The Press.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 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.

☞ Editorials on the outside: "Mr. CALHOUN'S Great Prophecy," "The Greatest of Revolutions," "Street Nomenclature."

NEWS BY THE CANADA.

The *Canada*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday evening, left Liverpool on Saturday, August 1st, and brings three days' later news than was received by the *India* and *Fulton*. Our telegraphic report gives particulars. The more important points are that the Goodwood cup had been run for, and Prior and Prioress, the American horses, had come in fifth and sixth; that the Atlantic telegraph cable had arrived at Cork, whence the vessels were to sail on the 1st and commence *laying down the cable on the 2d or 4th*; that, on experiments through the whole line, each signal was passed in one second; that the Palmerston ministry had been beaten in the Commons by a hostile vote of 60 on the Superannuation Bill, but would not resign; that the capture of Delhi, by the British, was believed in London, and had raised the price of Consols; that the safety of Europeans was so much threatened in Calcutta, that they had been organized and armed; that the whole native army in Bengal had ceased to exist as a British force; that the native conspiracy was spreading; and that, as yet, Madras and Bombay were safe.

THE SOUTHERN LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Looking over our great budget of exchanges for items of news, we daily see a panorama of opinions upon every topic of the day passing before our eyes, and giving rise to many and various reflections. In the general dearth of news to-day, we have thought it not amiss to give a portion of our space to a few remarks upon a subject of interest to many of our readers.

We allude to the remarks of the newspaper press upon the recent convention at Old Point Comfort, to consider the promotion of Southern trade and commerce with Europe. They forcibly remind us of a passage in one of the numbers of the *Tatler*, where TOM DURFEY is spoken of as a writer of state plays, after the manner of the Athenians, intended to laugh out of countenance, or to promote opinions among the people. Mr. DURFEY is said to have invented two new dances, against the time when the play of the New Prophets was to be enacted for his benefit, which, it was hoped, would be found to be of *universal* benefit.

In the first, he represented absolute power in the person of a tall man with a hat and feather, who gives his first minister, that stands just before him, a huge kick; the minister gives the kick to the next before, and so on to the end of the stage. In this moral and practical jest, you are made to understand that there is in an absolute government no gratification but give the kick you receive from the one above you to one below you. This is performed to a grave and melancholy air; but, on a sudden, the tune moves quicker, and the whole company fall into a circle, and take hands; and then, at a certain sharp note, they move round, and kick as kick can. This latter performance he makes to be the representation of a free State; where, if you all mind your steps, you may go round and round very jollily, with a motion pleasant to yourselves and those you dance with: nay, if you put yourselves out, at the worst you only kick and are kicked like friends and equals.

The description of the latter entertainment of the ingenious Mr. DURFEY not inaptly applies to the conduct of a considerable number of the papers of the day upon the topic we are considering. The Southern brethren take up the cry of independence from commercial vassalage on the part of the South, and push forward in hot argument until they convince themselves, if not their readers, that the first step to secure commercial independence in the South is to establish for the South a *national* independence. In the North, we find a succession of sneers at the South, the whole subject of the Convention treated as a jest, and derisive calculations made as to how far the sum subscribed at the Convention would go towards giving the necessary coats of paint to the hull of the first of the steamers it is proposed to build. Right and left they are kicking about, until, among them all, peace and concord, good will and brotherly affection, union and patriotism, are dethroned and in danger of being mired and trampled.

The Hon. WILLOUGHBY NEWTON writes a very able letter, so far as the politico-economical portion of it is concerned, but which is marred by his statement in the out-set, that he has no confidence in the success of the movement, until the South has separated from the Union and established independence. In this respect his argument is its own best refutation, for he shows that the people of the North are a commercial and manufacturing people, because of natural causes which it is impossible for them to control; their natural productions being summed up as ice and granite, which require much labor to bring them to market, and are not subjects in which to invest a great capital. But in their manufactures they have one ample field for the employment of their wealth, and another presents itself in their good ports, and superior natural advantages for ship-building and commerce. In the South, however, other natural causes irresistibly direct the attention of the people to a far different mission. The very exuberance of their resources has caused them to devote their energies to agriculture, rather *than to commerce or manufactures*, and will keep them an agricultural people, not—as Mr. WILLOUGHBY NEWTON supposes, as long as the *confederation exists, but as long as they retain* in their soil the capacity to supply in boundless profusion, the cotton, the sugar, the rice, and the hundred other productions required by the luxuries and necessities of mankind.

