The Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STRONG,
OF BERKS COUNTY.
JAMES THOMPSON,
OF ERIE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

Kentucky seems to have gone for the Democrats by a great majority.

DEATH OF JAMES C. DOBBIN.

The late Secretary of the Navy, JAMES C. DOBBIN, expired at his residence, Fayetteville, North Carolina, on Tuesday last. Mr. DOBBIN was not yet fifty years of age at the time of his death. He was probably the most popular man in North Carolina, though he had not seen much of public life. He was a member of the National House of Representatives but one Congress; and was called into the Navy Department by President PIERCE in 1853, who seemed to know his rare accomplishments almost by intuition. He had been a long time in feeble health, so much so that he was compelled for the most of the last year to keep his room, but through all he discharged his public duties with great efficiency and justice. He anticipated his death, and met it like a brave man. It cannot be regarded as invidious to say that Mr. DOBBIN was as much beloved as any man who ever occupied the post of Secretary of the Navy. His gentle manners, spotless integrity, and firm regard for the public welfare, made him a model for imitation.

MONEY AND BANK NOTES.

A great many people have very crude notions on the subject of money and its representatives. Some imagine that bank notes are money. Others, relying on the Constitution of the United States, declare that gold and silver only is money. But a singular incident has recently been brought to our notice, in which a worthy farmer acted upon the extraordinary idea that gold was not money, and that bank notes were! He resided in the interior of this State, and had in his possession several thousand dollars in gold coin of the United States, the accumulations of his father and himself. Some of them were struck in 1798, and they were of nearly every year's coinage since the establishment of the Mint. He had long regarded them as precious treasure, and a safe hoard to be used in case of necessity. But happening to notice in the public papers the statements of the large amount of gold which the mines of California and Australia annually produced, he came to the conclusion that gold would soon be worth nothing; and so brought them forth from their hiding place, behind the chimney, carried them to a bank, and said with great gravity and concern, "I have brought this gold to you and wish to receive the value in your bank notes. I am afraid that gold will be worthless, because so much of it is produced from the mines, and I see so many gold pieces in circulation!" The old man thus gave up the substance and took the shadow.

This anecdote led us to consider the question whether there was any danger of an undue quantity of gold being produced. The farmer was certainly mistaken in supposing that a promise to pay gold is better than gold itself; but we asked ourselves, may not gold become too plentiful—too common? We do not speak of our own supply of the article, for that is, heaven knows, little enough; we are not personally troubled with a plethora on that score—our purse is like Falstaff's; we eschew, however, his remedy. We are only now speaking of the world's supply.

It would be too tedious to set forth our reasonings on this question, but we will content ourselves with stating the conclusion we arrived at, namely: that Providence had evidently so ordered the matter that gold and silver should, in all ages, be the money of the world, and a measure of value for all civilized people. A large production of these metals doubtless increases the prices of all commodities and of labor; but no over supply will ever interfere with them as the circulating medium of the world. A remark has, however, here to be made, namely: that as gold, since 1848, has been more largely produced than silver, as compared with previous periods, gold is now, with most nations, the only *money*, and silver is used as *change*. This is clearly the case in the United States and in Great Britain. The proportional value of the two metals may be slightly affected by the supply from the mines, and it is convenient, for obvious reasons, to make the most valuable of the two metals the money of the country; but no supply will ever be so large as to make any material disturbance in the proportional value of the two metals, or prevent them from being used as *money* and as "*change*."

But since gold is now so plentifully produced, we should adopt better measures to secure its circulation. The Independent Treasury law has done much good in that direction, but the issuing of bank notes, especially of the denominations below twenty dollars, interferes with a wholesome circulation, and induces it to be sent abroad, where it is more needed. On this subject we shall have more to say.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The New York papers, or rather some of them, have a number of communications complaining of the delay and trouble they experience in getting their goods examined, and afterwards from the Appraisers' stores. Most of these communications may be traced to a firm of "Custom-House Brokers," who sign themselves "CARTER & Co." Now, we have no doubt that unusual delays and difficulties have been caused by the unexampled heavy amount of goods imported into New York immediately previous to the 1st of July, and since, in consequence of the reduction of the tariff, and that have since that day been undergoing examination and appraisement; but we do not believe that the new regulations that have been adopted have had anything to do with it whatever; on the contrary, we have reason to believe they have greatly aided to facilitate the examinations and delivery of these goods.

If we are not mistaken, this CARTER & Co. went to Washington before any new regulations were adopted, or the present officers at that Port appointed, and made the same kind of statement of grievances then which they now would induce the public to believe were of recent origin. A short time since we are informed, this same CARTER & Co. were in this city endeavoring to stir up the Philadelphia merchants to complain of Custom House grievances and petition the Government for redress, and told some marvelous tales of the corruption of the New York Custom House officers.

The late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. GUTHRIE, found the New Orleans Custom House in a bad condition, and he sent some three or four competent officers there to bring it into proper order. Scarcely had they commenced the work of reform, than some of the New Orleans merchants began to complain through the newspapers, and got up indignation meetings, but the officers who had the matter in charge went on and completed their work. This done, all were satisfied that it was a great improvement.

Such has been the history of the charges that have been made at this Port and others, during the last Administration, and such will be that which has been inaugurated in New York.

Mr. Secretary COBB, we know, is determined that the whole Custom collections shall be performed with undoubted efficiency, integrity and impartiality. Every facility compatible with these considerations will be afforded to merchants. The objects of the Secretary, we also know, will be faithfully and efficiently protected by Collector SCHELL and Surveyor HART—than whom there are no more able or honorable officers under the Government.

The delay is not, we apprehend, in the rules or the officers, so much as the inadequacy of the Appraiser's Buildings in New York. We are told they are entirely unfit for the business required to be done. Indeed, the same may be said of the New York Custom House itself. It is not only too small, but architecturally unfit for the performance of half the business that is now done at this great port. The first and greatest reform needed, therefore, we think, is the building or procuring of a suitable Custom House and Appraiser's Office and Stores—with these, most or all of the real causes of complaint would cease.

THE HAND OF PROVIDENCE IN THE BURDELL MYSTERY.

The Burdell case, in all its incidents and mysteries, is likely to become as interesting to the lovers of the horrible as to the annals of our Courts of law. There has already been enough in the reality of the affair to constitute the basis of twenty ordinary romances. The awful murder itself, the preparations to hide all traces of the assassin or assassins, the hour when the bloody deed was executed, the private marriage, the clergyman's confirmation of the woman's statement, the war about debt between the victim and his tenant; the persistent swearing of the parties, even to the disinterested preacher, and the innocent boarder, all tending to confound the courts and the jury, and to acquit the prisoner. These were the main details; but there were not wanting accessory circumstances to increase the interest and the doubt at the same time. The presence of two young ladies, both rather handsome; of a second lover of the mother, and the asserted wife; and of a young admirer of the daughters themselves; from these sources no guilty confessions and few criminal admissions could be extracted. They swore one straight story, with indifferent exceptions; bore themselves with brazen contempt, or else in indigant innocence, and appealed less to sympathy than to justice. The law was baffled; the rules of evidence protected the accused, if not the crime itself; and the parties universally believed to be guilty, were set free because the proof was not sufficient to convict them.

There never was a more apparently impenetrable mystery. But God sees all. From his awful gaze nothing, great or small, can escape. Sometimes He works by slow degrees; sometimes as suddenly as a bolt discharged from the electric skies. In the present case, it appears as if the murder was already on the eve of "coming out." Hardly had the woman CUNNINGHAM escaped the doom which many believed she deserved, before a new fact reveals her in a new light; a fact which may prove her to be the murderess, and must prove her to be a perjurer.

How strangely this wonderful case reminds us of the dream of EUGENE ARAM, by HOOD. Let the murderer of BURDELL read them.

And how the sprites of injured men
Shriek upward from the sod—
Ay, how the ghostly hand will point
To show the burial clod;
And unknown facts of guilty acts
Are seen in dreams from God!

He told how murderers walked the earth
Beneath the curse of Cain—
With crimson clouds before their eyes,
And flames about their brain:
For blood has left upon their souls
Its everlasting stain!

* * * * * * *

"And peace went with them one and all,
And each calm pillow spread;
But Guilt was my grim chamberlain
That lighted me to bed,
And drew my midnight curtains round
With fingers bloody red!

"All night I lay in agony,
In anguish dark and deep;
My fevered eyes I dared not close,
But stared aghast at sleep;
For sin had rendered unto her
The key of hell to keep!

THE LESSON OF OUR EXPERIENCE.

