DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVI. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1860. NUMBER 238.

CHANCERY SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

S. F. Bouck, &c., against In Chancery—No. 11,239.
Dennis Long,

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISVILLE Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on TUESDAY, April 24th, 1860, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., offer for sale, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the city of Louisville,

THE UNION FOUNDERY.

Occupied by the late firm of Bouck & Long, on the west side of North street, between Main and Water streets, which is sixty feet front on North street, and extend on the west side of Ninth street, 121 1-2 feet north of Main street, thence westwardly 264 feet; thence northwardly 264 feet; thence westwardly 264 feet, more or less, to a point on the northwardly 264 feet; thence eastwardly 264 feet, more or less, to Water street, thence with Water street southwardly 121 1-2 feet; thence southwardly about 264 feet, to a point about 264 feet south of Main street; thence eastwardly about 198 feet to Ninth street; thence southwardly 245 feet to the beginning. [A more comprehensive map of the above property can be had for examination.] Together with the Engines, Boilers, Cupolas, Shafting and other fixtures belonging to the Foundery.

TERMS.—One-fourth cash, balance in four equal installments, and the balance on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser to give his bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
JAS. G. BAIRD, } Deputies.
THOS. A. MORGAN, }

ALSO—at the same time and place, will be sold all the Personal Property belonging to the late firm of Bouck & Long, consisting in part on the day of sale, consisting of Coal, Iron, Tools, Patterns, &c.; Hand Ladles, and Cupolas; Steam and Bottle-Head Ladles, 20 to 25 barbs-swing Jib Cranes; Hand Cranes; Hand Ladles, 12 to 1 feet swing and from 30 feet; Upright Horse Ladles; Conical Planing Machines and large Planer; with all other Tools requisite for carrying on a first-class Machine Shop and Foundery.

TERMS.—For Coal and Iron, cash; for Implements, under $100, cash; from $100 to $500, four months; over $500, four and six months. Bond, with approved security, bearing interest, will be required.

For information, apply on the premises to
DENNIS LONG, Survivor.
SARAH E. BOUCK,
Administratrix of S. Bouck, dec'd.

Marshal's Sale.

Wm. H. Sale, &c., against In Chancery—No. 12,468.
Chas. J. Norton, &c.,

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISVILLE Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, April 30th, 1860, about the hour of 12 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 251 Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, in said city, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY, and about 11 o'clock A. M., the Tobacco Factory, Machinery, Engine, &c., of the late firm of Sale, Norton & Co.

A LOT OF GROUND in said city, fronting on the north side of Main street, 30 feet and 6 inches, thence with Main street eastwardly about 100 feet; thence northwardly 90 feet—subject to the lien on the unpaid portion of the purchase money.

A LOT OF GROUND to sale city, beginning on the east side of Preston street, 140 feet north of Washington street, thence eastwardly parallel with Washington 100 feet; thence northwardly 140 feet; thence westwardly 100 feet to the beginning. [A more comprehensive map of the above property can be had for examination.] Together with the Engines, Boilers, Cupolas, Shafting and other fixtures belonging to the Foundery.

TERMS.—One-fourth cash, balance in four equal installments, and the balance on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser to give his bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
JAS. G. BAIRD, } Deputies.
THOS. A. MORGAN, }

apr22-d2w

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Pills
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE RARE AND ENVIED CELEBRITY WHICH these medicines have acquired for their remarkable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unavailing. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

IN ALL CASES
Of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys,
BILLIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Boatmen and others who enter the these localities, will never afterwards be without them.

DYSENTERY, Bowel and Serious Looseness, Piles, Costiveness, COLDS, COUGHS and CROUP.
CONSUMPTION—Used with great success in this disease

CORRUPT HUMORS, SCROFULA,
DYSPEPSIA—No person with this distressing disease should neglect a fair trial of these Invigorating Medicines.
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.
ERYSIPELAS AND FLATULENCY.
FEVER AND AGUE—For this scourge of the Western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. In the primary, intermediate or last stages, and in a variety of the diseases to a cure by these medicines is performed. Try them, be satisfied and be cured.

DOLOREUX OR COMPLAINT,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
Gout, Giddiness, Gravel, Headache of every kind, Heart Fever, Inflammatory Affections, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
LEPROSY, LOOSENESS,
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury in the shortest time that the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.
Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Organic Affections, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's Colic,
PILES,
The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.
Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints and organs,
RHEUMATISM.
Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the use of these medicines.
RUSH OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, SCURVY, SALT-RHEUM, SWELLINGS,
SCROFULA, or KINGS EVIL, in its worst forms, Ulcers, of every description,
Worms of all kinds are speedily expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

THE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
And thus remove all diseases from the system.
Prepared by DR. W. M. MOFFATT,
Principal Office, 335 Broadway, (Medical Building), N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists. apl7 d&w1y

Royal Havana Lottery!