Mr. DUDLEY MANN proposes to establish a line of steamers between Norfolk and Milford Haven. Another line of steamers between Charleston and Marseilles, and one between New Orleans and some European port, either on the Atlantic seaboard or the Mediterranean, are discussed, and Mr. CHAS. F. FLETCHER, in a long and able letter to the *National Intelligencer*, argues in favor of a line of steamers between Norfolk and Cadiz, and thence, perhaps, to the Russian port of Odessa, in the Black Sea. He goes out of his way, however, rather unnecessarily, to show that Mr. MANN's project is likely to be unsuccessful, just as Mr. W. NEWTON does in indulging in a lamentation over all these projects, because he fears that they may not be successful, and because in the long run, self-interest has an irresistible control over the efforts of patriotism, ever apt to be fitful and spasmodic.

But our limits admonish us of the necessity of bringing these remarks to a close. For ourselves, we may say that we are not of the number of those whose opinions or prejudices are such that they feel called upon either to ridicule or denounce the efforts making among our Southern brethren to establish for themselves increased commercial advantages. We heartily commend the letter of Postmaster General BROWN to the Convention at Old Point Comfort, promising that they should have for their steamship line, when established, the greatest amount of patronage which the existing laws would allow him to bestow; and we heartily join in his hope, that our Southern ports may regain their rights of exporting and importing, directly, to the full extent demanded by the products and wants of the countries connected with and dependent upon them.

Especially do we hope to see an active commerce springing up between the South and the countries of southern Europe. Cotton, naval stores, tobacco, rice and flour, will find ready markets in Spain, France and Italy, and the South can import, for return cargoes, the productions of art, and the articles of virtu, the silks, the wines, the brandies, and the costlier fabrics of the loom, which are so much in demand among her cultivated and refined population. And if they extend their enterprises to a direct commerce with Great Britain, and receive in exchange for their products those immensely valuable return cargoes of living freight, of which the North has so long enjoyed the monopoly, and so unjustly undervalued, we shall see in the success of their enterprise no cause for envy or regret, believing firmly, as we do, that we are all necessary to the welfare of our common country, and that every thing which enures to the benefit of one portion tends only to secure the happiness and prosperity of the whole.

The call has gone forth from Virginia; it will be shortly again sounded at Knoxville, Tennessee, and we hope to see our brethren in the South respond to it with zeal, alacrity and energy. We trust to see developed among them a spirit of harmony and cordiality, and a calm determination to give to these projects a fair and honest trial. We believe that they possess the combination of enterprise, with prudence and ability necessary to insure success, and we trust that they will not permit personal or selfish ends to work injustice to their common interests. There is no true lover of his country, his *whole* country, but will rejoice whenever the South shall have secured that portion of the trade and commerce of the world which naturally and geographically belongs to her.

NEWSPAPER IMMORALITIES.

The newspapers have lately suffered under the infliction of Miss MADELEINE SMITH'S trial for murdering her seducer, and the details of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S notorious career. We find some of the English newspapers, in reference to the latter case,—which has occupied the public mind in this country since the end of January,—endeavoring to throw a slur upon our press generally, by imputing to it a vicious predilection for criminal narratives, without much regard for decency of language and thought. We confess that, of late years, the desire to convey the fullest information, and the competition among the collectors of news, have rendered us somewhat liable to the first part of the charge, but deny, in the most emphatic manner, that the American newspapers err in this manner as much as the English do. Witness the length to which the PALMER-poison trial run on, in the English journals, and the great space lately devoted by the Scottish press to the disgusting and most indecent correspondence between Miss SMITH and her victim. If the American press be liable to censure, let it be known that the evil complained of—which really is a great one, tending to corrupt the moral feeling of the land—is not an original but an imported vice. If there be a blameable pruriency in the criminal details which our newspapers sometimes spin out for the delectation of a certain class of readers, the fault is an exotic, derived from the practice of the English press itself.

There are allusions, expressions, and details in the newspapers now, which would have shocked, disgusted, alarmed, and angered our citizens half a century ago. Let us briefly tell how the barrier of propriety was removed.

When GEORGE IV. was Prince of Wales he got into very bad company, who led him into heavy debt. To get rid of the latter, he unwillingly consented to marry his cousin, CAROLINE of Brunswick, a warm-hearted, impulsive, thoughtless young woman; and this marriage of convenience turning out badly, "the happy couple" were not exactly in a condition to claim the Dunmow flitch of bacon at the year's end. Before that period they had separated for ever. Some years after this, there took place what was called the "delicate investigation," being an inquiry instituted by command of GEORGE III., on charges preferred by her husband into the alleged dissolute conduct of the Princess of Wales. Accusations publicly made were supported by evidence most minutely disgusting and indelicate. The rank of the parties—the notoriety of the investigation—the publicity of the case—the importance of the results, and the curiosity of the public, were combining causes which induced (and misled) the English journals to give full and competing accounts of the whole matter. The Princess was acquitted of all except imprudence, arising from ignorance or neglect of the manners and habits of English society. But the details, the evidence, and the comments of counsel—all engendered a familiarity with Vice and Indecency which tended greatly to injure public morality. This was the first breaking down of the conventional rules of propriety which had previously regulated the English press.

