The Press.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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

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

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

☞ Thanks to E. P. MIDDLETON & BROTHER, No. 5 North Front street, for a bottle of superior wheat whiskey.

☞ Editorials on first page.—"The Jews and the Swiss Treaty," "A Peculiar People," and "Books on our Table."

THE COURTESIES OF POLITICS.

We regret to perceive that a number of the opposition papers are indulging themselves in personal assaults upon General WILLIAM F. PACKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Some of these attacks are ridiculously offensive. If this were a campaign the result of which was doubtful, and in which certain irritating elements were introduced, we could understand the cause of this feeling; but when we reflect that abuse of a candidate occupying General PACKER's position can only injure those who resort to it, and must add to the value of the victory which unquestionably awaits him, we confess our surprise that sensible men, even at the head of Republican and American journals, should permit themselves to be misled into this mistake. Not to enter into any elaborate defence of General PACKER, it is enough to say that in the community in which he lives he is irresistibly strong. There old-line Whigs, Republicans, and Americans, are to be found who gladly announce their purpose of supporting him; and we think such a fact as this is about the best answer that could be furnished to flippant falsehoods and silly insinuations. There is something about PACKER which reminds us of the best days of our good old State. He is a Pennsylvanian, and this is a good deal more than can be said for his leading opponent, Judge WILMOT, who seems to extract the sources of his encouragement from his New England prejudices and his New York co-operations. General PACKER has been in the Legislature of the State, and has worked for the State like a Trojan. WILMOT never has occupied a seat in our State Congress. All that he did in the House of Representatives, at Washington, was to distinguish himself, first by attacking everybody who did not go for the tariff of '46, and, then by rushing off into a foolish sectional issue, which, had it succeeded, would have broken up the Union. Now, to any one disposed to go into personal assaults upon Mr. WILMOT, causes "as plenty as blackberries" could be found. But we disdain this warfare, and we are right glad to see that the friends of General PACKER throughout the State have indignantly repudiated it. Indeed, there is a noble generosity in their treatment of Mr. WILMOT, for, by acting in this way by him, they smooth the road for his defeat and let him down easily and kindly.

In the meanwhile the ballots are being printed for Governor, and, except to fulfil the forms of the election, and to allow Gov. POLLOCK to conclude his term in the peace and quiet which have thus far marked it, we would propose that General PACKER be declared Governor of Pennsylvania for three years from January next, in order to save the expense to the State of the proceeding usually antecedent to that ceremony.

THE GREATEST ENEMY OF SECESSION.

Probably the greatest enemy of the cause of Secession is THE RAILROAD. It would be as practicable to limit the course of the eagle in his flight as to chain down Commerce, and Religion, and Peace, and Good Will among Men, borne upon the wings of steam from one extremity of the land to the other. Who shall say that every Southern railroad should stop at the Mason and Dixon Line? Who shall cut short the progress of a Northern or Western railroad at a certain boundary? *There are no frontiers in a free country, except those which restrain us from aggression or divide us from barbarism or vice*—and even over these latter the Spirit of Reform will leap *full-armed for the conflict. When* FRANKLIN tamed the lightning, and when WATT and FULTON harnessed the other element to the great purpose of Trade, neither supposed that they were calling into existence two mighty champions of Civilization and Freedom—*two* defenders of this glorious family of States. It is these champions that will not yield to any of the teachings of Division and Disunion. They are commissioned to keep the world at peace—to bind friendly States together with hooks of steel—to weld in a common communion all the members of this Confederacy—to bring brothers who are separated by distance into heavenly communion—and to crush out the first dawnings of disunion. The real philosophers who talk of separating this republican country should remember that *they cannot plot in holes and* corners against such a system. They cannot hide away in distant regions, unknown and undetected. God has furnished to the people the Railroad to open the way to friendship between men, and the lightnings to strike down all who wilfully sport with His merciful providence as displayed in the career of the American people.

PERSEVERANCE IN THE RIGHT.

No statesman who is governed by personal feeling, or diverted from his course by the clamor of the hour, can wield a permanent influence. Having first established the basis *of his action*, he must proceed as systematically in his operations, and upon principles as clearly defined, as the engineer, whose plans are the result of unerring calculations, founded upon the simplest and surest mathematical axioms.

If he follows the straight path of consistent duty, he will maintain a vast influence over his countrymen. History furnishes more than one instance of the success of bad men, who pursued their interests with unflinching and systematic energy; and we need not be reminded that if evil can prevail by adhering to one line of action, a virtuous cause, aided by the hopes and strengthened by the prayers of the wise and the good, is much more certain to prevail.

