani, and Haprints were present, and ald thry reald not agree as to which of them should diplay the centre place of ficeworks in front of the sge, which will have to be repaired here. City Mall. Neither of them was willing is exhibit Is any other situation, nor could they combine to display the same avaning at the same place. She is not so much injured as the forwes.

Alderman Mcdruben said that, prior to say offer baring bean made by either of these grademen, the Committee, in view of the short time sriginally expecied to transpire before the artical of the Queen's mearage, had ordered of Mr. Escan certain quality of frawmaks, displaying permitsr designs and motions, and had paid for, or were liable in pay for them. was to be regretled that these voluntary offers of py subschale displays had not been made to the mittee a little sariler, as it would have saved an-

A communication was received from F. Carra Jr. detiling the Committee to are them wayons with proper rubhems in the procession. Ordered on Sin. The Committee then adjourned until ment day, having foot allowed Mesers. Letignam, and Harriste to areas their they be adjusted for works as they the marine angle best be able.

Celebrarian at TalsBeld; Coun .- Speech af the Rov. Dr. Orgond, of New-York.

Celebration at Falsheid, Comm.-Reseek af the Haw. Dr. Ougond, at New-Yark. Press the Reviewperf Stevenset.
Press the Reviewperf Stevenset.
A large and enthusiantic meeting was held in Faitheid an Thursday available meeting was held in Faitheid and Faitheid and the faitheid for an analysis of the input state and the faith of the faitheid former and the faitheid former, and the faitheid former, and the faitheid former and the faitheid former, which was faitheid and the faitheid former, and the same faitheid former, and the faitheid former, and the same faitheid former, and the faitheid former, and the same faitheid former, and the faitheid former, and the same faitheid for the faitheid former and the same faitheid former, which are the faitheid for the faitheid former and the same faitheid for the faitheid former and the faitheid former and the faitheid former and the faitheid for the faitheid former and the faitheid former and the faitheid former and the faitheid former and the faitheid for the faitheid former and the faitheid for the faitheid former and faitheid for th drawing a plotaire of Fairfield as II was sereally-blow years ago, when it was Diracled by Britshi Longa, Under Cow, Tarine, Kighry fre houses, twe churches, Sfoen shores and Blow is workstange, were berneed to the ground, soil the Britshin name was a curse in the meetic of every man, woman and child He mostraster that Rommer of 1770 with Olic Som-mers of 1826, and the Jord 11 the apprends of Octolak Lobercontraster what Rommer of 1700 with Olic Som-mers of 1826, and the jord 11 the apprends of Octolak Lobercontraster with the strategies of Octolak Lobercontraster with the strategies of the lobe-der receives how with the strategies of the lobe-der events how with the strategies of the lobe-ster of the Great Talegraph, in the house place, as a trum ph of man over anisors are mind over mal-lar, then as new step in the altiance between size and wast, seed the place to the strategies the movement towaids the first inducer of the Divise place for the union of the whole human race whole the might laws of motion induced to Romber bound and realized motion induced without the Romber bound and realized motion induced without the strate

Restrations of his people, both gives and humorus li-and more firming references or no powerk of the U.S. Waild and the New, Mis releasts to ireland drew

PRICE TWO CENTS. LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE WEEK LACKE FROM EUROPE.

The Avabla of Cape Race.

Collision Between the Europa and Arabia.

The Duropa at St. Johns, M. F.

COTTON UNCHANGED - FROVISIONS LOWER

The Royal Mail steamahlp Europe, Capi.

Larren, from Boston, and Hallfax, for Liverpool, ar-

The Arabic's dispatches for the Press were not put

The stramship Paines, from New York Sifk all.

The publical news by the drabie does not seem, at

on board the Europe, but we have Eirerpool advices to the 7th, the Arabie's day of setting.

arrived al Southampion Aug. 3.

warded.)

14

Nr. Jonne, N. F., Randay, Aug. 13.

New York Custom House Lists in the Treasury Department.

