THE LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

It is hard to impress upon certain classe

the lessons of experience. Netwithstanding

mere partisans has no more chance of passing

muster in the next Congress than if it had been

framed by the Chinese. It is the constitution

of a party, not of a majority of the people.

It does not pretend to be the result of a Con-

vention chosen from all the people. And with

these facts before our eyes, what a comedy it

is to see the citizens of Lawrence, and others

in Kansas, voting as seriously for the Con-

stitution as if they felt it would be consid-

ered for a moment in comparison with that

which is to be digested and presented to the

popular vote by the Convention which is to

assemble in September pext. It is such mani-

question the aspect of mere party, and ignoring those considerations which are, after all,

the basis of popular intelligence. At this mo-

ment Mr. Buchanan is assailed by certain ex-

treme influences in the South, for insisting that

the majority of the people of the Territory of

for the Topeka Constitution. It is precisely

our opponents, that give strength to the Demo-

cratic party, that separate sound men frem un-

sound organizations, and that covered the course

of Col. FREMONT with so much disaster not one

judgment upon this whole question? What

has it been from the beginning? To denounce

unsparingly and openly be invision of Kansas by the Missourians, as we have by the Emigrant Societies of Massas both going into the Territory to come the elections, the one

by force, and the other, as we now perceive for

he second or third time, by a rebellious com-

bination against established laws. This judg-

ment is now notorious in favor of the wise

and equal policy of Governor WALKER. I

declares that it is content with things as they

are, and confidently awaits a peaceful and per-

nanent adjustment of the whole trouble. There

is so much good sense in a late article in the

Cincinnati Enquirer on this subject, that we

cannot better close these observations than by

ults we have? Now, are these result

sufficient to justify all the excitement and discussion which have been stirred up on this subject?—
We put this question to practical men—not to ho declaimers and reckless disputants. It is true tha

the small interest involved does not affect the ju

tice of a principle, or relieve us from the responsi bility of maintaining what is right. "The old doctrine, censecrated by the blood o

OBITUARY.

Signor Lablache-Mr. Muntz. M. P.

buffo bass singer of the Italian Opera. He samuntil within a brief period of his decease, which

took place at Paris a fortnight ago. In person this

the strongest relish for fun, no one colipsed him

other vocalist. In acting he was various, amusin

and artistical. Had he never sang a note; he must have been a great actor. His Don Pasquele was a

thing to see and hear, and never to forget. Fo

over twenty years he was one of the great stars of the

and early summer. He was a general and genis

canacious. Add eight inches to the stature

you would obtain a result approximating to the physique of Lablache. Into this frame put a large

quantity of good nature, and the finest bases voice

every heard, and the similitude would be increased

singer of some pretentions, and a daughtny marrie

George Frederick Muntz, who had been a me

ber of Parliament for Birmingham since 1840, is

also numbered with the dead. His father a Ger

the close of the last century, left him a good busi

ded-by the late Thomas Attwood-in 1830, Mr Mantzwas its first Vice-President. In politics he

was almost a Chartist, going farther than mo

of his party in favor of Reform. He was seven

teen years in Parliament, and was a remarkable

things by their proper names. He was author o many pamphlets, chiefly on the Currency Question

sition being, that to pay off the

000-all that was needed was to cut the sovereign

each half represent the full value of the original

Debt of England -- a trifle, now verging on 4,250,000,

o Malberg, the planist.

Lablache, who earned a great deal of motey, and

In voice he was deeper and more intense than any

was capacious. In good humor, galety, and

Lablache is dead;-Lablache, the greates

laying it before our readers:

The Press

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1807. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM F. PACKER,

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

> OF ERIE COUNTY. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, OF CHESTER COURTY.

If any of our subscribers do not receive their papers regularly they will confer a favor upon us by giving notice at the office, 417 Chestnut street.

FORNEY'S WEEKLY PRESS.

The First Number Issued This Day

We have delayed the appearance of "The WEEKLY PRESS " until to-day, for good reasons. It is now for sale at our publication office, 17 a lesitant street, where the names of is a quarto, the size of the New York Weeklu Tribuse, printed on beautiful white paper, and alled with interesting reading matter, literary, iniscellaneous, and political, original and selected : including correspondence, agricultural intelligence, the state of the markets, &c., &c. It is just such a periodical as should be taken by every family, North and South. We shall circulate our immense edition from

the start. THE WERKLY PRESS will appear every Satorday. The terms are reasonable, thus placing this valuable newspaper within the reach of every

citizen. THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers Pive copies for.....

scriber, each, per annum.... For a club of twenty-one, or over, we will send a extra copy to the getter-up of the Club. Post-masters are requested to act as agents for

THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC. It appears by an article in the New Orleans Picayune, of a recent date, that the rival parties claiming rights from the Mexican Govern thent to open a rail-road or other thoroughfare across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, have compromised their difficulties, and have despatched their agents to Mexico for the purpose of renew ing their operations. It is known that a forma survey was made of the Isthmus several years ago, and the entire practicability of the route ostablished. The grant of Mexico to the Gardy Hargous people conferred extraordinary privileges; and although subsequent events have exhibited, on the part of that power, the usual amount of prevarication and duplicity, yet there can be no doubt that this grant can be made good, or something sufficiently equivalent to carry forward an enterprise, which, when completed, will give a new impetus to American progress, and add a new bond to the indissoluble ties which bind our Union

The Tehuantepec route is one hundred an sixty or seventy miles in length, and is as practicable, so far as cost and time of construction are concerned, as the Panama. The advantage offered by the Tehuantepec route ensate for its increased length, is the saving of sea distance from each direction of its termini in the Gulf and the Pacific, being 1200 miles north of Panama. This saving i sea distance is estimated at 1,700 miles making the trip from New Orleans to San Francisco, the distance being stated at 5,000 miles from New Orleans to San Francisco, by way of Papama, and only 8,300 by way of T depec, while from New York to San Fra cisco it is 5,858 miles by way of Panama, and by way of Tehnantepec 4.744 miles, being a saving of 1,100 miles. It is a magnificent idea, that by the con-struction of one hundred and seventy miles

of railroad, New York and Sain Francisco are brought within 4,800 miles of each other, and New Orleans within 3,300 miles. thus cutting off nearly 10,000 miles of the voyage around Cape Horn, It is supposed that, when constructed, eighteen days will suffice to reach San Francisco from New York, and fourteen from San Francisco to New Or

leans, and vice versa. The main difficulty in reference to this pas sare across the Isthmus of Tehnantenec has en the harbor on the Gulf or Atlantic side but Major Barnand, who was the leader of th party that surveyed the route in 1858, states that he has no doubt about the depth of water either at Ventosa or Salina Cruz, and thinks the latter preferable for a harbor. He adds " in fact, this coast may be considered as practicable as many in most land-locked harbors on the Atlantic," and says furthermore "taking the whole question of the route into consideration, the ground is remarkably easy timber, stone, etc., are at hand in abundance and the right of way, so serious an item in the United States, will cost little or nothing. In relation to the lands connected with the grant I think it safe to say a finer trade cannot be found in the world." We should remark here that nuder the Garay Hargous grant, the con pany were not only to enjoy the right to build a road across the Isthmus, but to own and sell, and colonise the land on either side of the route, amounting, we believe, to a belt of some

