The Buffalo Courier.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1854.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

A State Convention of the National Democracy of New York, consisting of one delegate from each Assembly district, will be held, in the city of Syracuse on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next, at 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for such State offices as are to be filled at the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

Albany, April 12, 1854.

Augustus Schell,	Squire Utley,
Richard T. Mulligan,	Thomas P. Saunders,
John S. Harris,	John Roger,
Chauncey F. Belknap,	Burr B. Andrews,
Andrew E. Suffern,	George Clark,
Ward B. Howard,	C. L. Grant,
John S. Nafew,	William H. Cuyler,
James B. Fonda,	R. S. Broadbrooks,
Lyman Tremain,	E. Darwin Smith,
Clement M. Davidson,	Alexis Ward,
A. Dallas Walt,	William G. Bryan,
Thomas B. Mitchell,	Harmon S. Cutting.

Democratic State Committee.

Gerrit Smith.

The course of this distinguished gentleman in the House of Representatives, and his early resignation of his seat in that body, have provoked extensive comments from the press, and the political parties of the country. It is well known that he was elected to, and entered Congress, as an abolitionist and radical of the ultra school; and that quite contrary to what was expected of him by the public, he has given but a feeble support to that interest of which he was supposed to be the head and front in the National Legislature, and that lately in the discussion of the question of extending the national boundaries, he has expressed sentiments diametrically opposed to those entertained by the political faction, which, he was supposed to represent. For this unexpected change of conduct and opinion, he has been denounced by abolitionists as a "traitor to liberty," and even by those who are pleased with the change, his course is considered to be evidence either of dishonesty in his former opinions, or great weakness and indecision of character. We are inclined to believe, that neither do the motives and character of the Hon. gentleman justice.

The motives, which have been assigned for his apparent in consistency, are wholly inadequate. It is idle to talk of Gerrit Smith's being influenced by good dinners and *fêtes*, or brought over to the interests of the South,—by the flatteries and invitations of Southern gentlemen to visit them at their plantations. A man of princely fortune, and generous nature, it is impossible that he could be influenced by considerations so contemptible as the first; and his steady unflinching course for years as the leader of a small, despised and proscribed faction, shows how insensible he is to motives of personal ambition and popularity, when they would conflict with his convictions of right and duty.

No, in our opinion, the causes of this change in the views of Mr. Smith, are to be sought elsewhere—in the philosophy of human nature itself. An honest and enthusiastic philanthropist, having brooded over the enormity of one political evil, till its magnified proportions hid from his view, all other interests and considerations, and possessed with the idea that the abstract right and wrong of actions was always unaffected by circumstances, the one always practicable, and the other ever sinful, he entered public life in the determination, as far as in his power, to make the legislation of the country conform to his preconceived ideas of right and duty: but he found, when elevated to a position of responsibility, what others have before him,—that government is a practical thing, that it cannot be conducted invariably upon abstract theories: that the interests of a great people are infinite, diverse, and often conflicting; and that the rule of human duty and responsibility, is materially affected, by the expediency and consequences of actions.—And with that honesty of motive, and opinion, which has marked his whole life, after having had the opportunity of demonstrating the fallacy of his previous theories of political morality, and the duties of government, he seems to have frankly abandoned them. In all this, there is simply the inconsistency of an honest and just mind, following the law of its own nature. It is another exhibition of the same phase of political opinion that has characterized the finest minds, passing from radicalism to conservatism, from abstract and impossible theories of society, to practical philosophy and statesmanship.

It is the constant lesson of history, that revolutionists themselves, when raised to responsible positions, and burdened with the cares of Government, have undergone a radical change in political opinions, and become the objects of the fiercest hatred and opposition, from their former condjutors and followers. Nor is this result accidental, it is founded in the necessities of things. The man, who is elevated to high position, has an extended prospect of his duty, and if his motives are just, he will feel and recognize in his actions, the great difference between the position of the ruler of a nation, and that of a noisy and irresponsible leader of a political faction. The motives which have induced Mr. Smith to resign his seat in the House are probably various but prominent among them, we think, are these.—Himself a man of refined feelings, of generous impulses, and honest motives, and a lover of truth for the sake of it, it is more than probable, that the petty jealousies, the disgraceful personalities, and mercenary schemes for public plunder which occupy so much of the attention of the House, have inspired him with unconquerable disgust.—Another, and perhaps more important reason for his resignation is this: elected as an abolitionist, and finding that he cannot conscientiously act as one; and moreover recognizing the duty of the representative, under our institutions, to reflect the prevailing sentiment which elected him, like a man of honor, he finds himself compelled to resign a seat, which he can not fill consistently with fidelity to his constituents, and duty to himself. The election of Mr. Smith, which with many others, we ourselves deplored, has had a most desirable result. It has brought a valuable accession to the ranks of the conservative public men of the State; and detached from the leadership of the abolition faction, a man whose fine abilities, great wealth, and blameless character, have given it a respectability and power, which it could not, otherwise, have possessed.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the full stock, payable in cash on the 5th of July. Also, an extra dividend from the surplus earnings, of one share of construction stock for every three shares of old stock held.—Said stock is to be issued August 1, with 20 per cent paid endorsed thereon, and the remaining 80 per cent paid by instalment of 15 per cent. on the 1st of August, September, October and November, and 20 per cent. on the 1st of December. The semi-annual payment of 4 per cent. interest on the construction stock was made on the 1st instant. The earnings of the road during the month of June is estimated at $190,000 against $146,000 for the same month in 1853.—*Buffalo Express.*

The Rochester American in copying the above, pays the following deserved compliment to H. M. Kinne, Esq., the General Agent of the road at this point "This line is doing,as seems from the above, an immense business this season. Much of its popularity and success is due to the considerate and able management of its general Agent at Buffalo, H. M. Kinne, Esq. Mr. Kinne is a thorough business man, and is marked by great energy and decision of character. He is enterprising and active, and possessed of amenity of disposition, he commends himself at once to the confidence of the traveling public, while he establishes friendly relations with all with whom he is brought in contact, in the business of the line.—The hundreds of active men, who as agents and runners are under his control, regard his management with the highest favor. The Directors of the line, have subserved their best interests in retaining him so long in his responsible position.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN CHINA.—The China papers state that gold discoveries have been made in the vicinity of Canton by some returned Chinese from California.

The Western *Texan* learns that there are now between seven an eight thousand head of cattle and other stock on the way to to California from Texas.

The State Convention.

We have the names of several additional delegates to-day.

