TH - CHRISTIAN VISITOR SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 26, 1857.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. No Communication will be inserted without the au thor entrusts us with his name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorial-ly endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more accepta-ble to readers of Newsprpers than long ones and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct impres-

All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance, for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" or one year free of charge.

Education—Assessment for Schools.

The subject of education will of necessity be brought before the Legislature at its next session, we trust that it will then receive the attention that its importance demands. Whatover else may occupy the time of the House, we hope that the consideration of this subject will not be passed slightly by. Railroads are conf. ssedly of so much importance that we are not surprised that educational measures have been compelled to give place to them from time to time, but the period, we presume, has now come when a comprehensive, practical, well digested educational bill should have the priority of every thing else.

We have no doubt that education is a difficult subject for legislation, but we believe that we have men in the Executive Council, and in each branch of the Legislature that are capable of grappling with the difficables, and have courage enough too, especially if they find themselves supported by the enlightened and patriotic portion of the community.

We admit that there are difficulties in the way of legislation, but we, by no means consider them to be insupera le or even f rmidable.

Not so great by any means as they are in other countries, say, for example, as in England; there ecclesiastical difficulties are so great as well nigh to defeat every attempt to promote popular education on an extensive sc le. The leading men of the established church, consider that the direction of educational movements. naturally belongs to them, and will sanction no scheme which does not recognize this principle, while the dissenting bodies are sufficiently influential to prevent the adoption of any measure that would give exclusive rights to the establishment, or even to recognize the shadow of such a claim. Thus, between two parties so influential and determined, the work of popular education has, as far as the state is concerned, well nigh stood still.

It is gratifying, however, to learn that even in England, moderate men of all parties are viewing the subject more dispassionately, and are stilling to produce some beneficial and tractical measure, that may gradually remove ignorance from our fatherland; it is even more gratifying to learn, as we do from the sensible remarks of his Royal Highness, the Prince Consort, at the late Educational Conference, that while states men have been compelled to stand still, christian philanthropists and patrio's have been quietly but actively at work, so that a very married improvement has been made in the educational status of England during the last few years

But while we have in this Province no such formidable obstacles to progress as exist in the Mother Country, we have some, and they must if possible, be overcome. The paramount im portance of the subject requires that it should be dealt with energetically. While there is great room for improvement, it is only fair to allow that much has been done by the Legislature for improving our common schools, and that the efforts have not been in vain is evid at to those who know what our schools and teachers are now and what they were twelve or fourteen y moreough and anerget

One great point with us is, to ascertain how we may secure the continued services of efficient teachers. Without competent teachers, the best conceived system in the world will be comparatively useless, and competent teachers cannot be expected to continue in the work without adequate remuneration, and that respect which the importance of their work entitles them to expect. We believe that many young persons devoce themselves to the work who would be an honour to any country, but not meeting with proper encouragement, they abandon their position in disgust, and naturally seek other employment

Some of the evils that have been subject of complaint, have partially died out, such as "boarding round," which was always degrading, but still the poorness of the remuneration, the uncertainty of getting what the people subscribe to pay, and oftentimes the unnecessary and v. x. atious delay in getting the government money, are practical evils that must be removed before respectable persons will continuously engage in

Several things are doubtless necessary to remedy the defects in our present school system, but to one only do we purpose to advert on the and A. D. Thompson. present occasion, and that one, we consider, would do more than anything else to improve our educational affairs, namely, local assessment for

the support of schools. We conceive, with the example of Canada and the United States before us, that the principle would have been long since adopted but for serious misconceptions entertained by our popula-

It has been objected to as direct Taxation; this it undoubtedly is, but so also is road work d rect time or money for remiring the roads; we submit to that, however, cheerfully because we feel the to our dwellings; and when we, as a people, feel that the in ellectual, moral, and religious training of our children is as important as good roads, we shall be willing to make sacrifices in order to secure it for them. But the present system is one of direct payment, in other words of for some time, they gathered round a table well order of Greece." Having surveyed the courts

Moissoilegus Jusyrol , ban histo

pay for the ceacher.

an honest man would not, under any circumstan- God our Creator, ces, desire to do so. It is, however, hardly correct to speak of it as taxation, it is merely a local ssment raised in each separate district by the people themselves, in amounts that they themselves shall fix upon, to be collected and expended by persons appointed by themselves for the en any government or any po'itical party.