whole land route. But it is now stated that Mexico will refuse to make good this guaranty, and will insist upon a more restricted arrangement. Major BARNARD goes on to say "that an immense number of invaluable productions, compre hending all, or almost all, the best production of tropical climates, can be raised here with the greatest facility, while the forests abound with natural productions of great value Throw in an enterprising population here and the Isthmus would become the garden spot of the world." Besides, he says, "that passengers can be got across the Isthmus almost at once by means of steamers connecting the two coasts, on the rivers, and horse and mule transportation, and that the time consumed in the passage would be about six days." But not take more than as many hours. He adds further, "that leaving out of consideration the value of the route and the valu would be an immense contribution to the com-

merce of the country." There can be no doubt that attemnts have it would be a sorry spectacle if Great Britain. while attempting to perpetuate her extraordinary oppressions upon India, and while busily engaged in pushing forward the bloody conquests of China, should not cordially co operate with the Huited States in opening this transit route. The fact that American citizens have the ownership of the right of way will not operate as a bar to the pect that strength, not speed, won the Cup. free passage of English or French commerce, which, indeed, is sufficiently protected, according to the terms of the ton-Bulwer treaty; and we are not with out strong hopes that the capitalists and others who have attempted to take possession of rights now happily consolidated in the hands of Americans will cordially and sin-

MR. BUCHANAN AND OUR PACIFIC BORDER. Ten years ago, and more than a year before the acquisition of California, Mr. Buchanan, while Secretary of State, addressed a letter to

JOHN M: SHIVELY, Esq., from which we extract the passages subjoined. Since this letter was indited, Washington Territory has been organised; and Oregon Territory looks forward for admission into the Union as a State. Since then, also, we have purchased the great region of California, and all the vast interests which have been there developed, have added immessurably to the domain secured to us under the Oregon treaty. Mr. Buchanan looked into the future with the eve of one who had not only read history well, but had studied the character of his own countrymen in all its varied phases. His language pointed almost in direct terms to the great coming achievements of American valor and American tatesmanship. But if what he wrote in 1840 was true, and the great interests then budding into importance were sufficient to convince hi own mind that he spoke the truth, how much more impressive the application of his language to the present condition of the vast region stretching along our Pacific coast for thousands. of miles—the wonder of the world, the proolem of all modern civilization, at which Euro-

It is easy to perceive that Mr. Buchanan in his letter, written shortly after his nomination for the Presidency, on the subject of a military road, connecting the Mississippi with the in his instructions to Mr. SHIVELY in 1847. He early saw the necessity of binding these far-off regions to the central Government, and of rivetting that hand of States which have America or manufactured then. grown up on the Pacific border to their elder sisters which cluster more closely together along the Atlantic coast and stretch themselves far inland into the regions of the East and West. How much more ennobling to see the head of the nation engaged in the work of perpetuating his own fame to remote ages, and of building up enduring monuments of his country's glory, than that he should be compelled to take part between conflicting factions and to lose the character of a chief magistrate in that of a mere

"The people of Oregon may rest assured that the government and people of the United States will never abandon them, or prove unmindful of their welfare. We have given a sufficient pledge of this determination by the zeal and firmness with which, throughout a quarter of a century, our just right to that ter. ritory was steadfastly maintained against the claims of Great Britain, until at last the question was finally adjusted between the two Powers by the treaty of June, 1846. The treaty has secured to us the whole territory on the continent south of the parallel of forty-nine degrees; and this we shall never abandon. "We feel the deepest interest in the prosinto existence on the shores of the north Pacific; States composed of our own kindred
—of a people speaking our own language, governed by institutions similar to those which secure our own happiness, and extending the blessings of religion, liberty, and law, over that vast region. Their commerce and intercourse with the other States of the Union will confer mutual benefits on all parties concerned, and will bind them to us, and us to them, in bonds of reciprocal interest and affection more durable than adamant. Science has discovered, and enterprise is now fast establishing, means wealth in abundance to their shores.

growth with parental care," THE GAODWOOD CUP. Beyond the fact that the Frenchhorse, Mc narque did, and that the American horses. Prior and Prioress, did not win the Goodwoo Cup, we yet know little of the race. There is a general impression that our porses had epoed enough to boat their English and French competitors, and sporting men cannot under stand why defeat and not victory should have been the result. It has been ingeniously suggested that after all, this defeat was what is called "an artful dodge"-the design being, by appearance of defeat, to throw a cloud over the American stud now in England, and ther go in and win the heavy stakes yet to be run for, with Lecompte. We cannot accept this theory. Mr. TEN BROECK is too proud of his stud, too solicitous to assert its superiority to the English racers, to do any mere betting Asia. thing like this.

In the absence of an account of the running at Goodwood, we will venture on a speculation as to the causes of the defeat. Goodwood Park, on which the race was run, is a private seat of the Duke of Richmond. The racecourse forms a portion of the grounds, and with a liberal courtesy which merits every praise. the Duke admits the public as specta tors-a privilege of which tens of thousands avail themselves. Our racing ground in this country is a well-beaten track. In England, the horses run on a sward or turf, (hence the appellation of "The Turf," as applied to racing,) and this is carefully drained, mowed, levelled, and kept compact by heavy iron rollers, frequently used, at intervals throughsult is that a smooth, firm, yet highly elastic ground is prepared, on which the competing horses run. But this course, as it is called, is greatly liable to be affected by the weather. to preserve its elasticity, and keep it from becoming harder than English horses are accustomed to. In wet weather, it absorbs the thirty miles in width, extending over the rain like a sponge, and the horses, as they run on it, rapidly convert the turf into mud, slush, or an atrovious mixture of both. In such cases it is not speed but strength that wins the race. There was an eminent instance of this

at Doncaster, in 1830, when the Great St. Leger stakes were ran for. One of the horses called Birmingham, by Filho da Puta (a remarkably strong horse,) was entered to run, but with so little chance of success, that the owner, had determined to withdraw him. But it rained heavily, and Beardsworth allowed his horse to start. The course, on which several heats had previously been run that day, was as much cut up as if it were a ploughed field. The swift racers could not make head-waythe great strength of Birmingham brought him when the railroad is completed, it will in first, and upwards of £40,000 were lost and won on the event of that race.

The soil of Goodwood, like that of the of the lands, the local wealth to be produced ture of marl. When it rains the marl becomes, would pay the building of the railroad; and it not soft, but slippery, and horses and jockeys being victimised. We do not know what freemen? weather there was at Goodwood during the been made by European influence at the races, but if it rained on or immediately be Mexican Capitol, and thus far successfully; to fore the 30th of July, the course must have delay the execution of this grand design; but | been slippery and scapy-altogether different, in fact, from the firm, solid, hard road to which our American horses were accustomed. .The race was won, we perceive, by Monar

que, a French horse. All we know of this thority from which it emanates, and by which racer is that he has great strength. If the day were wet, or the course out of order, (as would and two other horses slipped and fell,) we sus-