The last quarter of the eighteenth century is a period in the world's history distinguished by the American revolution, and in the inauguration of our present form of Government. Whatever change betide us—whatever of honor or disgrace is in the far-off or approaching future—these two great facts will stand out in honor of that epoch.

The actors in those scenes have written their names upon tablets ineffaceable, and their deeds will gather increasing glory as years roll onward. The men and the measures to whom we refer, are the heritage of the world. They asserted rights springing from humanity. They established a government in which justice, so long unhonored and unsought on earth, was "established." We boast of them as the fathers of the Republic, but we cannot, if we would, confine the influence of their deeds or names to our narrow limits. As well might we attempt to claim for ourselves the beaming constellations of the evening. Citizens of the world—no nation can claim their paternity. Legates from heaven, they published truths for all kindred and tongues, a fitting legacy to mankind, and while we enjoy the blessings of their wisdom, let us rejoice that they are a light "to lighten the world."

In giving date and beginning to us as a Nation, they are the fathers of the Republic, but while they redeem us from a fabulous origin, our growth and advancement "as free and independent States," under the benign influence of their wisdom, finds its parallel only in fabulous relations.

It seems as though the history of the Christian era has been converging to this one point. The mariner's compass, the Reformation, the printing press, the railroad, and telegraph, agencies suited to the developments of the individual, are steps or advancements to this grand consummation. The intolerance of the Old World, which drove its manhood off, blessed the New by an emigration unknown before, in the changing tides of men. The experience, hardships and oppressions of colonial life, like the wanderings of Israel in the wilderness, were preparatory to entering the land of promise.

Students of history, say, if there is a divinity who shapes our ends, where is his hand more plain, or leadings more direct, in the affairs of men, than on these shores?

THE PERSIA'S MAILS.

Yesterday Philadelphia was subjected to another of the vexatious delays of her foreign mails. The Persia reached her dock in Jersey City about 7 A. M., but up to this hour (9 P. M.) not a line of the correspondence which she brings for this city has reached our people. There must be some remedy for this, and whatever it is, or whatever it costs, it should be at once enforced. Upon application at the Postoffice, we are told that the cause of the delay is, that the Philadelphia bags have to be transported across the Hudson to the New York office, there to be recorded, &c. Why cannot this be done at Jersey City? Surely, with the ample notice that is always given by telegraph of the approach of a steamer, somebody could be sent over the river to receipt for the Philadelphia bags, so that they can be sent right on. Very frequently the loss of a few minutes by this "circumlocution office" operation costs the citizens of Philadelphia not only a day, but *days* of delay, as happened upon the last arrival of the Persia. This evil should be "reformed altogether." Despatch is of more consequence than routine.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Madame JOHANNSEN and Signor AMODIO having concluded their engagement here, have been succeeded by two very accomplished singers, Mademoiselle SCHELLER and Signor VIERI. The lady, who is a young and pretty blonde, with beautiful hair, has a pure soprano voice, under admirable management, and with a good style. She arrived from Europe only a few weeks ago. Many of our readers may recollect Madame WEISS's troupe of Viennese children, who performed at the Walnut Street Theatre in 1849. Mademoiselle SCHELLER was one of this clever juvenile company, and having given early indication of considerable musical genius, her voice has been cultivated under the best instruction, and now, certainly not more than twenty years of age, she is entitled to take rank as a vocalist of considerable promise. She was evidently alarmed at first, this being her first appearance before an American audience—but she gained courage as she proceeded, and had become quite self-possessed before she concluded. She was very well received, and both her songs encored.

Signor VIERI arrived here from Havana two months ago, and may at once be accepted as a decided acquisition to the lyric drama. He is young and well-looking, (we mention this for the information of the ladies,) and has a good barytone voice—somewhat less in volume than Signor AMODIO's, but powerful, flexible and expressive. He seemed very nervous, as a stranger, but the satisfied attention with which he was heard soon put him at ease. He first sang an air from DONIZETTI, and was applauded to the echo. He delivered the *encore* of this and another song with greater confidence. Both the strangers have established their reputation, as far as a few songs could do it, in a single evening. Signor VIERI, though young, is not without experience on the operatic stage. While noticing new, we must not forget former and deserving singers. Miss C. RICHINGS, who is rapidly advancing in her profession, gave a difficult air from AUBER's "Le Domino Noir," with great success. Her execution is very good, and she is wholly free from affectation. She has lately taken to singing Scotch ballads, the simplicity of which is in curious contrast with the Italian music, which she also illustrates so happily. She was encored in her two songs. Mr. FRAZER, who is in very good voice, gave a ballad by PANOFKA, (English words to a German air,) with fine effect, and also the familiar English ballad, "The Bay of Biscay," to which he renders full justice, and which was encored.

We notice that, in the instrumental part of these Promenade Concerts, STRAUSS is very largely drawn upon. As JULLIEN actually *made* these Concerts in England, and wrote his best pieces for them, it would be only fair to gratify his admirers here by performing some of his popular compositions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 3d, 1857.

The Southern opposition to the Administration on the Kansas question, or rather on Governor Walker's present attitude, will not be powerful in the next Congress. The expectation that Jefferson Davis would lead this opposition is likely to be disappointed. Even allowing the "allegation that Governor Walker has intervened," surely, that basis is quite too narrow upon which to found a political or party revolution. The principle that the majority shall rule, and that the constitutions of States and Territories shall be submitted to the people for ratification—these are just as sacred to extreme Southern politicians, and have just as often been advocated and acted out, as they are to public men in the North. Rest assured that such statesmen as Col. Orr, and F. W. Pickens, of South Carolina, John S Phelps, Truston Polk and James S. Green of Missouri, H. A. Wise and Chas. J. Faulkner, of Virginia, John Slidell, of Louisiana, &c.; will not be found ready to join any movement instigated by hostility to such doctrines as these.

The late Southern Congressional elections show large Democratic gains. The majority of that party in the next House cannot be less than ten.

The death of General Rusk may make a material difference in the future politics of Texas. Ben McCulloch, the present Marshal of the State, a quiet rising man, will probably be advanced to the vacancy in the Senate.

The statement that Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, is opposed to the Administration, on account of its Kansas policy, is not true.

The New Orleans *Delta*, by far the ablest Secession paper in the South, is violently opposed to Governor Walker, of Kansas.

It is uncertain what will be done about the French mission. A number of distinguished names are mentioned in connection with it; but which will be the lucky one, after Judge Mason agrees to retire, is conjectural. No doubt John Slidell could go, if he wished, but he is much more devoted to the Senate than ambitious to shine at St. Cloud.

Mr. Dallas is so highly esteemed at London, and is so unexceptionable a minister, and it would be so difficult to find as competent a successor, that I believe and hope he may not be recalled.

Judge Douglas was in Chicago at last accounts. He is paying attention to the North West, and will doubtless do all in his power to strengthen his party in that quarter, preparatory to the future. That portion of his late Springfield speech, in which he discussed the Kansas question in its present phase, has been censured because of its silence on the principle of giving the Constitution to a vote of the people. I do not think the censure was just. Judge Douglas is too bold and thorough a statesman to mince matters on any subject. We shall no doubt hear from him again.

Intelligence received here shows that a wonderful change has taken place in the politics of New England. The day of delusions is nearly over there, and everywhere else.

Quite a contest is kept up for the sloop-of-war, to be built by contract by the Navy Department. The 24th of August is the day fixed for deciding the matter. Parties from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk, &c., are urging their claims with great pertinacity.

SOLITAIRE.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Death of Ex-Secretary Dobbin.

RICHMOND, Aug. 5.—Hon. James C. Dobbin, late Secretary of the Navy, died at Fayetteville yesterday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Great Britain has not yet replied to the communication of the State Department, written several months ago, relative to Central American Affairs, in connection with the rejected treaty.

The claims for consequential damages will not be enforced by our Government against New Granada, which, however, through its Minister, has expressed its willingness to allow such as were actually sustained by our citizens, owing to the Panama riots. No difficulty is apprehended as to agreeing upon a basis of settlement of the pending questions between the two Governments.

General Herran was to have had another interview with General Cass to-day.

In no event will the Administration permit Costa Rica, or any other Central American State, to diminish the boundries of Nicaragua, or divide or absorb the Territory. And of this fact, they are probably by this time aware.

There is no question between this and any other country, that does not promise a quiet and satisfactory adjustment.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—For Congress—The Americans have certainly elected Humphrey Marshall for the 7th District, and probably Warner L. Underwood from the 3d District. The Democrats claim as certain the election of Messrs. Henry C. Burnett, Samuel O. Peyton, Joshua H. Jewett, Joseph M. Elliott, J. W. Stevenson, from the 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, and 10th Districts, respectively; and, as probable, also, the election of Albert G. Talbott, from the 4th District.