Governor WALKER, when commissioned to go to Kansas, *as in all cases of this same important character*, was necessarily regarded by the country as clothed with certain discretionary powers. They had to be large to render his action effective. No minister can negotiate by the very letter of his instructions. His *unwritten* action is often the only way to success. So it has been from the first, and so will it be to the last. It was a great favor conferred upon the country when ROBERT J. WALKER agreed to go to Kansas, and we do not know the man, if, without ample discretion in the premises, he had not thrown up his commission at once. These facts are worth considering.

American Horses in England.

Speaking of the recent race for the Goodwood Cup, the *London News* says: "The Cup went to a horse who was only French in name and birthplace; and it was pleasant to see Ashmall, who has suddenly become a heavy weight, win upon him. 'Tommy' is a great favorite with our gallant allies, who have won this race four times in eighteen years. The rider of Prioress certainly got clear of the collision by giving his horses so wide a berth. (It is said that he went *sixty yards out of his way at one turn.*) But few stable-boys of a month's standing could have shown less riding science than this 'American Chimney,' and Mr. Ten Broeck will perhaps trust to the honor of a crack English jock in future. It is, however, very well that the failure should have occurred while the pair were in American hands, as Brother Jonathan would never have believed that he had fair play. *Wells declared that if he had been on Prioress instead of Fishermen at the distance he could still have won*; but jockeys are fond of the use of weighing-house talk, and after every great race there are at least five of them who would have won if, &c. It seems most probable that the pair will throw down the gauntlet again for the Doncaster Cup, when Fandango will have to give them such lumps of weight. Prior is, no doubt, the better of the two, but he was in no form at Goodwood, though no horse ever ran easier."

THE HISTORY OF THE BIBLE.

The history of the Bible is full of interest to the philosopher and Christian. The first edition of the whole Bible was printed in Dutch, at Cologne, in 1475; in Danish, at Copenhagen, in 1550; and in English, in 1573. Publishers have been prosecuted and imprisoned for publishing this Great Book, upon various grounds, some for counterfeiting it, and others for circulating it. In some cases the Bible has been publicly burnt. Laws have been issued against reading it. Its pages have been used as cartridges; it has been denounced by the French, and subjected to all kinds of misrepresentation and alteration. It is a fact that to the great CHARLEMAGNE, in the year 801, a copy of the Bible was presented by an Englishman, written on vellum, and containing four hundred and forty-nine leaves, and it is also stated that in 804 CHARLEMAGNE ordered it to be read publicly, and directed the priests to make themselves acquainted with its contents. And yet CHARLEMAGNE, the wisest man of the age in which he lived, could not write, and was forty-five years of age before he began his studies!

There are a number of versions of the Bible, though not all agreeing in our own accepted edition.

The present translation of the Bible, now in common use, was agreed upon, after a vast amount of research and labor, in the seventeenth century, (1611,) in the reign of JAMES I. The translation was begun in 1604, and finished in 1611. The history of the labors of the learned men engaged *in this vast* undertaking would almost fill a volume.

In 1725 CHRISTOPHER SAUR, a German, established a printing office at Germantown, now in this city, which was carried forward energetically by himself and son. He had a type-foundry, which cast German types for *himself and others*. This led to the establishment of paper-mills, binderies, English and German type foundries. He issued three editions of the German Bible, in 1743, 1762, and 1776, and this, we think, was the first Bible printed on this continent. The following anecdote, in reference to his last impression of the Bible, is curious, but we do not vouch for its entire truth. The property of SAUR was much injured by the revolutionary war, particularly by the battle of Germantown, in 1777. To prevent the residue of it from being destroyed by the British, he went to Philadelphia. His estate was confiscated before the close of the war, and his books—bound and unbound—were sold; among them were the principal part of the last edition of the Bible, in sheets. Much more might be written on this subject, but we shall *reserve our other thoughts for* another occasion.

RESULT OF BRITISH ENLISTMENT.

There was a report, a very short time ago, (which we noticed and discredited at the time,) that British officers were now in this country, sent hither to enlist recruits for the English army, weakened as it is by the vast draft upon it to strengthen the force in India at the present pressing crisis. We did not anticipate that, *if such enlistment were attempted, it would be* successful—for the magnificent dole of twenty-four cents a day to become "food for powder," offered to able-bodied, young, and proper men, would certainly be no tempting bait in this country, where every such person, if idleness had not hopelessly entered into his bones, could earn at least a dollar a day by honest labor, without being subjected to the debasing discipline of the British army, and the multitudinous chances of having a spear through his heart or a bullet in his head from the hands of some revolted Sepoy.

Simply, then, the attempt to augment the British forces from the United States would be a failure. Suitable men would not sell themselves for twenty-four cents a day, in a bad climate and a fierce war, when they can earn four times that amount easily and safely, *without quitting the country*. In a word, it would not *pay*. The same time there appears no *legal* objection to British recruiting officers making the experiment. The troops would be raised for the defence of England, and not against any Power with whom this Republic is on amicable terms. *The Irish News says*:

"To this we dissent. Our Republic is at peace with his sacred Majesty, Emperor of Delhi and Lord of India, who now sits upon the throne of his ancestors, and the cabinet could not, therefore, permit any recruits for England to be raised within our borders."