AT PEACE WITH ALL MANKIND. The condition of nearly all other nations e clobe, even at a moment of comparative piet, should inspire us with a deep sense o our own happy lot. England is at this momen engaged in two expensive wars, each on a far and ambilition, and each draining at the vitals the prophecies of Humbolds, and opens and ambilition, and each draining at the vitals of the people, either by loading them down with kazer at home of the collection of the prophecy of the native prophecy of the country prophecy of the stream of the prophecy of the country prophecy of the stream of the prophecy of the country prophecy of the stream of the prophecy of the country prophecy of the stream of the prophecy of the country prophecy of the prophecy of the country of the prophecy of the prophecy of the country of the prophecy of the pr cerely co-operate in an enterprise which fulfils and ambition, and each draining at the vitals the subject of slavery, and the sympathy they

THE SLAVE TRADE\_PRANCE AND ENG. For more than half a century most of the nations of Europe and America have been agitated on the subject of negro slavery, and one of time and trial as the best teachers, yet we after another have abolished it, until it now exists only in the United States, Brazil, and the

Spanish West Indies. Strenuous efforts have been unceasingly made by the Governments of France and Great Britain to induce the Brazilian and Spanish Governments to prohibit the slave trade more rigorously, and to abolish slavery altogether. How far the designs of these Governments were directed towards the abolition of slavery in the United States, or were made to mingle in our late presidential election, it is difficult to say, but no doubt exists as to the sympathy that has been felt, if not expressed by them, towards the Abolitionists of this country, i all their agitations on the subject.

We have said these efforts to abolish negro slavery everywhere had been continued down to the last year by France and Great Britain. But how stands the matter now? Recent accounts from these countries show that both are driving measures for the renewal of the slave trade, and the introduction of negro slavery into their southern possessions on a more extended scale than has ever heretofore been

ean cabinets stand amazed, unable to discover Great changes have taken place in the world the secret of so much progress and so much since the abolition of negro slavery began, that may materially affect the question. Then the consumption of tropical and Southern productions was comparatively limited; and it was believed, and so argued, that they could be produc-Pacific, followed out the great idea suggested ed cheaper and more abundant by free than by slave labor. Then the use of cotton was a festations as these that belittle the whole small, very small matter—little or none of it in science of American politics, giving to agreat the raw state was imported into Europe or

But since that period vast interests to the world at large, and to the more civilized parts of it in particular, have grown up, dependent upon large supplies of tropical and Southern products. Millions are now more or less de- Kansasshall vote upon their constitution. Some pendent for fuel and clothing ,all over its surface, on the production of cotton, sugar, and coffee and other articles formerly of partial while this fact is patent here in the North, our use, and conceded as luxuries, are now articles of general use and necessity. In reference to terest, who claim that the minority shall rule, cotton alone, what would the world do with-out it? There are some, perhaps many, who believe that if cotton was to cease to be culti- such inconsistencies as these, when provedupon vated by slave labor, the only effect would be to lessen the exports of the United States and Brazil some millions of dollars. They have seen no benefit arising from it but what has accrued to the slaveholders. They have short year ago. What is the conservative never thought of the millions that its loss would "strip and starve" every where. But others have been witnesses of this, and are now talking and writing about it in a manner very different from what they did a year or more ago. We do not say that the able discussion of the whole subject of negro slavery, and its effects on the slave-holding countries, the slaves themselves, and the rest of the world, that has been going on in this country for some years past, them with affection and with hope. We can perceive, in the not distant future, one or more glorious States of this confederacy springing have no doubt it has mutually aided in its decampaign, has produced this change, but we have no doubt it has mutually aided in its derelopment. The Emperor of France, the British Parliament, the leading British presses, instead of anathematizing negro slavery as they formerly did, are now devising scheme for peopling these desolate Southern colonies with negro slaves. France abolished slavery more than half a century since in the West Indies, and left them to govern themselves ever since. The British Government, at

laying it before our readers:

"There are two hundred slaves in Kangas. Many of these belong to Missourians, who have gone into the coantry to cultivate new lands, but who retain their farms and homesteads in Missouri. There is no ground to expect that there will be any addition to this class of population. Even the earnest proslavery advocates—the emigrants who have gone to that Territory from extreme Southern States—have not taken their slaves with them. This fact shows very clearly the slight hope ever entertained or the interest ever felt, even by Southerners, in the introduction of slavery into the country. They have, indeed, enjoyed every advantage for introducing that labor. They have held the Territorial flovernment. The Legislature has been directed to the defence and maintenance of the rights of slaveholders. The Federal Administration has certainly extended to them every protection the Constitution and law allowed, and slave labor is reported to be very productive there. And yet, what meagre results we have? Now, are these results later period, abolished slavery in her West and enterprise is now fast establishing, means of communication so rapid, that, at no distant india and Southern American colonies, and has day, a journey from New York to Oregon will be accomplished in less time than was once employed in travelling from that city to Now Orleans, and important news will be communicated by telegraph with the rapidity of lightning. Their foreign commerce with the west coast of America, with Asla, and the isles of may be directed, by whom performed, or what the Pacific will sail inder the protection of may be directed, by whom performed, or what is promised savely in the vest of the communication of the idea that tropical or Southern productions can be produced in any consideration. the Pacific, will sail under the protection of may be its promised rewards. We say nothing our common flag, and cannot fail to bear back of the failures elsewhere in other parts of been confined to America. Great Britain and France have failed in all their attempts in Asia and Africa, to produce by free labor any considerable quantity of cotton or sugar, or other Southern products. The frequent and persevering attempts of Great Britain to grow cotton in her different possessions in the East-in Africa and in Asia-are well known. She has employed American conton-growers to super-intend some of her experiments, and bought American cotton seed to plant, and her press has boasted of their success and yet they have one and all failed; and this complete and universal failure it is that has caused the great change that has taken place in the British and French Governments and press on the subject of negro slavery. Free negro labor, free white

South have been fully protected in the matter. All that is now asked is, that the fundamental law which is to regulate the institutions of the State of Kansas shall have the sanotion of the people who are to live under those institutions—not of the floating, transient population, but the bona fide residents. That is the proposition of Governor Watker. Can such a proposition be questioned before any just or intelligent people, by any who regard the question as one for fair and equitable determination, and not one in which every advantage should be taken and every sophistry employed to obtain an unfair advantage? Where is the Southern man, who, as Governor of Kansas, would pursue any other course than that pursued by Walker—so far, at least, as this proposition is concerned? Where is the Southern man who would aid in forcing slavery, or any other political or social institution, upon an unwilling people. "Besides its wrong and injestice, what advantage could ever be gained by such an act? Quild slavery exist in any country where such an apposition provailed? The sagacious slaveholders recognise the folly and hopelessness of such attempts, by their reluctance to take their slaves into the Territory. They know that from natural, physical, and social causes they cannot introduce slavery into that country. What, then, is all this uproor for? Are full-grown men of energy and intelligence ternally to waste their energies in fighting shadow—in getting up orises that have nother beginning nor end, object or reason; and this to the neglect of serious, real, and practical questions of vast concernment? Here are our southern brothren stirred up to an amaning degree of excitement and sensibility, by the prospect of losing control of a Territory of the construction. in every possible manner, and have all failed—failed in America—failed in Africa—failed in Nor has the recent and last experimentthe importation of Coolies to the West Indies and elsewhere-been more successful than any of the others, notwithstanding it was characterized by the worst features of negro slavery in its worst days. The British and French anti-slavery propagandists now propose that the Covernments of France and Great Britain shall supply these Southern colonies with negro labor-not, they say, to be bought or stolen from Africa, but to be obtained volun tarily-voluntary emigrants-not to be sold to the Southern planters for life, but to be bound to them for a term of ten or twelve years.

