

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY W. PUGH, 31, South Gay-Street. (Printer of the Laws of the Union.)

Daily Paper 37 and Country Paper 35 per ann. All advertisements appear in both papers.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

NEW-YORK, September 1.

From our late file of London papers. A Lisbon mail arrived yesterday morning... The following is a letter received from a gentleman resident at Lisbon:—

"At four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last, the 6th instant, a shock of an earthquake was felt here of very much more force, and longer continuance, than has been experienced since the dreadful one in the year 1755. In all parts of the city and suburbs the houses were abandoned, and the inhabitants on their knees, and the greater part in the most pious and lamentable supplicating the Divine Mercy. The universal impression was, that a shock so alarming would be presently followed by others more fatal, and with some with a pious resignation awaited the expected crisis, others gave way to frantic delirium, and nothing could exceed the general horror. Happily, however, it terminated with the first great shock. The dread which it excited caused great numbers to leave the city and to pass that night in the open fields, but an undisturbed tranquillity continued, which in the course of the next day was restored to order, and dispelled the agitations which more or less every one felt. The prevailing opinion is, that there were two shocks so instantaneous, connected, as to be in effect the same as one. They were preceded by a terrific vibration, such as thunder might be supposed to produce, it went within the bowels of the earth; and when the shock commenced its violence gave repeated and partially visible motion to every building in the city. I have conversed with several who were living here when the great earthquake happened which destroyed Lisbon in 1755, and they all agree that the violence of that did not exceed this, but it was of much longer continuance, and many times repeated. Had this lasted for twenty days, Lisbon would have been in ruins; as it is, there are few houses that do not exhibit some proof of its effects, though, except in a few old dwellings that were thrown down, and which caused two deaths, and several injured limbs, the injury has not been great. The convents and churches have suffered most. The houses we occupy is uncommonly strong with walls two feet and a half thick, but it is shattered from one end to the other, more or less, in some parts the fissures extend five or six feet to the roof. The ships in the river experienced a vibration similar to what is felt when striking and passing over a ridge of rocks."

According to the best authentic opinions as to its duration, it lasted from ten to ten seconds. Doston C. and M. ... At the distance of 2 miles from each other, an old man to speak with tolerable certainty, from the circumstances of their having observed that the shock continued during the whole time they were running from their chambers into the street, which each of them had reached before it subsided. They suppose about two seconds to have elapsed before they quitted their seats, and they have ascertained, by frequent and repeated experiments, that they could not have been less than five seconds getting down stairs. It was equally felt at Cintra and at M. fra, where the royal family were. The prince, who possessed great fortitude and presence of mind, flung up her infant, and ran with it into the garden; and the Prince Regent flung under the alarm, and remained inflexible for a considerable time. Of the many shocks that have been felt there since the year 1755, two only have been distinguished as materially alarming; but neither of them are considered by any means either in point of violence or duration, equal to that of which I write. A subsequent shock, but of so slight a nature as to be felt by the generality of the people, is ascertained to have occurred about 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 10th inst. It was felt more sensibly at Mafra and other places than here."

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser. (To copy the following article from the New York Chronicle of July 14, as an evidence that in England the 78th bulletin from the French Grand Army has been substituted instead of the 79th, and that the latter has been suppressed. As this bulletin contains the particulars of the battle of Friedland, and will positively never appear in the English papers, we wait with some anxiety for the next report from France, that we may be enabled to lay this interesting document before the readers of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.)

We have received the French papers to the 21st, and March to the 6th, which completely dispense the speculations lately indulged in, as to operations on the continent. The Russians are totally discomfited in the battle of Friedland. The 79th bulletin, dated Wednesday 27th of June, contains a detail of operations of that disastrous day, in which, after a battery of the battle of Marengo, the French, with an extraordinary accumulation of good fortune, has gained a victory of important. The loss of the Russians amounted to the 14th, estimated at 100,000 men, wounded and prisoners. Bonaparte's army, in his victory with unusual rapidity, had 19th, his head quarters were at what is called Opatow. Marshal Soult entered near Samuel Ly, on the 16th, and got an immense quantity of 160,000 pound of arms, some of which were not unloaded from the rolling stock. The most important result, is that the Russian army, in consequence of the loss of the 19th, has been completely annihilated, and the French army is now rolling on to the eastward, which was agreed upon by the Emperor Napoleon, with a month's delay. In the last issue the French army is

occupies a position, of which the Niemen is the principal boundary and barrier. This armistice is for the express purpose of giving time for the negotiation of peace, which it is very probable will speedily be concluded. The King of Prussia was not included in this armistice, except that he had five days to conclude one for himself.