If we mistake not it was proposed in the or gi- with some sweet tunes practised for the occanal draft of the present school law that t'e Coun y sion. We are informed, that although so many education before the inhabitants of the Province hefore them. A pleasant hour was thus spent interested parties so easily exposed as to prevent with ice cream, and for the use of the ground

direct texation.

It may be allowed that the rich man appears to suff r some d'sadvan'age from the proposed and every arrangement seemed to have in t the plan, but all legislation involves some in approval of all, we only heard one sentiment exfringement upon the liberties or pecuniary re- pressed, viz: that of satisfaction. sources of individuals for the benefit of the whole community; we argue, I owever, that the disadvantage to the rich man is no: so great as appears at first sight, for the additional security of property in a population of a good moral and religious training cannot for a moment be questioned. But if it could be proved that rich men would be compelled to bear an unequal share of this tax, we conceive they would still have nothing to complain every hing else the public burdens press with and all other plugues in our wheat. We give c.uel inequality upon the poor and labouring those who are in arreads to us this reminder that the eyes of the labouring classes were open, they would insist upon it that direct taxation should be resorted to, not in this case only, but to meet all public expenses by which the great

In legislation the interests of individuals has case forms a sufficient reason for decided action. and virtue of the community at large.

Our choice then is between a strong police f-rce, on the one hand, or a general moral and religious training, on the other. F.r. ourselves, we take not a moment for deciding. Give us we say, a sound and good education for our children, and such a legislative chactment as will secure it; one of the features of such a law

must be, we think, compulsory local assessment We shall probably be told that the system is undoubtedly correct, but that the people are not prepared for it. We rep'y, then prepare the people by diffusing light among them; for we are thoroughly convinced that whatever other schemes we may devise, no educational measures will be efficient till we adopt the principle of COMPULSORY LOCAL ASSESSMENT.

Germain Street Sabbath School Railway Excursion.

On Wednesday last at 2 P. M., according to revious arrangement, the Teachers, Scholars, and their friends assembled at the foot of Garden S. rect, and in a few minutes after, all were quietly scated in the railway carriages and on their way. Among the number of friends present, we noticed Revd's Samuel Robinson, I. E. Bill, J. Francis, an I Mr. Sch feld. At 4 P.M., several more friends jured the party, accompanied by Revd's J. Davis

enjoy themselves. A clear blue sky, the sun in till my reader that these peculiarly knowing all his glorious splendour beautifying and glad- looking animals were not intended to represent dening all nature, the birds warbling their sweet living creatures, but to represent living ideas to anthems, and joyously skipping from twig to twig, the mind,—the head denoting the wisdom of contrasting strangely with the voices of the hay their government, the wings swiftness, dispatch, makers as they turned over the new mown hay and the body strength and power-teaching by which produced a most refreshing and delightful signs was common at that time. perfume as we passed. The merry shouting, the hearty and happy laugh of the little ones was the Assyrian style of architecture differs widely cheering and animating. We arrived at the end from any other with which we have butherto been taxation, for we have to pay directly either in of our journey about half past 2 P. M., and quick- made acquainted. "Its main characteristics ly we were on the spot selected for the after- are enormouly thick mud-brick walls, covered noon's recreation, the boys making the woods with bas-reliefs, and roofs supported internally importance of having good roads to conduct us ring again with their boisterous mirth, and the by slight but elegant wooden column , ornamentlittle girls joyously scampering over the grass, ed with spiral mouldings, and the elegant honey the friends delightedly looking on, and the Teachers busily preparing to satisfy the hunger which ced through Ionia into Greece. This Assyrian was likely soon to overtake every one. After the style, being, according to some, the parent of the

he not bowd with my hare. You may trope with months will come or us jump. I herages

direct taxation. If we are wise, we secure edu- spread with abundance of good things which soon ever roving imagination conjures up and paints minutes past one, thus making the distance cation for our children; and if we are honest, we bid fair to satisfy the cravings of nature. Wishful glances were cast towards the inviting cakes, Now whether the school bill is paid to the tarts, &c, that lay before them, still they restrainteacher, or the same sum to the collector is really led their appriites for a time and same sweetly a point of no difference to an honestly disposed hymn suitable for the occas on, (copies of which man. It may be more rasy indeed to evade the were printed and presented by the Rev. John ayment to the teacher than to the collector, but Francis) making the woods ring with praises to

