ince this one had been put up, the defects in its style, how they could be repaired, improved, &c. Here the Kentuckian burst into a hearty laugh, and said 'Well, stranger, I have found you out at last; you are a bridge builder by trade,' slapping him on the shoulders with great glee. No, sir,' said he 'you are mistaken; but I have been a good deal with persons who were fond of such things, and acquired some what of a taste for them.' 'Well,' said the Kentuckian, 'I hear the last bell ringing; let us go and get our dinner. We will have a bottle of wine, and I will pay for it myself, for I would rather have lost one of the calves I have purchased of old Buffalo Allen than not to have been here to day: for I have had lots and gobs of fun!'

They sat down to dinner, drank their wine, and the Kentuckian filled up the chasms between the courses with praises of Kentucky and abuse of the Canadians and British.—He had always hated them, he would just like to have another brush with them to lick them again, and a great deal more in the same strain, to which the stranger listened patiently, and sometimes with a kind of quiet interest. He went on to say that he had heard that the English were in the habit of travelling through the country, and then writing books ridiculing and abusing us. He just wished, by Heaven, that he could catch some of them in old Kentucky. He had heard, as he came along, that there was now a great English Lord travelling through the country to write a book, and he had heard his name. 'It was Lord—Lord—Lord Morphet, I believe'—'That is my name, sir, said the stranger.—'Thunder and lightning! you don't say so—Tavernkeeper, what do I have to pay?

[Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.]
DUBLIN, July, 3, 1843.

My Dear Colonel,—When I took leave of you and the ever kind friends who accompanied us down the bay, I did not expect so soon to visit the Emerald Isle; but taking advantage of a wind not ill enough to blow good to nobody, though it resisted the progress of our own good ship, a party of us came on shore, near Cape Clear, in a small boat at the beautiful village of Conotmasherry, near the old head of Kinsale, and have had three charming days in Ireland.

I need scarcely say that an American who visits Ireland as the travelling companion, and as I may be permitted to add, the friend of Bishops Hughes and Purcell sees and enjoys the country and its provincial hospitalities in an eminent degree.

We were fortunate in reaching Cork six hours before that distinguished philanthropist, Father Mathew, left for England; and equally fortunate in reaching Dublin the same day that the not less distinguished Reformer, Daniel O'Connell, returned to the city.

This is to be a great day in Dublin—'The Trades' and citizens generally meet on Doonybrook Green to receive Mr O'Connell, who returned on Saturday evening from a triumphant Repeal visitation through Ireland.

The 'Liberator' sent his nephew last evening to say, he should be happy to see us (Bishop Hughes and his friends) at half past nine this morning, at which hour we called. We were shown into the library of his house in Marion square, where Mr. John O Connell remained with us until his father came down and gave the Bishop a most cordial reception, apologizing for his 'late' rising with the remark that he had been 'taking a full drink of sleep' as was his custom after holding communion with his countrymen in the mountains. He entered immediately and with much enthusiasm into conversation about the demonstrations of deep toned sentiment which manifested itself wherever he had been, of the universality of the feeling; of the reasoning & reflecting characteristics of the movement; of the determination of the people to obtain lawful redress; and of the peaceful and orderly character of the immense gatherings he had witnessed.

The name of Bishop Hughes is an 'open sessame' charm to every Irishman's home and heart; but my letters of introduction (from Gov. Seward and Very Rev. Dr. Power,) would have ensured me a warm welcome. Our morning interview ended by an engagement to dine with him at six o'clock, after his return from Donnybrook Green. He also invited us to return at 11 and see 'The Trades' pass from his balcony. Returning promptly at 11, we had an hour's interval, and then we saw what seemed the whole city of Dublin, paying the homage of the heart to Ireland's great man. It was a truly sublime spectacle.

At twelve o'clock, Mr. O'Connell showed himself to the multitude that had been gathering for more than three hours. His appearance upon the balcony, dressed in Irish manufactures, with large Repeal buttons upon his green frock coat, 'made the welkin ring.' He was attended by two of his sons and a dozen grand children, and by our Bishop and his friends.

'The Trades' began to advance in Procession, with their banners & their bands soon after 1 o'clock. Each 'Trade' was preceded by it officers in open carriages, and its marshals on horseback. Shouts went up from the dense masses about the square as 'the Trades' approached and each, as it passed, gave 'three cheers for Ireland and O'Connell,' and received his salutations of acknowledgment.