labor, and free Indian labor, have all been tried

Do they suppose these bondsmen for years will be worked any the less, or their bodies, or minds, or souls, be any the better cared for by their masters, than if they owned them for life, and their posterity after them? Are these bondsmen to he sillowed wives and children. out the year, and constantly applied for a their masters, than if they owned them for life, month previous to the races. The general re- and their posterity after them? Are these repritory, where their indusince would be undis-puted, are left unregarded, neglected and forgotter. The extension of our territory southward—in whice the West would oc-operate with the South—the a quisition of Cuba and of a portion of Marico, ar-questions of practical value to North and South compared with which the settlement of Kansas in but a paltry matter, of infinitessimal interest an concern to the South. bondsmen to be-allowed wives and children and homes? If so, how will they be supported? Does any one believe that any planter would take any wild African on condition that he is In a very hot season it is sprinkled with water to feed and clothe him, sick or well, for ten years, and feed and clothe his wife and children, and in the mean time teach him to provide for himself and them at the end of his servitude

But suppose none but able-bedied males shall be "emigrated"-those whose labor car be made to pay-how many of them will out. live their term of service? It has generally been believed that from one-fourth to one-fifth of the Africans heretofore imported into the East Indies have died in the seasoning the first or second year - this, too, when well cared for by their owners. We rather think, under the new scheme, but few night before the race Mr. Beardsworth, his would be left at the end of ten years to enjoy their liberty. But suppose one half or more survive - how much better qualified a man disposed to labor and cultivat the soil and take care of themselves will these wild Africans be than were the negroes of San Domingo and Jamaica, or any where else favorite everywhere. In person he was extremely where they were emancipated? Are these savage Africans any different from the ancestors of the free negroes, or the negroes themselves now in the West Indies or Southgreater part of Sussex, is chalky, with a mix- ern America? Can they be made industrious and good citizens by ten years' servitude-betnot soft, but slippery, and horses and jockeys ter than their countrymen have been by a cennot accustomed to it have a strong chance of tury or a life-time of training, half of it as rich. He has left a son, Frank Lablache, who is s

The whole scheme is absurd, and will no

succeed. A few cargoes of negroes may be obtained in Africa by fraud and force, as there have been of Coolies in China; but as soon as its man merchant who settled in Birmingham towards real character shall be known, like the coolie trade, it will be execrated by the whole civilized ness and large fortune.

world. Indeed, notwithst anding the high auit is sustained, we do not believe the people of either of these countries are prepared to look appear from the fact that the English favorite calmly and approvingly on this renewal of the slave trade, disguised as it may be under the man in more ways than one. He was a frequent veil of benevolence, or patronized as it is by
the Governments themselves. We are mistaken, or there will be found enough independwas straightforward, too, and hesitated not to call ent thinking men to penetrate and proclaim its true character before it goes into operation Whatever may be the result, we think enough has already been expressed to satisfy every one that the continued clamor made by the or pound-piece, into two equal portions, and let stant theatre, each resulting from aggression | Governments of France and Great Britain on

CORRESPONDENCE. FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Press.] WARRINGTON, August 12. The adjustment of all the difficulties between are constantly wondering, that in deflance of he different claimants to the right of way across th these admonitions, certain great organizations Isthmus of Tehuantopee, of which news has just reached here, will be followed by an appeal, first to Mexico, and next to the United States. Should continue to adhere to foolish dogmas and to rejected expedients. Any disinterested man, looking calmly at the state of things in the looking calmiy at the state of things in the Mexico refuse to ratify her repeated pledges, in Territory of Kansas, and unaware of the treaties and otherwise, on this subject, (which is efforts making to mystify the history of events hardly to be feared considering the pacific policy of Gen. Comonfort, the present President of that Republic,) then, and in that event, prompt action in that region, would decide that the people were as far from revolution, and as near the will no doubt be taken by our own Government to final settlement of their difficulties, as it was possible for men to be preparing to enter the amily of States. And yet we perceive a large class of public journals—headed, too, by the New York Tribune, which is occasionally capable of doing candid justice to an opponentsiduously laboring to create the impression that the Topeka Constitution is that which the majority of the people of Kansas desire, as If they did not know that that invention of

will no doubt be taken by our own Government to sustain our own citizens. To open this transit has always been a great object with Mr. Buchanan. He favored it during the Mexican war and in Mr. Polk's Cabinet, and I know that he has been consulting his constitutional advisers, very lately, on the same subject. There was, no doubt, a host of speculators in this great project. That is the curse of nearly every considerable enterprise. Men who live by their wits, and not by their labor, the larzaroni of the Federal Capital, are only too successful in grasping every such enterprise, and appropriful in grasping every such enterprise, and appropri-ating it to themselves. But it must not be forgot-ten, on the other hand, that a great deal of good is ten, on the other hand, that a great deat of good is affected by the boldness of capitalists in risking the making or losing large fortunes in these enter-prises. The railroad across Panama was an in-dividual enterprise—and that over Tehuantepeo will also be so—our Government doing no more than secure an uninterrupted highway to the free trad-Mr. Buchanan is to be here this afternoon. He

has had a pleasant sojourn at Bedford, and will no doubt come back rejuvenated.

STATE POLITICS.

Democratic Meeting in Franklin County. The Democrats of Franklin county had large and enthusiastic meeting at the County Court House, in Chambersburg, on Monday last, John Niel, Esq., presiding. Among the resolutions passed were the following:

Resolved, That President Buchanan has fairl Assassantivote upon their constitution. Some of the ablest men in the South are discussing this proposition with great violence. And while this fact is patent here in the North, our citizens are addressed by another extreme interest, who claim that the minority shall rule, for such are the voters who throw their ballots for the Topeka Constitution. It is precisely

foe accord to him.

Resolved, That the selection of Judge Black as a Cabinet officer was worthy alike the discrimination of President Buchanan and the splendid talents and legal attainments of Jeremah S. Black; that his name and fame are now national, and we trust the future will gather greener and brighter laurels to adorn his brow.

Resolved, That the president forms and fine are foe accord to him.

as brow.

Resolved. That the nomination of William F. Packer for Governor of Pennsylvania meets with our hearty assent: that his intelligence experience, and political integrity have made him popular with the people, and will bear him proudly through the coming contest, and place him triumphantly in the chair of State, above the malice of fanaticism and the sneers of bigotry.

TELEGRAPHIC.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA ARRIVAL OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS. \$1,250,000 in Gold.

NEW YORK, August 12 .- The United States steams Central America, from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 20th ult., two weeks later, arrived at Quarantine The Central America brings a million and a quarte of dollars in treasure. The following are the principal consignees of the

necie by the Central America Wells, Fargo & Co......

The Central America, connected with the steamship John L. Stephens, which left San Francisco on the 20th ult., with \$1,800,000 in treasure. Passed on August 2d the steamer Sonora, with the New York mails to the 20th of July; and on the same day the sloop of war The steamer left Aspinwall at 8 o'clock P. M., on the d inst.

Captain Garland, of the Marine Guard of the U. i

frigate Independence, is a passenger, together with an hundred men from the same yeasel, whose time of en-listment had expired. 2d inst., from San Juan fiel Norte.