"Sing praises glad praises, Sing praises, sing, Let your songs arise to the lofty skies,

And exult in God your King." The Rev Mr. Schofield, Congregational minister, invoked the divine blessings, then the education of their own children; all which, if teachers distributed the provisions, and after they are just to their offspring, they are now do- being satisfied, the children again resumed their ing but in a more expensive and less satisfactory joyous sport among the trees, &c. The table way. It has never been proposed to make it a was again replenished, when the teachers and provincial tax, which, flowing into the Treasury friends felt like following the example set them might strengthen the hands of a Liberal or Con- by he children, of doing justice to the abunservative ministry to which the con ributor might | dance and variety of good things so kindly probe opposed; but simply a local assessment among video for the occasion, by the ladies of Germann ourselves for our own use and at our own d spo. s reet. And as soon as this important part of sal and in no way adapted to strengthen or weak- the proceedings was over, Mr. Chaloner and his little class diverted the company for some time

Inspectors should give periodical lectures in their partock of this rural meal, that several baskets several localities on the subject of education. This full of fragments were gathered up and many not clause was abandoned and would confessedly on'y even touched. And before we departed from have been of any value so far as the Inspectors our shady bower, the ladies and gen lemen of were really conversant with the subject and had Germain Street Choir sang God save the Queen. the faculty of presenting it before a promiscuous Groups now formed in the open field, some singaudience in a suitable manner. But we conceive ing, others busily hunting for wild flowers to that nothing is more necessary than to bring this form a bouquet to carry home, and others adsubject in connexion with the general subject of miring the beautiful landscape scenery that lay by public lectures delivered in the several coun. Bef re leaving, the committee assembled and ties by some competent person. The reasonable. the Secretary, in the name of the school, preness of the proposition would, we think, be made sen'ed a vote of thanks to Mr. Powers for so sufficiently apparent and the selfish opposition of kindly and munificiently providing the company them from alusing the public mind any longer. The whole success, however, is attributable to Opposition may be expected from rich men and the great zeal and energy of the ladies, which those, who, have educated their own children ob was put forth so cheerfully on this occasion ject to be texed for the education of the public "When they will they will." Much praise is at large. These we believe are the only parties due the Managing Committee who so ably tulwho have really been opposed to the plan though filled their duties. Time arrived to depart, and they have succeeded in deluding some who would at about half-part seven, we were again on our have been benefited with a hue and cry against way home, refreshed, invigorated, and, I hope, in every way better for the trip. Every attention was shown by the officers of the company,

DIDYMUS.

Subscribers in Arrears.

The New York Chronicle, in calling attention to its wan's at this season of the year, remarks If this is harvest time with our subscribers, it is not so with us. Many of them are, no doubt deterred by their home engagements from attend ing to those abroad; and yet, dear friends, how of; for he is surely a partial observer of men can editors and publishers live without you; and things, that does not perceive that in almost Your neglect of our bills is the weevil, the rust, each, and they will oblige us much by sending it immediately." Referring to the purpose of certain contemporaries to publish a "black list," embracing the names of grossly delinquent suband unequal pressure which they now bear so scribers, the "Chronicle" elsewhere says: "The willingly, would be more fairly shared by the loss to our newspaper enterprises from tardy pay men's at all, is estimated at twenty-five per cent on the whole amount due." It can be understood of necessity to be sometimes infringed upon, the in the light of the above, where, what should be greatest amount of good to the greatest number th epiofi's of well-conducted ournalism, go to. In of people being the standard now acknowledged what other business is there so large a margiby statesmen of every class; the necessity of the for los? Who of our merchants and business men could afford to lose twen y-five per cent. on In despotic écuntries military rule may secure one-fourth of their honest dues, and expect to order and obedience to the laws; but in a free escape embarrassment and failure? Is it strange country, where the influence of the policeman that so many newspapers die, or find it needful and the solds r are in a great measure dispensed to become merged in others? Thus it must conwith, the security, happiness and well being of tinue to be until, as in Great Britain, we hav the perpie depend necessarily on the intelligence fewer journa's, and those abler and better su

> For the Vicitor. Perambulations in the Vicinity of London.