The following list embraces all of whose election we have heard:—

County	Delegates.	Alternates.
CAYUGA.	1 Elijah Williams.	George H. Carr.
CHAUTAUQUE.	1 J. R. Babcock	Albert H. Camp.
	2 Ebenezer A. Lester	
CHEMUNG.	Lyman Covell.	Jefferson B. Clark.
CHENANGO.	1 Burr B. Andrews.	B. Frink.
CLINTON.	William Hedding.	F. S. K. Russell
COLUMBIA.	1 Joseph D. Monell.	
	2 Henry A. Collins.	
CORTLAND.	Frederick Hyde.	
DUTCHESS.	1 George P. Pelton.	
	2 Garrett Van Keuren.	
ERIE.	1 William Williams.	Harmon S. Cutting
	2 Elijah Ford.	J. Goold Mather
	4 Nathaniel M. Jones.	
ESSEX.	Winslow C. Watson.	
FRANKLIN.	Joseph R. Flanders.	
GENESEE.	1 Junius A. Smith.	Alanson Fisher.
	2 Luther Crosby	Owen Bryan
HERKIMER.	1 Samuel Earl.	
	2 William Johnson.	
JEFFERSON.	1 Pearson Mundy.	
MADISON.	1 Benjamin Enos.	Simon C. Hitchcock
	2 Jeremiah Cooper.	
MONROE.	1 Horatio G. Warner	S. P. Sterling.
	2 Wm. E. Lathrop	H. W. Jones.
	3 John Murdock.	Isaac Joslyn.
NEW YORK.	1 John J. Tait.	Richard T. Mulligan.
	2 John Clancy.	Geo. D. W. Clinton.
	3 James G. Smith.	James Hayes.
	4 John Y. Savage, Jr.	Robert C. McIntyre.
	5 Anthony T. Gallagher.	Robert Ferguson.
	7 John Mack.	James L. Van Wart.
	8 John Harrison.	Henry McCollom.
	9 Robert Earl.	Henry Woolley.
	10 John Doherty.	James Rutherford.
	11 John Dimon.	John Tilley.
	12 Thos. Wilson.	Wm. Deeling.
	13 Wm. N. McIntire.	Jonathan Trotter.
	14 John Caffrey.	Thomas J. Munday.
	15 Thomas Reilly.	James W. Walsh.
	16 Horace F. Clark.	James M. Smith, Jr.
NIAGARA.	1 Hubbard McKay.	
	2 Charles Molyneux	
ONEIDA.	3 M. L. Kinyon	
ONTARIO.	1 Thomas M. Howell	Wm. Ball.
ORANGE.	1 John K. Lawson.	Allen M. Sherman
	2 Calvin G. Sawyer	
	3 Sam Fowler.	
ORLEANS.	Alexis Ward.	Curtis Barnes
OTSEGO.	1 James E. Dewey.	
QUEENS.	David R. Floyd Jones.	
RENSSELAER.	1 Job Pierson.	Samuel Stover
SARATOGA.	2 Samuel Chapman	
SCHOHARIE.	1 Treat Durand.	Daniel D. Dodge.
SENECA.	George S. Conover.	
SUFFOLK.	1 Grosvenor S. Adams.	George Howell.
	2 Benj. T. Hutchinson.	
WASHINGTON.	1 Oliver Cook.	E. D. Baker.
	2 Clement M. Davidson.	
WAYNE.	1 Andrews Preston.	Wm. Edwards.
WESTCHESTER.	2 Edmund G. Sutherland.	Russell Smith.
WYOMING.	Rufus H. Smith.	Alden S. Stevens.
YATES.	John L. Lewis, Jr.	

The Enlargement West of Rochester.

The Canal Board, yesterday, adopted the following in relation to the enlargement of the canal west in Rochester:—

Resolved, That the State Engineer and Surveyor be requested, as early as practicable, to prepare a plan and estimate for the enlargement of the Erie Canal between Lockport and Rochester, in conformity with the plan adopted by the Canal Board on the 16th day of September, 1850 Except that the bottom thereof be so adjusted as not to be deepened at any point more than two inches below the bottom of the Rochester Aqueduct, giving a depth of water at Lockport of nine feet, and at the west end of the Rochester Aqueduct a depth of seven feet six inches.

The vote stood, on the resolution, 8 to 1—the State Engineer voting in the negative.

Funeral Obsequies of Mr. Ritchie.

There was a large number of citizens in attendance at the funeral, yesterday afternoon, of the late venerable and esteemed Thomas Ritchie, at his residence. Among those present were the President of the United States, several of the heads of department, Sidney Webster, Esq., the private secretary of the President, several senators and many representatives of the United States as well as officers of the army and navy.—The funeral discourse was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Pyne, of St. John's church. The address was extremely eloquent and impressive. Several of the children and relatives of the deceased were present. The services over, a funeral cortege was formed, composed of many members of Congress and distinguished citizens, and proceeded to the steamboat wharf, whence the remains were conveyed in the mail boat *en route* for Richmond, their final resting place. The pall-bearers were Senators Hunter and Mason, Messrs. Bocock, Caskie and Powell, of the House of Representatives, and Secretary Dobbin and W. W. Corcoran, Esq. The whole scene was most solemn and imposing. —*Washington Union*, *6th*.

SUICIDE.—The Louisville *Journal* relates the facts concerning the suicide of of a lad of 12 years, named Henry Merriman, ten miles from the city:—

This is one of the most mysterious, as well as one of the most extraordinary cases of suicide ever committed in this country. Henry was a devout Christian; he had lost a little sister who also belonged to the church; this sister had given him a prayer book on her death-bed, and desired him to use it; he had become so interested in the book, and on the subject of meeting with a dear sister, that it was a subject of daily conversation and prayer with him that he would meet his sister in Heaven after death. He prayed nightly and daily to see her, and in his fit of religious insanity, he, upon his knees, cut his throat from ear to ear, severing both jugular veins. This was truly a sorrowful sight to look upon, a heart-broken mother, afflicted father, and distressed relatives—this was a scene to dissolve a heart o' stone; every one present was in tears; every man became as it were a child. The verdict of the jury was, that the child came to his death from the influence of the above facts causing religious insanity.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—The July number of this unequalled monthly, besides a fresh instalment of "Hard Times," contains an unusual variety of delightful papers, the very titles of which provoke the mental appetite, and suggest a "feast of reason," as, for instance—"Out in the Desert," "Legs," "Missing—a Married Gentleman," "At thy Peril," "A Canny Boak," "Britons in Turkey," etc. Then there are delightful little stories, brief but brilliant scientific hints, admirable local and personal descriptions, and, in short, something to gratify every taste and inform the most ignorant as well as the most learned in a pleasing and novel way. The skill with which the subjects are varied and the treatment kept up to a uniform degree of spirit and grace is truly artistic. "Household Words" may be obtained at Miller, Orton & Mulligan's.

A SINGULAR MARRIAGE BLUNDER.—In England recently a singular marriage blunder occurred.—A clergymen, by mistake, married a lady to the person who officiated in the ceremony as her father. When the new made husband was pointed out to her, the bride declared with tears in her eyes that that could not be as he was already married and had a family. The clergyman was somewhat astounded at the result of his blunder, and asked for time to consult the authorities upon the subject, the result of which was that the next day he performed the services over again, without making any more mistakes.

Mr. Braham, the once great singer and composer of war songs, and who, though above ninety years of age, may be seen walking with wonderful alacrity about London, wearing magnificent curls, and a superior black moustache, which give him the air of vigorous fifty years—is said to declare that he will even now find voice to deliver himself of an appropriate "carmen triumphale" on the taking of Cronstadt.

THE immigration into the port of New York, for the month of June, this year, was as follows:

Germans	11,117	Spanish	79
British	18,050	West Indians	277
French	7,900		
Total			39,363

The City Bonds.

We find in the New York *Times* of Thursday last, the following communication in reference to the city bonds. The non-payment of interest on the bonds has been made the subject of considerable remark by the press of this city and New York, the latter assuming that the Common Council contemplate a repudiation of the city's faith. The writer of the communication is evidently familiar with the subject, and treats it with fairness:—

The Repudiated Buffalo Bonds.

To the Ed. of the N. Y. Daily Times:

The remarks in your money article in Saturday's Times, in relation to the unpaid interest upon certain Bonds of the city of Buffalo, held by parties in New York, are exceedingly disingenuous, and calculated to do injustice to the citizens of Buffalo.

The object of the proceedings which some of our most respectable and influential citizens have caused to be instituted against the Common Council, upon which an injunction was granted, was to protect the rights of property holders against the unauthorized acts and illegal proceedings of that body, and not, as intimated by you, as "a convenient mode of getting up a quarrel on legal technicalities, so often resorted to in times of embarrassment, to the disappointment and at the cost of innocent creditors." Nor is it any disparagement to the character of the proceedings "that the injunction was granted by one of our own Courts," for which we claim to say the least, equal purity and legal ability, with those of any other locality, the City of New York not excepted.

The application upon which the injunction was originally granted was necessarily "*ex parte*," but but the case has since been fully argued upon both sides, and is now held under advisement by the Court, and will be ultimately decided upon its true merits, regardless of the clamor of interested parties here and elsewhere.

Your article was written with an evident design to throw around the issuing of these bonds and their subsequent transfer to parties in your City, an air of both moral and financial importance which it by no means deserves, as the statement of a few plain facts will show.

It is not true, as stated in your article, that the bonds in question were "issued as an original obligation for property purchased for market purposes under the chartered privileges of the Common Council."

Thirty-five thousand dollars of the Bonds were issued as *Stock-Bonds*, with Coupons for interest, payable smi-annually, the principle reimbursible in twenty-five years. They bore on their face no evidence of being an "original obligation" for lands purchased and conveyed to the City, and were never, in point of fact, delivered to, or owned by the parties conveying said lands.

The Bonds were taken by one of the Aldermen to New York, and negotiated or sold for money, and the greater part (not the whole,) of the money used in payment for the land purchased.