The U. S. frigate Independence and sloop of war John Adams, were at Panama, the former to sail on the Min Inst. for hear Pulment. "The old doctrine, censecrated by the blood of Juhn Hampden, is as sound now as it was two hundred years ago—that "an illegal exaction of tensellillings instification of Manney there is no right, no principle involved, so far as the advocates of slavery are concerned: The rights of the South have been fully protected in the matter. All that is now asked is, that the fundamental law which is to regulate the institutes of the State of The ateamship Golden Age, with mails to the 6th o July, left Manzanilla on the 26th uit. The news furnished is unimportant.

CALIFORNIA. The mining news is favorable, and the agricult prospects throughout the State are good.

The Anti-Broderick party bore down all opposition is the Democratic Convention. The proceedings of the n were of a very bolater nominated Hon. J. P. Weller for Governor, and the Re publican Convention Edward Stanley as candidate for The markets continued depressed, and it was believed

that nothing but the suspension of shipments for two or three months will restore confidence. OREGON. In the June election the official majority in favor SOUTH AMERICA.

The elections in Bolivia resulted in favor of the Government, owing, it is said, to the intimidation of the military.

The Valparaise markets had slightly improved. The British ship Walton, Muncaster, was lost near Ca lers, with the Captain's wife and sixteen of the crew.

A large and destructive fire had occurred at Valpa A battle had occurred near Arequipa, between Gene

rals Venanzo and Castillo, both of whom claim the vic Marine Intelligence.
Arrived at San Prancisco-On th

On the 10th, the Wingedarrow, from Boston, and Rac Outles 10th, the Wingedarrow, from Hong Kong. Hound, from Bangkok.
On the 19th, the David Crocket, from New York. Additional from Europe-The Goodwood Rac

Cup.

Halifax, August 12.—The lines have been partially renaired, and we now transmit the concluding portion the public despatch, which has been delayed by the heavy storm and subsequent derangement of the wires. The following meagre particulars of the great race for the Goodwood Cup we gather from the Liverpool papers. None of the accounts at hand give the time of any of the horses. The French horse Monarque won the race. The English horse Riseber is placed second, and Fisherman "Gunboat" slipped and fell, and Kistrel and Genum di Vergy also fell heavily. Monarque won by a head, and Riseber beat Fisherman by about three lengths.

"Auton" was placed fourth, and was three lengths pulled up. The finish is said to have been the most ex-Italian lyric stage of Europe—sometimes going as far South as Naples or Venice, sometimes going as far North as St. Petersburg, but generally at Paris n the winter months, and in London in the spring eys. citing ever witnessed. citing ever witnessed.

The English papers remark, but without assigning any reason, that the American horses would have figured more prominently had they been ridden by English jock-

Washington, Aug. 12.—Instructions have been issued to the Surveyor General of Kausas and Nebraska, to pre-Amodio, and nearly twice eight to his girth, and pare a proper plan of survey for a tract of land here fore coded to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missio in order that a patent may be issued ther The President returns this week.

From St. Paul's. l Conventions—Prospo nise—Indian Affairs. promise-Indian Affairs.
CHICAGO. August 12.—Dates from St. Paul's to the 9th inst. have been received here.
In the Democratic branch of the Constitutional Convention, Judge Sherburne offered a resolution providing wait upon a similar committee appointed by the Republicans, to make a compromise for the submission of I one Constitution to the people. After an animate ority.

The subject was again to come up on Monday, whe t was believed, the resolution would be adopted. The ''Little Crow'' band of warriors returned fo

the expedition in search of Ink-a-pu-tah's band, havin found the camp and killed four of the murders.s. The "Little Crows" brought the scalps of the slain to the Superintendent of the Lower Sioux agency. Superintendent of the Lower Sioux agency.

A band of fifteen disaffected Chippewas were plunded to the Books and the Books and the Books and the Books and the Books are the Books and the Books and the Books and the Books are the Books are the Books are the Books are the Books and the Books are t ing the settlers fifty miles north of St. Paul's. Ohio Republican State Convention

COLUMBUS, August 12.—The Republican State Convention in session at this place has nominated Salmo Sutliffe; State Treasurer, A. P. Stone; Secretary of the State, A. P. Russell; and Board of Public Works, Jac

. ..

Naval Changes.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Lieut. Maxwell has been ordered to the aloop-of-war Cyane. Lieut. Thomas C. Harris has been detached from the receiving ship Philisdelphia, and Lieut. McCauley has been orderedfto relieve him. Surgeon Addison has been detached from the shoot of the shoot he sloop-of-war Gyane, and Surgeon Wheelwright ordered to relieve him. Surgeon Barclay has been ordered to the receiving ship at Boston. Later from Fort Laramic-Operations of Colo-nel Sumner-The California Trains.

nel Summer—The California Trains.

Sr. Louis, August 12.—Dates from Fort Laramie have been received to the 22th ut. Colonal Summer have fall. Neighboring gossip soon solves the mystery, been received to the 22d uit. Colonel Summer have been received to the 22d uit. Colonel Summer had arrived at lient's Fort, and would leave on the 12th for the head-waters of the Republican in pursuit of the Cheyenne Indians. The California trains had all passed Fort Laramie, in good health

orted to have broken out again. Several surveying parties have arrived, but they neither saw nor heard any thing of the murders reported

We have no later news from Utah. Iowa Election. Iswa Election.
CHICAGO, August 11.—The Tribuse has returns from
thirty-four counties in Iows, which give a majority of
4,555 for the Constitution. The vote will undoubtedly
be sufficient to carry the Constitution against the Demo-

cracy. The poll is light.

Produce Firm Suspended. New York, August 12.—The firm of H. N. Wolf & Co. extensive operators in western produce, is reported that suspended. Sailing of the Europa.

Boston, August 12 —The steamship Europa, for Liver-cool via Halifax, sailed at noon. She carries out \$800,000 NEW ORLEANS, August 12 .- Sales of Cotton, 1,100 bales. Market closed firm. Flour has a declining ten-dericy. Portuinm at \$24 50. Gunny Bags quoted at 13% olic. Coffee-Rio quoted at 11 clisc. Sterling

xchange 10 \$\psi\$ cent. premium. The other markets ar

From the New York papers of last evening. THE BURDELL HEIR CASE. ARGUMENT ON THE WRIT OF CERTIORAR The Writ Discharged and Bail Refused.

The Writ Discharged and Bail Refused.

In the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Daly, in the matter of Emms Augusta Cunninghape, this morning, Justice Davison made the following return to the writ of certiorari, served upon him on Tuesday, commanding him to return the proceedings, &c., in the case of Mrs. Cunningham.

I, Wm. B. Davison, Police Justice, respectfully return that on the 3d day of August, & D. 1857, A. Oaktey Hall, Esq., appeared before me, and made his complaint under oath, in writing, sqaint Emma A. Burdell, for a wilful and felonious violation of sect. 61, art. 4, chap. I, part 4; of the Rovised Statutes; that thereupon, in due course of law, I proceeded to examine the witnesses produced in support of the prosecution, and reduce the testimony to writing, and thereupon made, in pursuance of the statute, the examination of the prisoner; that the prisoner wated her right to cross-examine the witnesses for the people, or to introduce witness in her own behalf; that upon the said proceeding I considered, and so decided, that an offence against said statute had been committed, and that there was probable cause to believe the prisoner guilty thereof; and thereupon I made a warrant of committeed in due form of law, a copy of which said warrant is hereto annexed, marked schedule A; that in due course of law, I have sent to the office of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions the deposition as above taken by me.