Crystal Palace .-- No. VIII. ASSYRIAN COURT.

Through the indefatigable exertions of M

Layard and others, Babylon and Nineveh, which have been an enigma to the world for centuries are to a certain extent resuscitated. And the those cries are so interwoven in ancient sacrid history, and standing forth prominently as the do, as speci.rens of God's judgmen s and mercy the Biblical s'udent is not a little gratified it being able to investigate remains that have fo such a long period slept in the bosom of mother earth; surrounded with so many thrilling ass ciations, bringing the circumstances again fres! before the mind of the present generation, and which in every minute particular correspond to the facts related in the volume of inspiration.-At the entrance of the Nineveh Court stands four Bulls, two on each side. It these are co rect represent tions of the Assyrian Bulls, must say that I think them (and people in the age of the world would think the same) quite phenomena. A farmer would be rather startled if on a fine morning he should see grazing in his fields one or more of his cattle with a man's head and two enormous wings; some extraordinary The children were delighted and all scemed to event would be expected to transpire. I may

Having entered this great hall we find that children had amused themselves in various ways Ionic order, as the Egyptian was of the Dorie

enacted and connected with these representa-

Yonder on the stage of time, we behold a proud, arrogant, and boastful monarch advancing. Although taught by powerful and striking lessons that there was a God that ruled upon the earth, still such was his imperiousness that the language of his conduct was-" Who is the Lord that I should obey him?" He is driven from his lofty position to graze among the beasts of the ing the same. There would then be no enfield.

The scene changes, a georgeous hall appears, crowded with the Lords, Nobles, Concubines, is apt to blame the managers of the other. Queens, and Kings of the land, flushed with and the public convenience would be better wine, drank from the consecrated cups of gold and silver, stolen from the house of the Lord, in boats a week from St. John to Boston, there the land of Judah. Sudden'y, in the midst of are only two days (Monday and Thursday), revelry, there appeared a man's hand on the wall on which the travel ing public can be accomtracing out, wand-like characters of strange

"The monarch saw, and shook, And bade no more rejoice; All bloodless wax'd his look, And tremulous his voice."

"Let the men of love appear, The wisest of the earth, And expound the words of fear, Which mar our royal mirth."

But here their wisdom is valueless. The Hebrew youth, however, heaven-taught explains the

Soon messengers arrive in breathless haste, proclaiming "An enemy within the walls."-Most High; and not without cause, for this place of feas ing and carcusing proved to them the grave of ruin.

" Belshazzer's grave is made, His kingdom passed away, He in the balance weigh'd. Is light and werthless clay. The shroud his robe of state. His canopy, the stone; The Mede is at his gate ! The Persian on his throne!"

A tragical end to my vision. Let this be a beacon to us on the sea of life, that we may steer clear of the shoals and quick sands of irrever-T. P. D.

NEW BOOKS.

We understand that Messrs, Sheldon, Blakeman & Co. will publish-

August 20th .- " The Saint and His Saviour, a new work by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. This is the first extended book by this distinguished preacher, and one which in its fervid devotional spirit, the richness of its sentiments, and the beauty of his imagery, will fully sustain his high

Olshausen's Commentary on the New Testament, Vol. IV., thoroughly revised by A. C. Kendrick, D. D., of Rochester University.

with a Preface by the Author. Selected by th author himself from nearly one hundred unpub-

A new and revised edition of Professor Keete 's "Collegiate Course in the French Lan-

September 15th-"Charity and the Gospels." series of sermons by the Rev. Dr. William R Williams. This work, previously announced, has been delayed un'il the present, at the request of the author, that he might enrich it with additional matter.