Ors. Warsey-The Caavaw is Indiana-Indisan Palitira- The Mearagan Trenty - Hall Contract Deriston, &r.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

a creamand will be assigned to him to-morrow, Gen. CLARK may couldnos in conduct the Indian Wal

Senainy Basany jeft to day for the West. He thinks

revea at this port at 1 P. M. to-day. She was run find of on Suturday, 14th Last., at 1016 F. M. by the Royal Mall stramship Araba, from Liverpool on the 7th heat, bound in New-York. The Arabia, It appeace, michook the lights of the Europe for Cape Deterias. Receilight. The Europe lost her cutwater, and had her shem knocked of, besides receiving other dam-

The Arabia, after bearding the flarens, lay by her 3 closeri Trealy. for some time, and then proceeded for New York.

the first Cabinet Council of the menth to-morrow. gentlemen will be candidates for Congress this Fall. and the President takes a lively interest in their eas-

day in his nessl bealth.

staum, and the declaration that the electric value of Great Britain and America will lead to the nalty s The appropriate of the arrival of the Aconce are is not in the paper is hand, but if we can possibly

gather the particulars of her trip, they shall be for The rebellion in Central India had been effectually

put down, and Carsurs's proclamation says that no hopes of pardon newl be entertained by any persons immediately connected in the murder of British subjects. There was still experiations at Farls that the

Cridal Memilier would wind up its affairs, and make a fusion with the discount bank of M. ss Sr. Fart. Vience advices report the concentration of an

Anstries corps of \$1,000 men on the Dusube, in

BoyGern Hungaria, and on the pelate mearest Tur-kry on the Boulas and Berran frontiers. It was again reperied that Mills, Preconcentry has been negaged by Ransta for America. Mr. Dirashik from the repeal of the paper has if the Eachequer will spare the income resulting there-

There had been a large embarkment of troops for

Commercial Intelligence

LIVARTOOL CUTTON MARKET.

STATE OF TRADE

Manuscress, Frider, Aug. 6.- The market con-tinues energy, and Klough De demand is quiet, a good burnase is being done.

mialwration 7 . It had hing, we have, t iom of that silustriums Capitale, Jugrae INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON. make measinly cohectless for the permit ng "mustrife un lie merrain, who, as th anknows, arre attended to the grave over or operialer than the sale

Watarsever, Monday, Aug. 14. Gru. HARREY is not yet ordered to the Pacific.

the Democracy will onlie and sweep Indiana.

It is understood that the Hon. Romans W. Tours ses, of Indiana, will stump lillants in support of a barguin between the Fillmore Americans and

There is a prospect that the President, will accept the amendments proposed by MASTIREE to the Unas-

The Freshieat is in excellent health, and will hold General Walshings and Jean Cornars had an inerview to day an the New York apprintments. Both

a glance, to be particularly important or interesting. The news of the successful laying of the Atlan in **General Cass attended at the State Department in.** Cable was received on "Change with ginclous onthe

> Comptroller Manual decided hoday against Con sure & RAMSSY's mail claim of \$1,800,000. The claimants made a conditional contract, in 1813, for the conveyance of the mail from Vera Cruz is Acapulco

The claim was for five years' pay and domages. A. (FROM THE RAPISSTER FOR THE ADDOTLATES PRESS.) WARELPOTON, Defaulay, Aug. 16.

The New Granadian Minister had an interview with Securiary Case this morning at the State De partment, and communicated in him the Case Herran Frenty as modified by the Congress of that country There is only one alteration therein, and not three as herebolors, and that releva to the naval coal dinit. But the ironity is accompanied by two propositions in the nature of explanations.

Mr. Xasaira, the new Secretary of the Brilish Logation, has arrived here. Mr. Resand, one of the stackes, left this afternoon to take passage in the

Person for Kegland.

Our Washington Correspondence AVTUAN OF THE PARALLENT-COLLECTOR SCHELL

SURRERED TO AR INTERVIEW-BETRACTS FROM CUTTOR HOURE LINTS IN THE TREASURY DE-FARTHERT, &C., &C Watstness, D. C., Sunlay, Aug. 13, 1836.

The retarn of the President will have at least he one desirable effort of bringing the troubles which distract your City Democracy to some definite reall. Mr. Scants has been summined to a private Interview at the Walle House, hi take place to mor row | while the opponents of that gettleman are alreary here in force, and armed with statistics, docu ments and reverds which fastes (as they protect) on your Collector the responsibility of all City disone in the Democratic family.