The Democrats had elected their candidate for State Governor, James H. Garrard, by ten thousand majority; and they have also a large majority in the lower House, and in joint ballot.

Disastrous Gale—Great Loss of Life among Fishermen.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—A disastrous gale on the 22d of July caused a great loss of life among fishermen on the north shore of the province of St. John.

Sixty boats are supposed to have been lost, and fifty dead bodies have been picked up.

It is calculated that two hundred boats were out fishing at the time.

Many more disasters, it is feared, have occurred.

An hundred and fifty American fishermen put in port at Prince Edward Island for shelter, and a number of fishing boats floated ashore.

The Alabama Election.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 5.—Mr. Dowdell, democrat, has been re-elected to Congress from Alabama. oMontgomery District gave him a majority of 100 votes.

A. B. Moore, Democrat, has been elected Governor of that State, there being no opposition.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The breaks in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal above Georgetown, are not as serious as at first supposed. They can be repaired in a few days. No damage is reported on the upper sections.

Steamboat Collision.

MONTREAL, August 5.—A collision occurred yesterday on Lake Saint Peter, between the steamers Quebec and Montmorency. The latter boat, which was laden with flour, was sunk.

Ohio American State Convention.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—At an American State Convention held at Dayton to-day, Col. P. Van Trump was nominated as candidate for Governor, N. T. Ash for Lieutenant Governor, Jonathan Harshman for Treasurer, John R. Arthur, for member of the Board of Public Works, John Davenport for Supreme Judge, and C. C. Allen for Secretary of State.

Attempted Child Murder by an Insane Mother.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 5.—In Clarkson, yesterday Mrs. Marshall, for some time past deranged, attempted to murder her three children by pouring hot water into their ears. One of the children will die from the effects of its injuries. The woman committed suicide subsequently by hanging herself.

NICARAGUA.—General Walker has written to the *National Intelligencer*, in which he accuses General Wool of a want of "fairness and frankness," because the General denounced his filibustering schemes. Nothing like pulling wool over the eyes of the public if you cannot do it without leaving the ends stick out.

Testimony of the Fathers.

The following important authorities are given by a correspondent of the Albany *Atlas and Argus*:

It is glory enough for Democrats to refer to the imposing fact that the principles of the Democratic Republican party are not only precisely those of its collossal founder, Thomas Jefferson, and of Andrew Jackson, of glorious memory, but also of the "assembly of demi-gods," the Convention that adopted our Federal Constitution. In this soul-stirring connection, I desire upon this occasion to refer to two points:—*First*, the position of the Democracy in relation to the subject of *Sumptuary Laws*, in favor of which our Republican opponents have committed themselves, and, *Second*, to that of the *rights of foreign emigrants* to this country, against which our Know Nothing enemies are warring with the feelings peculiar to their intolerant principles.

From Volume 3, pages 1369-70 of the Madison papers, I quote as follows:

Mr. Mason moves to enable Congress to enact Sumptuary Laws.

Mr. Ellsworth said: The best remedy is to enforce taxes and debts. As far as the regulating of eating and drinking can be reasonable, it is provided for in the power of taxation.

Mr. Morris agreed that Sumptuary Laws tended to create a landed nobility, by fixing on the great landholders and their posterity their present possessions.

Mr. Gerry: The law of necessity is the best Sumptuary Law.

On the motion of Mr. Mason as to Sumptuary Laws, Ayes 3, (by States,) Noes 8.

As to the rights of *foreign emigrants*, I quote from vol. 2, p. 1299, of the Madison papers. Although the motion to reduce the term to four years did not prevail, it will be perceived that the foreign influence alluded to, was *not* that of the poor emigrant whose labor makes the wealth of the nation. It was the influence of "*foreign powers*," (governments) and "*wealthy* emigrants," that was feared. So slight a qualification for eligibility to Congress as seven years' citizenship, is a standing rebuke to the advocates for total exclusion from all office of the class referred to.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Randolph moved to strike out "seven years" and insert "four years," as the term of citizenship to qualify for the House of Representatives.

Mr. Gerry wished that in future the eligibility might be confined to natives. *Foreign powers* will intermeddle in our affairs, and spare no expense to influence them.

Mr. Williamson moved nine years instead of seven. *Wealthy emigrants* do more harm by their luxurious examples, than good by the money they bring with them.

Mr. Madison wished to invite foreigners of merit and republican principles among us. America was indebted to emigration for her settlement and prosperity. That part of America which had encouraged them most had advanced most rapidly in population, agriculture, and the arts.

Mr. Wilson cited Pennsylvania as a proof of the advantages of encouraging emigration. It was perhaps the youngest settlement (except Georgia) on the Atlantic; yet it was at least among the foremost in population and prosperity. He remarked that almost all the officers of the Pennsylvania line of the late army were foreigners; and no complaint had ever been made against their fidelity or merit. Three of her Deputies to the Convention (Mr. H. Morris, Mr. Fitzsimmons and himself,) were also not natives.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday morning the steamship Persia arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 25th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. V. Smith, on behalf of the Government, denied the truth of a report which had found its way into print, that the army in Bombay had also broken out into mutiny, and stated that the latest official advices from India pointed to the very reverse of this.

The vote of half a million sterling on account of the Persian war, and four hundred thousand for the Chinese hostilities, was agreed to.

During the debate on the latter question, Sir C. Wood stated that the arrival of the gun-boats in Canton river would enable the British admiral to destroy the war junks, and beyond that no hostilities would be entered upon until the arrival of Lord Elgin at Pekin and the result of his mission to the Emperor was ascertained. After that, if any further hostilities took place, they would probably be confined to Canton, which was the wish of the British Government, and seemed to be the wish of the people of China as well.

The resignation of Baron Rothschild was announced, and a new writ was ordered for an election in the city of London, to fill the vacancy. A public meeting was held by the electors of London upon the subject, and a pledge was given to again return Rothschild as one of their representatives in Parliament. A resolution was also adopted calling on the Government to use its entire influence for the immediate settlement of the Jewish question.

On Friday the House of Lords debated a proposition to erect a monument to Lord Raglan, but nothing definite was arrived at.

In the Commons a test vote upon the new divorce bill showed a majority of 87 in favor of the measure.

The parliamentary election for Oxford city resulted in the defeat of Mr. Thackeray, the vote being, for Cardwell 1085, Thackeray 1018.

On Tuesday, July 21, Lord John Russell renewed his motion for leave to bring in a bill for admission of Jews into Parliament; and, after an animated debate, the motion was agreed to by a vote of 246 to 154.

On the same evening, in the House of Lords, the subject of Jewish disabilities was alluded to by Lord Campbell, who gave it as his opinion that, if the Commons acted independently of the Lords in the matter, by omitting from their form of oath the objectionable sentence, a revolution would be the consequence.

On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the Queen's answer to the address upon the subject of emigration of free negroes from Western Africa was received. It merely gives an assurance of an earnest desire to discourage all schemes for the emigration of negroes, that are calculated to promote slavery.

In the Commons, Mr. Labouchere said it had been determined to separate the district of Moreton Bay from the colony of New South Wales, and form it into a new colony.

The proceedings in regard to the Atlantic telegraph cable continued to increase in interest. The shareholders of the company at Liverpool had given a grand banquet to the officers of the Niagara and Susquehanna, and the completion of the shipment of the cable on the Agamemnon had been celebrated by a grand fete in the park of Sir Culling Eardley, near Erith, on the Thames. Nearly a thousand persons were present at the latter entertainment, including Professor Morse, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Capt. Sands of the Susquehanna and others. Mr. Field, in returning thanks for a toast, read a letter from President Buchanan stating that he should feel much honored if the first message across the Atlantic should be one from Queen Victoria to the President of the United States, and that he should endeavor to answer it in a spirit and manner becoming the great occasion.

The Agamemnon left Greenwich on the 24th for Sheerness to have her compasses adjusted, after which she will proceed direct to Cork.

An important alteration in the arrangements for laying the cable has been determined upon, and the plan now is instead of commencing in mid-ocean to submerge the whole cable in a continuous line from Valentia Bay in Ireland to Newfoundland. The Niagara will lay the first half from Ireland to the middle of the Atlantic; the end will then be joined to the other half on board the Agamemnon, which takes it on to the coast of Newfoundland. During the whole process the four vessels will remain together and give whatever assistance is required. Constant communication is to be kept up with the coast of Ireland during the progress of the work, and the wires are to be at once carried from Killarney to Valentia Bay, so as to connect with the British and Irish lines.