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, authorized by the Spanish Government, under the superintendence of the Captain-General of Cuba will take place at HAVANA, on

Wednesday, May 2d, 1860.

$162,000.

ORTEO NUMERO 635 ORDINARIO

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

Prize of	$100,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
Prize of	50,000	50 Prizes of	500
Prize of	25,000	100 Prizes of	300
Prize of	10,000	20 Approximations	800
Prize of	10,000		

Prize of approximations of $800 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

WHOLE TICKETS, $20—HALVES, $10—QUARTERS, $5

☞ Prizes cashed at sight at 3 per cent. discount.
☞ Bills on all accepted Banks taken at par.
☞ A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.
☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "JOHN HOEHNER, Agent of City Pool, Charleston, South Carolina."

apl2 d&w1m

GUNPOWDER!

BOSTON SPORTING, WESTERN SPORTING, INDIAN RIFLE and SMALL SHOTS, in kegs, half kegs, quarter kegs and canisters, all of the primer and best manufacture. Orders Company quality—warranted, or no sale. For sale by
FAUNTLEROY & PEARCE,
apl23 Agents for Manufacturers, Main street.

LOUISVILLE OPTICAL INSTITUTE—IMPROVE YOUR Eyes and Ears. Mason's Building, Main street. Agent and inventor of the Highly-improved Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, and all kinds of Mathematical, Optical and Philosophical Instruments for sale wholesale and retail by all means. Office—Main street, under the National Hotel. apl4

RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE!

NOW OFFERED FOR SALE OR TRADE TO LAND or City Property, the right to use John A. Wall's celebrated Self-Acting Steam Ferry Boat, plying between the Ohio river. For descriptive circulars or any information, inquire of
R. R. MATES,
apl 23 At G. W. Archer's Seed Store, 236 Main st.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER, THANKFUL FOR THE PATRONage heretofore bestowed by their friends and the public generally, informs them that they have a full supply on hand of pure ice which they will deliver to any part of the city as may be ordered. Our wagons will run daily, and we are prepared to furnish all who may favor us with a call, on the most reasonable terms. Office at Tom Thumb's Cafe, corner of Third and Jefferson sts.

N. B.—You may depend upon having the Ice delivered within a half hour after the order is left at the Cafe.
apr2 d2w GOSNELL & SCOTT.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF the above Institution, held on the 23d March 1860, it was Resolved, That the President be authorized to procure proposals for the building of a House of Refuge, and to give public notice when and where the same will be opened, setting forth the privilege of contractors.

In accordance with the above resolution, public notice is hereby given that Books for contributions to the above Institution will be opened on the 25th inst., and left at the following places, viz: At the office of the Secretary of State, the City Clerk's Office, at the offices of the several Banks and Private Bankers and principal Hotels of the city.

NOTICE is also given that there will be an election on the first Saturday of May next, at the Mayor's office, to elect three Managers of the House of Refuge, for the ensuing year—each to be voted for by the General Council of the City of Louisville, and sworn by competent law.

Individuals subscribing not less than $25 will be entitled to vote for 10 years, become voters and the members of the Institution and their families entitled to Park privileges, subject to managers' regulations.

Y. T. SHREVE,
apl3 d12 President Board of Managers.

Lillie's Patent Safes and Locks,

ONE SECOND-HAND SAFE, ANOTHER MAKE for sale by
A. T. SAUNDERS & Co.'s Store,
apl9 W. R. BELKNAP & CO.,
Agents for the Manufacturers.

ONION SETS.—20 BBLS ONION SETS IN STORE AT 50 for sale by
[apl23] GEO. B. PATTEN, 18 Wall st.

Daily Democrat.

Printed and Published by
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Office....East Side Third Street, between Market and Jefferson.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—IN ADVANCE.
DAILY DEMOCRAT—$9; $5 if paid in advance. Daily to city carriers, $5, or 50 cents per month.
WEEKLY DEMOCRAT—One copy, $2; ten copies, $1 50 each; twenty copies, $25.
DOLLAR WEEKLY—Single copies, or for any number under fifty, $1; fifty and over to one address, 80 cents.