Wr. Dongaman has been very unreserved and on phatic is pronouncing that this uncer must be healed either by balm of burning. He is weary, he says, of being remained and occupied by the wrangles and remonstrances which your in on kirs from all sides in connection with your Custom House paironage. He dealres to take account with Mr. FORTLA 64 In the coeculter of the Instructions origi aal y given to that gentleman with reference to the " rotation role being first made to operate against the entrates of the Denourrotic Party," I have seen at the Treasury those who would "rever" at the sources of my false rectness of any sile fart set forth is any previous lat ian.)-- a full Bet of the men amployed in the New York Cantom House, with marginal annotations as to the standing of each officer, the length of time he has been drawing pay, the parties he was first ap polated to gradily, his antecedents at the time of that appolatment, and all such subsequent political action on his part as may have come to the ears of those watchmen who are postous for the maintenance : party efficiency and unles. This list,-from which to-day I had only time to make a few harried extracts, but which I purpose theroughly explaiting and reporting on before many days,-le in very truth one of the most surform and starting pulltical documents II has over been my for tane to obtain the privilege of inspecting. Opposite mearly every third or lourth same the letters "A. A. are pencilled,-this standing, as I brars, for Anti-Administration, while the great majority of such are either fosail Whige of the Taylor rigins, or open Black Republicans who have been in their preoffices during periods which give an average closen years and right mentils to every max ! Among those so marked on this list I had only the to note the following,-somewhat lers than a third of the whole ; and for the edification of all hungry Democrain, now in eager parentl of the scale at present filled by these Phillettnes, I may as well put opposite each name the mlary for which these services are "had cheap" by a Demostatic Governmost. I take them at random as they appear on the oll, and you will, therefore, and some of the richest auggels in the Collector's gift, mixed up with " dry diggings" and "Iwice she send" of far laferior quality. APTI-ADDITIONATION BED AFTAILED BT COLLECTOR STREET 1 The Jac Campbell 1 The Jac Campbell 1 Jie R. 5, Morund 1 Jie R. 5, Morund 1 Moruna, Devine 2 Moruna, Devine 1 Moruna, Devine 1 Moruna, L. R. Jenoye 1 Moruna, L. R. Jenoye 1 Moruna, Davis Coleman K. Nichel. 1,053 Baldwin 1,995 1,295 1,295 Vandruater. Evald a seat in Dund. 1.2. James and Robert being father, thu 144.0 W. Tins W. Viss Nen. Hate W. Rass W. Rass W. Southire 1,296 1 170 Jonas Monas. ,3/0 1,280 8,3%

Great Fame, whose heart hadrend th over which his more mant was aver rall cen's which, iss the wicked sage and FEW's which, h. is a Dat, whiched supported was ever dependenced in replace. But M Yees, Excary A Cons. Network to have manifestation of the galaxie original here monothy remain and the galaxie original here in the second s THE PLANESS OF GENERAL CAME-A R ITE TIEN OF HIS LIFE AND P TICES-BIR PERFORAL PROPERTY. WARKENDYSH, Monday, An: The Illaese of General Cass of cm. larm. The revents arrestly year in a m all messiad. Few pollicians service On the Arel rumor that the reperable State was mable is attend to business at ments, paralysis was in the mouths of

mittee of Thatmost Hall, if appears, is Pands for the orcnastly signame of hat are seed No. Scana, in the sum of \$3

bears for me blas to apply to his suberdial eventens) for confellections towards the -in proportion to their responses salaries dertised paylog his on a martiment-on

no are al a loss to conjecture and rel any applications to be made to his sot the ground that " they were all no poo-

Now, why are taky so pour in this

-

24.0

rowd; a minerity were disposed to com apoplasy. The General's Ulness does on ern berfem Mr. Brenastan does the hard work of meals, eacept Mr. Cosa's, the heariness admits to be too south for him by alone. Yet the loss of the Premier

severe hlow is the President. Cars who was but sevenises at his birth, of him, "We have been young legeth mutual youth was a hond of sympality bet And to of these old statesmen-their ag ment which unlies them.

Gen. Uses to a wonderful sid man. survived his immeriality. He was been a came a prosprogram, and graduated as a man. Taking to politics as his natural i e effer as his laberilance, be smerged fr Ille as a Cablact Minister, and in due on greasion became a courtier. Through his periences couldon, Unicity, the middle a have been guiding clare to Uch. Case and pathway. Adulation has always been tear is his ambition. Walls quietly vay porthern lakes, making treatles with I Case was writing private letters to Mr. gratulating him we his visitiration from h an's charges of corruption. I have been respandoos in these environment among which of the northwest, that never and a s him in th as earling times indicades a

per a man or a party. In private he co. Mr. Char, because Mr. Char had the set but he knew that Jacanes was the man of time, and reserved blaself. True in the movie falseness, when moved the deposites, Secretary Care 1.00

of his private office is an agony of doubi. ders ad the spondline and the service ment were around and heliers him. He aslider yes out any. Jacuace hnew his seal General Case to Paris. Mere was staury of his unfatting lock and his lac and d have crashed to newler another m sealtabed in that emergency, but he only General Cars be Lonis Patatora.

