Fine Page. The Late French Dud; Letter Franch Dud; Letter Francis Fran Ceiro; How Rachel Sooked in her Death Agony Col: Lumsden ; Bribery

SWAN JAMERENS

The news from Washington Indicatos decidedly its that there is no ground for any apprehension of the there is he ground for any apprehension of the fine is the first that the bettern this country and Rogiand There is no good that the lines but the formula satisfactory explanations, of the Washingtonior respondent of the New jims, of he Washingtonior respondent of the New Jones we will be a work to be the order of the New York world that the super very talk the transfer of the transfer of the transfer of the New York washington to the transfer of the tr The Washington States assets that it is the President's determination to send an armed force to Micaragua, so that no interruption may occur to statement appears to be made on reliable informa

tion. And the three State loans of New York The bids for the three State loans of New York ware opened yesterds at Albany. The prices bid were all a promise, and state of the process in the process of a promise, and state of the process of the process. It is not such that one million and shall of sinking-sind-loan was awarded to Ridset H. King and his associates.

The ofewer the brig Indeedig Bengtman, of New York, which was round abandoned at see, and mally brought into poin by three spament, were recorded by the senoner, Barab B. Junes, which reserved by the senoner, Barab B. Junes, which

arrived at Holman Hole on the list inst.

Aighlia Demonstration to suon poor never all successions the fair-fame of the country of the fair-fame of the country of the fair-fame of the country of the fair-fame of the fair-fame of the fair of

mont. What particular kind of reform it almed at me are not informed at the control of the contr Henelitt, yesterday: Edward Parx was heard o The charge of furfary. The defendant was charged with harling committed perjuty before Ludge Ludlow, in falsely executing that he was a citizen of the United States, in order to obtain a certification of naturalization for another party. He was disstellarged to relieve was effected on Monday night

histor the inrectal instrument manufactory of Means Rusinerie, at the dorner of Righth and Morris streets. A large amount of property was carried off. The same game of burglary was su cossfally, played the same evening upon the mil-linery goods store of Mr. George Allen, of No. 930 nut atresta into mining Afull report of the proceedings of City Councils is given in enother column. The proceedings are

change of the GDANCE AT THE FIELD.

Lecompton is at a fearful discount in Ponnsylvania. It will not pay one dime in the dollar. It is being rejected by all the shrewd politicians, even endorsed as if is by Congress.
In nearly every Congressional district in this
State the Ormograph, are either trying to get
rid of the whole record—to bury it out of sight or else are bowing their Lecompton sontatives sinto private dife." In the Berks and Lohigh district HENRY CHAPMAN'S renomination is demanded as essential to the success of the party, owing to his independsuccess of the party, owing to his independent resistance of the Ransas pelicy of a majority of Congress. In Chester and Delaware, the champion of popular sovereignty, Jose Hundran is admitted to be the only Democrat that can be elected. In Montgomery and part of Philadelphis, Owen Jowes is pertinationally begging for a renomination, desired by the United States marshall of the Eastern district, who is most shamefully prostituting his office to help this double recreant into Congress to another forms but we hope that the Democrata, of Montgomory will reject this and clous appeal. In Berks Grand Jones is opposed by the xery flower of the Democracy, headed by the English organ of the party. Even in the Tenth Legion, Mr. W. H. DINNICE is not safe. though backed by the recollection of an over-BRODGEAD, or General W. LILLY, of Carbon, or faithless Representative. There is little hope for Paul Lemy in the Luzegne district; little for REILLY in the Franklin district: little for And in the Cumberland district, and none at all for Janua Grans of the Clarion, or Bewalar of the

baout of the three sent back, we shall be astenbee you highly he picture, gentlemen Lesompton ar milisissi London upon it? Actupon it; and re member, that the only sensible action is t withdraw your beaten horses from the track and so save their distance and their honor. PARTY RULES AND PARTY CANDIDATES.