Advertising—In Daily Democrat.
One square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....$1 00
Each additional insertion.....25

Weekly Democrat.
Each square, first insertion.....$1 00
Each additional insertion.....50

TUESDAY MORNING.....APRIL 24, 1860.

Azur Lodge, No. 25, I. O. O. F.

Every member of the above Lodge is expected to attend this evening. P. G. Moore, and several other distinguished members of the Order will be present. A full attendance is requested.

☞ The following significant paragraph appears in the correspondence of the New York Herald from Charleston:

The Republicans are very active in opposing Douglas and in retailing all sorts of curious stories about him. Seward's friends confess that if Douglas is nominated, they will be compelled to accept the Baltimore nominee as their only hope of defeating him.

This has been the case from the first. No opposition to Douglas has ever been as hostile and determined as that of the Black Republicans. They have villified and slandered him to Democrats; they have abused him to the people. Any other candidate spoken of by the Democratic party has been received with commendation by them; but they have copied villifications of ignorant and prejudiced scribblers in the South, hired to slander Douglas, and have falsely represented it to the Northern Democracy as the true expression of Southern feeling. They have fostered everything tending to split off aid from him, and have indorsed fraud and villainy when it was committed by his personal enemies. No scruples have withheld them from asserting falsehoods, nor any consideration from ventilating slanders against him. He is their enemy, their chief dread. Other Democrats, in their eyes, are but the limbs, the agents, but he is the great head, without which they regard their enemy as powerless. The sole aim is, by his overthrow, to propagate their abominable principles, to Abolitionize the Union. The veriest disunionist in the South, the greatest slaveholder, is dearer to their hearts than this one representative man who stands in the breach and beats back the black, treasonable tide of Abolitionism. They know that their party existence depends upon the defeat of Douglas at Charleston. His nomination foreshadows their overthrow and the founding of the government upon a broad national basis.

It is very significant of the strength of the great expounder of Popular Sovereignty, that they openly confess that his nomination will compel them to accept, not the true leader and exponent of their principles, but the Baltimore nominee. Their leader will not hazard a contest with Douglas. His defeat would be too sure. An inferior must be offered up to make the sacrifice. But it is openly avowed, if the Democracy are weak enough to suffer themselves to be so controlled as to reject Mr. Douglas, that they will nominate Seward, the leader of Abolitionism in all its abominable phases, and they claim, in that event, a victory over the constitutional rights of the South, a defeat of the Constitution, and the establishment of a "higher law."

We rejoice to hear from Charleston of the great popular strength of Mr. Douglas; that the voice of a majority of the delegates is openly for him; and that his nomination is very probable—almost certain. It will be a new lease to this Union, whose continuance is greatly imperilled. It will harmonize all the conflicting elements of the party, and at once and effectually settle the policy of our government, foreign and domestic. He is a known man. Everybody knows his views. There are no vexatious differences likely to arise hereafter. There are no developments to come to unsettle the minds of men. He is not known by mere hearsay. No section of the Union can complain that his opinions have been misrepresented to them; that he espouses views that he was understood to be pledged against. His principles are those of an enlightened American statesman, based upon the nature of American institutions and in harmony with their progressive spirit. They are of the nature of the American people, not of the extrinsic theories of speculative philosophy.

If, however, he should, by any possibility, be overpowered, we shall endeavor to sustain and uphold the Charleston nominee to the best of our ability. But we do not anticipate an overthrow. We are confident that the same gallant leader who has battled with Abolitionism in its strongholds will again head the combined forces of Democracy, and that at the rallying cry of "the Douglas!" every hill and valley of the length and breadth of the Union will shout an encoring applause!

The extract is from the Herald, a paper that does not befriend Douglas or wish his success, and it speaks what can be relied on as the course of the Abolitionists at Charleston.

We anticipate that the lightning will soon flash from Maine to Florida the news of their ill success and the triumph of true Democratic principles, announcing a return to the halcyon days of party harmony, and the undeniable intelligence of the perpetuity of the Union.

Azur Lodge, No. 25, I. O. O. F.

Every member of the above Lodge is expected to attend this evening. P. G. Moore, and several other distinguished members of the Order will be present. A full attendance is requested.

☞ The Courier thinks that we are inconsistent, because having named Mr. Guthrie as a quasi Democrat. We do not remember that we applied the former term specially to Mr. Guthrie; but if we did, it was only intended to include to his opinions as represented by the Courier.