His whole his has been lock. Who Detroit to take the War Department profers to his agent to will a large hand adjoining the town. He was tt for \$30,008. After soms time, the agent be had bern offered \$23,000. Con. Case L pled - Don't well Hill Aarther orders." He quickly taken his own fixed price, but be The prope motor, he mosal look Forther. weered by the heat part of a Southablag

to be from the Queen, actually came over Or Atlantic Cable from Valentia, Ireland, and is asquestionably authentic. The President's heply will be sent as soon as received.

A. MACEAT, Superintendent

The President's Reply. WAREPATHE CITY, Aug. 14, 1854.

To Her Majerry Vectoria, Quern of Great Berain

The Fresident cordially reciprocates the empratulations of Her Majesty, the Queen, on the success of the great international emscrycias accompliabed by the science, skill, and indemitable energy of the two countries. It is a triamph more glorious, because far more uncful to mankind, than was ever won by congograr on the field of battle.

May the Atlantic Telegraph under the blessing of Hegren prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and triendahip between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divise Providence to diffuse religion, civilizasies, liberty and law throughout the world. In this view will not all nations of Christensom spontaneously units in the declaration mai it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in pass. " se their places of destination, even in the midst of hostilities ? (Signed)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Bessage from the British to the Amerlean Directors.

To the Directory of the Alfondie Telegraph Company New York :

Europe and America are colled by telegraph. Glory is God in the highest; on earth peace and good will towards men.

(Signed)

DIRECTORS ATLANTIC TRABERLYS CONFLET.

GRAAT DRITATY.

The Racksment About the Queen's M

From the time the first missage cott, sening the operation of the Atlantic Talograph Cable was reseived yesterday, said 16 s'clock ra sight, when the various bulletias gave what Parperial to be an abstract of the Queen's Gay dath is President Br. sausus, there over crowds of people as the Tiens Brears, walting, with more or less impatience, for Be marchesnest of the Since Purs manage, They had been boared by the Morald, in relation to the working of the line, and he reinlice to the wherem of the Magura, and wars determined not to swalwe mything more that same through Finm Out, unless its correctance should be reached for by some mileble schuldsment. They walled, and the Be longer they walled the mars the sactionest insenared. Whomever sayfuls | she was placed upon Be Turns bulletts, they would around it in admirable disorder-these in the pertphery of the should moniting to those searor the senire of allenation, to rand it sized | and those near the senter should be he periphery, to hold its bragte and Bates. While thes sugaged, the nowshops would wondicts some sid papers, and anarrane the Menman. The many second would ber them an excitive and rask under a lamp to persis them, and discover that they had been sold. That another bullette would appear, and another rack would be the result. And so they kept it up and a late hear. When an honorised by their stDarts, they exce similard is setting ters having men the Frechest's reply.

Enewhers there was considerable feeling exhibited. On the Battary there ware large assemblages, unit a heir hear, leaking sat antisenty and anemanandate

Telegraph. A grand calebration will take morrow in baser of the event. ADDRESSATILLE, Manday, And Ma-16 P. M.

The Queen's meanage was remained here with aring of custom and of small stres, ringing of bells, lighting of bonkers, &c. Waln-street and the Telegraph Office are brilliantly fitunizated. The frenon are set in terch-light procession, handed by the Recontrolle Rose Send. Engine belle and whitethen are also someding their ,thilos.

ITRACA, N. Y., ARGINI 14-18 Y.M. Upter the receipt of the Quorn's Ramage, the Talegraph-Office here and other buildings were brilliantly illuminated. Cannon are new fring, fage fying, bankres blaxing, bells ringing, and Warr Lors's brass band is playing English and American sational airs is front of the Telegraph Office.

Willamanan, Pa., Monday, Aug. 16-11 P. M. The news of the successful working of the Atlandic Tulegraph Cable, and the receipt of the Queen's Monage, produced the wildard excitament among our citizens. Orand preparations are being made for a colobration to morrow.

SCRIPTON, PR., ANE. 16-10 P.W. The announcement of the receipt of the Queen's frange to Prasident Buckastas was received have with the greatest exchartaem. Gans were fired, bells ras, music, &c. Kalensive strangements are completed for filuminating, &c., on Tuesday evening. BALTINESS, Monday, Aug. 14.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation congradulating the citizens of Baltimore on the money of the Atlantic Telegraph, and recommending the detay of a solute of two hundred guas, the ringing . * all the bells in the city, and displaying of Mage form ."M public bulidings and shipping, between 13 acd I a't. "sk to morrow. .