Schnyleill district. Morrobusay has made his initial hattle in the West; having carried his

fon triumvirate from the city, if there is one

to los nomination with a rush. As to the Lecomp-

vicus "Just now the" "Democratic party" has in existence a Convention to smead its Rules; and we observe also that their new opponents the People's party in have taken action to while the formation of a set of Rules for its government.

This is all very well. But we beg to assure ours, the cylistiat have recently cursed the propie with so many corrupt and incompetent candidates, while any such men are allowed to buy or foist themselves into the places they disgrace. The cyll is too deep to be ruled out. The people, not the People's party, stone can cure it, by voling down all such ca didates, inq matter under what party tules

they may be set up and by store and

How can we expect honest and competent candidates for offices, that are made by fraud and extertion to yield a fortune to those wh The state of them in a year or two, or three at the most of them in a year or two, or three at the most of the principal state of the most or all of our principal state of the state of th num. No party can be hopest that tolerates cured. These officers should receive a fixed confressation per unium but should not be al-loyed to receive one centre the rees. These should all be paid directly into the city treaand property and construction would coase, and competent and honest men be alected to fill the offices 1 but not before certainly not while they are allowed to binder the public as they have done, and reap the benefits of it. Bad mon will be elected delegated to conventions for the purpose of being bought, and bad men for the purpose of hains bougue, and one men will buy to meet dreatures; and nois, other this perfect of the constitutions of the constitutions of the constitution of

will never be remedied while men are sent to the Legislature who make a frame of their votes whose whole time is event in the advo-Racy of measures to promote the interest of sorporations of individuals to the injury of the public, and who are well paid by such corporations or mais industrion for their services. Such faithful are not likely to chack laws correct. ing abuses mywhere. Let the people look to time and foth for no candidate of the Logislature, whi is not opposes prices of selling his roles out any people of selling his roles out the people of the party.

of farmore consequence to have "good men to administration". Let us have good "can-didates" and we are not buildious sout the all porties keep hits important consideration steadily in view, and that party which is most

All the state of t

THE COST OF LECOMPTONISM TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Those who have read this journal since its Those who have read this journal since its overy business and interest of the community establishment on the latter August, 1867, with that it would be now to impossible to do even ordinary dare will readily recall our direct without those we now have. That these are succeeding on the question of even ordinary days, will readily recall our first and succeeding opinions, on the question of Kansas. Our consistency of our inconsistency may thus be tested and the justice or the injustice of the several views we have ex- and in a measure to be the depositories of the pressed, calmly considered. Taking no credit for extraordinary political

foresight, claiming nothing for having stood steadily by that which we honestly conceived to:bo::right, it would have been to us a mos overwholming disenchantment had an original ate of the resistless power and rare sanctity of the principle asserted, solemnly and distinctly asserted, in .1850, and as solemnly and distinctly abandoned in .1857, been disappointed by the results. It had been our early care, prior to the publication of the first number of THE PRESS, to see that no harm came to this principle, and that in going into its discussion we should proceed with all the lights before and around us. Hence it was that not one word has ever appeared in this exist an hour, and just in proportion as they journal on this question by which we can be convicted either of insincerity in the support customers will they be useful and profitable of the right, or of yielding for a moment to the wrong.

Passing over the thrice-told tale -the record of the manner in which the principle was laid down, the history of Governor WALKER'S relations to the Administration after his appointment as Governor of Kansas, the sudden change of the Administration in the President's mes sage of December, 1857—we come to the period A stable and sold process the state of the s immediately preceding the 4th of March, gates of that Democracy against taking tham that any such step would cover the De-morratio party with defeat; that not only would such a policy, if carried out, defeat the Democratic party in the city, but in the Statetonly in the State, but in the Union; and that it was impossible for any party to stand. well-disciplined and experienced opposition, eady to take advantage of all our own shortomings, and to remind us of our ten thousand promises. But repeated warnings were ne flected by the little leaders, who managed by cans of patronage to obtain possession of the Convention Resolutions were declared to have passed in favor of Lecomptonsm. The Washington Union gloried over this endorsement, and every pensioned press from Maine to Georgia held, it forth as an evidence tion in favor of an immutable principle. This large. buked and prostrated !.. The State Convention tried men went to Harrisburg for the purpose of protesting against the threatened conse-