☞ The Executive Committee of the Charleston Convention have ruled out Fernando Wood's and the notorious Ike Cook's delegations. This is good, especially as it gives New York to Douglas. They will appeal to the Convention, but cannot be sustained.

☞ The New York Tribune thinks that the day C. M. Clay is expelled from Kentucky will be a sad one for Kentucky. If Clay can stand it, we suppose Kentucky won't put on mourning; and if he can't, he may try it in some other position.

☞ The brutal display contemplated by Heenan & Sayers has been prevented. It might have been as judicious a course to let them pummel one another to their hearts' content. Such men are fit for nothing else.

☞ It is now definitely settled that the Black Republicans desired the Milwaukee rough and tumble fighter to kill Mr. Pryor, from a desire to make that gentleman "clay in the hands of the Potter."

☞ The Abolition organs are quoting from one another to the effect that Douglas may yet fail to receive the nomination. The facts they give in their news column are far from carrying out their assertions.

Dramatic and Musical.

Harry Copand, the actor of the Varieties Theater, in New Orleans, shot by Mr. Overall, of the True Delta, has had his leg amputated, and is still in a dangerous condition.

At Philadelphia, the comic operetta, "The Liedertafel in China," by J. Otto, has been performed by the Sangerbund Vocal Society, at the National Guard Hall. The French Company from New York, have opened the Academy. Miss Heron and J. W. Wallack are playing at the Walnut. Mrs. Howard is at the National, attempting to make something out of that invisible absurdity, the "Hidden Hand."

Miss Joey Gougenheim is playing at the Boston Museum. Barry Sullivan is at the Athenæum; his agent and himself have had a difficulty, which has terminated in a lawsuit. The Boston friends of J. M. Nixon, lessee of Niblo's, presented him with a handsome silver service, valued at $350, as a token of their satisfaction with his management of the Academy of Music in that city. The gift was presented by Mr. Manager Barry, in a pleasant and complimentary speech. Mr. Nixon replied as well as the surprise would admit, and he affair, altogether, was very creditable.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "Maggie Mitchell is performing in Louisville." A mistake, Mr. Commercial.

We notice by the papers that Ettie Henderson, a pleasing young actress, has been creating quite a sensation in Pittsburg. We are glad to see such evidence of good taste among the denizens of the Smoky City. We know the object of their adoration to be as sweet and lady-like in private life, as she is talented and versatile on the stage. On Saturday evening, while she was playing Jack Sheppard, at one of the Pittsburg theaters, some rascal entered her dressing-room from an outside window, and scraped together a variety of clothing pertaining to her wardrobe, and a good many valuable articles beside, and made off. While the lady was personating Jack for the audience, a *bona fide* Jack was playing the character in real earnest behind the scenes.

The Ravels are soon to commence a short season at the National, Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati National Theater Company are doing well at Cleveland.

The Varieties, in New Orleans, will remain open three weeks longer. Mrs. John Woods is drawing well, although some of the critics do not appear to think much of the lady's style of acting, which they pronounce somewhat Bow eryish.

In New York, Maretzek's chief card, Ines Fabri, has proved a success. The Sunday Times pronounces her voice remarkably even and powerful, but slightly metallic in its upper register, her school girl, and her executive abilities unexceptionable. She secured a decided success, and was called out to be bequetted *selon la regle*. The comedy of "Leading Strings" has proved a failure at Wallack's. The Astley Amphitheatrical troupe are drawing large audiences at Niblo's. The annual benefit of the American Dramatic Fund Association came off at the Academy of Music, last Tuesday night. It was, pecuniarily and otherwise, successful. A grand testimonial is to be awarded Barney Williams, at the Winter Garden, next Tuesday. The story has been revived that Mr. Wallack intends to abandon his present location and move up town. He is now too far down Broadway to suit the class of theater-goers who mostly patronize him. He J. Conway, the dramatist is dead. He was 60 years old.

A new operatic favorite is announced by th New York papers—a Miss Kellogg, a native of New York, who has been prepared for the operatic stage under the tuition of Signor Muzio, one of the best European masters. The Herald, which heralded with fulsome praise the debut of Frezzolini and of little Patti, is now most earnest in its prophecies of the ability of Miss Kellogg to eclipse all the other stars.

Edwin Booth has concluded his engagement at Wood's, Cincinnati. Mrs. Ellie Eilsler had a complimentary benefit at the same theater, last night. She appeared as Lady Anne, in Richard III. At Pike's, last night, Mrs. Drake had a benefit. The German Opera at the National is a success.