But our Republic has not *recognized* his sacred Majesty, Emperor of Delhi and Lord of India—does not know of such a potentate, save through the newspapers—and cannot throw its protection over a monarch with whom it not only has no alliance, but of whose very name, in all probability, it is as yet in utter ignorance. The strongest argument against England's obtaining recruits in this country was that presented at an indignation meeting of the Anglo-German Legion, held at New York on Wednesday evening. While the late war with Russia was in progress, a number of Germans and other foreigners, residing in New York, Philadelphia, and other places, were enlisted by authority of Great *Britain, and embodied in what was called* The German British Legion. The pay was to be liberal—$30 bounty, and $30 a month, with clothing and rations free. They were conveyed to Boston, where they received intimation that the $30 was to be dropped down to $12; thence to Halifax (British ground,) where it was further brought as low as $8; lastly, to Melville Island, where they found that they must pay for their clothes out of this miserable dole, and that the $30 bounty was to be reduced also—sometimes to $15, and often as low as $5. At last they were conveyed to England, and subjected to the severest discipline. Complaining of ill-treatment, a man was brought before a court-martial for mutiny. A corporal collected signatures to a memorial stating their case, and received fifty lashes on his bare back from the terrible cat-o'-nine-tails! A sergeant, who complained openly, was transported for four years. A captain, accused of embezzling the funds of his company, was acquitted, and the men who complained, first had their heads shaved, and then were sent to hard labor at the tread-mill. Almost every man in the regiment complained of the tyranny of their colonel; but he was acquitted. At last the regiment mutinied. All was the result of bad treatment and cruel breach of faith.

Against all further enlistments in this country, for England, such members of the Ex-Legion as returned have *formed an Association*, and passed the resolutions which follow:

"*Whereas*, We, German adopted citizens of the United States, entered, as members of the German *Legion, into the British service*, by reason of the promise by the British Government of an honorable position and pay; and because we had reason to hope, through the subjugation of Russia, to see liberty prosper in Europe; and

"*Whereas*, England, by the most scandalous treatment and non-fulfilment of its contract with us, has in every way deceived us; and

"*Whereas*, It is against the honor and dignity of every German to assist in the subjugation of any *people struggling for liberty*—

"*Resolved*, That we request our German brethren in the United States who served with us in the Legion during the war, to brand as far as possible the conduct of England toward us, by circulating a true account of the wrongs and insults which we have suffered.

And *Secondly*, To extend to all Germans in the United States a warning not to trust in any inducements which may be held out to enter into the service of Great Britain.

And *Thirdly*, To warn all Germans against enlisting as mercenaries in the armies of England, for service in India, for the purpose of suppressing the efforts of a people struggling for liberty.

After this, we do not anticipate that there will be any extraordinary alacrity, on the part of the Germans, or any persons, native or *foreign, to subject themselves* to maltreatment as soldiers of England. Better, far better, for them to let that country seek defenders in her own bosom and among her own subjects. Enlistment at twenty-four cents a day, with the usual perils of war, is the very poorest thing that any man can do in this country. Better break *stones* than do it.

CORRECTION.

Our article in yesterday's PRESS, in reference to General HARLAN, was marred by an unfortunate error, which we hasten to correct. The writer mistook General JOSIAH HARLAN for his brother, Dr. HARLAN, who died some ten years ago. We are happy to say that General HARLAN is residing at Cochranville, Chester county, in very fine health, quietly pursuing his studies.

AMUSEMENTS.

The fine weather continues to fill the numerous places of public amusements in this city. The Academy of Music has the most fashionable attractions. The rival Ethiopian *troupes* (Sanford's and Christy's) have the fullest. There will be a favorite *fete* at the Walnut street this afternoon. At the Arch Street Theatre, Mr. Davenport will this evening play the part of *Glaster*, in the historical drama of "Richard the Third." This ought to be, and will be, a treat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1857.