In 1809 another great blow was inflicted upon public morality. The Duke of York, second son of GEORGE III., at one and the same time Commander-in-Chief of the British army and Bishop of Osnaburg, in Germany, was put on his trial by the House of Commons, on the accusation of having allowed a female, named MARY ANNE CLARKE, who had long been his kept mistress, to influence him in the disposal of commissions in the army. That Mrs. CLARKE received heavy bribes from parties solicitous of promotion; that she coaxed the Duke into appointing, as her friends, the persons who paid her these large bribes—and that these parties actually received promotion, out of their turn, was fully proved. There was a *legal* doubt whether the Duke knew that she realized money in this manner—in other words, where he had a guilty participation in her schemes—and the Commons, giving him the benefit of the doubt, evaded a positive vote of censure on his misconduct. He had to resign the command of the army, however, with the mortification of knowing that though he declared his innocence "on the honor of a Prince," the public did not believe him. Mrs. CLARKE, with numerous corroborating witnesses, was publicly examined before the House of Commons. She entered into particulars, the most minutely indelicate, of her peculiar and criminal connexion with the Duke, who, *to add to the scandal*, was a married man. This evidence was published in the English journals, day after day, for several weeks, and it is needless to say what corrupting influence such publication had on the public, but, more especially, on the youth of both sexes.

In 1820 the Prince of Wales became King of England. The quarrel with his wife had never been made up. She had led a roving, careless life on the Continent, for many years. She assumed the title of Queen Consort, and rapidly journeyed to England to assert her claim. The British Government, who had put strong and continuous espial on her conduct while abroad, informed her, before she embarked at Calais, that if she would continue to reside out of England, and renounce the *title and dignity of Queen-Consort*, she should have an allowance of $250,000 a year; but that, if she returned to England, she should be proceeded against as an adulteress. Disdaining the bribe and braving the threat, she went to England, and GEORGE IV., being personally and politically unpopular, the masses *of the People rallied around her*, with a few *peers and some leading members of Parliament*. What followed is matter of history. She was tried by the Lords, on the charge of adultery with BARTHOLOMEO BERGAMI, and—at the least—highly imprudent conduct was proved. After a prolonged trial, which occupied from July to November, the case was abandoned by the Government. But all the disgusting evidence, with its elaborate prurience of detail, was published daily, in the London newspapers, and disseminated throughout the country, corrupting the public mind, by familiarizing it with the vilest and most sensual statements and deductions. The Queen's trial, as it was called, loosened all the restrictions which conventional propriety had placed upon journalism. It is not to the credit of Royalty in England that these three great cases, which so much lowered the tone of morality in England, arose out of the misconduct of members of the Royal Family.

After the polluting publication of the Queen's trial, the newspapers gradually got into the habit of fully reporting the evidence in divorce cases before the House of Lords, cases of breach of promise of marriage, cases of seduction, cases of *crim.-con.*, cases of violence against females. Thus the practice grew, and the *American* press received it from the *English*. Therefore, it is not fair to charge *American journalism* with what has been derived from England, with what, at this moment, England herself no less publicly commits.

We cannot hold the American press, however, wholly unoffending in this matter. It sometimes runs a great deal too minutely into circumstances and details which might well be omitted.

A newspaper must be badly managed, if it does not give a sufficiently good general account of a crime without entering into a relation of every disgusting circumstance connected with it.

THE QUESTION OF CUBA.

No matter how the fatal and irresponsible expeditions against Cuba may have delayed the final acquisition of that island by the United States, political events daily transpiring are ripening the fruit, and it will not be many years, we trust, before the grand desideratum is accomplished. The internal condition of Spain, the misrule of the rulers, the misery of the people, the reduced and reducing revenues of the government, and all those evils which surely precede the breaking up of that great power which at one time lorded it with irresistible sway over all the South American continent, point to this conclusion.

A few commercial facts may show, in addition to the political reasons we have suggested, the rapid tendency of present events to the annexation of Cuba to the United States. Nor should it be forgotten that at the moment Great Britain is pursuing her conquests in the Chinese seas, she is for the thousandth time blindly and wildly forgetting all her declarations that the rights of a weaker power should be respected, and all her anathemas against the expansive policy of the United States. In the first place, Cuba has lost the coffee trade, which the Brazils have gained. Coffee has been free of duty in the United States since 1846, but the Cuba trade has fallen under the weight of Cuban taxes. In relation to sugar, the diminished duty in the United States, under the tariff of 1846, served to open a market for the increased products of Cuba at a time when the growth of beet-sugar on the continent, and the increase of East India sugar counteracted the diminution in the West India supply. The production of sugar in the West Indies, Brazil and the United States is now more regularly developed, and the dependence of Cuba upon the United States for a market has become more marked, but cannot be maintained. So long as the Island had the monopoly of supplying the world, as was the case with England while she had the monopoly of supplying the world with manufactures, Cuba could afford to tax the produce to any extent, for the benefit of her Spanish Court; but now competition is destroying her revenues, and the thirty millions per annum for the support of the Spanish throne can no longer be paid. So, then, on purely economical principles, the continuance of Spanish authority in Cuba much longer is utterly impossible.