The events were announced at Berlin on the 23th, by general Clarke:—"An armistice was concluded on the 23d inst. between Russia and France. One of the articles mentions, that hostilities shall not commence till a month after notice shall have been given.—The French and Prussians are to conclude a separate Armistice within the interval of the five following days. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of the Russians, are immediately to nominate Plenipotentiaries, to negotiate the great work of Peace.—An exchange of prisoners will take place immediately.—The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the Armistice, shall be from the Curish Hill, the Phalung, or the Niemen, and from the left bank of that river up to the mouth of the Arania at Stakbin, and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Kobra at the Narew, and from thence ascending to the left bank of the Narew by Tylocym, Seratz, Narew, to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia.—The limits in the French Neighbourhood to be the Nyweg. After the people had brought themselves to believe that the French were beaten in the battle of the 14th, this intelligence produced a most gloomy sensation. It is now clear that the contest is at the feet of Bonaparte, and in all probability we shall be left to prosecute the contest alone.—Every man's feelings are now lamentably touched by the melancholy prospect. This is Prussia annihilated and Russia shut up within her own frontiers. Sweden may no longer attempt to swagger, or Denmark to remonstrate. Perhaps at this very moment the Prussian answers have been exhausted, and our expedition expelled to the mere chance of being allowed to return in safety.—The political atmosphere is gloomy beyond all former examples."

WASHINGTON CITY, September 2. Yesterday a few minutes past noon intelligence was received at the Navy Yard, in this city, of the death of the gallant Commodore EDWARD PREBLE, of the United States Navy. Immediately, in commemoration of the loss sustained by the death of this valuable officer, the flags of the frigates in ordnance, and of the Marine gunboats, were struck, and at half past noon one gun was fired at the Navy Yard, which was repeated every half hour, till half past 5 o'clock, when the firing was repeated every five minutes, till 17 minutes before sunset, which time commenced a discharge of 17 minute guns; when, with the departing gun, the colors were struck, amidst the sincere regrets of his brother officers.

In the death of the brave and intelligent Preble, the country has sustained a great—we have particularly in the present crisis of our affairs, not an irreparable loss.

American, Commercial Daily Advertiser. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

The logic of the Boston Repertory is of a piece with its principles. It had on a former occasion asserted that "neutrality is but a name," which position we had combated. The editor of that print now settles himself under the concluding part of his doctrine, which avers that "Neutral rights are but a name, without the power of giving them reality." The case is, there are neutral rights or there are not neutral rights: If there be none, the question is at rest. But if there be such rights, then they must exist independently of power, which is only a mean to enforce them, or to suspend them. In society a weak man has the right of pursuing his lawful business without interruption; and the impediments which may be thrown in his way by a more wealthy and powerful man does not prove that he has no right without the power to enforce it against his more powerful antagonist; it only proves that his opponent is a very rich, unjust person, and has endeavored to deprive him of his right. The right still exists in the individual; and it belongs to him to assert it in the best manner he can. So on the ocean: A neutral nation has the right to an uninterrupted commerce. If a maritime power, superior in force, molest it, and subjects it to various vexatious delays and hindrances, the right is not therefore a mere "name," for it exists as perfectly as ever it did; and the neutral may vindicate it in whatsoever manner she pleases, by open war or otherwise.

Vattel is lugged in by the editor of the Boston Repertory to cover the nakedness of his brazen assertion. But Vattel proves nothing for him. Let us examine what he says: "The perfect right (his celebrated writer states) is that to which is joined the right of constraining those who refuse to fulfil the obligation resulting from it." Now we have nothing about right depending upon power in this: But are told, in plain terms, that a perfect right is a thing which we have a right (not the power) to enforce. This may be easily comprehended. The vessel of the United States has the right to traverse the ocean free from annoyance; and if they are annoyed, the U. S. have a right to enforce the free passage. This is directly in point. But, says Vattel, "The imperfect right is that unaccompanied by this right of constraint." This case may be as readily and clearly exemplified as the other. The Americans have the right of trading to different ports of Europe: This is an "imperfect right," because, if their trade be interdicted from any of those ports, the United States have no right to enforce it. So far, then, Vattel's authority is against the Repertory and in our favor.

We ask, the Repertory, in controverting its propositions, "If neutral rights are but a name, why should government build a navy to protect them?" To this it answers by a repetition of its former absurdity:—because "they are but a name, without the power of giving them reality."