A late file of the London *Times* brings us an editorial confessing a belief on its part that the people of the United States, as well as those of European and Asiatic nations, look with pleasure upon the present difficulties of England in India, if not with a strong desire that she may be worsted. Then, after a vain-glorious parade of what is called justice and humanity, it is confidently declared that sooner or later the world must bow in approval of the civilizing influences of British rule! That England with her disciplined forces will ultimately subdue the revolted Sepoys, and bring her East India possessions again into abject subjection, we cannot doubt, but she cannot fairly expect sympathy from us in the outrageous system of wholesale plunder which she has inaugurated and pursued everywhere, but especially in the East Indies. Neither can we forget that in the first flush of victory over her Russian foe, she, with France, arrogantly talked of attending to our affairs, when the "northern bear" was humbled in his pride and prostrate upon the earth. Yet the end was not as was anticipated. England lost rather than gained by her war venture. She lost her *prestige* in the East, which has with Oriental nations been of great power, and what she lost France acquired. The United States had read to them long lectures on fillibusterism, but England only imitated the ancient and well known device of rogues who cry thief! to turn *attention* away from themselves; for immediately *afterward* it was learned that the fertile and populous kingdom of Oude, on the merest pretext, had been attached to her colonial domain. Great Britain has always, so far as history informs us, absorbed where she could the possessions of weaker nations, and though this policy is not justified now in terms as plain as it has been in days gone by, nevertheless it is not altogether condemned and rejected when it affects her own interests, as the many instances fresh in the minds of all will go to show. She has pursued the rule laid down by one of her disciples of Grotius, who, in a journal published in London, in 1655, defends the fillibustering expedition of Penn and Venables against the West Indies, of the same year. He lays down the law thus:

"Conquest is free to all people; no law of nations can prohibit the power of the sword; 'tis only God that sets its bounds and limits, and where his pleasure is it should make a final conquest, there is its free inheritance to the conqueror and his successors. By that power did the Normans invade and conquer England; by *the same power had the* kingdom of France been subject to the crown of England, and by the same power again recovered; by this same power are the Turks and infidels possessors of the best parts of the earth; and by the same power Julius Cæsar became conqueror of the whole world!"

Acquired by the sword, India must be retained by the sword; and if *America has sympathy for* either one side or the other it surely must be with those who are fighting for their national rights against their despoilers.

The negotiations in the New Granada difficulty, which a week ago it was believed would terminate to the mutual satisfaction of all parties, have been interrupted and still further complicated by the recent laws of Granada, fixing a special *Intendente* with more stringent regulations against American trade and travel over the Isthmus of Panama. Not a word has been heard by the State Department from its special agent, Wm. Carey Jones, Esq., and until it does obtain some advices from him it is not certain whether Capt. Canty or his rival, with a long unpronounceable Spanish name, will *be received or acknowledged by this Government.*

In the meantime the Venezuelan question will be disposed of, and upon the terms of Mr. Eames's demand.

X. Y.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.

I am now satisfied that a serious effort will be made against Governor's Walker's confirmation by the U. S. Senate—a much more serious effort than I have been willing to believe. The Senators are already being canvassed, and it is said that the extreme Abolitionists will join hands with the extreme Southern men in pressing his rejection. Should this fusion be accomplished, he will go by the board. The apprehension of such an event speaks volumes to both sections of the Union. It points out with great force the dangers of violent courses on the slave question. Let those engaged in it take warning in season. There is a quiet middle class of Union men in this country *that never speaks save in the majority*. This class is not easily got to the polls. But when it moves it is irresistible. The cause which always arouses and arms it for action is THE UNION. It has never been defeated, even in the South; for in every former contest extreme men have talked as much *for* the Union as they have afterwards acted against it. The politicians who think differently will soon be undeceived. The spectacle of Southern Senators voting in concert with the natural foes of their own institutions, to strike down an able, eloquent, and courageous national man, like ROBERT J. WALKER, will do the work at once; and I predict that every man taking a part in this act of self-immolation will be driven out of public life the moment his constituents can reach him. The issue will be to give Governor WALKER such a hold upon the people's confidence as may not soon be weakened. Mind the prophecy!

President Buchanan's letter to Professor Silliman is a striking, though brief reply. Professor Silliman and a set of run-mad fanatics, at New Haven, Conn., have been fishing in the dirty pool of politics for years, bringing thereafter upon themselves and the country; and instead of attending to science and religion, are now engaged in attacks upon Gov. Walker, in concert with the fire-eaters of the South. Mr. Buchanan rebukes this spirit promptly and indignantly. And, mark my word, he will be true to his declaration. What end has he to live for but to serve his country? What to him in the sunset of life, are office and power? The violence of politicians cannot harm or intimidate him, and cannot delay his action. He is committed to the majority principle, and he will stand by it to the end.

The appointment of W. Carey Jones to arrange the Central American business was not a judicious one, as results have proved, though made with the best intention. He seems to have "gone under" somewhere, inasmuch as he is not heard from at the State Department

I hope and trust that Philadelphia may get the steam propeller to erect, to be given out by the Secretary of the Navy. She has the shipwrights to do the work, and she has such claims upon the Administration as will not, I think, be overlooked if properly presented. She will ask no favor—none on account of political or geographical position—*though these should not operate against her*, but she ought to get it for every reason. Are you attending to this with your usual care?