THE PRINCIPLE OF BRITISH ANNEXATION.

On the 28th July there was a short debate in the English House of Commons upon the unsatisfactory position of affairs in British India, its cause, and the measures necessary to restore peace, order, and confidence. The attack on the misgovernment of the ruling authorities in India was made by Mr. DISRAELI, and, though out-talked and out-voted, he made out a strong case, which will make a decided impression, no doubt, beyond the House of Commons. On the part of the Government, he was responded to by Mr. VERNON SMITH, who is a Cabinet Minister, and that variable Jack-in-the-box, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the insignificance of whose stature is in consistent accordance with the smallness of his mind.—DISRAELI'S suggestion was to redress the grievances which the Hindoos complained of, and to send a commission to India to inquire into the causes of disaffection, even if the conduct of the Governor-General himself were one of them. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who is anxiously solicitous to resume office, and does all he can to induce PALMERSTON to re-appoint him, carried, as an amendment, "an Address to HER MAJESTY, to assure HER MAJESTY that the Commons will support HER MAJESTY in any efforts necessary to suppress the disturbances in India," and so forth.

We have here preserved the precise typographic manner in which the London *Times* distinguishes "HER MAJESTY." These magic words occur thrice in two lines, and the servile iteration (which is Lord John's own) will show, as well as more important proof, with what humiliating adulation even the highest in England speak of Loyalty. Here is Lord JOHN RUSSELL, brother of the Duke of Bedford, and himself ex-Premier, complacently crushing "HER MAJESTY" three times into sixteen words.

The Mr. VERNON SMITH who replied to DISRAELI, on the part of the Government, is President of the Board of Control, (over the affairs of India,) and nephew to the celebrated (we can scarcely add pious) SIDNEY SMITH, the jesting divine. Mr. VERNON SMITH has had the reputation, in public and private, as being *eminently a bore*—one of the dullest, heaviest, and most plodding. But on this Indian-affairs debate he made a remark which is worthy of record as the solitary joke of his life. We quote from the report of his speech in the London *Times* of July 29:

> On the subject of annexation, he was an enemy *to systematic annexation*; but the question of Oude was this: the subjects of Oude were kept in subjection by our force, and we made ourselves responsible for every thing the King did; Lord DALHOUSIE, therefore, thought it better to annex the territory, which was done with the least possible injury to the parties concerned.

There is such a thing, in private converse and public oratory, as "letting the cat out of the bag," and Mr. VERNON SMITH has done it with a vengeance. As the mouth-piece of the British Government, be it remembered, put up to vindicate their conduct, and declare their principle, he delicately draws a line, and says "I am the enemy of *systematic* annexation." This, if it means anything, must mean that the British Government does not object to a little "annexation," now and then, but would not reduce it to a system.

Indeed, the conclusion of this precious confession shows how it is done. England "protected" the Kingdom of Oude, subjecting the people by military force, and becoming "responsible for every thing the King did." *How* responsible is not mentioned, but we can tell our readers that the King of Oude, with his cities garrisoned by British soldiers, was a helpless pensionary, without the power of issuing a single order, of his own authority. "Lord DALHOUSIE," continues this candid SMITH, "*therefore*, thought it better to annex the territory." This is Parliamentary logic. England occupies Oude, reduces its sovereign to a puppet, and, "*therefore*, thinks it better to annex the territory." This, of course, is not *systematic* annexation:—a rose by any name would smell as sweet. "But," continues, SMITH, (and this is the joke,) "*the annexation* was done with the least possible injury to the parties concerned." A country reduced to thraldom and deprived of its nationality, a *King reduced to a cypher*,—this is "the least possible injury," it seems, which the British Government could do to the parties concerned!

And, after doing it, to brag of the delicacy of the operation. My orders are to flay you alive, said the executioner, but you will admire the skill with which I shall relieve you from your skin. Off it shall go, "with the least possible injury" to yourself; and, though you may feel the want of a cuticle, I hope you will certify with what dexterity I separated it from you body.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SECRETARY DOBBIN.—The funeral of the late Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN took place at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 4th inst., and the utmost respect was paid to the memory of the deceased. The procession, consisting of three military companies, members of the bar and citizens generally, was a very large one. Places of business were closed, the bells tolled, and every other demonstration of universal respect manifested. An appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, after which the procession accompanied the remains of the distinguished man to their last resting-place, by the side of his departed wife.