The balance of the $70,000 was issued in a Bond of like character to one party conveying land, under a stipulation or agreement to hold the said bond one year, subject to the option of the city to pay it within that time. This bond, like the others, bore interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New York, the principal reimbursable in 25 years. This bond expressed nothing upon its face to show that it was an "original obligation" for land conveyed to the City.—On the contrary it was in the usual form of a *Stock Bond*, payable to the bearer, and was sold, (as appeared in evidence upon the final hearing before the Court) almost immediately to a broker in this city for $1,000 less than its face, and by said broker transferred to a broker on Wall-street showing as conclusively as acts could show the estimate in which the bonds were held by parties directly interested, and knowing all the fact and circumstances of the case.

Another feature of the transaction is that these lands were purchased and the bonds issued by a Common Council, the terms of office of the members of which were about to expire, and by virtue of newly discovered power under the old charter which was about to be substituted by the new, which power no previous Council had ever discovered or exercised.

It is claimed, (your quotation from Judge Bronson's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding,) that under the old charter the Common Council had no power to buy land for markets, nor any authority to issue the bonds of the city, and that in both purchasing the lands and issuing the bonds in the cases in question, the Common Council exceeded its powers. To test this question is the object of the suit, and not merely to evade or delay the payment of the paltry sum of $70,000, or the interest on the same.

A CITIZEN OF BUFFALO.

The Susquehanna Railroad Slaughter.

The collision on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, was one of the most terrible calamities of the kind we have recorded for many months past, resulting in the death of some 28 persons and the personal injury of as many more; the sufferers being mostly Baltimoreans. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict charging the cause of the accident to carelessness on the part of the conductor, William Scott, and to gross negligence on the part of the officers of the Company in failing to give their rules in more explicit language. The Directors immediately held a meeting, and instituted a full investigation into the causes of the accident.

The Baltimore *Patriot* contains the following additional items:

"About half a dozen cars were crushed and shivered to atoms, and a large number of their unhappy inmates either killed upon the spot or dreadfully injured. The scene is described as harrowing to the last degree. Several of these killed and wounded were so caught in the wreck of the broken cars, that they could not be released for a considerable time.

Axes and crow-bars were brought into requisition, and those alive and unhurt made superhuman efforts for their relief. The cry for water from the sufferers was continual, and several persons were engaged constantly in supplying them. It was not, however, until the locomotive attached to the crippled mass, that the dead and wounded were got out. A large number of those who escaped, walkeed to town, while others came in whatever vehicles could be obtained.

The centre of the fore most car was filled with the dead, dying and wounded, all wedged together in one mass with the fragments of the car and the seats, so compact that it required a half hour's time and the use of axes to rescue the wounded. A number of females and children were taken out from among the dead scarcely injured, whilst through the floor of the car could be seen the protruding limbs of some who had been instantly struck dead.

On all the platforms of the wrecked cars the destruction of life and limbs was immense, and the cars being so closely wedged together it was utterly impossible for more than an hour to relieve any of them, although the screams of the sufferers caused the most superhuman exertions for their succour.

On the platform at the head of the excursion train four men were caught by the fore part of the engine, two of them were instantly killed, and the other two were fast by their limbs, suffering the most excruciating agony, and almost roasted by the smoke pipe of the locomotive. They both fainted from exhaustion before they could be rescued, requiring more than an hour of incessant labor, and one of them subsequently died.

The bodies of the dead were all placed in one car and piled up one upon another, presenting a ghastly spectacle. Most of them had been instantly killed by the crash. The wounded were made as easy as possible, and, in most of the cases, there friends were at the depot, and had them immediately removed.

Martin Van Buren and Prince Talleyrand.

[From an article on "NATURAL DIPLOMATISTS," in Putnam's Magazine for July.]

We hardly know of any exhibition—Herr Alexander's not accepted—calculated to create in a spectator greater curiosity and astonishment than that of an interview between Talleyrand and Van Buren, in which each was trying to pump the other. Van Buren himself, we believe, has given an account of his last interview with Talleyrand, when he (Van Buren) was minister to the court of London; on which occasion, (in common with most others when they met, we presume,) the curious and interesting operations, spoken of above, was mutually sought to be performed. The day Van Buren was to leave England for the United States, Talleyrand, happening at the time to be in London, called upon him, and seemed to have something important to communicate. Van Buren did not (we do not say could not) speak French, and there was no interpreter at hand. Time was precious, and what was to be done? In previous interviews they had always communicated with each other through the medium of an interpreter. Van Buren makes a motion politely expressive of his regret at the awkwardness of the interview, and also of the necessity of his going. After an impatient gesture or two, Talleyrand breaks out in very good English, with, "Well, well, if there is no interpreter, I suppose I must talk English, if you will not talk French."

We don't profess to be very well informed as to President Van Buren's knowledge of languages, but we would just suggest that if any man happened to be in his company, and desired to communicate something to another that he didn't wish Mr. Van Buren to understand, he should use some other language than the French.

ON Monday last, a German, named Frase, residing at Red Hook Point, while quarreling with his wife, bit off one of her ears. He was arrested in the act of spitting the ear from his mouth.

FARTHER, AND IMPORTANT, BY THE BALTIC.

Retreat of the Russians from Silistria.

On the 15th inst., the garrison of Silistria made a sortie, attacked the Russians on all points, and drove them across the Danube.

Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed an arm of the river, seized the opposite island where the enemy had constructed siege works, and from which Silistria had been bombarded. The Russians fled to the Wallachian bank of the Danube, and were compelled to witness the destruction of their batteries.

The Turks then brought out their guns and erected batteries on the Bulgarian bank of the river, before the north face of the fortress.

The Russian battalions east and west of Silistria, immediately began to re-cross the river, destroying their bridges as they withdrew.

The garrison on this occasion was assisted by the corps sent from Shumla to its relief by Omer Pasha. Some of the troops of the latter took part in the battle on the 13th, and the junction of the entire corps was effected on the evening of that day.

There was nothing voluntary or strategee in the flight of the Russians.

The defeats which preceded the rout of the 15th had been followed by very extensive movements, with the object of reinforcing the besieging corps.

On the 12th and 13th it was said at Kalarasch, 'Silistria must be taken speedily and at any cost.' The expulsion of the Russians is entirely the work of the Turks.

A dispatch from Vienna, dated the 25th inst., says:—

"The Russians are in full retreat to Moldavia. The Russians in the Dobrodja are also retiring.—A Turkish army, 20,000 strong, is advancing to relieve Rassova. Omer Pasha is advancing with his entire force to the Danube."

In consequence of the wound received by Prince Paskewitch (who was also much enfeebled by fever) and Prince Gorchakoff, General Dannenberg has been appointed to the chief command of the Russian forces.

The complete defeat of the Russians on the 16th is confirmed—a portion of the besieging army having been forced to recross the Danube in all haste. The Turks took several standards and a great quantity of baggage.

Five Russian Generals were either killed or wounded.

The left leg of Gen. Schilders was taken out of the socket, and he lies in a dangerous state. He is advanced in years and of nervous temperament. Prince Gorchakoff's wound is severe. Gen. Luders, who is also wounded, is said to be doing well. Marshall Pashkiewich suffers considerably from his contusion. Count Orloff, Jr., lingers without hope of recovery.

The Czar's Reply to the Austrian Note.

VIENNA, Monday.

The night before last the Russian reply to the Austrian note reached here. It is to the effect that as a mark of high consideration for Austria, he consents to evacuate the Turkish territories.

Retreat of the Russian Army from the Turkish Territories.

The following important depatch announcing the immediate and complete retreat of the Russians from the Sultan's dominions, was published on Monday morning:

PARIS, Monday.

The Moniteur publishes intelligence from Bucharesi of the 23d, received by telegraph via. Belgrade. It says:—"The siege of Silistria, suspended on the 13th, has now been raised by superior order.

The Russians have evacuated Giurgewo, and the whole Muscovite army is about to retire beyond the Pruth.

CRONSTADT, (in Transylvania, June 19.

The Russians arre leaving Wallachia in all haste. They take with them the horses, oxen, wheat, and everything moveable on which they can tay their hands, leaving nothing behind but their wretched paper money.