Signorina Banti, prima donna (soprano) from South America, is engaged at the Academy, and will shortly make her debut in the "Favorita." Miss Adelaide Phillips is likewise engaged at the Academy.

Madame Gazzaniga, who has been singing in New Orleans recently, and who has had two or three "farewell benefits on her departure for Europe" during the past year, is expected to give a final farewell in Brooklyn, in a few days, after which she will return to Europe.

We believe our readers will thank us for giving place to the following lines from the New Rochelle Pioneer on the death of the late W. E. Burton:

What sight is this! the Laughter-God in tears!
Jests earthly woe invade mirthful spheres?
Momus, Momus, mirror'd on the face of the sun,
Outcast with grief like to the mute realms of fun!
And yonder, there, the mortal breath'd the sweet spirit,
And pinch from mortal breath the rosiest gold,
"Some other man" will "Doodles" now enact,
And boldest heroines own the utmost fear,
"Oh! think I'm no more!" as he will breath away
His gravest stalling—"It will never pay!"
Antolycus, no more will glow your eye,
Built with his neighbor's pockets make too free,
Nor Dromio, Touchstone, Bobadil, Sir Lucius,
Mlle. Piccolomini has heeded the earnest request of her family, and ceased to sing for the entertainment of the public. The latest English papers state that her engagement was to conclude on the 19th, after which she was to become Duchess Galdani and Marchioness Della Farnia. Her last appearance in Dublin was in the opera of "Martha," on which occasion she was so ill as to deem it necessary to apologize for "singing so very badly."

It is said that the sensation created by Mlle. La Grua in St. Petersburg, is only equaled by that made in England by Jenny Lind. Eight to ten francs are freely given for permission to stand the entire night in the passages and galleries. She receives $20,000 for five months.

☞ Private dispatches to the Cincinnati Enquirer state:

I have the following from a reliable source, dated Charleston, yesterday: The friends of Mr. Douglas are still confident. They claim one hundred and seventeen votes at the start, exclusive of New York, but including the East and a portion of the South, and are also sure of his nomination on the fourth ballot by the aid of Kentucky and Tennessee. If the Southern line be broken, and he can penetrate the cotton States, his nomination will follow immediately, because, with that fact demonstrated satisfactorily, New York would unite and become solid for him. He receives more countenance South than was expected at Washington, but mainly from individual delegates who cannot separate from their States. Mr. Bradly, of Alabama, offers to bet ten thousand dollars he will carry every State, south if nominated:

Strenuous efforts are making to consolidate the South, but unsuccessfully as yet. That is the turning of the whole contest. Southern divisions have the effect of increasing his strength. Mr. Hunter does not concentrate any strength, as was expected, and he is opposed by the delegates from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana delegates threaten to bolt unless the platform is acceptable or the candidates obviates the objection. Those from South Carolina are less exacting, but must co-operate in a certain contingency. It is said the Administration has become alarmed at the prospects of Mr. Douglas, and Messrs. Slidell and Bright have been sent here to defeat him at any sacrifice. If Mr. Douglas be defeated, a formidable movement will be made for Mr. Guthrie by the delegates from New England and New York, if any encouragement from the South be given outside of Kentucky.

The Affair of Honor between Hon. R. J. Walker and Judge Black.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1860.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker sent a peremptory challenge to Attorney-General Black about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the hands of Senator Brown, of Mississippi. Mr. Black verbally declined accepting the invitation without explanation.

This action of Governor Walker grows out of the testimony of Mr. Schnable, of Pennsylvania, before the Covode Committee. That part of Mr. Schnable's testimony which led Mr. Walker to take this course is as follows:

Question—Have you recently conversed with any member of this administration on the subject of this letter? If so, are you at liberty to speak of it?

Answer—I have recently had such conversation. There is no secret about it; no confidential restraint upon either of the parties. I have described the scene to many persons since Friday last. I presume this committee, like many others, has heard of it. I had an accidental discussion with Attorney General Black upon the truth of the existence of such a document as the one referred to in this testimony, he denying and I affirming. He declared that such document existed, and never did exist. I told him I had seen it. He affirmed that I was mistaken; that if such a letter existed no good citizen would withhold it. I inquired of him whether he invited its production in the name of the President. He replied "Yes." that he challenged its production; that if Gov. Walker had such a paper, his duty to his country, as well as to himself, required him to produce it. That in point of fact, however, he said the story was not founded in truth, or words to that effect. Many severe remarks passed between us. He was in a state of great excitement. When I referred a second time to my having seen it, *he again, in high rage, declared that I was in gross error; that the President never wrote such a document; and if Gov. Walker or any other person pretended to have such a document, it was a mere pretense to cover up a perpetrated or intended treason to the Democratic party, or a mere pretext for deserting to the Black Republican ranks.* He further added, that if any one attacked the administration on this ground, (to use his exact words), "We will put a shirt upon him from which he will never escape."