AMUSEMENTS.

Yesterday evening the different places of public amusement were crowded. There was a large audience at the Academy of Music, a rush to Sandford's, a good house at Drew's, and a large number of persons at the Walnut street Theatre, where the Boone children gave scenes from "Macbeth," and a company of juvenile comedians named Wren appeared in "Bombastes Furioso" and a farce, besides singing and dancing. These young people are clever for their age. The best representation well, and speaks in her natural voice. The King was that of "Distaffina," by Eliza Wren, who sots in "Bombastes," also, has a clear utterance. Bombastes himself plays evidently with a good conception of the character, and his mock-heroic action showed it; but his intonation might be more distinct, and the sooner he ceases to drop his voice at the end of a sentence the better. He has the perceptions of a comedian, child though he be. A little damsel, rejoicing in the romantic name of Julia Christine, danced a sailor's hornpipe with much spirit, and was encored. On the whole, these children are well worth seeing.

A rowdy named Bowen attempted to force his way into the Herald office at Oskaloosa, Iowa, on the night of the election, and was shot dead by the editor.

THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE.

British India, of which Hindostan contains a population of 140,000,000 of human beings—90,000,000 of these being subjects of Great Britain, 40,000,000 the subjects of allies, and 10,000,000 the subjects of independent States—this region, the seat of the present insurrection, extends from the 8th to the 34th degree of north latitude, and from the 68th to the 92d degree of east longitude—being from north to south in length 1,800 miles, and from east to west 1,500 miles. Next in importance to the East India possessions are those of West India,—comprising Jamaica, Trinidad, Granada, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica, the islands of Antigua, Nevis, Monserat, St. Christopher, (or St. Kitt's) Tortolla, Anguilla, the Bahamas, and the Bermudas. Then comes South America, with British Guiana, Central America, with Honduras, then the Falkland Islands. Next comes British North America—Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, the Sable Islands, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's island, New Foundland, the Labrador coast, and the Hudson Bay Company's territories. Turning to the east again, we find the large island of Ceylon, the Prince of Wales island, Molucca, Singapore, Australasia, beginning with New South Wales, and including the vast island of New Holland, then Western Australia, South Australia and Van Dieman's Land. In Southern Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, in the Isle of France, St. Helena, Ascension, in Western Africa, Sierra Leone and Gambia; and we must not forget the Colony of New Zealand and the settlements of Hong Kong. Finally, there are the British Colonies of Europe, Gibraltar, Gosza and the Ionian Isles, besides the Colony of Heliogoland in the North Sea, Fernando Poe and Aden in the Red Sea, and the Island of Scotia.

This brief summary of the British Colonial Empire may be interesting to our readers, and particularly at a moment when the attention of the whole world is directed to the efforts of the British Army and Navy, now engaged in a war of aggression and bloodshed upon the unoffending millions inhabiting the Chinese dominions.

THE PAOLI MASSACRE.

A highly interesting meeting was held at the Paoli Tavern, Chester county, on Saturday last, the 8th of August. HON. THOMAS S. BELL, late Judge of the Supreme Court, stated the object of the meeting to be the renovation of the Paoli Monument and grounds. General THOMAS S. TRIMBLE took the Chair, and CHAS. J. ELLIOTT and J. HODGSON acted as Secretaries.

From a memoir and resolution introduced by JUDGE BELL, and adopted by the meeting, we gather the following facts:

On the 20th of September next, it will have been *forty years* since a number of our revolutionary heroes, commanded by the gallant Gen. WAYNE, were massacred in the most savage manner by the British, in a night attack, near *Paoli*. The soil which has been consecrated by the remains of these patriots is exposed to the invasion of every rude and careless footstep, with no enclosure to protect it—without even the humble memorial of a stone to designate the spot where sleep our brave defenders.

The monument to the memory of the brave men who fell in this midnight slaughter was erected in the year 1817. The Republican Artillerists, a volunteer company, composed of many of the most prominent citizens of Chester and Delaware counties, assisted by the contributions of other citizens, erected this monument, and it is a singular coincidence, Judge BELL's memoir goes on to state, that, after the lapse of just another forty years, we are called to renew the work of a bygone generation. Let us so discharge this duty as to disprove the taunt that Americans build monuments only for the present moment.

In 1851 this sacred obligation was felt and acknowledged. In that year, at a meeting of the patriotic citizens, steps were taken to provide funds for the restoration of the parade ground—the ancient battle-field. Money was liberally subscribed in various parts of the two counties, but it proved insufficient for the contemplated purpose. For this and other reasons the duty recognised and assumed was not fully discharged. Some of the fund thus collected was applied in repairs of the wall surrounding the structure, but much the larger proportion remains in the hands of the gentleman who then acted as treasurer.