SOLITAIRE.

Governor Walker.

We place once more upon record Governor WALKER's brief but explicit reply to his opponents. It is impossible to conceive an objection to a policy so liberal and just as his:

Governor Walker, of Kansas, in his official despatches, recently received, says in one point he has been grossly misrepresented—namely, as declaring that every man should vote who happened to be in the Territory on the day of election, for the ratification of the Constitution. This, he remarks, would be desirable if there were "conclusive" evidence that all such persons were actual, *bona fide* settlers, but the only sufficient and usual proof of such a fact would be some previous residence. On this point, which was one of detail, he had never proposed to make suggestions to the Convention; although, when asked his opinion by members of that body, he had indicated a previous residence of three or six months; and that the same qualifications should be adopted in the Constitution. In regard not only to that, but to all future elections; and, in his judgment, one or the other of these terms of residence will be adopted by the Conventions, from whom he anticipates a cordial co-operation.

"It is somewhat extraordinary," he adds, "that while this accusation of letting every man vote who may happen to be in the Territory on the day of the election, has been preferred in the South as indicating the desire on my part to let in Abolition vagrants and interlopers to control the result, the Republicans of Kansas have drawn an entirely different conclusion, viz: that I designed in this manner to bring many thousand Missourians into the Territory to decide the contest."

Ex-Executive Officers.

(From the Washington Star.)

It may be interesting to your readers to know who of those that have occupied executive offices in our Government are now among us. For this purpose I subjoin a list below. Of the ex-Presidents there are four still living, viz: Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, and Franklin Pierce. Of the Vice-Presidents, also four: Van Buren, Tyler, Dallas, and Fillmore. And four Secretaries of State: Van Buren, Louis McLane, Buchanan, and Everett. Eleven Secretaries of the Treasury: Rush, Ingham, McLane, Dallas, Taney, Ewing, Bibb, R. J. Walker, Meredith, Corwin, and Guthrie. Seven Secretaries of War: Cass, Bell, J. M. Porter Wilkins, G. W. Crawford, Conrad, and Jefferson Davis. Also, seven Secretaries of the Navy: Paulding, Badger, John Y. Mason, Bancroft, W. B. Preston, Graham, and Kennedy. Eight Postmasters General: John McLean, Kendall, Francis Granger, Wickliffe, Cave Johnson, Collamer, N. K. Hall, and Campbell. Eleven Attorneys General: Richard Rush, Taney, B. F. Butler, Gilpin, Crittenden, Nelson, J. Y. Mason, Clifford, Toucey, Reverdy Johnson, and Cushing. And all the Secretaries of the Interior, viz: Ewing, McKennon, Stuart, and McClelland are yet living.

There are also seven gentlemen who have served as Speakers of the National House of Representatives now living, viz: John Bell, R. M. T. Hunter, John W. Davis, Robert C. Winthrop, Howell Cobb, Linn Boyd, and N. P. Banks.

STATE POLITICS.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—The Democratic Convention of Lycoming county met on the 18th inst., George White, Esq., presiding, and made the following nominations: Assembly—Col. Thomas W. Lloyd; Treasurer—James T. Dawson; Register and Recorder—Michael Sechler; Commissioner—Michael Sypher; Auditor—Lewis S. Smith. Daniel S. Rissel, and Dr. Plantz were appointed Representative Conferees.

CLINTON COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic County Convention met at Lock Haven on the 18th inst., and nominated a strong ticket headed by Col. D. K. Jackman for Assembly. Thos. M'Ghee, Esq., was nominated for Sheriff.

JUNIATA COUNTY.—The Democrats have nominated Levi Reynolds, for Prothonotary; Jacob Frank, for Treasurer; Barnett Rapp, for Commissioner; John Anderson, for Auditor; and appointed conferees with Union and Snyder counties to form an Assembly ticket.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EXECUTION OF M'KIM, THE MURDERER.

Great Excitement in Hollidaysburg.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Aug. 21.—Our usually quiet borough has been the scene of the greatest excitement to-day, owing to the execution of David Stringer McKim, the murderer of Norcross. The town has been crowded with strangers, the cars from Altoona bringing up a large number of Philadelphians and citizens of Pittsburgh, curious to see the condemned in his last moments and hear his dying words. It was generally supposed that the execution would be public, and great disappointment was manifested when it was learned that the sheriff had ordered otherwise. Several military companies were on the ground, and aided in preserving order. Rumors were circulated yesterday to the effect that McKim had prepared a confession, acknowledging his guilt, and this morning the vast multitude of strangers collected in the town and around the prison were thrown into a painful state of excitement by the announcement that he had committed suicide.