Polick Court, Recond District.

New York, August 13, 1857.

The warrant of commitment is annexed.

Mr. Hall said that the above return had been

New York, August 12, 1857.
The warrant of commitment is annexed.
Mr. Hall said that the above return had been superseded, except so far as related to the cause of detention by the return of Mr. Vandervoort, which he read as follows:

ne read as follows:

MR. VANDERVOORTS RETURN.

Henry Vandervoort, Clerk of the MR. VANDERVOORTS RETURN.

Henry Vandervoort, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New York, do return to the annexed writ of certicorus, that I have no presentor official knowledge of the day and cause of imprisonment of the said Emma Augusta Burdell, if imprisoned as be; that I do not detain and have not detained her the said Emma Augusta Burdell, either by that name nor by any other name, nor have I any personal or official knowledge of her detention.

I return herewith certain original affidarits against the said Enjms Augusta Burdell, and her examination under a charge of felony, which have been under the statute in such cases unde and provided, certified to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and the Magistrate taking the same, who is named therein, and which are now of record in the said Court of General Sessions of the Peace, whereof I am Olerk.

Dated 12th, 1857.

Mr. Hall moved that the writ be dismissed and the party held in the same custody in which she now is.

Mr. Stafford thought that Mr. Hall should state.

about which so much had been said. He stated Mr. Stafford thought that Mr. Hall should state ted that Brown was a juryman in the case. that individual was an injured person. He admitthe grounds upon which he made his motion.

Mr. Hall said it was on the ground of alleged error in the case before Justice Davison.

HR. STAFFORD ARQUES IN MRS. C.'S BEHALF.

Mr. Stafford said that would throw the whole case open here. The first question was as to whether the offence charged was committed or not. He recited the statute under which it was alleged that Mrs. Cunningham was committed. He then read portions of the depositions of several of the witnesses before Justice Davison, and he said that, with the exception of one or two, mone of them showed that Mrs. Cunningham had deeleased that child to be the offspring of Harvey Burdell. The word "produce" meant to bring forth in some legal way a child, so as to violate the statute, and to intercept the inheritance.

ritance.
The question is whether these affidavits sho that she has been guilty of the offence. Her idle declarations, or statements made by her, are not to be taken as such production. She was asked by per sons whether the child was Harvey Burdell's, for sons whether the child was harvey burden?, so the specific purpose of tempting her to an offence which, of her own accord, she had not taken an steps toward committing. With regard to the second proposition, that the child was falsely bor for the purpose of inheriting property, he would answer that the whole of that property should he

answer that the whole of that property should be set down. She is not committed as Mrs. Burdell, but as Emma Augusta Cunningham, otherwise called Burdell.

Her assertion that the child was hers by Harvey Burdell; is not sufficient to justify the commitment. The mere fact that she conceded that she was enciente by Dr. Burdell is not of itself sufficient. To produce the child in a legal way she must, for instance, produce it and ask for letters of guardianship over the child as the child of Dr. Burdell. to be going down, even amongst the graves where he was standing. He knows the life-story of all that lie around, whose graves are marked by the faithful historian of the dead.

The Judge said that she alleged this child was the child of herself and Harvey Burdell, and he would like to know what Mr. Stafford meant by legal production?

Mr. Stafford replied that if she was to claim as

inheritance for that child, it would be a production in the legal meaning.

The Judge asked that conceding the facts to b true as stated in the affidavits, which is the presumption of the intent on her part when it is alleged that she and Harvey Burdell were the parents of this child? What would be the legal inference raised upon that state of facts? assuming it all to have been untrue that the child was born of her what was her intent in having the child at all?

Mr. Stafford said that he supposed in such a state of facts a jury would be bound to believe in our gardens, and, like them, she drooped and withered." The old sexton went on with the story. In brief, it was this :- She had a happy home and fond parents in the city; but she left allin sorrow and in shame. Her parents had been proud of her, and well they might. In many at all?

Mr. Stafford said that he supposed in such a state of facts a jury would be bound to believe that the intent was to intercept the inheritance; but to fully develop the intent as it should be developed, the production should be proved to be as he had previously stated—a legal production.

Judge Daly—The offence by the statute means the intent. Is there testimony showing that Mrs. Cunningham was about giving birth to a child?

Mr. Stafford—Yes, sir.

Judge Daly—Then it would be a strong circumstance against her.

JUDGE DALY WILL NOT DISCHARGE MRS. CUNNINGthe throng. Yet, when not a cloud could be seen all grew dark and gloomy. The spoiler came, and the blight followed. She wended her way to the

JUDGE DALY WILL NOT DISCHARGE MRS. CUNNING MAM.

After considerable cross-questioning between the Judge and Mr. Stafford, the former decided that he could not discharge Mrs. Cunningham from the compileration. Mr. Stafford then broached the question as

allowing her to go buil, when the Judge gave it as his opinion that upon a writ of certiorar; to review the proceedings of the committing magistrate, if he could not discharge, he could not pass upon the creation of buil gathered around we thus briefly noted down our he could not discharge, he could not pass upon the question of bail.

District Attorney Hall, after quoting authorities in regard to the case, said that it has been a very curlous popular error, that in all cases of felony below a murder bail was a matter of course, and gave some idea of the course he intended to pursue in the prosecution.

In the procedution.

Now, did the magistrate err in his estimate of the strong probabilities of guilt?

The accused for months past feigned pregnancy. At first deceived Uhl and Cattin, her doctors. She urges probable heirship before Surrogate.—
Testimony of Bulen.

She prepares baby clothes.—Test mony of her daughters. daughters.

Pretends early delivory—Dr. Cattin.

Testimony of Mrs. Barnes and Wilt, and exhibits child as her own to the former.

Now these are evidences of her own, and not shared by the authorities.

The inference of law is that this produces an infant to her own set after feigned gestation, after four own set after feigned.

The inference of law is that this produces an infant to her own set after feigned gestation, after claim to heirship in a public court that sho has an intent of a fraudulent nature.

The statute makes this, which would have been a fraud at common law, a felony.

Then take the other evidences which wereshared, by the authorities.

Then take the other evidences which wereshared, by the authorities.

It is idle to say she was led into crime. She had resolved upon it, and taken many overt acts (as it now appears) long before the authorities knew of it. From her character and still persistence in her innocence, (see her examination—not in a silence, which the law allows, but in a direct assertion,) it is fair to presume that she would have obtained her evidences of crime elsewhere.

She sends after a marked child—as a clerk is seen to take a marked bill after suspicion points to him—produces it as her own. Falsely pretends by a thousand little acts, as well as a few strong words, that it is the child of Burdoll and of herself. Now, if it was, the law, without her assertion, instantly on its birth, invests it with heirship. It is formally proven the putative father left property, &c.—[Tes. of Bulen and pub. adm.]

Now, here is a woman taken in fagrants delicto, giving no exhibition, and the circumstances exist and the standard and the law first cited to be applied. giving no exhibition, and the circumstances exists such as to allow the law first cited to be applied, and to dismiss the writ.

Mrs. Cunningham still remains under guard at her residence in Bond street. It is reported that she will be sent to the Tombs to-morrow.

Let us all, then, move forward, lending our hand.