Since that period, mouldering violence, neglect, time and the seasons, have effected the work of further effacement. What was then threatened decay is now unsightly dilapidation. *If this be not arrested*, it must soon end in destruction. This cannot be permitted while any feeling of respect and honor remains for those "who risked all and lost all, that we might enjoy all." Therefore, it is *Resolved*,

1. That it is the unquestionable duty of the young men of Chester and Delaware—the old county of Chester—to see that the patriotic work of their fathers and predecessors shall not become to them "a by-word and reproach," by suffering it to sink into ruins for lack of the paltry sum necessary to its restoration.

2. That the renovation of the Paoli Monument should be so effected as to give it the commanding character and stable condition of a national work.

3. That it is expedient a sum sufficient for this purpose be raised in the sister counties, and their neighbors, Philadelphia and Montgomery. We accordingly call on our fellow-citizens of those counties to contribute to this noble work.

4. That Gen. Thos. S. Bell, Gen. T. R. Trimble, Maj. J. Hodgson and Capt. Robt. Irwin, be a committee to superintend and direct the renovation of the monument of the parade ground, to be invested with full power to determine the plan and finish of the first and whatever is necessary to the latter object.

5. That Maj. Gen. T. S. Bell be authorized to appoint a committee in each township of Chester and Delaware counties, to collect money for these objects; the expense thereof to be paid out of the fund raised.

6. That Capt. Davis, Capt Oliver, and Lieut. C. Elliott, be a committee to visit the Military Camp about to be held in Montgomery county with a similar object.

7. That Cadwallader Evans, of Paoli, is hereby appointed Treasurer of the fund to be raised, to whom the former Treasurer and the several collecting committees shall transmit all money collected and to be collected. It shall be their duty to take his receipts for the same and deposit them with the Executive Committee, appointed under the fourth resolution, in such manner that it may be known precisely how much was received by the Collecting committees, and how much paid by them to the Treasurer.

8. That the Treasurer pay the said monies only on the orders of the Executive Committee, who shall be answerable for the due application of the fund received by the Treasurer and paid upon their orders.

9. That the work of renovation be prosecuted within the present year; after which the Executive Committee shall report to a meeting of the subscribers, at the Paoli tavern, an account of their action.

10. That Gen. T. S. Bell and Capt. Robert Irwin are hereby invested with a general power of supervision of the work, with power to call meetings of subscribers to the fund, in reference to its application and the management.

11. That the Trustees of the Paoli Parade Ground are requested to inquire whether the field has been encroached on, and if so, to take legal measures to vindicate the rights of the Associated Volunteers of Chester and Delaware counties.

12. That these proceedings be published in the several papers of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties.

MORE ENTANGLEMENTS.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM has been committed to prison, bail not being accepted, on a charge *of having "produced," as her own, a baby* belonging to somebody else. It is said that she will be brought up on a *habeas corpus*, when argument will be used to show her right to be admitted to bail. Mr. BRADFORD, the able *Surrogate of New York*, (whose decisions have won a European reputation for him,) is busily engaged, while this baby affair is agitating the public, in closely examining the points submitted to him, to prove that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was married to Dr. BURDELL. His decision will be made in a few days, and it is believed, among the New York lawyers, that—at least previous to the recent affair—Mr. BRADFORD *leant to the belief that she was married*, as she states. If she were *not*, it is doubtful whether pretending to have a child comes under the statute on which she is committed; for, if not a wife, she could have no pretext for the child's being *an heir to Dr. BURDELL*.

IN HOT WATER.

At this moment Lord PALMERSTON has quite enough to do. He has just emerged from a war with Persia, and there is a doubt whether it may not suddenly be renewed. He is deep in a contest with China; he has to put down a revolt in India; he has to grapple with disaffection in the Ionian Islands; and the last news from Australia shows that country in the heart of a political crisis, which may eventuate in its declaring itself independent one of these days, and claiming rank among the nations of the earth as the Republic of Australia. It has been said that PALMERSTON delights to move in troubled waters. Troubled enough they are now, and at boiling point, too.

THE GRAND FETE AT NEWPORT.—The *fete champetre* given at the residence of Mr. W. S. Wetmore, in honor of George Peabody, it is said, came off on Monday in excellent style. Thirty-two hundred invitations were issued, and twenty-five hundred guests assembled. The carriages numbered upwards of three hundred. This *fete* is said to have cost Mr. Wetmore nearly ten thousand dollars.

STATE POLITICS.

GENERAL PACKER SPEAKING TO THE PEOPLE.