Question—In case you had such interview, what led to it?

Answer—I was making a visit to one of the editors of the Constitution, in reference to another matter entirely; I met Judge Black there accidentally; I did not expect to see him; my business with the editor was in no way, directly or indirectly, connected with the objects of this committee; I decline answering the question solely on the ground of irrelevancy."

My dispatch of last night, you will see, gave you an indication of this "smell of gunpowder."

When Mr. Walker read the testimony of Schnable, he became highly indignant. He holds that the denial of Attorney-General Black, that any letter of instructions from the President to Governor Walker existed, and Black's defiance to either Walker or Schnable to produce it; is equivalent to a charge of falsehood and forgery upon him, and it is said that Governor Walker has already called the Attorney-General to a personal account, and that a resort to arms upon the field may be the result of the correspondence on the subject, which is said to be going on to-night. Indeed, a rumor is afloat throughout the city, at the time of writing, that notes have passed between Messrs. Walker and Black, agreeing upon a duel; but I doubt if the affair has proceeded to such an extent at this time."

The arrival of the Herald to-night, with the testimony of Governor Walker, and announcing that he had challenged a member of the Cabinet, produced the most intense excitement.

It is rumored that other challenges may grow out of the testimony of Mr. Schnable and Governor Walker, involving other members of the Cabinet.

The President's letter is commented upon with severity by the Lecomptonites, and startles every one.—*Herald.*

The following is the letter of the President to Hon. Robt. J. Walker:

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I duly received your letter of the 28th ult. on Friday last, and read it to the Cabinet, then in session. The views which it contained were not calculated to assure us of your success, though we did not despond. Hence you may judge with what satisfaction we received an account of the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention held at Lecompton on the 2d inst.

The points on which your own success depends is, the submission of the constitution to the people of Kansas; and by the people I mean, and I have no doubt you mean, the actual *bona fide* residents who have been long enough in the Territory to identify themselves with its fate. The Legislature determined three months as the period of residence to entitle individuals to vote for members of the convention; and if the convention should think proper to adopt the same period to entitle individuals to vote for or against the constitution, it appears to me this would appear reasonable.

On the question of submitting the constitution to the *bona fide* residents of Kansas, I am willing to stand or fall. It is the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska law; the principle of popular sovereignty, and the principle of the foundation of all popular government. The more it is discussed, the stronger it will become. Should the convention of Kansas adopt this principle, all will be settled harmoniously, and, with the blessing of Providence, you will return triumphantly from your arduous, important, and responsible station. The strictures of the Georgia and Mississippi conventions will then pass away, and be forgotten. In regard to Georgia, our news from that State is becoming better every day. We have not yet had time to hear much from Mississippi. Should you answer the resolution of the latter, I would advise you to make the great principle of the submission of the constitution to the *bona fide* residents of Kansas conspicuously prominent. On this you will be irresistible.

With the question of climate, every person is acquainted, and the more you insist upon this the more will our opponents urge that we are violating the principle of non-interference at the foundation of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It is strange that people at a distance, who have no practical acquaintance with the condition of Kansas, should undertake to be wiser than those on the spot. It is beyond all question the true policy to build up a great Democratic party there to maintain the constitution and laws, composed of pro-slavery and free State Democrats; and if the majority should be against slavery, to obtain such constitutional provision as will secure the rights of slaveholders in Missouri and the other States, and maintain all the laws guaranteeing the just rights of the South.

You are right in your conjecture as to the cause of Judge Williams' appointment. We supposed it would be peculiarly acceptable to yourself, and that he might aid in carrying out your policy. Col. Cumming has been appointed Governor of Utah. This will cause his place to be vacant after the brief period required for settling up his business, and I certainly shall be disposed to fill it by the appointment of Mr. Stevens. General Harney has been ordered to command the expedition to Utah; but we must contrive to have him with you, at least until you are out of the woods. Kansas is vastly more important at the present moment than Utah.

The pressure upon me continues without intermission. I pray the Divine Providence, in which I place my trust, may graciously preserve my life and my health until the end of my term. But God's will be done, in any event.

With every sentiment of esteem, I remain, always,
Sincerely yours, JAMES BUCHANAN.
HON. ROBT. J. WALKER, Governor of Kansas.