At the dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which had been holding its annual show at Salisbury, Lord Portman introduced as a guest, Mr. French, the Vice President of the Agricultural Society of the United States. Mr. French was warmly received, and addressed the audience at some length.

The suspension of Henry Schwabbe & Co., Liverpool, is announced. Liabilities £60,000. A composition of 6s. 8d. in the pound is said to have been offered.

The American horses Prior and Prioress, which had been entered to run for the Goodwood Cup, had attracted attention in betting circles and were backed at short odds.

Considerable rioting, resulting from the ill-feeling engendered by the twelfth of July celebration, had taken place between the Orangemen and Ribbonmen, at Belfast, and on one occasion a serious collision with the military was the result, but without loss of life.

On the 21st July there was great rejoicing at the town of Boston, Lincolnshire, consequent on the re-opening of the Southwest Chapel of the Church in that town, which has been restored by the citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, as a memorial to John Cotton. Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, the Bishop of Kentucky, and ex-Mayor Bigelow, of Boston, Mass, were among those who took part in the proceedings. An address was presented to Mr. Dallas on the occasion, and two speeches were made by that gentleman in the course of the proceedings.

There is a rumor of the appearance of the potato blight in the province of Munster, Ireland, but it was not regarded as very serious.

The London *Globe* "does not believe that the Queen will visit France this autumn." Her intention to do so, however, was officially announced in Paris.

FRANCE.

The public attention is centered on the recent Italian plot against the life of the Emperor.

One of the arrested Italians is said to have made a full confession of the details of the recent conspiracy.

The *Pays* says that the British Government has already communicated to Mazzini that, although England would continue to afford an asylum to political refugees, he could not any longer be allowed to prepare expeditions against Foreign States on British soil. It is also stated from other sources that the British Cabinet has promised to subject Mazzini to a strict surveillance.

The *Moniteur* alludes to the discovery of the Italian plot to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, and says it was concerted in London, and places Mazzini and Ledru Rollin among the accomplices.

The *Moniteur* says that the rumor that French troops are to be sent to China is entirely without foundation.

After some time spent in taking counsel and deliberating among friends and colleagues, it seems to be settled that three out of the five Democratic Deputies for Paris refuse to take the oaths to the Imperial Government. These three are General Cavaignac, M. Goudchaux, and M. Carnot. M. Darimon and M. Ollivier persist in their determination to accept the condition rejected by their colleagues, and, as it would be unfair to presume they do so with mental reservation, we may take it for granted that they rally to the Imperial *regime*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says that the sending out some French and English vessels of war to Tunis is spoken of.

The portrait of Beranger will be placed in the Museum of Versailles, in the gallery with those of Moliere, Corneille, and Lafontaine, and the street in which he died is to be called the Rue de Beranger instead of the Rue de Vendome.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Tuesday, the 21st, says:—"A demand has been presented to the Council of State for the payment of a sum of 1,700,000 francs on account of the mission of M. de Morny to Russia.

A despatch from the French charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, announces that the difficulty which had arisen between the Russian authorities and some French subjects who remained at Sebastopol and Kamiesh, after the evacuation by the allies, has been completely arranged. The Director-General of naval constructions in Cronstadt has arrived in Paris, and the Russian minister of marine is said to be at Havre, engaged in completing the investigations commenced by the Grand Duke Constantine. The councils-general of the departments are convoked for the 24th August.

SPAIN.

An extraordinary decline from the recent high prices of wheat in Spain is reported.

The Captain General and the Civil Governor of the province of Seville, were to be brought before a council of war on account of the late troubles.

The *London Times* publishes a despatch from Paris, dated July 24, stating that the Spanish Government, after some hesitation, has accepted the offer of mediation in the Mexican question made by Lord Howden and the Marquis de Turgot, in the name of the English and French Governments.

Orders has been sent to Cadiz to despatch two steamers, the Ulloa and the Pizarro, with troops and ammunition to Cuba, and it was said that an expedition against Mexico was being fitted out in the island.

The Spanish authorities, after executing ninety-eight insurgents, yielded to the petitions that further capital punishments might be stopped.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon, of the 14th instant, state that the Cortes were closed on the 18th inst., by King Pedro V. After complying with the usual formalities, his Majesty read his speech, and specified as the most important, and as exercising the most direct influence in developing public prosperity, the project of uniting Oporto with Lisbon by means of railway communication. He lamented that shortness of time prevented their adopting any plan of public instruction, and thanked them for the liberal allowance granted to his future Queen.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin, state that the reply of Prussia to the late Danish note has been written, and contains a promise to remain passive until after the meeting of the states of Holstein.

The answer of Austria is said to be to the same effect.

The propositions of Prussia, to augment by twenty per cent. the duty on beet root sugar, is said to have every chance of being adopted by the Zollverein.

The Emperor Alexander was to embark at Stettin for St. Petersburg on the 28th July.

The arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Berlin was fixed for the 25th ult. The grand field-day of the Prussian Corps de Garde and the 3d Corps d'Armee, to be held September 15th, at Lichtenberg, is the occasion which has been chosen as the most fitting for the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon, and the latter has certainly received an invitation to be present at it. His answer, whether accepting or declining the invitation, has not been received, and is understood to depend on the result of the correspondence now being carried on very diligently between the diplomatic representatives on both sides, with reference to a future further approximation of France and Russia. The sudden departure of the Empress Eugenie for Plombieres, is understood to have been actuated by her desire to be of the party when the two Emperors meet in the presence of the King of Prussia.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber of Holland has voted the principal clauses of the bill on primary instruction. In spite of the opposition of the exclusive Protestants, this bill ratifies the principle of tolerance, and the independence of the state establishments as regards the church. The revision of the judicial organizations will probably be postponed.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

It is reported that the late attempts to produce a reconciliation between Russia and Austria have failed, although the latter Power is declared to have shown the utmost anxiety to harmonize her diplomacy with that of St. Petersburg. The Czar personally is opposed to any intimacy with a Power which he has openly declared is of bad faith and not to be trusted. It is nevertheless believed in diplomatic circles, both at Vienna and St. Petersburg, that Russia and Austria will assuredly approach each other the moment any political events of importance call into action a policy which should be suggested by the despotic interests of both empires.

GREECE.

The Queen of Greece, who is said to be the real sovereign of that country, left Athens in a Russian frigate on the 9th for Trieste. It is generally believed that her Majesty will occupy herself with the question of the succession to the throne, and seek to obtain from the Bavarian family a refusal to accept the Crown at the death of King Otho. It is then supposed, should her Majesty succeed, that her brother will be brought forward and proposed as heir to the throne of Greece, which proposition would of course receive the support of Russia.

NAPLES.

The official journal announces that the King, desirous of compensating the inhabitants of the Island of Ponza for the sufferings inflicted on it during the recent insurrection, has ordered 2000 ducats to be annually appropriated to the execution of public works in the island. A similar sum is to be distributed amongst those who lost most by the insurrection.

ITALY.

It is said that a convention is to be signed between the Sovereigns of the Italian states, with the exception of the King of Sardinia, to guarantee each other against revolutionary attacks.

TURKEY.

On the 7th, the foreign ambassadors dined with the Sultan at the palace of Dolma Baktsche. The American residents in Constantinople, on the 4th of July, celebrated the anniversary of their independence with a banquet at Sultanieh, at which appropriate speeches were delivered.

The Sultan has just authorized the formation of a high road from Beyrout to Damascus. At a banquet, at which the corps diplomatique was present, the Sultan replied to a speech by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. After the affronts that the English have undergone, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe on this occasion obtained a public reprimand of the guilty persons. Gen. Outram has passed through Bagdad on his return from Bushire to India. Mohammerah has been evacuated by the English, but the Sepoys will hold Bushire till November, the period at which Herat is to be restored by the Persians.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

In the Chamber of Representatives recently, a statement having been made that a movement was on foot to make Corfu a British colony, an animated debate took place in denunciation of such a scheme, and a strong demonstration was made in favor of a union with Greece.

INDIA.

There is nothing later from India. Intelligence was hourly expected when the Persia sailed. All sorts of rumors were continually started, but it was supposed they had reference to stock jobbing operations, and obtained but little credence. A mass of papers had been laid before Parliament, but they added nothing of importance to the published accounts.