This is precisely like Jemmy Jumps' explanation of a coterie: "A coterie, gentlemen, (said he) is a coterie." We are to build a navy to protect—what? Neutral Rights? O no! "They are but a name!" They have no "reality" till a navy brings them into existence. Can any thing be more ridiculous than such nonsense? The building a navy, agreeably to Repertory logic, would alone constitute the rights of a neutral nation: That is, the navy must be built first, and the rights would come afterwards. And if we never had a navy large enough to make the rights, we should never have any neutral rights at all.

Why do not the Repertory come out plainly at once, and tell us what it really means? Power constitutes Rights: This is exactly what the Boston editor wishes to say; but he has not the courage. The Russian's plea is the same. The robber who meets the honest traveller on a highway, commands him to deliver his money or he will put him to death. In this case the Repertory would say the honest man had no right to travel that road unless he was able to subdue the plunderer. Such arguments are admirably calculated to palliate the crime of piracy and murder, but where Justice, peace and Honor is the Advocate such such maxims will never be admitted. A right is a just claim that an individual or a nation has to a certain thing, which may be interrupted or suspended, but can never be extinguished but by their consent.

The two following extracts have been copied from an evening paper. We had heard the rumor that Burr had been acquitted of treason; and we were glad to hear of it. He has been cleared by the opinion of the court. We want with importance for the numerous speeches of Henry, Vane, and Burr:—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond to a respectable friend in this city, dated August 21, 1867. I have to inform you, that the Chief Justice has taken notice of (part two of) your speech in the case of A. Burr, in high praise, and has given it in his favor; in consequence of which the jury will retire. There is little doubt but he will be acquitted. He will, however, be held to trial for impeachment.

It is supposed that Blennerhassett will find a poor chance for his life.

Extract of a letter from a (good authority) residing in this city to a respectable gentleman in this city, dated September 2—last part 2, P. M.

News (from an undoubted source) is just received from Richmond, that after Mr. Martin's speech of thirteen hours, the Chief Justice pronounced the opinion of the court in an unusually able manner, and that Burr was acquitted of treason. Another letter from Washington City, that "at 1 o'clock on the 31st inst. Burr was cleared of treason."

As Burr is said to be acquitted, and that upon the opinion of the court, we beg the public will bear in mind the following expressions of Mr. Hay in his preliminary speech:—

"If, however, they do undertake this task, if they do contend that an assembly of men with a traitorous design is not sufficient, but that constitutions must be enjoined, actual violence must be used before treason is complete, the constitution is a dead letter. A man can be pronounced to be a traitor, until he has, by striking a blow, shown that he is or conceives himself to be out of the reach of the law. The case then, presents a question of force alone, and it is a matter of no consequence, what the definition of treason shall be, until it is decided by arms what side will pronounce it."

We yesterday stated the authority under which the priates will be tried by Circuit Court. The following cause, being the 4th section of an Act of Assembly "for the more effectual punishment of certain offenders, and for taking from them the benefit of clergy," passed the 28th of May, 1787, is supposed, by a correspondent in the Gazette of 1st evening, to reach the recent piratical transaction:—"Section 4. And be it enacted by the authority, advice & consent aforesaid that any person or persons who after the said tenth day of September, shall sail any ship, sloop, or other vessel whatsoever out of any place within the body of any county within this province, of twenty or more feet or upwards by the keel, and shall carry the same ten miles or upwards from the place whence it shall be sailed, or who shall steal any negro or other slave, or who shall counsel, hire, aid, abet, or command, any person or persons to commit the said offences, or who shall be accessories to the said offences, and shall be thereof legally convicted as aforesaid, or outlawed, or who shall obstinately, or of malice, stand mute, or peremptorily challenge above twenty shall suffer death as a felon or felons, and shall be excluded the benefit of clergy."

den, in 1700, when only 19 years old, gained a signal victory over the Russians, of whom 6000 were drowned in attempting to pass the river, they lost all their artillery and the whole Russian infantry surrendered to the victor. Five years after the Russians were defeated at Narva—Peter the Great rallied and took Narva by storm. This place is 100 miles east of Revel & 70 from Derpt (also called Dorpat).

Derpt is 116 miles N. N. E. of Riga, and 132 S. W. of Petersburg, and is susceptible of very strong defence by the application of the principles of military science. From Riga to Memel is 90 miles—their importance in a commercial, naval, and political view, is very great. From Derpt to Wolmar, another military position, is 80 miles from the former.