Letters from France represent that the wheat crops are looking well; but the crops would, it is asserted, be about a fortnight leter, even if the weather continues fine.

From the American Medical Monthly.

Poisonous Effects of Soda Water from Copper Fountains and Lead Pipes.

BY R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.

Having, within a few days, had several friends relate their sudden illness after taking a single glass of soda water, and suspecting some poisonous impregnation to be the cause, I was induced to obtain several gallons of this favorite beverage from different parts of this city, and to submit them to a chemical examination.

The substance which first attracted attention was *copper*. This was very abundant in soda water obtained from several obscure shops, where, it was presumed, the traffic was limited, and consequently the acid water remained longer in the copper condensers. It was so evident, that, on boiling off the excess of carbonic acid gas, a green scum made its appearance, which, on further evaporation, settled. This was carbonate of copper, previously held in solution by the carbonic acid. The amount of metallic copper in a quart was one grain and a half! Soda water obtained from the same establishment on different days, was found to contain varying amounts of the poisonous carbonate.

The source of this copper, and the cause of these differences, may be accounted for in several ways. The copper condensers purport to be tinned internally; but where they have been in use a long time, the tin, by chemical and mechanical action, has been removed, at least, in part; thus exposing a surface of copper to the corrosive action of the carbonic acid, aided by sulphuric acid, which is occasionally found in the soda water.—Although the carbonate of copper is insoluble in *pure* water, it is capable of being held in solution in water highly charged with carbonic acid gas; for the soda water which yields this green scum after discharging the gas, is clear and colorless previous to the operation. The soda water drawn shortly after charging the condensers, would necessarily yield less copper on analysis, than that obtained from the same fount after having several days to exert its corrosive influence. Again, the tinning (for all are professedly thus lined) would be more perfect in some than in others—dependent not only on the length of time the condensers had been used, but also on the completeness of the original coating. I have been informed that, in order to facilitate the flow of the tin, soft solder is at times resorted to, or the copper is washed with a salt of mercury. Under these circumstances, the chemical and electrical action would be rather complicated, and the soda water possessed of remarkable *medicinal virtues.*

The second poisonous compound which, from its abundance, demanded investigation, was a white precipitate, the carbonate of lead. This was found, to a greater or less amount, in most of the waters examined. In the quart whence the grain and a half of copper was obtained, 0. 65 of a grain of metallic lead was found. The chief source of this impregnation is the lead pipe used in many fountains to convey the carbonated water from the condensers to the jet. It is an established fact, that the free carbonic acid found in spring waters, is capable of dissolving or facilitating the solution of many of the salts of lead, such as are found encrusting lead pipes which have been used for conducting said waters. By the investigations of Dr. Ellet, published in this city last year, it was clearly shown that even the trivial amount of carbonic acid found in Croton water, is sufficient to act upon the lead pipes. This lead may be readily found in any kettle which has been used for boiling the Croton water passed through a lead pipe, by adding a little acetic acid to it.—The acetate of lead will respond to sulphuretted hydrogen, by assuming a black tint, (the sulphuret of lead,) or a yellow tint with the iodire of potassium, &c. Since carbonic acid is possessed of such solvent powers, soda water, which is surcharged with it, must become poisonously contaminated by contact with lead, either in the pipes or the soldering; and as much of the tin of commerce is alloyed with lead, even this metal, to which we look for protection may be another source of evil.

Many are impressed with the belief that the belief that the first few glasses may be impregnated with lead to an injurious extent; and hence the custom, in the more respectable establishments of discarding the soda water which is first drawn and has laid in the tube over night.

Wherever lead pipes are used to convey the water to the jet, and especially where, in order to secure a whole draught, from thirty to sixty feet of lead pipe are coiled in a tank and covered with ice, the highly acid liquid must necessarily dissolve the metal, and communicate the poison to all contained within the condenser.

These remarks are not applicable to pipes of pure tin, or of lead properly coated with tin.

I have examined the soda water obtained from a manufactory where it is bottled, but could discover neither copper nor lead.

The effervescent liquid which is at times "palmed off" upon the public, made by forcing atmospheric air into water (most truly, "aerated water,") would, from the very want of the carbonic acid, be nearly free from these contaminations.

It might be asked, "If these poisonous bodies exist in soda water, why are not the effects more commonly known?" I would reply they are more generally known than is supposed.

Since commencing these investigations, I have learned from several medical friends, that a coppery taste, violent vomiting, colic, pains, purging, &c., have not been uncommon results from such draughts; and most with whom I have conversed have experienced these effects personally. In Dr. Mitchell's Therapeutics, mention is made that soda water from old copper fountains is strongly marked with the copper taste. My assistant informs me that five years since, while in a drug store, he observed that vomiting and other symptoms of poisoning by copper, followed frequently after drinking soda water, and that many thought it was cholera; and after being similarly affected himself, he tested the water and found copper. I am informed by a resident of St. Louis, that while the cholera prevailed, most persons abandoned the use of soda water; it was a common remark, Mr. —— took a glass of soda water, and was immediately attacked with cholera."

Probably the syrups which are the usual accompaniments of the soda draught, act in many cases as an antidote; for although the efficacy of sugar in this respect, as originally proposed by Duval, was denied by Orfila, it has lately been reasserted by Postel. I regret that, for want of time, I have not been able to complete other experiments on this subject; yet as I am convinced that in many cases this poisoned soda water has proved the exciting cause of cholera in those predisposed to this disease, and in others that it has in properties been injurious to health or destructive to life; and as at this time the cholera question is again agitating the public mind, I have thought it advisable to relate the results of this partial investigation. With the knowledge of these facts, we must conclude that although soda water may be retained in a *well-tinned* copper condenser, and discharged through a *thoroughly tinned* lead pipe, without poisonous impregnation; yet, as any imperfection in the tinning of either, or long or careless usage, may expose the copper or the lead, (or both) to the solvent powers of this carbonic acid, and thus render the beverage dangerous, therefore these vessels should be discarded or only be permitted in the hands of trustworthy persons. Condensers of stone, of iron, or of the purest block tin supported by iron bands, or of gutta percha, aided in a similar manner, would be free from poisonous impregnation. Conducting pipes of these latter material are likewise objectionable. In another paper I shall present the results of more extended investigations, and shall be indebted to any pharmaceutists who feel disposed to assist in this work of common interest, by favoring me with reports of cases or samples of suspected liquid for analysis. If those engaged in the fabrication of this article would afford an opportunity of examining some of the old soda fountains, it might aid materially, and perhaps result in the suggestion of better modes of protection.

Soda water is such a favorite and delightful beverage to all classes in this hot weather, that we have deemed the foregoing article, worthy of publication for the benefit of our readers. We are glad, in this connection, to learn from Mr A. I. MATHEWS, that his soda water is drawn *only* from Iron Fountains lined with Gutta Percha, through pure block tin pipes, and hence lacks all the poisonous qualities attributed, in the above, to soda water taken from the Fountains in ordinary use. It will be seen that the water from MATHEW'S beautiful Fountain may be drank, not only with pleasure, but impunity.—[ED. COUR.]

The Temperature in Different Cities.

From the Washington Intelligencer, July 6.

The thermometer, placed in the coolest part of the office of the *National Intelligencer*, stood yesterday at 93. Instruments in other parts of the city stood several degrees higher. We believe 98 to have been about the average temperature of the air.

From the Washington Evening Star, July 6.

The thermometer, in our counting room, at 12 o'clock to-day, stood at 88 degrees above zero.

From the Worcester Spy, July 6.

Tuesday and Wednesday, July 4th and 5th, may be ranked among the warmest days ever experienced in this climate. Thermometers in different localities in this city have ranged, through the warmest part of the day, at from 90 to 100.—There are very few localities where the mercury has not gone as high as 92 to 94.

From the Baltimore Commercial Advertiser, July 6.

Yesterday was one of the hottest days of the season. At half ten o'clock the thermometer in our office stood at 90 deg., and before noon it rose to the very unusual height of 94, the mercury standing at that point until after three o'clock.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser, July 6.

The heat has not been so oppressive to-day as in the two days preceding. On the 4th and 5th the thermometer ranged at about 96 deg. in the hottest parts of the day, but this appears to be cool in comparison with the reports from other places.

From the Mobile Daily Advertiser, July 6.