THE MUTINY.—From papers laid before Parliament relative to the Indian mutinies, it appears that the Sepoys did make serious objections and remonstrances against being required to bite off the ends of cartridges greased with the fat of pigs and cows, and that the commander-in-chief had instituted experiments to ascertain whether beeswax could not be substituted for tallow. In the meantime orders had been given that the biting off of the cartridge ends shall be abolished in platoon exercises.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Melbourne to the 30th of May had been received in England. Gold was selling in Melbourne at £3 17s. 6d. a £3 19s. 6d. Flour £32 per ton. A brisk business was being done in imports, and confidence was re-established.

The steamer Great Britain left Melbourne for Liverpool on the 21st of May, with 101,600 ounces of gold.

A duty of 10s. per lb. had been levied on opium.

A new ministry, with Mr. Haines as chief secretary, had been organized.

At Sydney the tallow market was firm, and wool had advanced, selling at 1s. 5d. a 2s. 6d. per lb. Flour and freights are unchanged.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The London *Times* says:—While looking at the ponderous mass on board the Agamemnon, one cannot fail to be struck by the heat of the place in which it is stowed away, a heat which might excite well founded fears as to its influence on the gutta percha. If we are not misinformed, the heat of the sun destroyed many miles of the wire by melting out the gutta percha while the cable was lying in Glass & Elliott's yard. Proper precautions should be taken to avert risk from this point.

We have already explained to our readers how the cable is coated with closely woven spiral wires, to prevent damage to the core in paying out; but, in consequence of the two halves having been made at different places—one at Birkenhead, by Messrs. Newall, and the other at Greenwich, by Glass & Elliot, a most egregious blunder has been committed. It will scarcely be credited, but it is nevertheless true, that the twist of the spiral wires of the Birkenhead half is in exactly the opposite direction to the twist of the wires in the half made at Greenwich. Thus, when joined in the centre of the Atlantic they will form a right hand and a left hand screw, and the tendency of each will be to assist the other to untwist, and expose the core. By attaching a solid weight to the centre joining it is hoped this difficulty and danger may be overcome, but none attempt to conceal that the mistake is much to be regretted. We are informed that Messrs. Glass & Elliot had nearly 100 miles of their portion of the cable completed before Messrs. Newall commenced theirs, and that therefore the fault rests with the firm which began last.

The apparatus to be used in paying out the cable is also looked upon by engineers as very ill adapted to its purpose. With a cable of such extreme lightness and no great strength, and attached to a vessel like the Agamemnon, the slightest possible check or hitch occurring would part it like a thread. The friction drums should therefore have been of the slightest kind consistent with preventing a "rush," and, in fact, only sufficient to ease it over gently. Yet, it is no exaggeration to say that the machinery to be used is the very reverse of all this, and its massive aspect strikes dismay into every well wisher to the scheme. Some of the first engineers of the day consider it too heavy, and have expressed most unfavorable opinions concerning it and its probable effects upon the cable; and even those intimately connected with the plan and its details do not disguise their regret that such a machinery should be resorted to.

JAPAN.

The Emperor of Japan is to despatch to the various European Powers, as an ambassador, the Governor of Simoda, with full powers to conclude treaties of Commerce with all the European States.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

What follows is the latest news, telegraphed from London to Liverpool immediately before the sailing of the steamer.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—CORFU, July.—The denunciation and rejection of the foreigners by our Assembly has been received in Lantz and Cefalonia with hurrahs by the clubs and with smiles by the priesthood.

BERLIN, Friday.—The Bank of St. Petersburg has reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent.

(From the City Article of the London Times.)

LONDON, Saturday, July 25.—The conviction that up to this afternoon no news had been received from India, and consequently that all the recent reports have thus far been totally without foundation, has been followed by a diminution of excitement in the Stock Markets. Prices, however, have not experienced any permanent rally, although the first transactions were at an advance of ⅛.

The absence of animation throughout the day was mainly attributable to the anxiety regarding India and an increased demand in the discount market, where there was pressure coupled with slight withdrawals of bullion from the Bank; and the unfavorable appearance of foreign exchanges contributed to the general dullness. About £30,000 in gold bars was taken from bank for the purchase of silver on the continent.

These withdrawals are thought likely to continue, unless some Australian or Californian arrivals soon take place. Notwithstanding the recent further reduction in their stock of bullion, the Bank of France have lowered their rate for advances on stocks and shares from 6 to 5½ per cent. The latter was fixed as the discount rate a month back, but the Bourse were excluded from the benefit of the alteration.

The steamers and clippers engaged by the India house for the conveyance of troops, are to forfeit £30 per day for every day beyond 70, occupied in their passage to Calcutta, while they are to receive £60 for every day saved from that time.

The sailing clippers James Bains, and Champion of the Seas, will each take a regiment. Some persons are disposed to anticipate that the performance of these vessels will equal that of the steamers. The terms paid for steamers range £39 to £49 per man; for the James Baines, and Champion of the Seas the rate is £26 per man, and for the smaller sailing vessels is £18.

The Golden Fleece, and Lady Jocelyn ordered to be ready at Portsmouth on Wednesday next. There is a penalty of £10 for each day's delay.

The Vestis, with the mails, would probably reach Malta from Alexandria yesterday. The distance from Malta to Cagliari is 310 miles So that a steamer despatched immediately would reach the latter place this afternoon, and the government may be in possession of telegraphic news in the course of the evening. Should the steamer from Calcutta have made an early arrival at Suez, a telegraphic despatch may be hourly looked for in Trieste.

[From the City Article of the Daily News]

The *Times* continues very sensitive pending the receipt of advices from the East. Throughout the day the stock exchange business was greatly restricted. In the general discount market the demand for money was again good. As the end of the month and the 4th of August draws near, the commercial demand may become more active.

During the week the necessity of paying for the silver imported from the Continent has not only led to the absorption of all the available supplies of newly arrived gold, but has caused some withdrawals of gold from bank.

The Bank of St. Petersburg has reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent.

Mrs. Stowe, whose bust (representing her as particularly young and beautiful) is in the Royal Academy exhibition, at London, is said to be writing a new work of fiction. Her last was not so successful, one would have thought, to encourage another experiment. She killed "Uncle Tom," and he killed her in return.

THE CITY.

Going West.—The Eldorado towards the setting sun is losing its charms for residents of the East, who would better their condition by emigration. Experience has shown that the visions of plentiful profusion are difficult to realize, when the denizen of the city pitches his tent in the wilderness. Of late years, numbers of young men of this city, who have tried it, have returned to their homes dispirited and disappointed, and poorer by the amount expended in the journey, and required by their efforts in the new locality. About two years since a Philadelphian settled up his affairs here, and, with $6000 in cash, started with his small family for the West. He fixed his residence in a promising region, and for two years labored with might and main to improve his lot. At the end of the period he found all his funds exhausted, and his energies overtasked; and he has since returned to this city to commence anew the struggle of life. To those who would engage in agricultural pursuits a long journey is not necessary. Our own State has fields inviting culture, which can be attained at prices more reasonable than the same quality of land in most portions of the Western States.

Amended Democratic Rules.—The following rules were adopted July 22d, 1857. The Delegate Elections take place on the first Monday of September.

The City shall be divided into four Senatorial Districts.

1st District shall be composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Twenty-fourth Wards, and shall be entitled to a candidate for Senator.

2nd District shall be composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards, and shall be entitled to a candidate for Senator.

3d District shall be composed of the Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, and shall be entitled to a candidate for Senator.

4th District shall be composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards, shall be entitled to a candidate for Senator.

The candidate for the Senate to be voted for in the year 1857, to fill the place of the Senator whose term of service will expire, shall be selected from the First District; the candidate for the Senate to be voted for in the same year, to supply a vacancy, occasioned by the death of a Senator, shall be selected from the Second District; the candidate for the Senate to be voted for in the year 1858, shall be selected from the Third District; and the candidate for the Senate to be voted for in the year 1859, shall be selected from the Fourth District.

The City shall also be divided into seventeen Representative Districts, each of which shall be entitled to a candidate, to wit:

1st District shall be composed of the First Ward, and the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of the Third Ward.

2nd District, of the Second Ward.

3d District, of the Fourth Ward, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Election Divisions of the Third Ward.

4th District, of the Fifth Ward, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Divisions of the Sixth Ward.

5th District—Tenth Ward; 6th. 7th, 8th and 9th divisions of the 6th Ward.

6th District—9th Ward; 1st, 4th and 6th divisions of the 8th Ward.

7th District—7th Ward; 2d, 3d and 5th divisions of the 8th Ward.

8th District—11th Ward; 1st, 3d, 5th and 7th divisions of the 12th Ward.

9th District—of the 13th Ward; 2d, 4th and 6th divisions of the 12th Ward.

10th District—of the 14th Ward; 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th divisions of the 16th Ward.