Louisville, Ky., Mender, Aug. 14. The reception of the Queen's Message was ancounced by a grand . Maplay of Areworks by the Diectors of the Mational Telegraph Company. The prestent anticulases prevait,"d, and all doubts respectog telegraphie-communication across the Atlantic are herroughly dispelled.) The City suffertiles are making great proparations to catetrals for event.

NAMPOLA, TWEE, Soulay, Aug. 16. ------ of the Ouesn's Memory have on-The 'rearian'

radat ad a tramendous excitament. Large bolles or men headed with heads of month perioded the street" this evening, bondress were jighted, and bells were rung for balf an hour in honor of the great avant.

Lone Ballers, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 14. /. Will to the complete success of the " Wonder of the Apr." the Onean Teleprach. We are call sheating it by Seeworks, muchs, and datelag.

NEW-OBLEASE, Momilay, Amr. 16. The Ouwra's Message was received by the Notional Talegraph Line al I s'tinck this evening. It cannot much andiement, and the Cabellever are now mileled.

Joint Committee on the Tolegraph Cable-Lotter from Com. Stewart and Captain Dayman.

The Joint Committee assembled for the fifth or astra on Monday, in the City Hall, Aldarman Taos strates in the Chair.

A telegraphic communication was received from day Joseph Darman, of R. M. elenan-sloop Gergen, accepting the professed hospitality of the Corporation on the forthcoming selectration. Ordared to be printed to the minutes.

A somewalcallon "wils renaized by talagraph from Admiral Housess Service, of the British Nary, desilking such hospitality, frem the pressury of other and productional engagements. Ordered to be printed. They are as informs

Bt. Jours, N. T., Suberday, August 1412, 1826. Chen. T. McCimathan, Ant. Committee of Con-Commit. R. Y.

Ror # her Gail you will somrery to the Comment and and as the others of the alig for the honor they on derived spon as by their kind container they day, which it will give as the most startagene, of day, which it will give as the most startage place is associated arrive to the most startage to the limit which are by England this kind meanings or

World and the New, His relevance to Ireland an hearty cherrs, and his closing mediment to the bear of Queer Vierenia, and press between the Unit States and Great Britain, America and Europa, w answered by kurrahs from the crowd, and "God as the Queer "from a second cheft, who were had by B J.C. Natauta, In speaking of Oid and New England the Queen Trems assist choir, the server, and "Godi sare has queen Trems assist choir, who ware in Against They Manuck. In speeking of Old and New Kaginad he wild Rhat he two peopler were in agains resume allas. They Manuck is speeking of Old and New Kaginad he wild that he two peopler were in against resume allas. They Manuck is a second result in the threads, while we are one in every household, and we have be new. There mee Queen is not the threads, while we have one in every household, and we have be new. These mee Queen is not the threads, while we have one in every household, and we have be new. These the Eurith is the power of the perifected and I a shadow is not mere of the perifected and I a shadow is not marked. We cholt, be the Queen, the the meeting M. Russet, H. R. K. Con-nt for the Mates of North and Bouth Carolins, who replies to the sentenced of the Rev. Dr Oscould to involve the Mates of North and Bouth Carolins, who replies to the sentenced of the Rev. Dr Oscould to have the Mates of North and Bouth Carolins, who replies to the sentenced of the Rev. Dr Oscould to have a ball of the sentenced of the sentime of mea. The bases as follows 13- stated that he flat here is all for the sentenced by Americania and needward by Americans as this conflictly scarely in-hastor to that the would have characterized Eag lithmen ubser similar circumstances, that he scala taken him by eurprise, or that it appeared to him as at all ensemed. May, he would pave size farther, and add that II had serve been a contine and taken him that the manue of the Queen should be greeter by a merican, should be we are faulted in the second treader of the faulted there are and granes that can be the state as a state second as the second factor here and at all second by American second factors had then all the parent here not should be a step farther, and at all the same of the Queen should be a step farther, and at all the same as the Queen should be a step farther would be to applicible to the streng denotes that an the mode t and a still more powerful reason for this regard and respect to be found to the reflection that the Quern of Engined was the receptized Rater and Representative of a great and kindness pronie, from whom his hearers were themselves for the meet part descernded, and to whom they were been by the sevent and deared thes. He there presented to expatiate at some length upper the manifuld advan-lages to be derived from that chees all lance and peo-ples of England and America, which were annough the manifulation days of the times, and which were a sedential in the corrying on of the great work of spreding the grapel, releading commerce, and pro-meting crothin time, which coming only be effected by two rath great and powerful instance. That such as alliance was analoral one is on one could don't but well might you seek to from with a handful of rahad-the course of acoms make rise hardful of rahad-the spreat the theorem is the propies, united waters in the mean, as in prevent two propies, tuntied append the great derivates of homes propies, tuntied appending the great derivates of homes propies, from nie, from whom his bearers were themselves for upon all the great derivation of homan propies, in bending into one harmonitors whole their devilop their future. This was a current which no rock properties or should of jealoure sent munt fem an ter aver. Mr State pro - minertand | 11