There was a further decline in the heat of the atmosphere yesterday, the thermometer at our office not marking higher than 91 deg. during the day. There was, however, little deviation in the temperature, and the mercury reached 91 by 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued at the same point until late in the evening.

From the Providence Journal, July 6.

The Fourth of July, 1854, will long be memorable for its intense heat. The thermometer stood at 98 deg. in the shade. Yesterday was less oppressive, but still very warm.

From the Boston Traveller, July 6.

The thermometer stood in this city yesterday, Wednesday, at 3 p. m. (highest) at 90; at 4 p. m. 89; at 6 p. m. 85; at 10 p. m. 89; this morning at sunrise 71½; at 10 o'clock 76.

The thermometer yesterday, the third day in succession, rose to 90 degrees, having on Monday and Tuesday risen to 90 and 93, a longer period of hot day than has previously occured here for many years.

At Cambridge Observatory yesterday the thermometer rose to 91 degrees.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 6.

The mercury in the thermometers in and about Springfield standing in the shade, ranged during the heat of the 4th at from 100 to 106 degrees.

From the Albany Atlas, July 3.

Railroad Affairs—The Depression of Stocks and Securities.

A glance at the stock lists of the principal cities shows an extraordinary state of affairs in the market of railroad securities. In the New England States, the involvements of the different lines in complicated partnerships, and the competition of rival routes, have brought many of the roads to utter ruin. In the Western States, roads built with wonderful cheapness, doing large business, and uniformly declaring large dividends, have lately resorted to the expedient of issuing stock dividends, which has had the inevitable result of lowering the value of the shares, thus increasing in number. In other cases construction stock has been issued to contractors for adding new or extending old lines.

In other cases again, one railroad company has undertaken the construction of another road, and oftener still, the directors of a prosperous line have undertaken, as contractors, to construct a new road under another charter, using for that purpose the funds of the old road, depositing its earnings in banks within their control, and drawing them, in discount of their own paper, and holding the affairs of the old line wholly subordinate to the new project. Capitalists at the East have found, on examining into the affairs of Western enterprise, that their solid capital has been subjected to a wire-drawing process, which, tho' it has extended it to a distance never dreamed, has attenuated it to such a measure that it is hardly visible to the naked eye.

These abuses of "watering" the stock, instead of liquidating the debts, and these complications of roads within roads, and lines within lines, all, or nearly all, arise from the fact that the government of the roads is left in the hands of railroad contractors, and that the interest of the directors is separate from and often repugnant to that of the stockholders.

In this State, the depression of railroad securities is the result of general causes. The capital of the country is inadequate to the multitude of enterprises pressing upon it. The cheap western roads have invited capital by their large dividends and attractive exhibits of business. The most absurd enterprises within the State are forced upon the public by the pertinacity of interested cliques.

With the stock of the Central line, the only railroad to which nature has opened the valley that joins the lakes with the tide waters, a partnership of established and prosperous enterprises, with this below par in market, with the shares of the Erie road, endowed with $3,000,000 by the State, at half price, with the Hudson River and Harlem railroads averaging about the same, a few capitalists and some contractors and speculators with petty subscriptions, aided by a prospective grant of city credit, and the promises of forwarders of moderate means along the line, have undertaken to build a road from this city to Binghamton, a distance of 140 miles, at a cost of over $10,000,000.

To aid this work, the contractors who propose to build it or expect to supply it with materials, forced a fraudulent vote of the city credit to the amount of half a million. The same or similar jobbers get hold of the Albany Northern road, administer its affairs recklessly and ignorantly, and having broken it down, smuggle through the Legislature an act to re-imburse themselves at the expense of the innocent citizens already the victims of their rapacity and folly.

The fault here is that too many of the roads are in the hands of the contractors, of men who have an interest in constant, excessive expenditure. Expenditure now is carried on at nearly double the cost of former years—labor, materials and money, all costing more. The State, too, enters the market to elevate prices, to be an element of further disorganization of credit and prices.—Travel and trade multiply upon the roads, and the exhibit of receipts shows a vast increase of profits; but the new work constantly projected and undertaken, at the instance of dealers, at prices altogether without parallel in former years, absorbs the whole of this flattering excess.

Nor is there any mystery in this great inflation of the value of money and labor. Twenty years ago, the surplus capital of the country not invested in ordinary trades, was hoarded in the limited national and State stocks and the few city credits then issued, and of these foreign capitalists held the largest share. Now hundreds and thousands of railroads crowd the market as borrowers, and States, and cities and communities issue their credit in their behalf. The European market is closed in the midst of this demand, and the surplus capital of this country is inadequate to the vast scheme, which, every step it takes, withdraws from legitimate business more and more of the means of its existence. The failure of these immature railroad schemes is, therefore, a relief to the community, instead of a matter of regret; and if they lead to a reform of the system and the purification of the directorship of the roads, will result in a great public benefit.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

THE time of receiving proposals for the purchase of the main line of the public works of Pennsylvania expired at noon on Monday, and as no bids were made, no sale can now be made without further legislation.

At the great Kingwood tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a fall of Rock occurred on Sunday week, which caused a suspension of the running of the freight trains on the road, and will necessitate the arching of the tunnel to render it permanently secure.

Edward Bryan was murdered in New York on Saturday night by Wm. Fowkes, a porter-house keeper.

The town Council of Franklin, La., has officially fixed the price of beef in that town at six cents per pounds.

Jebiel Bridges, of Tewksbury, 58 years of age committed suicide by drowning on Monday.—He has been subject to fits of insanity.

By experiments made by the government Naval Inspector at Norfolk, it has been discovered that zinc paint is a preventive of the ravages of the teredo, or ship worm. It is certain that it will keep them out for one season at least.

On Saturday the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Absecom Beach, on the sea coast of New Jersey, was formally opened, the occasion being properly celebrated by one of the most gratifying fetes of the season.

The case of the Trustees of the Vincennes University vs. the State of Indiana, which has been in litigation for the last ten years, was decided by the Supreme Court on the 8th inst., in favor of the University. Mr. Judah, the attorney for the plaintiff, gets $20,000 for his services.

Prof. Chace, of Brown University, will deliver the oration before the Porter Rhetorical Society, at the next commencement of Andover Theological Seminary.

The first Railroad in Brazil was thrown open to the public on the 30th of last April. The inauguration ceremonies took place in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, and an immense concourse of the leading personages of the Empire.

The Richmondville (N. Y.) Union Seminary was totally destroyed by fire on Friday last.—Loss about 30,000, a portion of which was covered by insurance. This is the second time that this institution has been destroyed in a similar manner.

A nest of counterfeiters has recently been discovered in Lafayette, Ind. Their names are Haggerty, Enderton, Dye, Clark, John Walsh, Abe Rile, Lemuel Bresse, Robert Marshall, and Capt. Stocking. Some of them have been examined and held to bail in from $1,500 to $6,000 for their appearance.

During a severe thunder storm recently, some of the employees in the Safe Harbor (Pa.) Iron Works, received an electric shock, which each felt for several days. Strange to say the buildings were not affected in the least.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ We tender our acknowledgements to Hon. S. G. Haven for public documents.

☞ Josh Silsbee, the Yankee comedian, was in town on Saturday evening, on his way west.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs. Compton and Gibson for a lithograph likeness of the Rev. Dr. Shelton.

☞ Mr. C. BARTON HILL, one of the best stock actors we have had in Buffalo, takes a benefit this evening, on which occasion his talented wife will make her first appearance in Buffalo.

☞ STREET PREACHING.—We had a moderate specimen of street preaching here, yesterday, opposite the American, but no disturbance whatever. One or two, we hear, proposed to "pitch in," but their friends objected, and so nothing was attempted, and all passed off quietly.

☞ FIRE.—A little after four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a rear building connected with Miss Cutler's boarding house, in the Darrow block, on Washington st. It was promptly subdued, with but trifling damage, except from the water which escaped from hose that were carried through the front main building, to reach the point of conflagration.

☞ SUN STROKE.—A man in the employ of the Central Railroad, named Matt O'Brien, died on Thursday night last, about 12 o'clock, from coup de soliel. He was attacked about four o'clock in the afternoon, and fell as though struck down by a powerful blow. He lived at the Hydraulics, and leaves a family. For the above particulars we are under obligations to Dr. E. P. Gray.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

The Western World.