They also have in press:

"Sermons to the Churches," by Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., late President of Brown Uni-

Winer's Grammar of the New Testament, translated from the sixth greatly enlarged and improved German edition. Tholuck's Commentary on the Gospel of John

translated from the latest improved German Contributions to Ecclesiastical History, by Sir

James Stephen, Professor of History in the University of Oxford, being the first complete collection of his valuable Essays on this subject, pub lishel in the "Edinburgh Review."

Memoir of Rev. Robert F. Ellis, of Alton, Ill. with an introduction by Rev. J. G. Warren, of

DOMESTIC.

It is possible, nav probable, that before this sheet reach s our country readers, this connent will be in instantaneo s communication with the continent of Europe. The flee: which sailed from Valentia Bay, on the west coast of Ireland, on the seventh instant, we k arn by telegraph, was paying out the sub-degrad ng the government to the ridiculous marine cab'e at the rate of five miles an hour, and knavish part played by it in the bogus and had already put out three hundred miles. production of the borus heir. From the At the rate of five miles an hour the distance, moment of Dr. Uhl's first information, the 1640 miles would be accomplished in three District Atto ney had the game open before hundred and twenty eight hours, or thirteen days and s x hours. But it is more than likely that the speed will be greatly reduced, and if for himself? Why should the State of New the average speed reach four miles an hour York (save the mark !) as if inspired by the it is as much as can be expected, and in that id a, get up, regardless of expense, a duplicase the first would be due at St. John's in case in Elm stree, of the whole nasty farce seventeen days, or about this time. - Leader. going on in Bond; betake itself night-capped

calamity of former years, and are now far insist upon lending its own backet-property advanced in size and quality for the season. of three millions of freemen !- to convey The hay crop is nearly secured, and the sav- little hero of three births to the scene of its ing and quantity will surpass its common List appearance! The official antics, in deaverage. Oats have not in the last thirty tail, are little short of incredible. But for years afforded such an abundant promise the unusual weight of evidence which asand the same may be said in extent and qual-ity of bickwheat. Of wheat and turnips we possible thing under the sun, but the tradihave heard but little, but from that little we tional recreations of a pack of madeap colsuppose them to be up to a full average. As lege boys. They have indeed a humorous already remarked, the whole produce of the side, but the laugh is solely at the expense of present season, stands unrivalled, and we trust our dignity as a people; and the influ year's unfortunate transactions in lumbe ing. to justice and her min

STEAMER EMPEROR.—This vessel left here considerable number of passengers, and ar- too dear for the detection and pu rived there on Friday morning, at forty this extraordidary crime. - E.

on the retina of thought's eye some of the scenes in cluding stoppages at Eastport and Campa bello, in seventeen hours and forty minutes which is said to be he faste t time on rece d. We congratulate the proprietors of the Em peror on her success, and our mechanics on their skill in turning out such a favorabl specimen of steamboat manufacture. At the same time we regret since she has been pu on this route, that her days of sailing could not have been arranged so as to alternate with those of the other boats, instead of becouragement for the dangerous pastime of racing, with which the friends of each boat served; for, though at present we have four modared .- Courier.

NARROW ESCAPE .- We are informed that while a covered carriage was being driven along the highway near Lawlors Lake in the evening a few days since, a stone of two or three pounds weight fell through the top of the carriage, which was a " Concord" one, breaking the wooden and leather covering, and alighting on the sent between two ladies. Had the stone fallen a few inches to the right hand or the left, the death of one of the ladies must have been the result. We trust, in view of so n rrow escape, the contractors on the railway near the place named, will in future see that the blasts are sufficiently covered to prevent the possibility of danger to travellers on the highway, or if the workmen are in Oh! what consternation and confusion among the habit of setting them off in the evening, the devotces of Bacchus and blasphemers of the after leaving of their other work, that they will car se proper warning to be given along the road while the blas's are in preparation -[Courier.

> NEW DISCOVERY .- The Western Recorder says that Mr. John A. Mace, of Carleton, has discovered the mode of taking likenesses on leather, and that the superiority of this description of picture over every other is that it may be cleaned without losing its color as long as the leather las's.