11th District of the 20th Ward; 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th divisions of the 15th Ward.

12th District—of the 16th Ward; 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th divisions of the 18th Ward.

13th District—of the 17th Ward; 3d, 4th and 7th divisions of the 18th Ward.

14th District—of the 19th Ward.

15th District—of the 24th Ward; 1st and 2d divisions of the 21st Ward.

16th District—of the 23d Ward; 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th divisions of the 21st Ward.

17th District—of the 23d Ward.

Only other amendment proposed and recomended by the Committee, is in Rule 14th, by substituting "July" for "April."

A motion was made and agreed to, that the 13th Ward be excluded from, and the 7th Ward be included in, the 2d District, only, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles P. Penrose, late Senator. Adopted.

A motion to substitute "July" and strike out "April," in the 23d Rule. Agreed to.

Resolved, That the Legislative Delegates elected in the several divisions of the City of Philadelphia, shall meet at the County Court House, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Thursday next succeeding their election, and shall organize and proceed as provided in Rules IV. and VI. to nominate one or more Senators, whenever the same may be necessary, by death, resignation or otherwise. Agreed to.

American and Republican Union County Convention.—The American and Republican Delegates selected at the Ward "Union" meetings on Tuesday evening, met in County Convention yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the County Court House, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. The attendance was quite slim. The Convention was organized by calling George R. Smith to the Chair, and appointing James Freeborn Secretary, *pro tem*.

On motion of Mr George H. Moore, a Committee of five on credentials was appointed, and Messrs. Moore, W. H. Kemble, Alex. Freeman, Frederick Embardt and William Linkard were appointed on the Committee.

Messrs. William M. Bull, George F. Keyser, John S. Painter and George R. Smith were placed in nomination for the Presidency of the Convention. All the candidates "declined the honor" except Mr Smith, and on motion of Mr. Painter, he was declared elected permanent President. On taking the Chair, Mr. Smith said:

GENTLEMEN: I feel that you have conferred on me a distinguished honor in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this body, which, I believe and hope will result in triumphant success in the coming campaign. It was unsought for, as you know; as far as I am concerned, it was unlooked for. I shall try to preside over the deliberations of this body with impartiality and fairness. I hope the result of the deliberations of this Convention will *go down* to the honor and credit of the party to which we belong—I mean the "Union Party" against all "*Locofocoism*." I thank you again for the choice you have made; I rely upon your indulgence for any error I may commit during the administration of my presiding over this body.

These remarks, of course, were received with applause. Mr. Smith was somewhat confused in his delivery, and by way of apology, he said to the reporters jestingly: "Please make a decent speech out of that. We will have to exclude the reporters if they don't."

Considerable difficulty was experienced in the election of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. A number of gentlemen were nominated, but they immediately declined. After the loss of much time and some confusion, Messrs. John S. Painter, J. S. Reed, George F. Keyser, J. T. Williams, and Wm. H. Kemble, were selected as Vice Presidents, and Messrs. John Finletter and A. M. Walkinshow as Secretaries. Mr. Englebert Mintzer was elected Treasurer, and Andrew McDowell, Door-keeper.

The Committee on Credentials made a report of the names of the delegates legally elected. These were read, but not one-half of them were present. There were no delegates elected from the Eighth and Eleventh Wards.

Mr. Moore moved that the officers of the Convention be authorized to call meetings for the election of delegates in the Eighth and Eleventh Wards, which motion was not agreed to.

Considerable discussion followed as to the proper course to be pursued in order to have these Wards represented in the Convention.

Mr. John S. Painter said that meetings had been called in these Wards, but that the "straight out" Americans had been too strong for the Union men, and had refused to allow the wards to be represented in Convention. He thought it was not worth while to make any more efforts in these wards.

Other gentlemen who were acquainted with the proceedings of the primary meetings in those wards agreed with him, but a Committee was finally appointed to superintend the matter and bring things *right*.

The Convention then proceeded to make general nominations for candidates to be supported at the fall municipal election. The President stated that two Senators were to be elected, one for the old city proper and the other for the county at large. It was the province of this Convention to nominate the latter only. The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination:

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.—Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Henry, Edward T. Olmstead, John H. Campbell, Dennis W. O'Brien, James Cooper, John W. Titus, and Edward E. Law.

For Recorder of Deeds.—Robert D. Wilkinson, John S. Warner, Charles W. Carroll, John H. Bringhurst, Samuel Spank, Samuel Floyd, Samuel F. Fox, C. D. Colladay, A. G. Rowland, Joseph T. Mears, Joseph M. Cowell, Matthias Myers, T. Jeffries, and J. S. Roberts.

For Prothonotary of the District Court.—Edwin T. Chase, William B. R. Selby, Jacob H. Hill, Israel Springer, and William Elliott.

For Clerk of Quarter Sessions.—John S. Keyser and Lewis G. Bull.

For Coroner.—Daniel B. Beitler, Nathaniel T. Bareoux, S. G. Hamilton, P. R. Schuyler, W. W. Gregg, and B. R. Mears.

For Senator.—George T. Thorn, James Cooper, James Verree, Edward Gratz, Samuel Lloyd, Peter Fritz, W. F. Hughes, Alexander Henry, and John Zimmerman.

The nominations having closed, a motion was made to adjourn until Monday afternoon next, which led to a prolonged scene of excitement and confusion. One delegate said that the motion was made for the purpose of "log rolling," and denounced it in severe terms. The president called him to order, and said that he would allow no delegate to impugn the motives of any gentleman present. A motion was then made to adjourn until this afternoon week, which only served to increase the confusion. A number of delegates claimed the floor, and all of them endeavored to speak at once. The president, after using his gavel for some time, said that all business would be suspended until order was entirely restored. After a brief delay, the excitement subsided. The motion to adjourn until Monday, after further discussion, was finally agreed to, and the convention adjourned.

Kicked by a Horse.—Shortly before noon, yesterday, a lad, named Patrick Kelley, was kicked by a horse, at the corner of Twenty-third and Market streets, in the Ninth Ward, and very severely injured. The injured lad was conveyed to his residence.

Final Hearing.—A final hearing was had, yesterday afternoon, before Alderman Eneu, at the Central Police Station, in the case of Police Officer Fury, who is charged with having struck a young man, named Myers, over the head with a "billy" several times, and assaulting him in an outrageous manner. The prosecution was conducted by D. S. Soby, Esq. A number of witnesses were examined, after which the accused was held in $1000 bail for his appearance at court. The star of this furious officer has been taken from him.

Drowning Cases.—The body of a man supposed to be named William McDermott, was found drowned at the Falls of the Schuylkill, last evening. The body of an unknown man was found in the Delaware, last evening, at Race street wharf. Coroner Delavau was notified to hold inquests in both of these cases.

Stabbing Case.—Last evening, about six o'clock, a difficulty occurred at Coleman's bolt and nut factory, in Arch street, near Twenty-second, which resulted in the stabbing of a man named John Brady in the breast by another person named Frank Dougherty. The weapon used was an ordinary pocket knife, and the wound is not considered serious. Dougherty has not yet been arrested.

Independent Order of Red Men.—The Independent Order of Red Men intend having a grand parade in Lancaster City, on the 22d day of October next. The United States Grand Council will be present, with the various tribes of Red Men from this city and State, New Jersey, Maryland, and other parts of the Union. Triumphal arches are to be erected in several of the streets through which the procession will pass. Bands of music, and several hundred singers have been engaged.

War on the Dogs.—The feeble efforts to abate the dog nuisance continue, and Captain Jim Francis, Chief of the Dog Detectives, is doing the best he can with the small force at his command. Last week he captured 197 in the Nineteenth Ward. There are two or three thousand unmuzzled canines yet left in this Ward, and the Seventeenth Ward has equally as many, if not more, to spare.

Statement of Property under the Charge of the Department of City Property.—We give below a schedule of City Property, rents of dwellings, halls and ground rents, under the charge of the Committee on City Property, of Councils. It was submitted to both branches of the City government, in a very able report by the Chairman of that Committee, Mr. Theodore Cuyler, of the Eighth Ward.