It seems, that after passing the night quietly in sleep, McKim attempted to commit suicide early this morning by opening a vein in his arm with a small piece of glass. When discovered he was bleeding freely. The wound was promptly bound up and the flow of blood stopped, he expressing little concern during the operation. After this he breakfasted heartily, appeared in excellent spirits, and cheerfully prepared for the execution. It was a dreadful sight to witness the coolness and carelessness displayed by the prisoner in these his last moments; and it was all the more solemn and impressive when those who surrounded him reflected that even at the *threshold of eternity this man* was acting a part which had cost him hours of intense mental agony in its preparation and rehearsal.

The condemned was led out of the prison to the gallows at a quarter after one o'clock. From the scaffold he delivered a speech of over an hour, denying his guilt, and declaring with his last breath that he died an innocent man. Sheriff Foot officiated. McKim was a large, athletic man, and died easy, struggling very little after his fall. After the body was cut down it was handed over to his friends, who had made the necessary preparations for its interment.

The crime for which McKim suffered death was the murder of Samuel T. Norcross, in January last, near Altoona. McKim travelled in company with Norcross, who was on his way from Iowa to visit his sisters in Massachusetts. He was in bad health, and McKim had gained his confidence and friendship by a course of attention and kindness to him. Knowing he had a large sum of money on his person, he followed him from the cars at Altoona, murdered and robbed him. McKim was arrested and tried and convicted of the crime in April last in this place.

From Washington.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH FOR THE PRESS.]

New York Politicians—China—Our East India Squadron.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1857.—The Treasury Department and the White House have this morning had transferred to them all the turmoil and excitement of New York politicians. Schell, Sanders, Cochrane, General Wall, Mohegan, Morfey, Russell, Odell, and a host of others, agitate themselves in regard to their custom house appointments. Mr. Sickles is quieter, and it looks as though he had the inside track. The busy hum of *conversation at the hotels*, and the *sociable* and friendly manner in which it is agreed to disagree is edifying, and serves to relieve the tedium of summer life in Washington.

Recent advices from our East India squadron induce the Navy Department with an account of the English attack upon the Chinese fort at Fladman Creek, on the 1st of June last. Admiral SEYMOUR had under his command 2,500 seamen and marines disposed in steamers, gun-boats, and launches. The enemy surrendered after a loss of nearly two hundred junks. The English lost in men nine killed, and twenty-eight wounded. The Chinese loss is supposed to be large.

Commander FOOTE, U. S. N., took with him to Bangkok, in the Portsmouth, Mr. BRADLEY, our Consul, to Ningpo, who was on his way to Siam with a copy of the treaty between that kingdom and the United States.

The Levant was at Shanghae on May 20, and would leave for Foo Chow on the 15th of June.

X. Y.

Brigham Young Preparing to resist Gen. Harney, etc.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The Interior Department *has received intelligence from reliable gentlemen*, and fugitive Mormons, that Brigham Young is preparing to resist General Harney—that he has relapsed into the grossest infidelity and atheism, and continues to hold up the Government of the United States to the supreme contempt of the Mormons.

Among the despatches just received by the Government is the correspondence which took place between one of our naval officers and the Governor of Singapore, relative to his ordering our flag to be hauled down by a British officer from the Dutch barque "Henrietta Maria," which had been abandoned by her officers and most of her crew, and taken possession of by the master of an American vessel. Gov. Blundell earnestly disclaims any want of respect to the American flag, or the rights of American citizens, in the steps he felt it to be his duty to take.

But the matter does not here terminate. The barque was delivered to the Government authorities of the Netherlands, in India, on the ground that the vessel, being Dutch, the Chinese Coolies found on board, if innocent of mutiny, had claims on the owners, and if guilty were punishable by a *Dutch criminal court*.

The sale of the Delaware and Kansas Indian trust lands yielded over $587,000.

The *Evening States* learns from the best authority that about two years since an American merchant, named Robinet, residing at Pernos, had his vessel seized by the Chinese authorities, and the same was subsequently repeated, although he had the permission of the Chinese officials to keep the American flag flying over his establishment.

This being reported to Commodore Armstrong he dispatched Captain Simms with directions that he should remain there and keep the American colors flying until further orders.

This occurrence is not thought by the Navy Department to be a matter of consequence, nor can it be construed as an adoption by this Government of systems of reprisals, or departure from the neutrality we have endeavored to maintain in the Chinese seas.

Melancholy Casualty.

NEW HAVEN, August 21.—Mrs. Harriet Thomas, aged fifty-six years, a respectable farmer's wife of the neighboring town of Bethany, was killed this morning in Dwight place. She was standing between the wheels of her carriage, when the horse started and she was drawn by her dress some rods. She was lifted up by her husband, but soon expired from her injuries.