THE CITY.

n this quarter, being entirely too much of same

ness. The white sheet and glaring eyes are al-

Hearing in the Case of Charles Brown.

The long-deferred hearing in the case of Charles

Brown, who is charged on the oath of Alexander Thompson, with misdemeanor, in receiving a bribe

for his verdict in the case of Josiah Bright, who was

one for acquittal, the latter being Mr. Brown.

repeatedly, that he had received money as a bribe

in the case of Bright. Mr. Gilpin asked for the discharge of Brown, and

made some remarks relating to the case of Bright,

at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions

man Encu, all these plans have been defeated. I

The Old Sexion .- The class is passing away-

we mean sextons like those of yore, such as seem to

belong to the graveyard, as the cypress belongs to

spot at "a safe distance from the great Babel

See yonder maker of the dead man's bed, The sexton, hoary-headed chronicle!

said he, "is one who was very pretty. Your city

had none fairer; she was brighter than the flowers

estive scene she shone the happiest and gayest o

The old man grew silent and thoughtful when

ginning to decline in the West-we prepared t

A Word for Home .- Every paper has, a

While we are reading the interesting letters from

our country-loving, water-drinking, sea-bathing mountain-climbing friends, we will read them

letter from home, the memoirs of which are always

We take great interest in our city improvement

and in our frequent visits to all points of its limit

watch with great satisfaction the progress of its ad

proud of our position; and although in the com-mercial interests we have achieved no great dis-

honorable rank, and our mercantile interests have aroused our merchants to a knowledge of the fact

that our commerce has been limited, not from wan

of facilities, enterprise, or wealth, but from direct

negloct, arising, in part no doubt, from the assumed

In our buildings, both public and private, we compare, in architectural taste, with any of our

sister cities. The ornamental is happily blended

with the useful in all our improvements. We have our private grounds arranged with taste; we have our public squares laid out with care, and kept in good order for the thousands, old and young, rich

and poor, to enjoy the cooling shade and breathe

In our allusion to squares (those lungs through

which cities breathe and live), we are reminded of

"Fountain Place," with its handsome fountain

on Spring Garden, between Thirteenth and Broad

streets. This beautifully improved square is en

tirely the result of private enterprise, and reflect

sides, it shows an example to others who have lo-

Let us all, then, move forward, lending our hand

and our purse to every effort to make our home beautiful; work not only for ourselves, but for

superior facilities of our seaport cities.

pure, fresh air.

meeting with the Old Sexton.

slumber among the things that were.

One step in this case has, at length, been taken.

mand from \$3,000 to \$5,000 an sore, and like prices "To Let-Inquire of -...- In a quiet in that vicinity. The Girard College .- A correspondent of street of our city stands a three story brick dwelling. Nothing in itself marks it from others, but me of the papers in the interior of this State, in the notice beside the doorway, "To Let-inquir writing from this city, gives an account of a visit to Girard College, which contains several misrepref --- " Yet, it is strange and lonely. The wind sentations, calculated to produce a wrong impression in the mind of those who are not thoroughly acquainted with the practical working of this, our noblest Philadelphia institution. After a description of the beautiful grass plots and the extensive whispers through its empty rooms, and along its untrodden stairways. Children shun it, and the "The house is haunted." Long have the words
"to let" appeared upon the building; no tenant walks, decorated with every variety of flowers, in front of the main college building, he states: "I wishes to keep company with the unearthly visi-tent. Here the unknown man died—died by his aised my eyes from a lovely bed of flowers, when they fell upon that stupendously magnificent own hand. Strangers buried him. His life's story structure, as great, so grand. so gloirous. I stood still and gazed and wondered. My bosom swelled with overpowering emotion. We ascended the granite steps, passed round the building within the massy colonnade and entered. The sound of our footsteps rolled through the high arches, and continued to roll with renewed volumes of is a mystery. Yet he moved unnoticed through the world when "of the earth;" now he has become a thing of wonder. The neighbors say that he still walks the room his eyes last saw beneath the sun, with the gash upon his throst, and the death-hue on his face. "The earth has bubbles as the water hath, and this is one of them." and continued to roll with renewed volumes of

Though disappearing in one age, the creations of popular fancy come forth again in another, and The first object that attracted our notice was a fine marble statue of Stephen Girard, the founder of prayely play their parts amid the mingling scenes of life. The time was, and not long since, when many thought that the last ghost was dead. That "The statue is a little below the medium s se of a man, the costume simple and ordinary, the head common, and the expression one of canning ecratiby-gone world which knew them so well, was no more. The keeps and dungeons of the old castles were closed forever. Knightly valor was no longer ny, casting an eye of suspicion upon the ! called upon to dare foes from the realm of the dread unknown. The eff was gone from the forest, stands near the remains of Mr. Girard. We visited the recitation rooms, chapel, and refrectory. In one of the rooms we saw the books, clothing, firethe fairy from the green, and the witch from the heath. Their requiem seemed to be the echo-cry of Poe's Raven, an eternal "nevermore." Yet the arms, plate, etc., of Mr. Girard, all of which were very ordinary for a man of such immense wealth. I spectres are coming again-from what cause we cannot say, though spirituclism has, doubtless given them a new lease of earth, calling them up saw two large patches on one leg of his old breecher, and other things connected with his pots, pans, and ther culinary utensils are still preserved here from the "vasty deep" of buried superstitions.

Now, ghosts are well enough upon the stage,
waving with majestic port, some mournful Prince
of Denmark to private chat, but they do not anthat mark him as a man of the most rigid economy.

"Although the will of Mr. Girard expressly forbids "Atthough the will of Mr. Girard expressly forbids the introduction of religion into the institution, and excludes clergymen wholesale even from visiting the building, yet a chapel has been fitted up for this purpose where the students are assembled for religious instruction, and etergymen sometimes gain admittance. I picked up a hymnhook lying on case of the seats of the chapel, and found it to be that of swer the city's domicils; for in the true spirit of contradiction, while in the one instance they fill a house with people, they strangely empty it in another. There is, moreover, a shocking want of taste and variety in the manufacture of spectres

sound as long as we remained within its walks

\$500. Cottage lots in Germantown readily com

the American Sunday School Union." The description given in this extract of the stat-The description given in this bears to many of our readers. The genius of the scalptor has placed the founder of the College life-like amidst us; and the founder of the College life-like amidst us; and in that marble countenance none can fail to read the promptings of a generous heart. Surely it the expression of cunning scrutiny, and the eye of suppicion," did not belong to him, whose vast wealth, acquired amid toil, privation, and continuely, has provided the blessings of a comfortable home and a good education for the orphan boys of Philadel-thia