Condition of the Negroes in New York.

The New York Herald publishes a lengthy account of the condition of the negro population of that city, (to be taken with due recollection of the Herald's unreliability, of course,) from which we condense the following:

The whole number of this class of personsis about 11,000. About one-third of them are paupers, receiving their subsistence from the public and private charities of the city, one third are engaged at labor by which they are enabled to make a bare living, and the remaining third live from hand to mouth, by their wits and by thieving and pilfering in a small way. The whole amount of taxable property in the hands of the colored population in the city is about $500,000, and is owned by about twenty persons. Their social condition is of the lowest and most degraded type, being much below that of any class in the Union, whether bond or free. Their religious culture is sadly deficient, and hence the proportion of crime among them is very great. The number of the arrests for the last year was one in eleven of the entire colored population. But their crimes are generally of a petty description. They appear to be incapable of committing outrages which require great boldness or great ingenuity, except in rare instances.

☞ In New Orleans, week before last, there were 164 deaths.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 20, 1860.

Present—President Trabue, and all the members.

Reading of the journal of the previous session dispensed with.

Alderman Sargent moved that the record of the meeting of April 19th be approved, or confirmed, when Alderman Baird explained in regard to his vote for Clerk at said meeting. After some debate on same, the Clerk, John W. Tompkins, arose and tendered his resignation as Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, which was accepted; when Alderman Pettit nominated the late incumbent, J. W. Tompkins, for re-election; Mr. Gunkle nominated Mr. John Hawes and A. Hamilton, when the election resulted in the re-election of John W. Tompkins as Clerk by the following vote, viz:

Mr. President Trabue and Messrs. Alexander, Pettit, Sargent, and Baird—5.

Hamilton received the following vote, viz: Messrs. Jefferson, Gunkle, and Osborne—3.

Hawes—None.

The required oath of office having been administered by Alderman Trabue, J. W. Tompkins resumed his duties as Clerk.

The Mayor transmitted the bonds of the following officers elect, which were referred to the Committee on Elections and Bonds:

N. L. McClelland, city tax collector of Western District;

T. T. Summers, city tax collector of Eastern District;

K. P. Thixton, railroad tax collector of Western District;

G. T. May, railroad tax collector of Eastern District;

J. M. Vaughan, clerk Board of Common Council;

G. W. Griffey, street inspector of Western District;

Jesse Tolbert, street inspector of Eastern District.

A message was read from the Mayor recommending that an ordinance be passed authorizing the marshal of the city court to appoint additional deputies, which was referred to the Committee on Revision, with leave to report at present session.

Alderman Sargent, from said committee, presented "An ordinance to prescribe the duty of the marshal of Louisville," which was read and a motion to dispense with the second reading was lost.

A report was read from the street commissioner in regard to repairs, &c., necessary on streets, which was referred to the Committees on Streets of Eastern and Western Districts.

A claim of $22 81 in favor of Wright & Bridgeford for stove furnished Mayor's office was referred to Finance Committee.

A communication was read from the trustees of the public schools, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

A petition was read from Louis Rath in regard to claims for paving Fulton street, Portland, which was referred to the Committees on Streets, Eastern and Western Districts.

A claim of $12 38, in favor of W. Wheeler, for repairs to sewer, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A claim of $146 45 for job printing to 16th April, 1860, was referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

Alderman Sargent presented a resolution raising a joint session on Friday evening, April 27, 1860, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing the following officers, viz:

Two Inspectors of Flour;
Two Inspectors of Liquids;
Two Inspectors of Beef, Pork, and Lard;
Two Inspectors of Wood, Coal, and Lime;
Two Inspectors of Salt;
Two Measurers of Plasterers' Work;
Two Measurers of Carpenters' Work;
Two Measurers of Brick and Stone Work;
Two Measurers of Painting;
One Superintendent of the Almshouse.
One Wharf Master.
One Physician for Eastern and one for Western Districts.
One Market Master for houses No.'s 1 and 2.
One Market Master for each of houses Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6.
One Sexton for the Western Cemetery.

Alderman Trabue, from Finance Committee, to whom was referred a communication from the Mayor accompanying one from the L. & N. R. R. Co., reported that the subject requires no action of the Council, as the levy is made in the ordinance authorizing the issuing of the bonds to the Memphis Branch and the collectors of taxes, are only waiting the issuing of these bonds, which will be done at the proper time, and in the meanwhile the Assessor will have the tax bills made out ready for delivery, and, on request, was discharged from same.