Dwelling, at Station House, Cherry st.,	$120 00
Dwelling, corner of Front and Noble sts.,	125 00
Store, No. 1 Front and Dock streets,	350 00
Dwelling, No. 77 North Fifth street,	300 00
Dwelling, Third above Tammany street, next door to N. L. Hall,	140 00
Dwelling, No. 2 Crown street,	250 00
Stores, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, Front and Spruce streets,	1850 00
Dwelling, No. 2 Richardson's court,	100 00
" No. 3 "	100 00
" No. 4 "	100 00
" No. 1 Crown street,	250 00
" No. 1 Richardson's court,	60 00
Old Church edifice, Crown street,	400 00
Front basement of Law Buildings, Fifth street, below Walnut,	100 00
Dwelling, Carpenter, above Fifth street,	100 00
Dwelling, 161 Race street, above Crown,	250 00
Stable, corner of Noble and Oak streets,	30 00
Dwelling, Brook st., back of N. L. Hall,	80 00
Dwelling, Front above Noble street,	100 00
Dwelling, corner of Race and Crown sts.,	500 00
Dwelling, No. 3 Crown street,	275 00
Dwelling, No. 4 " "	200 00
RENT OF HALLS.	
Room in West Philadelphia Hall,	$60 00
Room in Spring Garden Hall,	300 00
Office in West Philadelphia Hall,	150 00
Rooms in N. L. Hall, W. P. Hall, and Church, Crown street,	775 00
N. Liberty Hall, Third above Tamany st.,	750 00
No. 3 third story Germantown Hall,	80 00
No. 2 south side, lower floor, Germantown Hall,	50 00
Room No. 10 West Philadelphia Hall,	150 00
Second story rooms Kensington Hall,	80 00
Room lower floor, W. Philadelphia Hall,	100 00
Room No. 9 West Philadelphia Hall,	100 00
" No. 1 " "	100 00
Rooms third story Germantown Hall,	150 00
Room No. 5 lower floor,	30 00
Room over offices at Kensington Hall,	40 00
GROUND RENTS.	
Lot of ground on Lombard, above Tenth st.,	56 00
Lot on Spring Garden street, 156 feet west of Thirteenth street,	225 00
Lot on south side of Lombard street, 158 feet west of Tenth street,	56 00
Lot on south side of Lombard street, 110 feet west of Eleventh street,	56 00
Lot on Lombard street, between Ninth and Tenth,	45 00
Two lots on Lombard st., east of Eleventh, $56 each,	112 00
Lot on Tenth st., 19 feet south of Lombard,	81 00
Lot on south side of Lombard street, 190 feet east of Eleventh,	56 00
Two lots on Union street, between Third and Fourth,	32 00
Lot on Lombard-st, 126 ft east of Eleventh,	56 00
Lots on north side of Lombard-st, west of Sixth street,	236 25
Lot north side of Spring Garden street, 112 feet west of Thirteenth,	225 00
Lot on Lombard-st, bet. Ninth and Tenth,	45 00
Lot on Spring Garden street, nor. side, west of Thirteenth street,	225 00
Lot on Lombard-st., 142 feet west of Tenth,	56 00
Part of a lot in the late borough of Frankford,	24 00
Part of the above described property,	26 00
" " "	9 08
Tract of land in West Philadelphia,	5,700 00
Portion of Lemon Hill Estate,	200 00
" "	200 00
" "	200 00
For use of City Burial Ground,	60 00
Mortgage on lot corner of Front and Dock streets,	303 00
Mortgage on property in Haddington, West Haverford,	36 00
Sundry lots on Schuylkill, and room Spring Garden Hall,	3.225 00
Total,	20,250 50

State Teachers' Association.—The State Teachers' Association will hold their annual meeting in this city on Wednesday, the 21st of August, at the Board of Controllers' Rooms, corner of Sixth and Adolphi streets. The object of this Convention is to elevate the standard of education throughout the State, to devise rules and regulations for the same, and to promote harmony and good fellowship between those engaged in the vocation of teachers.

The Northern Home for Friendless Children.—During last year, the following children were received into this institution, which is located at the corner of Brown and Twenty-Third streets:—Released by parents and guardians, 58 boys and 26 girls; sent by judges, 12 boys and 4 girls; received temporarily, 14 boys and 3 girls, returned by masters, 8 boys and 8 girls. There were discharged 107 children as follows: Placed out 29 boys and 27 girls; adopted, 3 boys and 6 girls; returned to friends, 26 boys and 9 girls; died, 4 boys and 1 girl; stolen and abducted, 1 boy and 1 girl.

The Columbia Engine Company.—We understand that this spirited and efficient Fire Organization is engaged in making the most extensive arrangements for the general parade of the Fire Department in this city in October next. We learn that the members will shortly be presented with a very valuable and handsome silver fire horn by a number of their friends.

A Sign of the Times.—Yesterday, notwithstanding the wet weather, a good many persons collected on the footpath by the North American Bank, Chestnut street, to watch the erection of a mammoth sign, twenty-seven feet in length, on the house opposite, (next to T. B. Peterson's handsome book store,) the upper part of which is now occupied by Francis P. Dubosq & Son, wholesale manufacturers of jewelry. Messrs. Dubosq formerly occupied the premises next the office of THE PRESS, but (as their sign denotes) have moved a little lower down in the street. Some twenty or thirty gentlemen assembled at Messrs. Dubosq's, yesterday afternoon, after their large sign was completely fixed, partook of their hospitality, and drank success to the firm in excellent champaigne. Messrs. Dubosq have the establishment.

The Coal Wharves at Richmond are beginning to present a scene of more than usual activity. For some time past business was extremely dull at this port, but we are gratified to observe that the prospect at the present time is encouraging.

High Price of Charcoal.—This article, of which there appears to be an abundance, is now selling at what is considered by many as an exorbitant price. Many of the barrels carried by the venders are quite small, and the coal is too frequently placed in a very loose manner.

The Weather.—To say that it has rained heavily and almost continuously during the last thirty-six hours, will not be news to our own citizens. Many outsiders, however, may like to know the fact. As our harvest is almost wholly got in, all over the State, this fall of rain, if general, will be grateful to the farmers

License Statistics.—The following table exhibits the number of licenses for hotels and restaurants which have been granted by the Board of Licensers for the different Wards of the city:

Wards.	Hotels.	Rest's.	Wards.	Hotels.	Rest's.
1st,	28	7	14th,	20	6
2d,	35	7	15th,	33	8
3d,	16	4	16th,	28	12
4th,	31	13	17th,	40	10
5th,	71	19	18th,	24	6
6th,	71	35	19th,	43	7
7th,	25	3	20th,	28	7
8th,	23	10	21st,	22	7
9th,	37	15	22d,	22	0
10th,	17	5	23d,	33	2
11th,	39	25	24th,	37	5
12th,	26	11		—	—
13th,	22	6		777	230

Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.—It is stated that the next exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, will be one of the most interesting that we have yet had. The time chosen is the two last days of September and the first two days of October. The annual address will be delivered by Gen. Edwin C. Wilson, of Venango county.

Case of Alleged Infanticide.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a bundle was picked up by a man in an alley, in the vicinity of John and Front streets, Second Ward, and on making an inspection, it was found to be the remains of an infant wrapped up, and in so shocking a state of decomposition that the effluvium arising therefrom forced the discoverer to hold his breath. It was carried to the Southwark Hall, and Coroner Delavau was sent for to hold an inquest. It appears that the child was full grown, and wrapped up in lime, which had so completely eaten up the flesh and its tender sinews that it fell to pieces. A number of women who reside in the neighborhood were examined as witnesses, and a female, supposed to be the mother of the child, was arrested on suspicion of having killed it. The affair is somewhat wrapped in a veil of mystery, and extremely shocking. The jury empannelled by the Coroner were unable to elicit any evidence which could with any degree of certainty implicate the woman who was arrested.

Another Prize Fight.—Yesterday afternoon the professors of the "manly art" were again in a state of excitement, on account of another test of scientific strength between two pugilists named Augustus Flynn and P. Gormley, of this city. The prize in this instance was only $20, yet it was contended for in a fight of as much ability as the recent encounter between Bradley and Ranken. The fight took place near the Market street bridge, and was witnessed by a large number of persons. After a lengthy "bruising" match, Gormley was declared the victor. No arrests were made.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

Accident to a Ferry Boat.—Yesterday afternoon the ferry-boat "Mary" was withdrawn from the line, in consequence of breaking that portion of her machinery known as the rock-shaft.

Rattle-Snake Killed.—A large rattle-snake, having twelve rattles, was killed near Long-a-Coming, on Tuesday last, by a son of Mr. Sylvester Sharp, residing at the place above named.

Warrant Issued.—We are informed that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Charles D. Hineline, on the charge of assaulting Mr. Belisle, with intent to kill.

[From the New York papers of last evening.]

THE BURDELL TRAGEDY.

MORE OF THE CUNNINGHAM FRAUD.

Evidence of Miss Helen Cunningham.

HER SISTER AUGUSTA IN COURT.

A crowd of people were gathered about the doors of the Police Court at Jefferson Market this morning, but the examination was conducted in Justice Davidson's private office, into which no spectators were admitted.