The banners carried in the procession showed how ruinously trade and commerce has been affected by the Union. Upon the banners of the Coopers was the following inscription:

Coopers employed in	1800,	961
do do	1843,	183
Decrease,		781

The banner of the Hosiers showed the following decrease:

Hosiers employed in	1800,	967
do do	1843,	100
Decrease,		867

Upon another banner was the following:

Bricklayers employed in	1800	3000
do do	1843.	300

One of the banners with God save the Queen,' upon it, displayed O Connell in green) kneeling to her majesty.

Another read 'America & our Friends'

And another, with a fine view of the Irish Parliament House, (now the Bank of Ireland,) and this motto:

'Our old House and Home.'

Several banners displayed this motto:

'United to support but not combined to injure.'

There were twelve or more bands in the procession, playing national and popular airs.

The procession was two hours and a quarter passing Mr. O'Connell's house. Wives, with their infants in their arms, accompanied their husbands in the procession. The utmost order and decorum was preserved.

Thomas Steele, Esq. a true & genuine Irish Protestant and a devoted friend of O'Connell, acted as a Chief Marshal.

When the last of the Trades (the Chimney Sweepers' with their band and banner) had passed. Mr. O'Connell took Bishop Hughes and Father DeSmet (an estimable Jesuit Missionary from Belgium, is doing much good beyond the Rocky Mountains, and who was our fellow passenger,) into his own carriage and assigned ours a place next to him in the procession.

And then the sea of heads and the densely wedged mass of bodies, moved onwards towards Donnybrook Green; and for two miles, the houses on either side of the streets, filled to their utmost capacities with ladies and gentlemen, resounded with acclamations.

Nor was this in any sense, an idle pageant. There was nothing of display or ostentation. It was all heart—all soul. It was a spontaneous tribute of the love and gratitude of an oppressed people to their best friend and ablest champion.

In numbers, this procession may be compared to the Croton Water celebration in your own great commercial metropolis. In enthusiasm, I can only compare it with our reception of the venerated and beloved La Fayette.

In the centre of Donnybrook Green, a large staging, with seats and awnings had been erected. In the anxiety to get near the staging, from which the Liberator was to speak, our carriage got seperated from his, but before the meeting was called to order, 'make way for the Americans,' was shouted by those who surrounded us, and we were ushered upon the stage in the most flattering manner.

John O'Conner, Esq. who is the President of the Trades' Association, stated the object of the meeting in an effective manner, closing with a well deserved compliment to the citizens of Dublin for the order, decorum and propriety which distinguished their conduct.

I left the 'Liberator,' at four o'clock, addressing between two and three hundred thousand people, in order to get my letter to Liverpool in time for to-morrow's Boston steamer. The speech of Mr. O'Connell, as indeed is this whole Repeal movement, was eminently pacific.

I regretted the necessity of leaving before Mr. O'Connell closed, much as I regretted to lose the opportunity of dining at his table with Mr. Steele and two or three other distinguished gentlemen whom we were to meet there.

I am sorry that I am so much hurried as to be able to give you but a meagre account of this great popular movement Truly yours.

From the Journal of Commerce.

IMMIGRANTS.—There were never such shoals of them before. Not less than eleven or twelve hundred arrived yesterday—Norwegians, Germans, French, and Irish. They are in general hardy, laborious, and economical. Every year brings better and more wealthy classes. Those who came first were many of them little better than paupers, and some of them no better; but now, people who were living in comparative comfort in Europe are determining in very great numbers to make their condition still better by coming to this land of plenty. Some come for the sake of liberty especially religious liberty. May neither they nor their children forget what liberty is worth, or relinquish one iota of it, either political or religious!

No doubt the numbers will increase from year to year. How happy are we to possess a country so much better than any other that the inhabitants of all others are rushing here for wealth, liberty, every thing which can render life desirable! Let us be thankful & faithful to our high trust. It is gratifying to know that the immigrants do not now, as formerly, fall into the hands of villains, to be cheated as soon as they touch our shores.

It is worthy of remark that, while the number of immigrants arriving here is far greater than in any former year, the number arriving in Canada is but about two fifths as great as last year.

Ice Mountain.—The July No. of Silliman's Journal of Science contains an account of an ice mountain in Hampshire county, Virginia, which has excited not a little interest in that quarter. It is composed of rocks and rises some seven or eight hundred feet, consituting part of a ridge. The mountain surface is made up of red sandstone, and upon removing the stones to the depth of a few inches, masses of ice are found at midsummer even during the most oppressive seasons permanently preserved. A thermometer introduced among the cavities of the rocks sunk below 40 degrees, and would have gone lower had it remained. During a recent winter, a cavity about four feet below the surface was opened, and filled up with snow. It was covered loosely with boards, yet it remained during the whole summer, dry, friable and crystalline, without melting.