Ninety miles S. E. of Petersburg is Neysioh, on the margin of that point of land for and by the gut or river which issues from the Peypus lake, and is called the river Narva; this place is susceptible of a strong defence, but it is presumed that Massena's army must have passed to the eastward of it at Lake and taken the Russians on their left rear. Tilsit is 62 miles N. by E. of Konigsberg—and Memel about the same distance north of Konigsberg—so that the three places form the points of nearly a regular triangle, each of whose sides is 60 miles. Eastward of the Lake Peypus, is the Lake of Inman, on the north west point of which stands Welki Novogord, a Russian military magazine; which by the river Volkhoff, which discharges itself into the lake Ladoga, a communication is maintained by water with Petersburg, from which it lies in a S. S. E. direction. It is probable that Massena's army took the route of the land between the two lakes which is nearly 60 miles wide, and opens the route to Petersburg without interruption, the distance from Welki Novogord being but 95 miles.

The knowledge of positions and forces in relation to each other is somewhat requisite to appreciate the value of those measures upon which the event of peace or a continued war depend. By the bare notice of the positions occupied, we find the Prussian power is utterly extinguished and that the theatre of armistices in those countries which Russia has ravished at different periods from Sweden & Poland; that the commerce and ports of the eastern shores of the Baltic are wholly at the disposal of the conqueror, and that a few days' march of a victorious army would bring the banners of the victor within sight of Petersburg and Cronstadt. Here then with the Niemen in his front, as an intricate channel, as the Vistula, and the Passarge, and the Pregl have been, the victor may now arrange his dispositions, retreat his victorious army, collect fresh supplies, levy new contributions, and listen to such terms of submission as the vanquished may suggest, or resist on others to which they may with reluctance be disposed to submit.

Captain Burne, arrived at New-York, who left Montevideo on the 23d of June, informs us that the British fleet with a reinforcement, under Admiral Murray, from the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of 5000 troops, sailed from Montevideo two days before the Whimpany for Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of retaking that place, which they expected to accomplish with little trouble. The whole force was said to consist of 1000 men, under the command of General Whitehead. The following articles are copied from a file of Montevideo Papers to the 20th of June, with which Captain Burne has favoured the Editor of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER:—

MONTEVIDEO, June 13. Head Quarters, Montevideo, June 10, 1867.

Last night a dispatch was received by His Excellency, Lieutenant General Whitehead, from Col. Park, commanding the troops at Colonia, with the important and gratifying intelligence, that he had obtained a complete victory over the Spanish army. Consisting of upwards of two thousand men, under the command of Col. Elio, and strongly posted at St. Pedro.

The enemy had his front and flanks strongly secured by a deep and marshy river, and defended by six pieces of cannon. The difficulties of the position were, however, overcome by the bravery of the British troops, consisting only of nine hundred and fifty men; and they completely succeeded in routing the enemy, with the loss of one hundred and twenty killed, and a great many wounded, leaving in our possession, a standard, six pieces of ordnance, near three hundred stand of arms, with a quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores, and one hundred and five prisoners.

The second in command, (Lt. Col. Juan Baptista Raymond), one Major, two captains, and two lieutenants, are among the prisoners.

The British, in this affair, had only two men killed, and twenty three wounded. But we are sorry to add, that Major Gardner and Assistant Surgeon Turner were slightly wounded by the explosion of an ammunition cart, after the action was over. The fleet expedited from England has not yet arrived. On Tuesday last a flag of truce arrived at this place from Buenos Ayres; we understand that he brought letters to His Excellency the commander of the Forces, proposing the exchange of a few prisoners of war; but that the offer was rejected, the terms of the Capitulation entered into with Major Gen. Hereford not having been complied with. The bearer of the dispatch from the other side of the river, had no doubt different motives for his journey to this place, and he was without hesitation placed in a situation to have ocular demonstrations of our force and of the use about to be made of it.

The following paragraph, from a late London paper, may give some idea of the impression which Mr. Wilberforce's exertions for the abo-

lition of the slave trade have made upon the minds of the blacks:—

A subscription having been set on foot at Liverpool, last week, to support Mr. Wilberforce's election for the county of York, a poor African was upon the persons who had the management of it, and voluntarily subscribed the sum of five guineas.

Commodore PREBLE had just completed the 45th year of his age; he was born in Portland, in August, 1761. The following sketch of his life is copied from "The Polyanthus":—

Our young hero almost from his infancy, discovered a noble and invincible courage, and admirable resolution and perseverance in all his pursuits. Bled with an athletic constitution, and having no great inclination to sedentary amusement, his hours of leisure from his academic and other early studies were mostly devoted to hunting, and other exercises of the greatest activity.