At a meeting of the passengers on board the steamer Western World, on her first trip from Buffalo to Detroit, Asa Sprague, Esq., of Rochester, being called to the Chair, and A. F. W. Burton, of the New York Times, appointed Secretary, on motion, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Rufus Wheeler, of Buffalo, A. Sherman, of Syracuse, James Cheetham, of the New York Evening Post. George W. Haskins and G. P. Weeks, of Buffalo, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.—The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The passengers on board the Western World, on her first trip from Buffalo to Detroit, feel it due to the enterprising projectors of the new line of boats to be known as the Plymouth Rock and Western World, to express their sense of the management and the capacity of these splendid additions to the craft of the western waters; they, therefore

Resolved, That we recognise in the Western World and her twin sister, the Plymouth Rock, two boats, which, in greatness of design, superiority of build and excellence of management are second to none on the western lakes, and are destined to mark a new era of travel on our inland seas.

Resolved, That we hail with much satisfaction the enterprise of eastern capitalists who, in the investments they have made in these boats, evince the interest they feel in the progress of the West, and their sense of the intimate connection between the interests of New York and the Lakes—the great highways to the West.

Resolved, That in the selection of Captain Stannard and Willoughby as commanders of these boats, we recognise the desire of the proprietors to ensure the confidence and support the traveling public, to whom both of these seamen are known as efficient officers and whole-souled men.

Resolved, That we find, as far at least as regards the Western World, that the crew is made up of materials fitting for such a head as Captain Stannard; and that in Mr. Wormer, the Steward of the boat, we find, as we have always found, an officer anxious to discharge his duty faithfully, and a man with whom it is a pleasure and a profit to associate.

Resolved, That the first trip of the Western World has proved satisfactorily that she is in every respect seaworthy, and has convinced us that she will fully answer the expectations of her owners, and of the public.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be furnished for publication, to the Detroit, Buffalo and Eastern papers.

ASA SPRAGUE, Ch'n.

A. T. WARBURTON, Secretary.

Detroit, July 7, 1854.

MARINE NEWS.

The propeller "Bucephalus" was taken out of dry dock, at Detroit, Friday morning. She is in as good sailing condition as ever, and is taking on a cargo for this port.

THE Detroit Daily Advertiser informs us that the schooner J H Harman, built in Detroit, has made the quickest sailing time on record between Ogdensburgh and Chicago, having made the run in a little more than eleven days.

THE Daily Wisconsin says that the Saut Canal is being pressed forward as rapidly as means and energy will permit. The desire is to finish it by the 1st of November. The chief difficulty to prevent an early completion of the canal, is that of getting stone for the locks. It has to be brought in vessels from Marblehead, near Sandusky, and from Malden, Canada. Fourteen hundred thousand tons are required, and but a small fraction of that amount has yet been received.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO COURIER,
BUFFALO, July 10.

FLOUR—On Saturday opened dull, owing to its being the closing day of the week, and the receipt of the Baltic's news at an early hour. Demand very moderate, and confined almost exclusively to the local trade. Buyers for shipment, as well as holders, were willing to await the effect of the advices on eastern markets. Sales in the morning, of only about 300 bbls at $7,50, $7,62½@$7,75 for common to good Ohio and Indiana, and in the afternoon, 160 bbls good Upper Lake at $6,50.

GRAIN—Wheat still in light demand, and we note one sale of 1500 bu prime white Michigan at $1,80. Corn in very little request, and heavy. Sales 6000 bu Toledo, afloat, at 53c. Oats dull, with sales 6 or 7000 bu at 41c. Rye—sales 2000 bu at 90.

WHISKEY scarce, and in limited damand. Sales 160 bbls at 24½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS firm, at 11@11½c for corn to Albany and Troy, and 57@58c for flour to New York.

CANAL EXPORTS.

The following are the exports by Canal and tolls collected Saturday:—

Flour, bbls	1696	Cheese, lbs	—
Pork	509	Bacon bxs	79780
Beef	80	Lard	170586
Ashes	22	Tallow	—
Corn meal	—	Wheat, bu	38979
Whiskey, galls	6350	Corn	79120
Seeds, lbs	—	Oats	18714
Wool, lbs	21973	Barley	—
Butter	—	Staves, No	61532
		Lumber, ft	452301
Clearances No	54	Amount Tolls	$5,900 79

LAKE IMPORTS.

The following are the principal articles received by Lake Saturday.

Flour, bbls	1538	Wheat, bu	21134
Pork do	628	Corn, bu	115445
Beef do	3	Oats, bu	16508
Ashes, caks	30	Barley, bu	—
Whiskey, bbls	71	Rye bush	—
Seed	—	Butter, lbs	76300
Eggs bbls	85	Cheese bxs	—
Hides, no	83	Bacon	144200
Horses	2	Lard	1000
Cattle	133	Tallow	23500
Hogs, no	—	Lumber, M	376329
Dressed hogs	—	Staves, M	66000
Sheep, no	50	Wool, bales	62
Tobacco, hhds	18	Leather, rolls	7
Tobacco, bxs	56	Shingles, M	—
Coal, tons	200	Fish, bbls	156
Iron, bars	—	Tongues	—
Iron, tons	—	Nuts	—
Copper	—	Oil, bbls	1
Lead, pigs	—	Pelts	—
Lead, tons	—	Cranberries	—
Corn Meal, bgs	—	Broom Corn, tons	—
Hemp, bls	—	Flax, bbls	—
Feathers, scks	2	Furs	1
Beans, bbls	2	Skins bales	—
Brick	—	Cotton bls	—

CLEVELAND, July 7.

Flour—Dull, and no change from yesterday's prices.
Wheat—No sales.
Corn—Unchanged and dull.
Oats—37@38 by the quantity—retail at 40.
Pork—Sales of 50 bbls mess at $12.
Freights—Flour, to Tonawanda, Buffalo and Dunkirk, 12½c ♥ bbl; Provisions, do, $1,37½ ♥ ton; Grain, do, 4c ♥ bushel.

DETROIT, July 6.

Flour—There have been no sales among home dealers, of account. Holders are demanding $7,50, without buyers.—500 bbls changed hands, this morning, at $7,50, for N. Y market. Offers not above $7.
Wheat—Still declining, but none in market.
Corn—Declining and small sales to-day at 54@56c.
Oats—Steady at 38@40c.
Freights—Unchanged.
Wool—20@37½c.

ALBANY, July 7.

Flour—There was a dull market this morning—a summer lethargy prevailing. The sales will not exceed 500 bbls at $7@8 for inferior to good State; $8@8,75 for fair to good western; $9,25@9,75 for extra Ohio and Michigan; and $9.75 @10,62½ for fancy to extra Genesee. Corn meal in fair request at $1,50 per 100 lbs.

Grain—No sales of Wheat. Corn drooping, and sales were made at a decline. We hear of sales of 12,000 bu western mixed at 65@68c—the latter for portions delivered at the road. Sales of 2000 bu Oats at 55c. measure.

Whiskey—We hear of small sales at 27½c for Prison.

Canal Receipts, July 6—Flour, 3,863 bbls; Ashes 30 do; Whiskey 44,640 galls; Corn 40,597 bu; Oats 42,655 do.

BULLYMORE AND LANGDON'S BUFFALO RETAIL PRICES.

Extra Sugar Cured Hams, per lb	10c
Smoked Shoulders	7@8c
do Bacon	9c
do Beef Tongues, each	31@37½c
Salt Pork, lb	7@10c
Fresh Pork and Sausages	8c
Lard, Fresh Rendered	10c
Ice House Corned Beef	8c
Smoked Jowls	6c

New York Market—By Telegraph.

[Reported for the Buffalo Courier.]

NEW YORK, July 8—6 P. M.

Flour—Market easier, with a moderate demand for home consumption, and some little inquiry for export.—Sales 7000 bbls $6@6,75 for inferior State, $6@7 for common to straight State, $7,12@7,50 for choice and favorite do $7@8 for mixed to fancy western. Canadian dull and lower.—Sales 400 bbls at $6,87@6,94 for good to common, and $6,50 for sour.