ANECDOTES OF WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

The strong devotional feelings of this late distinguished artist, formed one of the most prominent traits of his beautiful character. Connected with this characteristic is a remarkable incident in his early life which has been related to us by one of his intimate friends. Mr. Allston was a member of the Episcopal church. Although in early life he was ever a constant attendant he was not strongly attached to religion, nor eminent for his piety. It would be too much to say that he was an unbeliever, or even a skeptic in his views, but he was wont to speak slightingly of religious things, and even to enjoy jests at the expense of holy subjects. His feelings, however, underwent a remarkable change in consequence of a singular event in his life, which made a very strong impression, and was even regarded by him as a direct Divine interposition in his behalf

Not long after his marriage, with his first wife, the sister of the late Dr. Channing, he made his second visit to Europe.—After a residence there of a little more than a year, his pecuniary wants became very pressing and urgent—more so than at any other period of his life. He was even, at a time, at a loss for the means of purchasing the necessaries of life. On one of these occasions, as he himself used to narrate the event, he was in his studio reflecting, with a feeling of almost desperation. His conscience seemed to tell him that he deserved his afflictions, and had drawn them upon himself, by his irreligious neglect of religion and by his want of due gratitude for past favors from Heaven. His heart all at once seemed filled with hope that God would listen to his prayers, if he would offer up his direct expression of penitence, and ask for divine aid. He accordingly locked his door, withdrew to a corner of the room, threw himself upon his knees, and prayed for a loaf of bread for himself and his wife. While thus employed a knock was heard at the door. A feeling of momentary shame at being detected in his position, and a feeling of fear lest he might have been observed, induced him to hasten and open the door. A stranger inquires for Mr Allston. He is anxious to learn who was the fortunate purchaser of the painting of 'the Angel Uriel,' regarded by the artist as one of his master pieces, and which had won the prize at the exhibition of the Academy. He is told that it has not been sold. 'Can it be possible? Not sold! Where is it to be had?' 'In this very room. Here it is, producing the painting from a corner and wiping off the dust. 'Is it for sale? Can it be bought?' was the eager interrogatory 'It is for sale—but its value has never yet, to my idea of its worth, been adequately appreciated—and I would not part with it.' 'What is its price?' 'I have done fixing any nominal sum. I have always, so far exceeded my offers. I leave it to you to name the price.—Will four hundred guineas be a sufficient recompense?' 'It is more than I have ever asked for it.' 'Then the painting is mine.' The stranger introduced himself as the Marquis of Stafford—and he became from that moment, one of the warmest friends of Mr. Allston By him, Mr A was introduced to the society of the nobility and gentry—and he became one of the most favored among the many gifted minds that adorned the circle to which he was thus introduced, but in which he never was fond of appearing

Instantaneous relief, thus afforded by the liberality of his noble visitor was always regarded by Allston, as a direct answer to his prayers, and it made a deep impression upon his mind. To this event he was ever after wont to attribute the increase of devotional feelings, which became a prominent trait in his character.

FATAL RENCONTRE.—We learn, says a postscript in the Richmond Whig of Wednesday last, by a passenger in the cars last evening, that a difficulty occurred at Fauquier Court house last Monday, between Ro. Lee and a young Mr. Moore. The report is, that Lee had said he would horse whip the father of Moore on sight. Moore accosted him to know whether he had said so. Lee responded that he had. Whereupon pistols were drawn and discharged. Moore's took effect just above the hip—although each fired twice afterwards. Lee was in the act of firing, when he fell and expired.

The difficulty grew out of the painful controversy connected with Judge Scott. Mr. Lee, who was known to us as a gentleman of great worth and intelligence, was the son in law of Judge Scott. Mr. Moore was the son, we presume, of one of the gentlemen, who was summoned here last winter to give testimony in the case—which testimony was adverse to the Judge.