In his youth he became a mariner in the mercantile service, which he successfully followed during five years after the commencement of the revolutionary war. In this war he was once made a prisoner. After his liberation from captivity his enterprise and vigour were displayed in armed vessels of the state of Massachusetts, with honor and success.

About the year 1779, he entered as a militiaman on board the ship Protector, commanded by Capt. JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS; with whom he served one or two years, till he was promoted to a lieutenancy on board the sloop of war Winter, commanded by Capt. GEORGE LITTLE. In this station he performed a very brilliant and heroic action, boarding and capturing, with a few men, a vessel of more than equal force, lying in the harbor of Pensacola; under a furious cannonade from the battery and an incessant firing from the troops. After this he continued with Capt. LITTLE, till the peace of 1783.

In the year 1781, he had the command of the United States frigate Essex, in which he performed a voyage to the East Indies, for the protection of our trade in those seas; and having driven off the cruisers, returned in the following year with a convoy from Batavia under his care, consisting of 15 ships and other vessels, estimated at the value of four million of dollars.

In the following year, 1802, though he was destined to act in the Mediterranean with his fleet, and particularly directed to subdue or humble the Tripoli barbarians; yet on his arrival at Gibraltar, he found the emperor of Morocco had made war upon the vessels of the U. S. This prevented for a time the fleet's progress up the Mediterranean, till the Commodore had taken measures to obtain a peace with that power, on terms honorable to his country, which was happily effected. But after the unfortunate loss of the frigate Philadelphia, he found that his remaining force was by no means equal to the attack of the strong holds of Tripoli, with any rate of prospect of success. Rather than fail, however, in his design, he obtained a number of gunboats of the king of Naples, by which he was enabled to oppose the gunboats of the enemy. After the burning of the Philadelphia, through the valor of the brave Lieutenant Dixon, under the auspices of the enemy's cannon, he made his first general attack; and all the attacks which he made on the city and fortifications were so little dignified in time from each other, and so judiciously conducted, with consummate bravery and alertness; that though he subjected Balhaz was not induced to surrender or flee, yet he was induced to make great abatements from time to time, in his demands for the emancipation of the prisoners whom he then held in duration.

It is thought that one vessel more added to the small fleet would have enabled the Commodore to complete the ruin or capture of the place. Much indeed was done towards compelling the enemy to let at liberty Capt. BALDWIN, with his officers and men; and towards obtaining a peace on moderate and honorable terms, which has since taken place. The conduct of our prudent and intrepid commander was such, as to do much honor to himself and the flag of the U. S. in the view of Europe as well as of America. His conduct has extorted praise from the Bashaw of Tripoli himself: "And what affords a peculiar and unexpected honor to this American warrior, though a heretic, is the declaration of his Holiness of Rome.—That he has done more towards humbling the anti-christian barbarians on that coast, than all the christian states of Europe had ever done."

Yesterday 9 gun boats, mounting one gun, and manned with five men each, sailed from this port for New York, under the command of Lieut. Lawrence.

G. W. Campbell is re-elected a representative of the state of Tennessee for the next Congress. Mr. Campbell had 5143 votes. Mr. Miller 2281.

The militia in the vicinity of Stanton, Virginia, made a very handsome parade on the 20th ultimo. In the two regiments, which paraded on the occasion, there are no less than 902 volunteers.

A committee of the corporation of the city of New York have made a report for more effectually defending that port; for which purpose they recommend certain measures in aid of those taken by the general government, the expense of which is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars. This plan has been adopted.

The following observations were made on board the brig Aspinia, on her passage from Laguna for New York:—"Being to the southward of Porto Rico, on the 18th August, when the Moon failed, observed the weather extremely clouded and unsettled; the Sun with an unusual brick-red colour, and a tremendous swell from the northward; the wind high, and from the N. W.—at noon observed in lat. 17, 24, at 3 P. M. the wind inclining more westerly, induced me to believe a gale near at hand, particularly on account of the immensity of lightning from all quarters. At 6 the wind had veered round so far as S. W. It was unusually dark, being near the land. A gale, already commented, placed me in a very perilous situation, and I had but two alternatives to chuse, the one to endeavour to gain the southward board, the other to pull before the gale through the Mona passage; but not feeling any land made it extremely dangerous, and I should never have taken that step, but from a thorough knowledge, that a swell so large from the northward could never have originated between me and Porto Rico, from which I was then distant not more, by estimation than 10 or 12 miles. At 9 the wind shifted to South, with rain, and very heavy squalls. Sent down top gallant yard and masts to lighten the vessel. At 10, finding destruction on one hand and little hopes on the other, I