Military Movements at the West.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—A letter to the *Republican* from *Fort Kearney*, dated the 7th inst., says the fifth and tenth regiments of Infantry and Phelps' Battery had arrived there. Captain Van Vliet had gone in advance on important business. The troops were much dissatisfied, and the fifth and tenth regiments had lost nearly five hundred men by desertion.

From Minnesota.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention—The Rumored Collision between the Sioux and Chippeways.

ST. PAUL'S, August 18, via DUBUQUE, August 21.—The Democratic branch of the Constitutional Convention to-day passed the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Republican branch, with a view of submitting but one Constitution to the people.

It is not probable that the members will meet in one Convention; but the great obstacle to an immediate settlement of the difficulties has thus been removed.

The rumored collision between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians is without foundation.

Cricket Match between United States and Canada Clubs.

TORONTO, August 21.—The return cricket match between clubs of Canada and the United States, which was commenced on Wednesday last at this place, has resulted in favor of the former, they having seven wickets to go down.

Fall of a Building at Cincinnati—Heavy Loss.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Last evening a four story brick building, occupied by Charles Bodman, tobacconist, fell with a tremendous crash, under the pressure of 1600 barrels of whiskey, which had been stored in *the second story by a dealer named Fletcher*. The wall fell against a building owned by Mr. J. A. Skiff, and the entire side was forced in. Two other buildings were also damaged by the falling walls. A loss of $20,000 was occasioned.

Suspension of Boston Firms.

BOSTON, August 21.—Messrs. Edward C. Bates & Co. have suspended, with liabilities amounting to about $5,000,000. The suspension was owing to sugar speculations.

It is reported that Messrs. Blanchard, Sherman & Co. have also suspended, in consequence of the failure of Bates & Co., with liabilities of $500,000, and assets of $250,000.

An Editor Arrested for Robbing the U. S. Mails.

CHICAGO, August 21.—J. O. BRAGNAN, editor of the *Democrat* of this city, was arrested this morning for robbing the post office drawers of letters containing money, which were found in his possession. He waived an examination, and was held in $9,000 bail.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

ALEXANDRIA, (Va.,) August 21.—The canal is in fine order. Coal is arriving in large quantities. Vessels are scarce and wanted, and freights are advancing.

Naval Intelligence.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The Government despatch steamer Water Witch arrived here to-day.

Fire at Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, (N. J.) August 21.—A fire broke out this evening in Townsend's stables, which is spreading rapidly, and will probably consume a large amount of property.

Burning of Two Steamers at Jersey City—Probable Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The steamers Moses Taylor and *Splendid, both lying at the Cunard dock, Jersey city*, were destroyed by fire this morning.

The Moses Taylor was a new boat, belonging to the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company. It was insured for $13,000. The Splendid belonged to G. M. Scott, and was insured for 10,000.

Mr. Scott's son was aboard the latter boat, and it is feared perished in the flames.

The Cunard steamship Arabia was at one time in imminent danger.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—The steamer Cahawba has arrived, bringing Havana dates to the 18th inst. The *papers furnish no news of importance.*

The New Cotton Crop.

AUGUSTA, GEO., August 21.—A bale of cotton of the new crop, from Florida, was received at Savannah on Wednesday.

During the last twenty days 270,000 bushels of wheat have been received here.

Markets.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Flour is heavy; sales of 4,500 bbls; State and Ohio are each 5c lower, and Southern declined 25c; the quotations being $6.35@$6.50 for State, and $6.50@$7 for Southern. Wheat heavy; 15,000 bus. sold at $1.70@$1.80 for white, and $1.52@$1.57 for red. Corn depressed; 15,000 bus. sold at 85c. Prime Pork is 40c better, at $22. Mess unchanged. Beef quiet. Lard firm. Whiskey 1c better, at 28c.

There is a panic in the Stock market. Sterling Exchange is firm.

BALTIMORE, August 21.—Flour—sales of Howard street at $7; City Mills at $6.12½. Wheat unchanged. Corn 2 cts. better, at 86@88 for white and yellow. Whiskey quoted at 27½@28½.

MOBILE, Aug. 21.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 720 bales. The receipts have been only 200 bales. Middlings are quoted at 15½@15¾ cts.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.—Cotton—The market is slightly easier; sales to-day of 250 bales at 15@15¼ for middling. The sales of the week have been 680 bales, and the receipts 440 bales. The stock import market is 15,000 bales. The receipts here, so far, less than last year amount to 25,000, and at all Southern ports to 69,000 bales.

Wheat is dull and unsettled.

Mess Pork firm at $25,00.

Lard in bbls quiet at 16 cents.

Freights—On Cotton to Havre 1¼; to Liverpool ¼d.

THE CITY.