Two or three weeks since the lady of one of the first rate boarding houses in New York, received as a boarder in her house a gentlemanly looking man who represented himself to be a 'Front street merchant.' After remaining some days, one Sunday morning as the family were about sitting down to breakfast, the gentleman's clerk came to the house with his letters, on opening one of which he became very much agitated, & after requesting a private interview with the landlady, which being granted, he told a rigmarole story about the insolvency of a firm in Baltimore that it was necessary to proceed there immediately—that he had no cash to meet the emergency—and concluded by asking the loan of $50, which she gave, taking his gold watch as security for repayment. As he did not return in time the watch was examined and found to be as good as a turnip, with brass cases gilded by the galvanic process. His rusty portmanteau on being opened displayed a fresh and choice assortment of shavings with two large stones to make it heavy—altogether the assets of the swindler were remarkably small.

BALTIMORE, July 27.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A few minutes after ten o'clock last night, smoke was discovered issuing from the front of the extensive gentlemen's furnishing store of Messrs. Parker & Winchester, No 162½ Baltimore street between Light & Charles streets. The flames, when the door was burst open, had also reached the large hat establishment of Messrs. Elmes and Seaver, adjoining, which was separated in the rear only by a thin board partition. Both stores were furnished with large and valuable stocks of goods, which from the combined effects of fire and water, were nearly if not entirely destroyed. Messrs. Parker & Winchester had an insurance in the Franklin Insurance Office of $10,000 on their goods, and $500 on their store fixtures. The back building, built by Mr. Winchester forming a part of both stores, was also insured in the Franklin for $1500 It was much damaged. Messrs. Elmes & Seaver were insured in the Merchants' to the amount of $150, which will probably cover their loss. The house is owned by Mrs. Baynard and is insured in the Equitable Society. The damage done to it is but trifling There were twenty one panes of glass in the front windows, belonging to the store fixtures, at a cost of $11 each, all of which were completely broken. There is much difficulty in ascertaining precisely how, or at what particular place, the fire first originated. The impression however is that it caught from a fire left in a stove, used for heating irons, in the basement of the back building, extending under both stores The flames then ascended through the floor, and communicated as is supposed, to the combustible materials in the rear of Messrs Parker & Winchester's store, and possibly also to the same time to the store adjoining. Four rooms on the second story were occupied, one by Mr Loud, as a piano ware room, another by Mr. Davison teacher of writing a third by Mr. A. S. Aldus, Daguerreotyper; and the fourth by Mr Richard Donohue draper and tailor; none of whom, however, sustained injury to any considerable extent. The firemen were promptly in attendance, and by their exertions the flames were confined to the limits mentioned above.—*Pat.*

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1843

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Celestial Empire, embarked this morning on board the steam frigate Missouri, Capt. Newton, under a salute of twenty one guns; and in a short time afterwards, the fine vessel was under way. Mr Cushing will proceed, as speedily as possible, to Alexandria, in Egypt. There is very little doubt, however that the 'Missouri' will stop two or three days at Norfolk on her way down where she may receive another visit from President Tyler, previous to her final departure. It was truly gratifying to observe the ease with which this large vessel of war, with all her heavy machinery, fuel, guns, provision and on board, was got under weigh—so much has been unjustly urged, whenever it was proposed to bring a vessel of war to the navy yard. It is true that this channel formerly made up at nearly right angles; and some little difficulty was experienced in bringing large vessels of war, on their way up around the little point near the junction of the two channels, but no one in their senses could doubt the abundant depth of the water, the security of the harbor, the ample supplies of the best quality of provision, the crystal springs which abound, and withal, the protection afforded to the public property by the presence of a regular guard of marines and a private watch, day and night, at the navy yard.

THE QUEEN NURSING HER OWN CHILD.—Her Majesty the Queen—whose health, by the blessing of Providence, was never better—has had the good sense to break through the cold forms of court precedent and set an example to mothers, by nursing the royal infant whose safe and happy birth has caused such general joy. This is only another proof of amiabilities and sympathies which pervade the royal bosom. The sagacity of the step cannot be questioned It is the opinion of all practical and eminent medical men, that the course which nature dictates is that which is most beneficial to the parent and child.—Many wealthy constitutions among the titled and the wealthy are probably due to the opposite line of conduct; and many, we are assured, are the examples of the future health of parent and infant having been sacrificed to the artificial claims of fashion or to the frigid laws of etiquette. How many mothers in the upper circles will bless the noble dictate and sagacious resolution of the Majesty's maternal love.—[*Court Gazette.*

GOOD ADVICE.