UNITED STATES.

THE CUNNINGHAM DRAMA .- When will be the end of this revolting public performance? The lowest Stag+ of the most profligate century, has been outdone in blood and obscenity, by this continuous exhibition for months, before the entire people. And yet the curtain ems farther from falling than when it rose. We are weary of it, sick and faint. We imp'ore to have the spectacle withdrawn.

Yet what shall we say when the executive officers of the State-the ministers of justice -not to speak of in mbers of a most honorable profession—fo sake their high places to join as actors in prolonging the abominable xhibition, exchanging their learned robes for the disguise of pimps and go-betweens to ce! We do not pollute our columns with the detailed explorations and discoveries of September 1st.—Spurgeon's Sermons, Vol. III., these gentlemen in the sink where they have monorable amateurs themselves-- "All sity and where the excuse, for mingling and similar cases pinding. acting in this detestable plot? Has the State, judicially, no better calling than to hold he cand'e and assist at the most impious crimes, that it may the better punish

We do not accord with the opinion expressed in some quarters, that it became the duty of our law officers to in erpose between the corception and complet on of a crime, which would prove so impo tant an auxiliary to justice against the abandoned perpetrator, while its in ended injury to others was sure to be completely frustrated. To prevent crime, it is well remarked, is a better of jec than to punish criminals. But to prevent a c ime migh be, as in the case before us. only to shelter the worst of crimina's, and encourage her, with all of like disposition, to persevere in the most reckless warfare against s c ety. The grave error, which the officials engaged in this affair will struggle in vain to justify or excuse to the moral sense of the community, w s that of plunging into the inviting p'ot laid open to them, with an intriguing zest which carried them altogether be yond their true purpose, beneath their rosi tion as public agents and as gentlemen, and out of the path of honesty.

Mis. Cunningham's position, relative to ustice and the r ghts of Dr. Burdell's family, her character and purposes far more important than the shielding her soul's surface from a fresh blot of its own inward guilt. But a vigilant observation of her movements would have sufficed for this purpose, without him, with nothing to do but watch it. Why could he not be content, without playing THE CROPS .- The Fredericton ' Reporter' to bed, to personate a spur ous parturition. Potatoes thus far have escaped the general the establishment around the corner, and even that the advantages which it will confer upon of such cutting self-ridicule and self-expose the privince will more than overbalance the reguery combined, upon the reverence parties of the privince will more than overbalance the reguery combined, upon the reverence parties of the privince will more than overbalance the reguery combined, upon the reverence parties of the privince will more than overbalance the reguery combined. like to be equally unfavourable to our peacand security. We are painfully convince on her first regular trip for Portland on and security. We are painfully convinced Thursday morning at eight o'clock, with a that the public have been made to pay far

Disintegration of Mormonism.

This gigantic imposture, which will furnish to future ages a singular illustration of the intelligence and piety of the nineteenth contury, gives evidence of internal weakn ss, foreboding a speedy subversion. The deluded victims, who have been enslaved by its specious promises, are opening their eyes to a discovery of their strange infa ua ion. Large companies have recently arrived in Kansas from Utah, who have escaped from the iron despotism of their rulers and evaded all pursuit, They confirm the accounts previously received of the disso uteness which reigns unchecked in that distant territory and the open dis egard of the laws of God and man. But they a's test fy to the general discontent prevailing among the people, and their readiness to throw off the galling yoke, when ver the attempt can be made safely, and with any prospect of success. If their reports are reliable, the United States forces will be eagerly welcomed by the people, and will receive from them hearty sympathy and co-operation. It is high time that this plague-spot was removed from our Republic; and we rejoice in any indications that its days are numbered .- Am. Paper.