nor his vertice in the case of a vestan night, who was tried and acquitted on the charge of manufacturing and selling counterfeit money, took place restarday afternoon before Alderman Enne, at naif-past two o'clock. The only witness examined was Mr. Alexander Thompson, who testified, in substance, that the defendant, Charles Brown, was a juryman Years ago, a young lad went forth alike upon the great ocean, and the sea of strife and turmoil, whorein man exercises, properly or improperly, the offices which God has ordained him to occupy. in the case of Josiah Bright, and that the day bein the case of Josiah Bright, and that the day before the commencement of the trial, Brown came to the residence of Thompson, stated to him that he was notified to be in attendance at the Court room the next morning, and that he expected to make about a hundred dollars by the trial which was about to take place. He was subsequently informed that the jury in Bright's case were out for sense. "a min among men." With less advantage formed that the jury in Bright's case were out for sense, "a min among men." With less advantage than many possess, he became an oracle in trade, and the master of those who were once years before five days, that they stood eleven for conviction and Some time afterwards, in the course of a conver-sation with Brown, he was informed that some thirty or forty dollars had been dropped by John him in the progress of their ambitious existence. He amassed a fortune of ten lives, and so multiplied in acts of charity, that millions of the living have risen from poverty to call him blessed. But Hauptman, in a restaurant at the southeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, and was immedithe crowning act of his life was the endowment of ately picked up by the former William Forethe Girard College—a grand charity, which dies not with the present, but exists for centuries to paugh, who was in this restaurant at the time, paugh, who was in this restaurant at the time, not with the present, but exists for come, and which shall be engraven on new editions from Brown, and received a portion of it. This of humanity with worthier comments than any person learned from Brown that this money was person searned from news this money was a bribe for the services he had rendered Bright was left his bright example to emulate. Bern as while on the jury, by standing out for an achieve into a life of activity, where no riches endorsed him with original advantages, his thoughts sprung into energy with the necessity of his existence, and left no avenue occupied by labor, son-Charles Gilpin, Esq., who appeared for Brown cross-examined Thompson at some length, but nothing important was elicited. A man named sistent with the great purposes of life; and so, into an age of industry, combining with the edu-Mike Noodles, and several others came, according to the statement of Thompson, to see Brown about cated mind, the will to act, those who have reaped the benefit of his last and grandest bequest, will Bright's case, but Thompson advised him to have no connection whatever with this party, as their go forth to dignify labor.

A mistaken notion, into which this correspondent object was an evil one. This advice, it appears, was taken for the time. Thompson repeated the statement that he had it from the lips of Brown

a stod the has fallen, prevails relative to the religious in-struction imparted to the pupils of the College.

It is not true that ministers of any denomination whatever have at any time gained admittance into this institution; but it is true that while sectarianism is carefully guarded against the students receive good moral training. The fact that hymn that he was counsel for Bright, and believed that books issued by the Ameri were found on the seats of the chapel sastains the statement we have just made, but does not prove importance, and such as should be referred to Court | ject of discussion at the Sunday meetings of the for a proper adjustment. He would be compelled pupils. The will of Mr. Girard, in this particular, to hold the defendant on the evidence which had is most faithfully carried out by all the officers of pupils. The will of Mr. Girard, in this particular. been adduced, in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars | the College.

bail, to answer the charge preferred against him Interesting Item .- The first Directory was issued for Philadelphia in 1785, by an odd genius named Macpherson, commonly known as one-It was rumored that combinations had been formed to prevent this matter from ever coming again into pattic notice, but owing to the decision of Alderarmed Colonel McPherson. He lost his arm in the ravolutionary wars of our country. The Directory says on its title page, that the within is a complete index of names of all the residents of our city, and specifies its boundaries, extending to Prime in all its aspects, will be properly disposed of in a Court of Justice, or whether it will be allowed to street, southward, and to Maiden street, porthward. At the time of his taking the names some of the inhabitants were quite incensed at the innovation, and when asked their names, answered "none of your business;" "won't tell;" "can't remamber,11 &c-all of which answers he entered in his Directory thus: "Cross Woman, 113 Market st.;"
"Won't tell, 42 Maiden street." As there were the tomb Nevertheless, when away from the din and change of cities one can now and then be seen, whose air and old-time style form a picture of no numbers on any of the houses, he adopted a the long ago. Such a one we know in a lovely system of his own. He commenced on the court side of Market street, at the Delaware, with No. We saw him but a day or two since, and he seemed 1, and so on to Sixth street, which was the termination of Market street then. All vacant lots re-ceived a number. He crossed Market street at Sixth, and came down again to the Delaware, on simplest memorials, and it is strange to hear him tell the tales of good or ill of those who are below the north side, so that the highest number was opposite No. 1 By an examination of its pages, I find the Directory contains 6,273 inhabitants, in their earthly sepulchres. He is a simple and only. It is unnecessary to say that the Colonel's system of numbering was not adopted. The house: remained unnumbered until 1798. Among the names are "Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General;" "John Piper, Pewter Platter Alley;" He thus has walked with death, "twice twenty years." In the course of our interview, he walked to the side of a newly-made grave. "Down here," "Benjamin Franklin, His Excellency, No. 1 Frank

> For the above information we are indebted to Mr. Mickley, the well-known coin collector, who has a complete set of the above works from 1785 to · Firemen's Convention.-Last evening, a meeting of the delegates composing the Convention to make arrangements for the dedication of the monument of the Northern Liberty Hose Company, was held at the hall of the Diligent Engine Fire Company, south-west corner of Tenth and Filbert streets. George W. Martin presided, and John R.

quiet scene, to hide in silence her grees and quiet scene, to hide in silence her grees and the parade and several assistants were uncount, mained for her, and she lingered them out in after which a programme of proceedings was agreed upon, due public notice of which will be a programme falls Delegate Election .- The election of delehis story ended. Emotions deep and strong had gates to the American Convention, which meets to-day, took place last evening, and was attended

conquered his love for talking. The sun was bewith very little excitement. Well-deserved Compliment .- At the close of eturn to the city, and as the shades of night a term of seven years' faithful and satisfactory discharge of the onerous duties and responsibilities of Steward of the Lazaretto, the Beard of Health unanimously adopted the following resolution, this season, its letters from abroad-from the July 31, 1857 : springs-from the mountains-from the sea-shore
from all the places of beauty and health which

"Resolved, That the Board parts with Benj. E. Carpenter, Esq., Steward of the Lazaretto, with deep regret, he having performed all and every duty of his office with fidelity to the Board and to the citizens of the city of Philadelphia. Our Public Squares .- It has been quaintly remarked, that the lungs of a large city are its public squares. There is much truth in the figure and it is pleasant to add, that such being the fact our beautiful city never showed less predisposition to anything like pulmonary affection, than at the vancement to importance in every relation. In the manufacturing line we can be truly and justly

Indeed, as we passed through Franklin Square, on our homeward way, last evening, and inhaled the ambrecial fragrance of the dewy trees, and tinction over the cities of the sea, yet we hold an snuffed the cooling spray of the playing fountain, reflecting the dim radiance of an artificial light, we were thrilled with a happier impulse as touch-ing the life of the more confined portion of our citizens, during the extreme heat of summer. The merry laugh of children—the playing squirrels, by early gas-light, and the leisurely throng of passers to and fro, all whispered, in the still small voice of grateful memory, of the debt we owe to our fathers, who have pas ing wrested from the grasp of brick and mortar

> Hospital Case .- John West, aged about thirty years, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, having had his right arm fractured by having it caught in some machinery at the foundry of Morris, Tasker & Co., Washing-

improvements, our public squares.

It is stated in Poster's Spirit of the Times, that Mr. Ten Broeck has withdrawn Pryor and Prioress from the Ebon Handicap. The reasons for which were the evident unfairness in weighting, they being so heavily weighted by the "handicapper for that race, as to make their defeat almost, if not quite, a certainty. Lecompte and Pryor are, however, entered for the Newmarket Houghton meet-