There is much good sense in the following which, although old, deserves to be repeated at least once a year:

'If any thing in the world will make a man feel badly except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is, unquestionably, a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after, than he did before one—it degrades him in the eyes of others; and, what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, & increases the power and passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on the better; the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbours. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheat you, to quit dealing with him; if he be abusive, quit his company; if he slander you, take care to live so as nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you—the wisest way is just to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we met with"

BONE DUST.—Great quantities of bone are every year shipped from this country to England, to be ground and used as manure, principally for the turnip crop, for which bone dust is found to be the best of all manures.—We see it stated that the sum of $50,000 has been paid in a year, by the single district of Strathmore, for bone dust. It is used on dry or calcareous soils, and is considered inefficacious on heavy clay soils.

EASTON GAZETTE.

Saturday Morning, August 5

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

To the Whigs of Talbot!

You are *earnestly* requested to meet at the Court-House in Easton, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday *the 15th day of August*, for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as may be deemed important to your interests as a party.

Let it not be forgotten, that on TUESDAY the 15th instant (and not on Saturday the 15th, as erroneously stated in our last) is the day fixed upon by the Whig voters of Talbot for holding their meeting at the Court House, in Easton, for considering and adopting measures for the best interest of the country—Let the Whigs of Talbot arouse—Let them prepare for the approaching contest—Let them bring forward men of sterling integity and of sterling Whig principles and the election of Whig representatives to the Legislature of Maryland is certain—Don't forget the meeting takes place in Easton, on TUESDAY, 15TH DAY OF THIS MONTH, (AUGUST.)

There was stolen from the Office of the Clerk of Caroline County, in Denton, between the 15th and 17th of July last, a package of Court papers, labelled "No. 2. Trials,' embracing the papers in all trial cases of October Term, 1843, from No. 57, to No. 253, inclusive—Mr. Richardson, the Clerk, has offered a reward of Fifty Dollars for the recovery of the stolen property, or for any information which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the thief.

The Whig Convention of Dorchester County has nominated its ticket for the next General Assembly.—Dr. JOSEPH NICHOLS, Dr. FRANCIS P PHELPS, J. FOND CHAPLAIN and LEVIN RICHARDSON, Esqrs. are named as candidates for the Legislature, and SAMUEL SEWELL and JOHN THOMPSON Esqrs as Commissioners for the first Commissioners District.

LETTER FROM MR BIDDLE.—The Philadelphia papers publish a letter from Mr Nicholas Biddle, on the indebtedness of the State, in which he advances the opinion that the United States, any sister State or any foreign State, holding securities of Pennsylvania, may sue her in the Supreme Court of the United States and recover. Citizens of another State or of any foreign State cannot sue. He argues the position with his usual ability.

Refused to reverse a Decision.—The Supreme Court of Alabama has refused to reverse the decision of the Perry County Circuit Court, sentencing a man named Jones to the penitentiary for ten years, for whipping one of his slaves to death. Jones is a man of extensive family connexions and great wealth.

THE WHEAT CROP OF THE COUNTRY.—The editor of the American Farmer says that after comparing the accounts received from all quarters of the United States, he inclines to the opinion that the Wheat crop will prove to be an average one. He adds—'The grain already in, is of *excellent quality*, and notwithstanding the ravages by winter killing, the fly and rust, has turned out a very fair yield. The *rust* and *fly* which, at one time, created so much alarm, have done but inconsiderable injury. Thus far, then, Providence has been bountiful to the tillers of the earth from whom an overflowing measure of gratitude is due, and which we trust will be repaid in a spirit to render the offering acceptable.'

Wheat still coming.—The Chicago Democrat of last Wednesday, says wheat is worth about 78 cents in that market and that immense quantities are still being brought in Fifty teams, loaded with wheat, passed the South Branch Bridge yesterday morning before breakfast.'

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.

The New York Commercial says that a letter from a gentleman who went out in the packet ship Geo. Washington to his friend in this country written on the 3d of July, says 'the crops in England as far as I have had an opportunity of observing, are very deficient, and if what I have seen is a fair specimen of the county generally I have no doubt but they will want considerable from the United States to serve them till the crops come round again."

Case of the Scotch Murderess.—The President has directed Mr. Warren, counsel of Christina Cochran, or Gilmour, to lay all the points of his cause before the Attorney General. In the mean time no order will be issued for the surrender of the prisoner to the British authorities.—A formal demand has been made for her by the British Minister at Washington.

Major Noah, in the second number of his "Messenger" says, "We should like to see Spencer out of an office he was determined to retain; not even the President himself can get him out."