COURTESY TO THE PRESS .- New York, Aug. 20.—Peter Coper, Esq., President of the American and Newfound and Telegraph Company, whose lines extend from New York o St. John's, N. F., has generous'y ten le ed. the free use of the wires to the Press, on the occasion of the arrival of the Atlantic Cable, for the transmission of any communications tacher, and the first of

A CASHIER CHARGED WITH LARCENY Chicago, Aug. 20.—S. Bronson, jr., former'y Cashier of the Merchanis' and Mechanics' Bank, in this city, was arrested at St. Paul's, Minnesota, on Sunday, at the instance of Mr. Woodworth, the President, on he charge of larceny to the amount of \$50,000 of the funds of the Bank.

Indian Fighting .- Bubuque, Aug. 20 -Hos: lities have again broken out between the Sioux and Chippewas. On the 1st August, a band of Chippewas attacked a detached party of Sioux near Lactroxiers and took thirty scalpe, and then retreated down the Red River.

FROM THE SOUTH .- Washington, August 20t .- New Orleans papers of the 14 h inst., are to hand, by the arrival of the mail as late

A letter in the Picayone, dated Chectaw County, Miss., says that throughout that region there would not be over two-thirds of the average cotton crop. Oa's and corn were. abundant, and of wheat there would be a fine

FALL OF A WAREHOUSE. - Cincinnati, Aug. 21. The brick warehouse occupied by Charles Rodney, fell last evening, under a ! pressure of 1,600 barrels of whiskey, stored in the lofis. The adjoining buildings, occupi d by Calvin Fletcher, and J. A. Skiff, were bad'y injured. Loss \$20,000.

IMPORTANT DECISION .- Washington, Aug. 20 .- The General Land Office to-day decirainst the pre-emption claim of a color ed man to three hundred and sixty acres of which," Mr. District Attorney Hall and Dr. I nd in Wisconsin, taking the ground of the Uhl may boast, "I saw, and a great part Court in the Dred Scott case, that a negro is of which I was." But where was the neces- not a citizen. This decision applies to other

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The attention of the whole world is now fix d upon the movements of that small combined fleet of American and English warsteamers charged with laying down the Atlantic telegraph cable, which is at this moment, no doubt, steaming towards our shores, and depositing in the bed of the ocean that chain which is destined to convey thought f om hemisphere to hemisphere, almost as rapidly as the br in can corceive it. At half-past six on the evening of Monday, the 3d inst, the squadron, consisting of five magnificent steamers, namely, the American ships Niagara and Susquehanna, and the British ship Agemennon, C, c'ops and Lopard, steamed out of the harbor of Cork, towards Valencia bay, there to make fast the end of the cable which is to connect the two worlds. They were expected to leave Valencia on the 4th, but as yet we have no intelligence of their departure.

The steamer Co'umbia left Liverpool on the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock in the af ernoon, and up to that time no news of the movements of the squadron after it left Cork had been recrived. The so thern coast of Ireland, from the Od Head of Kinsale to Dingle Bay-a point a little to the north of Valencia, is marked by projecting headlands and shoals, which was such as to render this self-revelation of compel vessels of large tonnage to keep well clear of the land, so that it probably required some ten or twelve hours to make the voyage from Cork to Valencia. Then it would take some hours to socure the cable to the of the Columbia, reports that he made Cape Clear in twenty three hours from Liverpool, reaching that point at one o'clock A. M., on the 6th, at which time the wind was blowing strong from the westward-about west north west-so strong that he thinks the officers of the squadron would not venture to put to sea

It must be remarked that in wes erly winds the waves of the Atlantic beat in with tremendous force on the western coast of Ireland. From that time until Saturi'ay last, the 15th inst., Capt. Berry had a stiff head wind and a rough sea all the way, the wind varying from west no hwes west southwest. Such we the er was rather up ropi ious for laying the cable, and it was not likely that the fleet started at

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and staff had arrived at Killarney on the third of August, on their way to Valencia, to witness the starting of the squadron. While the vessels lay in Cork harbor, the Mayor, the High Sheriff, and several other dignitaries of that city invited the directors of the Telegraph Company to a banquet. Nothing seems to have been left undone to render this the most

The entire control and re ng the cable is committed to Mr. Chirles Tilston Bright, Engineer in Chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, who is on board the Agamemnor together with Mr. E. W. Cooke, the fam us English marine painter, who deputed to sketch the naval incidents