We perceive that some of our cotemporaries are exercised because General W. F. PACKER, *under the instructions* of the Democratic State Committee, has conceived it to be his duty to decline the invitation of Hon. DAVID WILMOT, the Republican candidate for Governor, to a public discussion. Some ridiculous contrasts have been drawn in consequence of General PACKER's declension. The mere fact that the Democratic candidate for Governor has not deemed it proper to meet his Republican opponent in joint discussion has suggested to certain objectors the example set by Governor BIGLER in his memorable canvasses of '51 and 54, and that of Governor WISE, of Virginia, in 1854, and also the presidential campaign of 1856. If these objectors will look carefully at the instances they have cited, they will find that in no one case has the proposition for a joint discussion been agreed upon by opposing candidates. Gov. BIGLER canvassed the State of Pennsylvania *alone* as did his opponent, Gov. JOHNSTON. Mr. WISE canvassed the State of Virginia *alone*, as did his opponent, Mr. FLOURNOY. In 1856 the advocates of Republicanism took one range of counties and the advocates of Democracy another. But this is not all. Wherever opposing candidates travel and speak together, which is customary in some of the Southern States, personal collisions are almost certain to follow. In the very last contest in Tennessee, and in several of the districts in Kentucky, the most unhappy conflicts ensued on account of these joint meetings. General PACKER, advised by the Democratic State Central Committee, has declined meeting an adversary beaten beforehand. This is all he has done. Mr. WILMOT sought a joint meeting, with nothing to lose by it. He placed all his hopes upon the hazard of the die, and, if defeated in the end, would not be more politically ruined than he was at the beginning. The Democratic candidate does not decline meeting the people face to face, everywhere and always. He simply abstains from giving to his opponent an opportunity, which, while it could not serve any great public purpose, or advance any great public good, might still further irritate the minds of the people on a question which, *in the opinion of all honest* men, was happily *put at rest by the result* of the late *Presidential election*.

We have already announced that General PACKER will appear before the people of the different counties of the State between now and the election, and will give all his opponents an opportunity of hearing what he has to say.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1857.

The opposition to the Democratic party are at a loss what common ground to assume in the existing posture of affairs. The eleventh American Council, of Brooklyn, resolve to adhere, with the exception of amendment of the naturalization laws and some minor points, to the constitutional and conservative principles which have characterized the Democracy of the Union and still continue so to do, and to reject with disdain, each and every proposition for fusion with the Black Republicans, while on the other hand, the Richmond *Whig*, in an elaborate article, essays to gather into one fold the heterogeneous elements of Native Americanism, Black Republicanism, Know-Nothingism, Abolitionism and what not, to strike down the Democratic party, the only national political organization now in existence in this country. We know that they have thus far been foiled in every attempt to crush out national ideas, and we have the best assurances in the elections which have just taken place, that in this, their last and most desperate attempt, they will certainly meet with a similar, if not more disastrous defeat.

The Americans, *par excellence*, in truth, are in a sad plight, and remind one forcibly of the poor unfortunates, of classic mythology, who wander distracted up and down the River Styx.

The Black Republicans in the North have a divided camp, and *may it not be a part of the subtle* policy and political sagacity for which Soward, of New York, has renown, that he now leaves the United States for two years of travel? To refer to his chartering a vessel for that purpose, in Canada, when a much better and cheaper one could be had in the United States, would go to show what faith he is to be placed in his professions, in their *lofty diction, to sustain American labor*.

The last Congress, at *its first session*, passed a resolution providing for the distribution of books among members in the usual way.

The Compensation Bill provided, that the cost of books, distributed after its passage, should be deducted from the member's pay, but that that provision should not be applied to the members of the existing Congress. The Clerk of the House of Representatives, then proceeded to furnish a portion of the members with the books they were entitled, under the resolution of July, 1856. In the Appropriation Bill, passed at the last session, it *was provided that the sum of $188,000, should be* appropriated for two purposes, in connection with these books; first, to indemnify the Clerk for such books as he had already furnished to members; and secondly, to enable him to furnish books to members who had not been supplied, by depositing them in some public libraries in their districts, to be designated by those members. Under this law the Secretary of the Treasury decided that the clerk, to entitle him to the benefit of that portion of it which provided for his indemnification, should produce evidence that the books had been purchased by him, and delivered to the members indicated; and, under the second clause, that before he could allow any advances to be made, the clerk should furnish the evidence that a public library had been designated by the members, or by Congress, to which the books were to be sent; and further, that before his account could be finally settled, he would be required to produce the receipt of the librarian that the books had been actually received. Under this decision, the clerk presented an account for twenty-four sets of books, which had been purchased by him and furnished to members whose names were given, accompanied by the receipt of the person from whom the books were purchased, by a certificate of the clerk, under his official oath of office, that he had purchased the books mentioned, that he had paid for them the amount specified, and that he had delivered them to the members designated, and also by the receipts of the members themselves that they had received them. Upon this evidence the clerk's account, under that branch of the law, was allowed, amounting to something like $22,000. The remaining portion of the appropriation, some $10,000, the Secretary has refused to advance to the clerk, because he has not yet produced evidence to him that the public libraries had been designated by the respective members of Congress as required by law.