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15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, bringing Liverpool papers to the 19th ult., and London to the 18th. The intelligence is of little interest

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THE CANAL.—The Cumberland Alleganian of Saturday says: 'Notwithstanding the decision of the Board of Directors of the Canal Company at their late meeting held in the city of Frederick, declaring the contract entered into between Gen McNeil President of the Board, and Thomas W Letson and John Rutter, 'null and void,' the work on the Canal is still progressing, and we understand that the contractors express a determination to continue the same.

ELECTIONS AT HAND.—We shall, in a few weeks, be overwhelmed with election returns. On Monday next the 7th inst. the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, North Carolina, and Missippi, vote for members of Congress, and Tennessee on the 1st Thursday in August. Rhode Island also votes in August Several of these States likewise have to choose Governors and members of the Legislature.

MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from Jackson, the seat of Government of Mississippi, that the Legislature of the State, in pursuance of a call from the Governor, assembled in extra session on the 10th instant, for the transaction of such business as might be brought before it.

The Governor's Message, which was sent in on the following day, advocates the payment of the Planters' Bank bonds, but opposes the payment of those of the Union Bank. The Governor also presents his views on a variety of topics having reference to State policy, but says not a word about the obvious duty of districting the State, according to law, for the election of Representatives in the next Congress. A bill for this purpose, however, was introduced in the House of Representatives on the third day of the session Whether it will meet with any favor or not remains to be seen.

A. G. Brown, (formerly a Representative in Congress) has been nominated by the Locofoco State Convention as the Candidate of that party for the office of Governor of the State.

CLAY AND CALHOUN.

The 'American Democrat,' published at Macon, itself an advocate of Mr. Calhoun, has the following in relation to these two distinguished Americans'

'Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay are not only the glory of great political parties, but an honor to their country—their age—and the American name—every American citizen should cherish them as the common property and glory of his country, it is between these two, probably the greatest living minds of the age that we desire to see the race for the Presidency, in 1844 Both of them are Americans both of them are patriots—neither of them would descend to anything mean—their feelings and sympathies are in unison with the glory of their country, and the prosperity and happiness of the people.'

Attempted Assassination of the Post Master General.—The Baltimore American of Wednesday, says,—We regret to state that a most painful occurrence took place yesterday on board the steam boat Georgia, of the Baltimore and Norfolk Line It appears that the boat on her passage to Baltimore took on board at Old Point Comfort several passengers, among them the Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, Post master General, his two daughters and several other persons and a young man named J McLean Gardner, son of Col. C. K. Gardner, of Washington city, formerly First Auditor of the Post Office Department.

During his stay at Old Point the conduct of Mr. Gardner was remarked by the visiters as of a very singular character, & the belief was generally entertained that he was laboring under mental derangement—a belief which was strongly concurred in by Mr. Wickliffe himself, with whom he had several times been in conversation. About half past one o'clock yesterday, when the passengers were summoned to dinner, Mr. Wickliffe, who was standing on deck offered his arm to the ladies who were with him, & while in the act of so doing, Gardner, without any previous intimation, suddenly sprung at Mr. Wickliffe, and armed a powerful blow with a clasp knife at his breast—The blade of the knife struck the right breast bone with much force, and traversed the bone without, it is believed, injuring the lungs, or making a deep incision. Lieut. Bradford, of the U. S. Navy, standing close by, instantly seized Gardner in the act of making a second blow at Mr. Wickliffe, and prevented his design. The knife was immediately taken possession of by Lieut. B and Gardner placed in confinement. Remedies were immediately applied to Mr. Wickliffe's wound, and on his arrival at this city, he was attended by Professor Smith, who, we are happy to learn, entertains the opinion that the wound is not dangerous.

Immediately on the arrival of the boat, Gardner was committed to jail.

☞The religious war, Puseyite and Anti Puseyite, waxes warm in N. York It is stated that the Rev. Mr. Haight will reply on his own behalf to the pamphlet of Drs. Anthon and Smith, concerning the ordination of Mr. Cary. It is also alleged that an Anti Puseyite paper is to be established in that city, under the management of an association of orthodox clergymen and laity, in opposition to the Churchmen.

A NOBLE CAPTAIN.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser says that Capt. Taylor, of the steamboat Daniel Webster, running between Detroit and Buffalo is the fast friend of the printers; & as evidence of it, he will carry editors free and deduct one dollar from the fare of every passenger who will exhibit proof that he takes a newspaper, *and has paid for it in advance.*