Grain—Wheat market easier. Sales 10,000 bu white Canadian at $1,65; 800 bu Upper Lake $1,40; 500 bu new red South Carolina at $1,65, and 1500 bu red southern at $1,50@1,55. Rye dull and nominally the same. Corn market lower—good business doing. Sales 65,000 bu at 56@65c for damaged and unsound western, 65@67 for sound do—closing 1@2c lower. Oats more plenty, and sales of State and western at 52@56c.

Provisions—Pork market easier. Sales 1200 bbls at $11@11,12 for mess, and $10@10,25 for prime. Beef unchanged. Sales 150 bbls at former prices. Prime mess nominal 23@27. Beef hams scarce and firm at 21. Cut meats in request at prices in favor of the purchaser. Sales 350 packages at 4¾@4⅞ for shoulders, and 6¾@7⅞ for hams. Lard heavy. Sales 200 bbls at 9@9½c. Butter is selling at 13@17c for Ohio, and 17@19c for State. Cheese dull at 6@9½c.

Whiskey—Lower. Sales 700 bbls at 26@27c for Ohio and Prison, and 50 bbls Drudge at 26½@27c on time.

PORT OF BUFFALO.

ARRIVED—JULY 8.

[UP TO SATURDAY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.]

Steamer St Lawrence, Mead, Sandusky; 12 csks shoulders H Roop—21 sks meal 4 csks hams 2 sks feathers 3 bxs 6 rolls leather J C Gibson—25 bbls whiskey Cobb & co—27 cases tobacco 74 bbls flour J G Deshler—65 bbls flour M S Hawley—7 bbls whiskey Hill, Fleming & co—50 sheep owners.

Steamer Northern Indiana, Pheatt, Monroe—128 bbls flour Walker & Clarke—358 bgs wheat C Clark.

Steamer Crescent City, Pease, Cleveland; 22 kgs butter Lee, Abell & co—10 kgs do 2 bxs sundries Daw & son—5 bbls vegetables C Bayliss—56 kgs butter Cent Road—24 bxs glassware 3 csks do W H Glenny—10 bdls paper Jewett, Thomas & co—18 hhds tobacco J C Evans & co—15 kgs butter Morgan & Root—55 bbls eggs 25 kgs butter Davis & Sutton—4 kgs butter 2 bxs do 1 safe Am Ex co—1 horse owner.

Steamer Western World, Stannard, Detroit; cargo to-morrow.

Steamer Globe, Pratt, Chicago; 18 hhds hams 15 do shoulders 42 do sides 1 do tallow 54 tcs shoulders 115 bbls pork 1 do oil 33 csks tallow 2 do lard 2 do beef tongues 172 bbls flour 2 pipes gin 20 csks wine 1 bbl rum 2 do whiskey Morgan & Root—215 bbls pork 2 bxs mineral 47 sacks oats 40 do potatoes 2 bbls beans W D Walbridge—900 bbls flour P S Marsh—10 bbls whiskey J Pease & co—1 bx furs J C Evans—2 pkgs sundries Walker & Clarke—20 bbls tallow 2 do whiskey D Francis—264 kgs butter Daw & son—20 bbls eggs 57 firkins butter Davis & Sutton—137 firkins butter 1 bx leather Ashley, Cutler & Jones—3 hhds shoulders 2 bxs do Dean Richmond—5 kgs butter Kasson—3 do D W Whiting—25 bbls fish A S Anderson—209 bgs oats Mann, Vail & co—6 pkgs mdze M & Patten—140 bbls flour M S Hawley—36 do W A Fox—131 bbls fish H Roop—9 bxs elm bark 12 bls wool Niles & Wheeler—2 horses owner—150 sks oats owner—34 bls wool no consignee.

Propeller Brunswick, Lathrop, Toledo; 2000 bu corn G S Hazard—10,000 bu corn Buckingham & Guthrie—123 cattle owner.

Propeller Oconto, Norton, Toledo; 2512 bu corn D N Tuttle 35 kgs butter 22 csks hams 2107 bu corn 83 hides G S Hazard—21 kgs butter 4 bbls beeswax 1 bbl ginseng 13 bxs tobacco 25 csks ashes Morgan & Root—4 csks ashes 2 pkgs ginseng—4 kgs butter 1 bx tobacco Hill, Fleming & co—18 bls wool J Story—42 csks hams 5 bxs goods 2 chests Lee, Abell & co—15 bbls tobacco Comstock & Lang—3748 bu corn Fish & Avery—23 bbls fish Deshler—25 do whiskey Cobb & co—2040 bu corn C D Gibson.

Propeller International, Forman, Fort Erie.

Brig Lansing, Kirby, Chicago; 15,228 bu corn Mann, Vail & co.

Brig Odd Fellow, Harper, Chicago; 10,500 bu corn consignees to-morrow.

Brig Constellation, Blanchard, Chicago; 10,000 bu corn Mann, Vail & co.

Schooner Signal, Zimmerly, Erie; 200 tons coal Wilson.

Schooner Mark, H Sibley, Averill, Chicago; 11,860 bu corn consignees to-morrow.

Schooner Hope, McCrea, Toledo; 10,000 bu corn consignees to-morrow.

Schooner C Reeve, Chapman, Chicago; 15,786 bu oats S H Fish.

Schooner Nautilas, Sproul, Chicago; 12,567 bu corn consignees to-morrow.

Schooner J K Polk, Keith, Erie; 52,508 ft lumber A Hillard.

Schooner Florence, Lane, Monroe; 72 tns ship knees 9 tns wagon timber no consignee.

Schooner Trenton, Graves, Erie; 36m staves Pagan.

Schooner Buckingham, Vivian, Toledo; 7000 bu corn J S Johnson—6100 do B & Guthrie.

Schooner Fred Hill, Davis, Milwaukee; 10,511 bu wheat F W Patterson.

Schooner Lewis Cass, Hanscom, Toledo; 5186 bu corn G W Rogers—3694 do Fish & Avery.

Schooner Flying Dutchman, VanOrman, Dover; 93,720 ft lumber W Hawkins.

Schooner Favorite, Baker, Ryerse; 69450 feet lumber Sherman.

Schooner C Y Richmond, Stone, Chicago; 9917 bu wheat Dean Richmond.

Scow Geo Neville, Baker, Dunkirk; 70 tns mdze from wreck of prop Princeton.

Scow Champion, Fury, Middleport—120,651 ft lumber Geo Youll.

Scow Union, Mason, Ashtabula; 40m ft lumber no consignee.

Scow Granville, Bartholomew, Fairport; 30m staves H H Hill.

CLEARED.

Steamer Western World, Stannard, Detroit
Steamer Mississippi, Hazard, Sandusky
Steamer Queen of the West, McBride, Cleveland
Steamer Empire State, Wilson, Monroe.
Propeller Allegheny, Curtis, Chicago
Propeller Troy, Hopkins, Chicago
Propeller International, Forman, Fort Erie
Propeller Gen Taylor, Mattz, Detroit
Brig Greyhound, Robinson, Milwaukee
Brig Empire State, Dimick, Milwaukee
Schooner Fred Hill, Davis, Cleveland
Schooner Trenton, Wood, Erie.
Schooner Buckingham, Vivian, Toledo
Schooner Gen Harrison, Helverson, Erie
Schooner Traveller, Sheldon, Chicago
Schooner Roscoe, Mott, Toledo
Schooner Excelsior, Hall, Chicago
Scow Lilly, Donghu, Maitland
Scow Geo Neville, Baker, Ashtabula
Scow Royal Oak, Wilson, Port Stanley

DIED.

On the morning of the 9th inst. WALTER CURTIS, son of James and Dorothy Libby, aged 8 months and 19 days.

Funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend from 64 Chippewa st.

G. HOUSE,
Organ Builder; 286 Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y. jy1tf

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Theatre.

THOS. CARR ... SOLE LESSEE AND M
WELLINGTON MERCH ... TREAS
C. S. PORTER ... STAGE MA
I. V. PORTER ...
PROF. POPPENBERG ... LEADER OF THE ORCH

☞ Principal Entrance on Main street. Entr Third Tier on Washington street.

Time altered—Doors open at ¼ past 7—Curtain precisely.