The probability is, that this is the last of this book business. The rules presented by the Secretary for the clerk are more onerous than usual in such cases, but at the same time, it was necessary, under all the circumstances, that the clerk should be held to a strict accountability.

The distinguished Secretary of the Treasury has manfully determined that this source of expenditure, *so far as it depends upon the action of his de*partment, shall not receive encouragement.

Ms. K. Pritchette, special agent to the Indian Bureau from Mankato, Blue Earth County, Minnesota Territory, under date of July 31, 1857, states that upon an interview with the Governor of that place, he was informed no other outrages had been perpetrated by the Indians. *Great alarm still* prevailed among the frontier settlers, who were daily deserting their improvements, and many leaving the Territory. The arrival of troops would correct this and restore confidence, and effectually overawe the Indians. Mr. Pritchette would proceed on August 1st to the lower Sioux agency, to join Superintendent Cullen, from which point an early communication, more at length, will be made of the facts to be ascertained, *apparently, of the* origin and present condition of the existing difficulties.

The War Department, this morning, received a despatch from Major Sherman, to the effect that he had gone with his battery to Yellow Medicine, and *met and overawed the Yanktons*, and other Indians, *who had obstructed Col. Noble's party. The an*nuities had been paid to the Indians. There is no truth in the rumor that Hon. F. P. Stanton, Secretary of Kansas Territory, has been appointed to the Superintendency of Indian Affairs, made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Cummings to the Governorship of Utah. Mr. Haverty, Cummings's clerk, now in charge of the office, will continue in charge until the accounts of Cummings are settled, which will be about next December.

Three magnificent houses are now in course of erection on New Jersey avenue and I street, for Vice President Breckinridge, Hon. Stephon A. Douglas, and Hon. Henry M. Rice. They are to be completed by the 1st of December next, and ready for occupancy.

A large party is about to purchase Meridian Hill, a commanding and convenient site, to offer it to the Government for the contemplated new Presidential Mansion.

X. Y.

Delaware Canal Broken below New Hope.

We greatly regret to hear that the heavy rain of yesterday, and the consequent freshet, has produced a serious injury to the Delaware Canal, below New Hope, and the Lehigh Company's despatch intimates that it will require some ten days to repair the break.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Washington.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH FOR THE PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1857.—The overwhelming victory just won by the Democratic party in the Southern and Southwestern States is regarded here as a decisive *declaration in favor of sustaining the Administration*. The opposition sought to create dissensions and divisions in our ranks on the Kansas-Walker matter, but the result shows that the effort has signally failed, and we look confidently for a *similar result in Georgia*, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

It is estimated that the massive structure of granite, called the extension of the Treasury building, will take three or four years to complete it, and cost, to execute fully the plan adopted years ago, some $4,000,000. It will be a "strong box" to keep safe Uncle Sam's money, provided Congress will sustain by its action the economical administration of the Treasury Department determined upon by Governor Cobb, and which meets with so much approval on the part of the Democracy throughout the country.

☞ The President is expected here to-morrow. The Cabinet have held meetings every Tuesday and Friday since his absence.

The Agricultural portion of the Patent Office Report is nearly ready for publication. It will be rich in information on fertilizing agents, the breed of animals, and other subjects equally interesting and beneficial to the rural districts. The Northern and Southern mails have failed this morning. X. Y

[SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 11.—While the three Navy Boards are doing, and have done, the best that men can do under the circumstances which surround them, it is apprehended that the whole project of Naval Reform, commenced under the last Administration, will demand revision, if not a total change, going back to the old, or forward to an entire new system.

[SPECIAL.]

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Aug. 11, 1857.—President Buchanan, with Miss Lane and Miss Blake, left this morning for Washington, by way of Cumberland, escorted by General Bowman, Hon. Wm. Dougherty, and Colonel Spang. Previous to leaving the Springs, Mr. Buchanan bid farewell to an immense company of ladies and gentlemen assembled there. When he left he was greeted with repeated cheers. During his stay at Bedford he made many friends by his plain Democratic way of mingling with the people. He was in fine health and *excellent spirits*.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Orders have been issued for the transfer of the *Fort Snelling property* to Francis Steele, the purchaser under the recent sale by Government.

The President left Bedford this morning, and arrive here to-*morrow*.

The New Orleans papers of the 6th, which have just been received here, contain the charter of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, for the construction of a railroad, and other common ration across the Isthmus, under the Garay and Sloo grants.

The capital stock is ten millions, two of which will be issued as paid stock, and delivered to the trustees, who now hold the title to those grants.

As it will be necessary to enter into some arrangement with the Governments of Mexico and the United States, *M. Emile Sore, and Senator Benjamin