The Dawn.—All through the long, long night, while the calm, sweet moon floated, like a silver boat, from one verge of the dark, blue sky to the other, and the sentinel stars hovered brightly in the cerulean wake, the tearful mother had watched her suffering babe—her eyes but turned in grief from its pale face to gaze out the window, seeking a hope among the hosts of heaven. They had told her that her first-born—the first life-drop from her loving heart, must be laid in the mould, and that she must nerve her spirit with the blessed hope that she should see it yet again, radiant and beautiful above the stars on which she gazed. She had filled her soul with delicious fancies of the future, when her boy should multiply in years, and marked out for him a career of honor and renown. Now these dreams had flitted as visions of the night, and she sat there in grief awaiting the moment when the angel of the dark and silent wing should stoop to snatch from her grasp that little life. Still she watched, murmuring an occasional prayer, until the silver moon sank away from view, and the stars one by one took their flight. The babe's breath came quicker, but it again appeared stilled, and a sweet smile lit up its countenance. One who loved both mother and child came near, glanced at that smile which he knew was the parting look of a little angel in its flight, and gently pointed the tearful mother to the star of hope now radiant in the East—herald of the approaching day. A few moments more, and the babe was as silent as a sweet creation of wax; but in the East the mother saw the opening of the golden gates through which the little spirit passed to realms of eternal bliss. To both the day had dawned.

Religious Intelligence.—The warm weather has had the effect of causing a regular exodus among the ministers of our city, although a large number of churches have been kept open for Sabbath worship, and sermons delivered therein during the morning and afternoon. Extensive repairs are now being made to several religious edifices, and when the cool weather sets in, church-goers who have been rusticating will find that their absence has been taken advantage of to improve materially, internally and externally, the appearance and accommodations of their houses of worship.

We have been informed that St. Andrews' Church, in Eighth street, above Spruce, will not be opened on the last Sunday in this month, as previously stated.

Several of the larger and important Baptist Churches are now closed. Among these are the Fourth, the Eleventh, and the Tenth Churches. *The pastors, in many cases, are enjoying summer* existence at different rural retreats. In a week or two they will all return to the city.

The Rev. William Cathcart, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, having returned to the city, will preach to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, and after the sermon administer the ordinance of immersion to several interesting candidates.

The Rev. J. H. Cuthbert, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets, baptized four persons the second Sabbath in this month, and a large number were received by letter. This church, we are gratified to learn, is very prosperous under the zealous labors of its pastor in its new locality.

The Rev. E. W. Hutter, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, *New street, below Fourth, will* preach to-morrow morning at half-past ten o'clock.

Police Items.—A female was taken before Alderman Clark, yesterday morning, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The evidence exhibited a sad state of depravity. The accused was held to bail to answer the charge, in the sum of $1,000, at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

A colored woman, named Anna Brown, was convicted in the criminal court at Lancaster county, on Thursday, for kidnapping a little colored girl, named Mary Adelaide Jane Bailey, whom she intended to sell into slavery, and was very justly sentenced *to seven years'* imprisonment. This little girl was stolen away about two months since, in our city, while on the road from school to the residence of her widowed mother, in Smith's court, running from Little Pine street.

A young man, named Matthew Conway, was before Alderman Enos *yesterday afternoon*, at the Central Police Station, on the charge of attempting to pass a five-dollar counterfeit note, purporting to be the issue of the Lee Bank, Massachusetts. He was committed *to answer at court.*

On Thursday night the residence of Mr. J. C. Kempton, situate at Germantown, was burglariously entered by forcing open a back entrance, and robbed of a large quantity of silver plate, consisting of silver ladles, coffee pots, cream jugs, butter knives, waiters, tea and table spoons, napkin rings, knives and forks, and other equally valuable articles. The burglars effected their escape. This house was entered some years since by three masked men, who bound several of the inmates of the house with bed cords, and then deliberately set themselves about to plunder the premises of all valuable articles they could lay their hands upon. The thieves at that time were soon after arrested, and a portion of the stolen goods recovered. The parties were convicted, and, after serving out a part of the term of their imprisonment, were pardoned.

The number of police arrests made during Thursday and yesterday morning, as reported by the lieutenants at the Mayor's office, number 62, of which number 24 were married, 38 single, 31 Americans, 31 foreigners, 38 drunk. The arrests in the several districts are as follows: First District 6, Second 9, Third 5, Fourth 3, Fifth 3, Sixth 2, Seventh 4, Eighth none, Ninth 5, Tenth 5, Eleventh 4, Twelfth 5, Thirteenth 5, Fourteenth no return, Fifteenth 3, Sixteenth 2, Central Station 1, making a total of 62 arrests.

Henry Hummichaus was arrested on Thursday afternoon, in Fourth street, above Green, on the charge of having stolen a watch, valued at $15, the property of Herman John. Hummichaus sold it for another watch worth $2, and $2 in money. He was taken before Alderman Williams, and was held to answer.

Accidents.—At a very early hour yesterday morning