At half-past ten o'clock Miss Helen Cunningham was brought over by an officer. She was deeply veiled and appeared much agitated. She was examined by Mr. Murray, the clerk, and testified as follows:

THE AFFIDAVIT OF MISS HELEN CUNNINGHAM.

I reside at No. 31 Bond street; am daughter of Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham, otherwise called Burdell; having been living at the house since the murder of Dr. Burdell; my sister Augusta is in the city, but not at home; she was at home on Monday evening; she left that afternoon; I think after four o'clock; she has not been back at the house since that time; she is staying in Lexington avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, with Mrs. Simonson, my aunt; my mother ordered a carriage Monday afternoon to be at the house at 3 o'clock; she was going with Augusta to Mr. Ladd's, No. 63 Water street; he attends to my mother's business; mother had not been well for the past week; she was just eating her dinner when she was taken with violent pains; I ran up stairs and brought her some brandy and peppermint, and she took it; then she said she felt much better; and I went up stairs to prepare to go riding. She then waited for the carriage until 4 o'clock; then she said, as it had got so late she would not find Mr. Ladd in his office; then my sister Augusta had to go for a pair of shoes in Grand street, at the shop of a man named Butcher; I don't know the number; she said she would ride there and then ride up to my aunt's; mother did not go with her; she asked mother if she might remain over night, and mother said she had better not, as she had been ill; she then said Dr. Smith had told her a change of air would do her good; mother then said if she found it pleasant she could stay, and if she was taken sick she must send directly for her; then Augusta got into the carriage and drove away.

I remained in the house with mother that afternoon; I was in and out of the room until the Doctor came; mother was sick when Augusta left; she thought it was a bilious attack which would soon go off, but in about an hour or an hour and a half she had to go to bed; Mrs. Barnes staid in the room and helped her undress; I was not in the room; had gone down stairs; Mrs. Barnes was the only person with her; when I came up I went into the room; when I left the room mother had her skirt and bosom off; I went down to the kitchen and brought up some clothes—no infant's clothing; my younger sister was ironing in the kitchen; I had some towels, which I put in the closet; the closet has two doors, one from the front and one from the back room; I took some flannel from the drawer; wet it with hot water, and gave it to Mrs. Barnes, who applied it to my mother; I was in the room then; I think this was about six o'clock.

Q. Had your mother before this spoken to you about the confinement? A. No, sir, she never had, not that I remember; never had said to me at what time she expected to be confined, other persons had said she was to be confined, and asked me about it; had heard her complain of being sick, and from her appearance took it as a matter of course.

[At this time there was a great disturbance outside, where a man was dressed up in woman's clothes, personating Mrs. Cunningham. An officer was sent out to arrest him for disorderly conduct.]

About two weeks ago I went to the attic and took some infant's clothes from a bag which I gave to my mother; I asked her then if she wanted them to-day; she said no, but perhaps pretty soon, and told me to put them on a chair; did not aid in altering or preparing any of these clothes.

The first person who called at the door Monday night was Mr. Nimms, who wanted to know what time it would be agreeable for him and his wife to spend the evening; this was before dark; he came into the hall only; I went up to see mother, who said, "Tell Mr. Nimms that I am not very well; that I have the bilious colic, and he had better call on Thursday."

After that I went into the front room with mother, while Mrs. Barnes went down to tea; I don't know whether the next person was Dr. Uhl or Mr. Smith; I forgot to state that Mrs. Wilt came in the afternoon early, before any one else; I sent Mrs. Barnes' little boy after her; she did not stay with mother over ten minutes; I was in the room part of the time; she said she was going away out of town and could not stay with mother; I have attended on mother since Monday night; I was called to her room about four o'clock Tuesday morning, and told by Mrs. Barnes that others had taken away Jane Bell, the nurse, and I must take care of her; the officers would not let me go up stairs; he is very ill, indeed, at this time, suffering much pain.

Q. Has your mother said any thing to you about the baby? A. I asked her about the baby, and she said she was not well enough to talk to me, and that they had taken the baby away; she did not say who had taken it away; Mrs. Barnes said I must be very quiet and ask her no questions; Mrs. B. said this when she called me on Tuesday morning, and told me of the officers coming; I was in attendance on my mother yesterday until Jane Bell and Mrs. Ann Barnes came in the evening; I was alone with her, except my youngest sister and Dr. Smith.

Q. During that time what has your mother said to you? [Hurriedly.] She has not said any thing to me, and I have not asked her any questions; she is not able to speak above a whisper; Dr. Smith called four or five times, and left medicine.

I was in attendance on mother on Monday evening, when Dr. Uhl came; I let him in and told him mother had the bilious colic; I met Dr. Catlin at the stairs after Dr. Uhl left the first time; I asked Dr. Catlin if mother was dangerously ill; he said, "Oh, no; nothing but cramp or colic; you had better go to bed;" after that, Mrs. Barnes called him in the room, and I went in after him; mother was groaning with pain; I asked if I could do anything for her; she said, "No, daughter;" I asked Dr. Catlin if he would stay all night; he said, "I'll see whether I will or not;" I then left the room and went down to the kitchen; called my sister, Georgiana and Isabell Barnes to go down with me to the kitchen; we prepared refreshments, and placed them on the centre table in the back room up stairs; Mrs. Barnes's son, James, came in with something in his hands; I don't know what; then went into mother's room and told mother I was going to bed, and if they wanted me, or she was any worse, to call me; Dr. Catlin was then standing by the bed; I went up stairs then, and went to bed.

Q. About what time was it you went to bed? A. I am not positive about the time. I think it was about 9 o'clock.

Q. Had your mother at any time before this been absent from her room? A. No, sir, she had not; it might have been later; it might have been ten; the gas was burning in mother's room, but no light in the back room.

Q. Did you see Mr. Wilt that evening? A. I don't remember of seeing him in the evening; I saw him in the afternoon; he is in the habit of coming to the house generally every day; he would do errands, order a carriage, or other things.

Q. Did you see him bring a tin pail to the house within a day or two? A. No, sir, I did not; nor any other person. I think I have stated all I know in relation to the matter, except after the officers came to the house.

I have seen my mother this morning; she is very low indeed; seems to be suffering pain, and is very faint; Dr. Smith had visited her this morning, and I sent for him again, but he was not in; then the officers came for me; she did not say anything to me about her condition this morning, only that she thought she would not get over it.

EVIDENCE OF JAMES CARROLL.

James Carroll, conductor on the Fourth avenue railroad, testified as follows:—On Monday evening, August 3d, about 9 o'clock, as I was passing Bond street, on the down trip the car stopped for passengers and a lady stepped on whose muffled or disguised appearance attracted my attention. From the fact of the locality, together with the disguise, I at once got the impression that it was Mrs. Cunningham; while looking through the car, I noticed Captain Speight on the front platform; I took him by the arm, and asked him, "Is not that Mrs. Cunningham?" he took me by the hand and said "Say not a word;" I then returned and was going to the back platform, took the lady's fare; my curiosity being somewhat excited, I tried to see her face but from the manner in which she wore her veil, I could not.

After passing a few blocks, the captain came to the back platform and asked me the time of night; I took out my watch and it was just five minutes past nine o'clock, at the corner of Centre and Broome streets, when I felt something at my back, like a person behind me, on turning around I saw the lady standing at the door, as I thought, about to get off without stopping the car; I took her by the arm, pulled the bell, and said, "Madam you must not get off until the car stops." The car stopped immediately, and the lady got off. She did not turn her head until she reached the sidewalk: she then turned her head and appeared to scrutinize Speight and me as she passed down towards Elm street. The captain staid on the platform until the car turned into Centre street, where he got off, and I, supposed, followed the woman.

District Attorney Hall here stated that he had just sent Dr. Barker, Professor of Obstetrics in the New York Medical College, with officer Walsh over to the house, to make the necessary examination of Mrs. Cunningham, and give him directions to write out his statement, which was not yet wanted, in the form of an affidavit. He stated that his impression was that she would refuse the examination, and it would be as well that she should, as that would change the onus of proof; making it necessary for her to show her condition.

Miss Augusta Cunningham was now brought in, took a seat in a chair and commenced sobbing. As the Court was not quite ready to hear her evidence, she was sent home in charge of an officer, to be returned at three o'clock, to which hour the Court adjourned.

Member of Congress from Illinois, has been attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and at the last advices his recovery was deemed doubtful. He was re-elected last Fall.

There is a report that the health of Joshua L. Giddings is so feeble that he will probably not be able to take his seat in the next Congress.