much how an har are: Mr. " The process" of the as-sure his benerars of the cord in response of the as-sure his benerars of the cord in response of the sould with which the Unit, states " represented in Eng-land by all C. and and we represented the proof which which incompanies of we represent the sould be response of the sould be represented and the shakered and improved by the great scent which they were met to calabraic the there are a present a source of his bear replate their response for the proof of the response to the source of the form the source of the bear replate the form the source of the bear replated and yield reciprocally when were response to four their relations with the modeler source response to four their relations with the modeler source response to four the response to arise, as much be formally to the response to arise, as much be formed by the first the reciprocally whenever dif-terences of optimum might happens to arise, as much be formed by the first of optimum the response to arise, as much be formed by the first of the response to arise, as much be formed by the first of the response to arise, as much be formed by the first of the response to arise, as much be formed by the first of the response to arise, as much be formed by the first of the response to arise, as much be formed by the first of the response to arise, as much be formed by the first of the response to arise, as much be formed by the first of the response to arise arise arise arise and arise railing event, there should shak the great chalve of is eromitanal country decay into the hottacm of their bravits. After drawing a skewich of the probabile lake of any solitary Logitabenan who m ght have happen-ed to prevent binned righty years ago upon the same should be result for a start of the start of a start contrasting if with the secretized of England, and contrasting if with the secretized of the starts have a gravital as an official representative of that ac-revige. M. Smoot considered by a tothat is the sec-saring publics and victures of the President of the United Blates, who, he said, was almost as well known in England is he was for Amarina, and pro-posed that the meeting should resolve its mane with watther the meeting should resolve the name with starts the meeting should resolve the mane with starts the for an official was almost as well is the the former the should be been by the mane the presence of the meeting should resolve the mane with starts between the meeting should resolve the same starts and the section was all ones in the same the same starts.

Arter Desite, while while these case is the most After Desite and article cheers that were ealed set by this sections: the cheir stag " Hall Coloradia," with rescalant effect. Cheers were these grant for the specthers, Criste W. Firsts, Case, House, Press Course, Prof. Money, Col. Wirewess, and the latter. During Mr. Bracers speech, a large delegation, with involve and music, marthed in from Southpert, and look their stand among the andliars.

"ATTENTED EXPORTION."-Mr. Hiram P. Her "ATTEXTED EXTERTION."-Mr. Elizan P. Hor-tex, of W sublighten Markat, descrete nu to reisk that he is not the person alluded in in the paragraph pah-inised under the above baseling in personing with the Disension of obtaining memory, as alle ped, used a name is which he was not coulded. There is built ove without persons bearing that name in the Directory, and being persons bearing that name in the Directory, and being are her above resplicing of haring been sen-enged in any resk lemaneties. LIFERPORT SERADETUPPE MARKET

In use Linaryool Branswerre model a merican pool business done in the fire grainties of American Filers. Case was blactors, and was held for full

LATERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Base had decilized in blacks, per Hercs. Fo was steady but knacker. Dates, as a reduction of a cent. The demand was increasing.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE WIREKL

Neuan was frun. Correspinstr, Congro was held at h.d. higher, vin. 1 Hel militind. Runze-a large business doing ; more of 3/60 bits, nonmon cold, st 44. 2,300 meetum to fine, at 126, to 236, \$ 200. Tra-terna-Rough, St. M. Assai, Da. 334, \$ 200. Tal-tow meety, at 506, 60, 821a. LORLON WARART.

Lorses, Friday, Aug. 6 -Jonan is score, and has advanced 14. on the week ; redned is in request Grocery humps 33a. Corressiendy. The in increaup comand : Common Congent 10% d. Batr e stort and site for the last three monitor Lorenza Ora Ma M. Istante Arm. There Ittle alteration in other articles

The Baltimere and Ohio Road and the New-York and Eric and New-York Control

Malirenda. Basrisesa, Monday, Aug. 18. The New-York meds, persisting in their ruinous soluction of rates to Cincinnati and the regions more legitimately connected with Baltimory, the Baltimory and Onto Railroad has recently made a decided refallalory stroke, by reducing the rates of freight he tween New-York and Cleveland, Chicago and the Lake country, to thirty cents per ane hundred pounds Icas than by the Eris and Cantral Roads, for first and errord class goods. With the present immense equipment and good condition of the Baltimore and Only Read, aided by He connections, this additional trade can readily be accommodated.