Alderman Trabue presented a contract between the city of Louisville and R. H. Strattan, Clerk of the City Court, which was approved.

Alderman Trabue, from Finance Committee, to whom was referred a resolution directing the Mayor and Auditor to procure plates on which to have engraved city warrants, reported a substitute for same, directing the Auditor to use the warrants now on hand, which was adopted.

Alderman Trabue, from Committee on Fire Department, to whom was referred the petition of Maurice Enwright, asking to be re-imbursed for a horse purchased from Fire Department, was discharged from same.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Separate resolutions were adopted allowing the following claims, viz:

J. Z. Traller, $1, for witness fees in Circuit Court;

Fire Department, $2,749 54, expenses Fire Department for March, 1860;

Street hands, Eastern District, $693 10, expenses from 29th March to 11th April, 1860;

Street hands, Western District, $276 87, expenses from 29th March to 12th April, 1860;

Street hands, Western District, $103 86, repairing Portland avenue;

A. Brisvalder, $5 80, for repairs to street tools, Eastern District;

Police, $2,705, expenses for March, 1860;

Court-house vouchers Nos. 436 and 425, amounting to $510 20;

Court-house vouchers Nos. 226 to 431, both inclusive, amounting to $2,312;

J. O. Salisbury, $314, for repairs to pumps in the Western District to 1st April, 1860;

A. M. Samuels, $236, for repairs to pumps in Eastern District to 1st April, 1860;

The capital, $300 71, expenses for March, 1860;

Hims Horse, $123 96, expenses for March, 1860;

Workhouse, $634 27, expenses for March, 1860;

Gas Company, $3,007 48, for gas lights furnished city to 31st March, 1860;

Anderson, McLane, & Co., $14 90, for various articles furnished the city;

L. E. Durvall, $6, for hauling cannon.

Alderman Osborne, from the Street Committee of Eastern District, to whom was referred a contract executed by R. Hustead to grade and pave an alley between Kelley and Chestnut, Shelby and Campbell streets, reported the same, which was approved.

Alderman Baird, from Revision Committee, to whom was referred "an ordinance to sell at public auction the household of stalls in the new addition of Fenton's Market house, reported against the same, when the ordinance was referred to Committee on Public Works.

Alderman Alexander, from Committee on Public Works, was discharged from consideration of Judge Johnston, in regard to new court room for police court.

Alderman Pettit, from Committee on Elections and Bonds, was discharged from the consideration of the bond of J. W. Tompkins, clerk Board of Aldermen, and asked that he prepare a new bond in conformity with the election of April 20th, 1860.

Alderman Baird, from the Committee on Streets of Western District, presented a resolution directing the gutter on the south side of Main street, near Twentieth street, to be repaired, which was adopted.

Alderman Baird presented a resolution directing the Street Inspector of the Western District to have the gutters raised at the intersection of Fourteenth and Market streets, which was adopted.

Alderman Baird presented a resolution directing the Street Inspector of the Western District to deepen the ditch in Sixth street, Portland, so as to drain the intersection of Sixth street and Portland avenue, which was adopted.

Alderman Osborne presented a resolution directing the Street Inspector of the Eastern District to repair the gutters on both sides of Preston street, at the intersection of Washington and Preston, which was adopted.

Alderman Osborne presented a resolution directing the Street Inspector of the Western District to clean York street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, which was adopted.

Alderman Osborne presented a resolution directing the Street Inspector of the Eastern District to raise and repave the intersection of an alley on the west side of Clay street, between Gray and Broadway, which was adopted.

Alderman Osborne presented a resolution directing gas lamps to be placed on Shelby street, from the present lights on Broadway, also on out Clay street to Broadway, which was adopted.

Alderman Gunkle presented a Board of Aldermen resolution directing the Assistant City Attorney to report at the next meeting of this Board whether the city has any authority to remove the track of the Louisville and Portland railroad from Jefferson street, which was adopted.

Alderman Jefferson presented an ordinance fixing the salaries of the city officers, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Alderman Jefferson presented a resolution directing the Market Master of Preston Market to withhold leasing any of the new stalls in said market until further directed, which was adopted.

Alderman Jefferson presented a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to ascertain and report to the Council why the contractor for sidewalk paving on Jefferson, between Brook and Floyd, delays completing the same, which was adopted.

Alderman Gunkle presented a resolution directing footway crossings across Main at Cable street, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

Alderman Alexander presented a resolution directing the Mayor to prevent the destru