First appearance in this city of the talented you Comedienne,

MRS. C. BARTON HILL,

Whose recent engagement at Burtons Theatre nounced by the New York Press the Greatest Tr the season.

Will be presented the Grand Asiatic Spectacle of CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.

This Evening, July 10, 1854,

First night of a new Drama in two acts, entitled t THE ARTIST'S WIFE.

Clermont ... Mr. C. Bart
Lady Charlotte Clermont ... Mrs. C. Bart
In which she will sing "Home Sweet Home," Happy ome."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Box, $5,00; Orche 75 cents; Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier, 25 cents.
Seats can be secured by application at the Bo from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

EAGLE ST. THEATR

☞ ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS. ☜

Doors open at 7½ o'clock—Commence at 8¼. G unaccompanied with Ladies, 12½ cents extra.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
OF SANFORD'S RENOWNED
NEW ORLEANS OPERA TR
The most Extensive Troupe of Artists in the W
BENEFIT OF
J. J. SANFORD.

First night of the Burlesque Opera of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
Written by Sanford and performed at his Opera Philadelphia for upwards of 100 nights.

R. H. SLITER & MASTER SANFO
IN THEIR DANCES.

NEW SONGS, GLEES, CHORUSES, &C

Monday Evening, July 10.

Will be presented the Burlesque Opera of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Uncle Tom ...
Topsy ...
Tuesday Evening the first night of the Burlesque BO-HE-MANS GIRL.

First night of the MUSICAL CONGRESS.

CIRCUS.

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WILL EXHIBIT AT
LANCASTER ON MONDAY, 10th.
ALDEN, 11th, ATTICA, 12th.
BATAVIA, 13th, LER
And CALEDONIA, 15th of July, 1854.

Metropolitan Theatre---A

MR. C. BARTON HILL.

Respectfully announces that his BENEFIT place on

Monday Evening, July 10th, 185

On which occasion,

MRS. BARTON HILL,

Will make her FIRST APPEARANCE IN BUF new petite Drama, never acted here, enti THE ARTIST'S WIFE,

And introduce TWO POPULAR SONGS.
The Grand Fairy Spectacle of
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR,
Will also be performed.
☞ Box Book now open.

Buffalo & Cleveland Li

The staunch Propeller CHAR HOWARD, will form a line th season between Cleveland and B intermediate ports, leaving Buffalo WEDNESDAY land SATURDAYS. For freight or passage appl WATSON A.

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MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROA

Carrying the Great Western Through Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine boygan, via Toledo.

The Splendid Steamer EMPIR Captain J. WILSON, will leave van Southern Rail Road Wharf, foot of Commer THIS EVENING at 9 o'clock, or immediately o val of the Express Train from the East. Fo passage apply on board, or to
ap24-1t C. FORBE

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

For Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and Port Michigan; also, St. Louis. Galena, Dub fayette, Springfield and Michigan City.

Through to Detroit Without Landing, ing with the Express Train for the at Detroit.

The magnificent Low Pressur BUCKEYE STATE, Capt. J. leave the Michigan Central Railroad Wharf TH ING, at 9¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the Expre CHARLES E. NOBL

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First Class, Buffalo to Cincinnati, $4; Louisvill necting at Dayton with Indiana Central Rai dianapolis, Lafayette and Terre Haute, and at with the splendid steamers Alvin Adams White, for Louisville.

The new and magnificent U Low Pressure Steam Packet, M M. HAZARD, Master, will leave the dock, foot of THIS EVENING, at 9 o'clock.

Through Tickets can be had to any of the al at the office, foot of Main street, Buffalo.
JAMES C. GIBSON, Gene

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, COLUMI CINCINNATI RAILROAD LI

The new and splendid Lo Steamer QUEEN OF THE W McBRIDE, will leave Reed's Dock THIS EVENI val of Express Trains from New York.
Fare from Buffalo to Cincinnati, (Meals and Sta Rooms included)
Passengers Ticketed to Pittsburgh, Louisvill &c. Apply at the Office on the Dock.
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In connection with the several Lines te Buffalo, and the
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROA
To Chicago, St. Louis, and the Great

The Morning Express Train will leave the Depot at 10:10 A. M., arriving at Paris at 2:15 troit 7:35 P. M., and at Chicago next Morning.
The Evening Express Train will leave the Depot at 9:35 P. M., arriving at Paris at 1:50 A at 7:20 A. M.
The Company's Steamer, International, w Michigan Central Dock, Buffalo, with freigh grants, at 4:30 P. M., connecting with the F leaving Fort Erie at 6 P. M.
Morning Express leaves Detroit at 9 A. M. M., and arrives in Buffalo at 7:5 P. M.
Evening Express leaves Detroit at 5: 45 P 12:20 A. M., arrives at Buffalo at 4:15.
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N. B.—This route connects with the sev Lines terminating in Buffalo and the Michig Chicago.
Tickets may be procured at the Depot a change street, Buffalo, and at the Office of th Agents, in New York, Albany, Detroit and Ch
Baggage checked through.
Fare from Buffalo to Detroit ...
Fare to Chicago ...
☞ No extra charges.
jy10 WM. WALLACE, Sup't B. a

MORTGAGE SALE—Default having the payment of a sum of money, secured mortgage, bearing date the fifteenth day thousand eight hundred and fifty two, execu W. Thompson, of the city of Buffalo in the c and State of New York, to James A. Appleb ola e, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's O 89 of Mortgages, page 466, on the 22d day of Ap sand eight hundred and fifty two, at 10 o'cloc noon, which said mortgage was duly assi James A. Appleby to George B. Benedict o Buffalo, on the nineteenth day of Novemb sand eight hundred and fifty two, by an a writing, bearing date on that day, and reco County Clerk's Office, in Liber 94 of Morts 422, on the 22d day of December, one thousa dred and fifty-two, at ten o'clock in the fo mortgage was duly sold and assigned by sa Benedict to Sereno Mason, of the town of county of Wyoming and State of New York day of February, one thousand eight hund three, by an assignment in writing, bearing day last aforesaid, and recorded in Erie C Office, in Liber 94 of Mortgages, at page 472 day of March, one thousand eight hundred a at ten o'clock in the forenoon. On the s there is claimed to be due on the first publ notice, the sum of five hundred and seventee six cents, and hereafter to become due the hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fiftee interest thereon from the fifth day of April is therefore hereby given, that, pursuant to sale contained in said mortgage, and the pro statute in such case made and provided, the will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortga therein described, at the New Court House, of Ellicott street in said city of Buffalo, on October, 1854, at ten o'clock in the forenoo The said premises are described in said m lows, to wit: All that certain piece or parce ate in the Fourth Ward of the city of Buffal ty of Erie and State of New York, and being lot number 142, and is bounded as follows: pointin the south line of Tupper street, at eighty-eight feet westerly from the west li street, running thence southerly at right an per street sixty-one feet and five-sevenths of westerly and parallel with Tupper street t thence northerly at right angles with sixty-one feet and five-sevenths of a foot to of Tupper street, thence easterly twenty-t place of beginning. Dated July 8, 1854.
SERENO MASON, Assignee of
GEORGE B. BENEDICT, Att'y.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGA July—44 cents.
Living Age, No. 529—12½ cents.
Harper's Gazetteer of the World, No. 1—50
People's Journal for July—12½ cents.
Foot Prints of Famous Men—62½ cents.
Utah and the Mormons—$1.
For sale at the Literary Depot, Post-office
jy8 T

THE WIDE AWAKE IS "UP AN as every thing Wide Awake ought to be. The seventh number of this paper is the been published. It contains sixty-two spi gant articles, and is altogether one of the li est and most agreeable weeklies published.
For sale at the Literary Depot, Post-office.
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GAUZE FRINGES—A few pieces o varigated colors, just received at the Variety Store, 195 Main street.
LEM. H. FLE
jy8 Next door to Metropoli

BOYS SILK AND MOROCCO B supply just received at L. H. FLE
jy8 19

BASKETS—Work without and with co office, trout, oval, knife, market, embr cigar and nursery baskets, a large lot, just Original Great Yankee Store of
LEM. H. FL
jy8 19

GRAFTON PAINT—Just received a ment of Grafton Mineral Paint, which in quality to the Bridgewater Paint, which ed to sell to the trade on favorable terms.
WEEKS & PRESCO
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