Beiler Explosion at Pawinches

Forres, Monday, Aug. 14. The lodler of DERTER & HAOTRER's cotton mill. at Pawiocket, R. I., exploded at an early hour this morning, learing the building into fragments, searly destroying a grocery store, and making a complete wreck of an adjutating drug store. The mill took fre and was totally destroyed. A boy was taken out of the rules seriessly tajured. The amount of damage la not known.

Risamboat Accident.

Borrow, Monday, Aug. 10. The steamer Nelly Baler, which piles between Routen and Nabasi, was run into this afternoon, while at the whart, by the Philadelphie steamer Phinese Sprague, skilling the former forward of the

morest, and enterning eight her through the gravies and i fark, and otherwise seriously injuring her. The famous is about \$3,000. Although the Natly Saler was mowded, no passengers were lojared,

Accident to the Steamer Long Branch.

BARRY HOOK, Monday, Aug. 16. The steamer Long Branch, on her trip to Red Dank from New York, to day, ran asknes on Randy Hank Pulai, and lays well up.

The Canadian Parilament Provegood.

Tonervo, Monday, Aug. 16. The Canadian Parliament was prorogical to-day,

The Covernor made the fullowing speech

Hunces als Gapyianas / I congratulate you as he g closed the memion, and am happy to and that to parts which have been recommended to yo unaderation have received allention at you The set of abstizibling imprisonment for debt ferential assignments in Upper Canada, will the assimilaring of the laws of the terential satigramenta, in Upper Canada, will tend to the nationicaling of the laws of the two set-land of the Province, and must be of benail in the speculation. Our stands contraction, which is turing have continued to work contraction, which i have little doubt that you have done well in provid-ing for the regular mult service by stores douby the senses, to Gauge and the lower Provinces. The ap-proarisation for a pesial that to fail Alver will open continuous mail provide the control of the Can-adian Governament, from that satisfament is More for the senses, but the interaction of the Can-dian Governament, from that satisfament is More for the statement of the interaction will be and regent, of the somemental or that is the sense and regent, of the somemental or that is has passed are the maching as manuscripting that has satisfament for the sense that has the manuscripting the the sense. and from manufacty as monorhing that has softening, I sampedly party that the complete restoration of our prosperity may not have be consystem. In person, is the course of the recent to some state that will have the course of the recent to some statistic with her Majority's Gerearisment, and with the Gereary ments of the detail establish is sheller men-ter of very presi imperiance. I am dedroms of inviting them to Gerean with a the polasticity of which a bond of a federal character unling the Providence of British Narch America, may perhaps American be provident of America, may perhaps results the provident of the set release free by pre-results the primeria.

P Death of George Waters.

Catatan, Monday, Ang. 16.

Ganas Warnes, Superintendent of the Wonterfs Radroad, Good at Springhold, IR- at 1 rising population memory.

W. Yas. 1100 Jonus & Gass. W. Yas. Netl. 1700 W. H. Carbinson hen. Have 1200 T. & Keebe W. Basse 1200 T. & Keebe W. Basse 1200 T. & Keebe T. Griwwedd 1300 C. N. O'Brien T. Griwwedd 1300 C. N. O'Brien J. Bowes 1300 C. Stark Brush. 1400 Jesses Brush. (Farber said once debtrow of 100 T. Offeweid.

F. Crusses, 1.100 ; and ever eighty or alsoly others,

1,900 1,900 1,920 1,320

talaty all some of the most forrative and desirable places in that happy feeding ground of the = Unierti-Led," over which Mr. Scani, should preside the unio the Argel with a Saming sward," is hid eater all the pure of faith, and expet all talated with polynal

bereay, tabdelby and schlars, In view of these incenterthis facts and figures let any dispandenate man conferms, if he can, the action taken by Mr. Scenaras through the Treasury Department, with re-ference to your Collector and his appetatments

Wast man who at all acknowledges the siders of party can blame the Democratic Congram nes from your City for projecting agained the romoral of such falthful, snargetic and reliable Domo-3 ary a great majority of these on whose sorks Mr. Access non-menced the operation of his official guilt other ? The names of these are marked an the tist as having incurred the Callector's death warrant tul the blood of such martyre sever falls is vain and for the hard-surned offpends which have been separatly taken swoy from them, it shall be returned to them-and before lang-with the internel of man Arrian superaided. I refer more aspecially-and And my notes for the same is the Treasury list-to

such active and faithful workers as these

AD45 DEPOCLUTE	LEBUTED IT DL. MARTIN
Ladrew Myers.	George T. Sallag
T. Yas Type,	W. Marrey.
Thomas Dunlap.	J. W. LAMB.
Las Freeman,	I. M. Freeland.
. W. Tas Ostrand,	Polar Barrought, Thimme Mustree,
lada Quisa,	Rasss Lolly,
Inghes Carsell,	O. S. Kildert
omyk Shaw,	he hers select and in
a bandrad schools w	be have seen and

In their respective localities, and have always throws the weight of their exertions, purse and sharacter in aver of the Democratic count.

Specking of "perso" in that last paragraph, I am laded of one built is Mr. Second's adm which Jonne Bronaster will be the last man in the Called Sintes, atthey to searbook at Seynt-through tabappily it fol and some in his knowledge tatil after your Collectory some mains. The General Con-

worth \$1,000,000. Gen. Care 11 & P Governor and Inclan Agent, enjoying at relary, he so managed his nervousle as to r ance against the Government of \$47,500 leadly walled anarly townly years, an morning during the halowon days of Jwalked up to the Treasury, prevented his brought away the \$17,100 to gold.

Studiets and scholarly, he writes well, taste for classical and elegant things. In turned dit on any over is his secretarian, a book of elaborate subfigy on Lonie Paulit is really a very fas biographical memoir they amploy his injency he took posses Ray ship of the American equatron in the nean, and with his family, explored the biand modifiated amidat the rules of Grases, Junia. He exploded, by a protect, the Treaty, and returned home to quarrel with seas, enter the Senate, incention later veran for the Presidency. In this last entery Cass" Juck falled for the Brot and on his life. His star paird before the meteor Vista. Yet, If was characteristic of the on or this veteran pelitician, that pending th with Gen. Tarios, he had appointed a locakeep his seal in the Senals warm, and when ed to triters to 11 he had this ald course polated to the cars of a Light-house on Le igna. Obsident to his will, the Michigan promptly returned him to his old position. Ferminally Gan. Cass is an esemplary m

world. He is very tick, and is curved on Dically, he is an indde'. He believes not a he has no convictions. In its junsware way, he doubliess regards the Democratic he heat abig to govern the country, but a to it only because he fasts it to be pale and

(a) if only include strong side. Wi how including if I have julling muchany memorial spins the Retrainery of may visual ; and about if Dire UII he disa. (a)partial nets will brancher if samily and (a)partial nets will brancher if samily and (a)partial nets will brancher if samily and (a)

Departure of the Vanderbilt.

To the Ridge of the New York Times | As guardians to some extent of the trager and manners, allow me to call your to the mander in which a large number of were travied on the secondar of the secondary termitily Yandridik on Seturday last.

For some search, the elegant was anches steram before her milling hour, and passes. trypd in her by a lighter. Those could general for friends who had general board wa rack successive by that it was the last, and ere not wanted on board, and if they per going span the lighter, were brailed

There are proceeding cannecial with this taking, which i think are university broas no other matter than mere tieldry : it in the case of this line ! Can we set fee ing of courtery in such matters from no pt

Case of Mine Sasan Lyle Crow

To she fidder of the New York Proc 1 In your City Article of Seconday Iast, the an error which it is desirable should be It is stated three in, in reference to the dest Strack Lyte Cases, from yollow lever, that to the habit of hathing every evening, and frequent exercices among the shipping, such reparks bare a lendency to impute in in the character of the init, and hart the S har becaused and afficted relatives and in-ster to rists that the extent of her becking ing excurdants were as follows . She was water at a point one mile below. Yandaris ing cight times during a support of two as four shores lained, and shores he many Grow the boat from the same petal wheng the The depaired was a modest and aminible

the interview of the shore lasts will be be particle in her meaning shill be the interview without, and indeed all who have her. Yary Respectivity Tours,

Card from X. H. Loham. To the Longe of the New York Time;

The undersigned requests the public talgment with rarpect to the theory brong him total the facts are fully haners. He which Boundar he as very large a mountail, result The synaptic of the state of the same failers and i

The improvement is not connected in any any of the formation in burnland connections, private operations estimate to the form make this systemizes an invite the formation that he used has a softened processories by burl has the horts, where the house, will forly extend the horts, where the house, will forly extend the burls. Dam De Church