> affirmed. So much for the seed sown in Pennsylvania.

these columns has been appallingly ful-

But did the unfortunate results referred to nduce the advocates of Lecomptonism to pause in their mad career? On the contrary, Northern Representatives, with the protests of know in another week whether the experihundreds of thousands of Democrats ringing ment be a success or failure. There are in their ears, stubbornly insisted upon sup- two things to be dreaded. These are the who would cheerfully assume the responsibili-Iming majority. (We hope to see Col. A. G. porting that monstrous proposition. And now sudden breaking of the Cable, whether old ty of acting with disinterested and fearless in a new scene in the drama is about to be enacted, or new, and the ability to transmit a dependence upon all questions. and the people are called upon unresisting to assist in and shout over its performance The men who forced Lecompton through Congress—the men who insulted the public sentinent the men who deserted the pledges of 1856, who applauded the proscription of the hampions, tried and true, of that principle: these men now call upon the masses of the Northern Democracy to re-elect them to the next Congress, and thus to seal, by a popular decree, the gravest act of political turpitude and treachery to be found in political annals!

But, in the name of a great party, we say No een lost for this dishonoring example. We declare that a sufficiency of sacrifice has been nade in the name of a despotic doctrine. We insist that those who have attempted, and who have failed in the attempt, to commit the comocratic party to this doctrine, should tand back and allow other men-men trusted and tried, who know the wishes of the people and smeet them too—to take the nominations for the national councils; for if this is not done. undfeds of innocent Democrats must fall in the effort to elevate the guilty. In this State, every Democratic member of Congress but three has demoralized himself by voting or Lecomptonism in one or another of its hameless disguises. We ask, in all candor. whether these men are to be put upon Demo cratic tickets, like so many dead weights, to carry down others upon those tickets who had

nothing to do with the sacrifice and the surender? For here is the practical question, after all. Lecomptonism is not a virtue, but a lie—it is not a principle, but a heresy-it is not even a decent expedient, but an incarnate and festering corruption. It has no vitality in it, like the principle of the Kansad

and Nebraska act; which, when we fell for it in 1854, by its elasticity and its power; shortly after rescued those who had the power which they had temporarily lost. To vote to nominate those who supported Lecompton is, then, to enderse all this wrong, this falsehood, this surrender, this party stultilication; and we denythat we are called upon by any act of gratifude, or of policy, to do any such thing. 'In every county in Penn sylvania there are members of the Legislature and county officers to be chosen at the October election. Shall the hundreds of men interested in these elections be sacrificed to gratify he base ambition of those men who demand that they shall be endorsed and applauded for

their votes upon Lecomptonism? Again, we way No; and therefore it is apart from the principle of the thing, apart from the chasisoment which every advocate of Lecompton deserves at the hands of the people he has betrayed that to save the organization of the Democratic party and to rescue from defeat innocent men, the members of Congress from Pennsylvania who deserted the Cincinnati platform of 1856 should be quietly withdrawn, and left to obscurity and penitones

intil their offence has been forgotten and forgiven. JOHN H. B. MCCLELLAN, M. D.

The community will be gratified to learn that the vacant chair of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College has time, and if the duties attaching to it are for with the elective body of the people at been tendered to Ir. Fennylyania College has time, and if the duties attaching to it are large. Let them look to it. "Good laws," this city. It were superfluous to sulorise the commensurate pecuniary return. Poor pay this city. It were superfluous to eulogise the commensurate pecuniary return. Poor pay surplus; and that surplus is accumulating an says a wise statesman, are yery good, but it is acknowledged qualifications of so justly celebrated an expert in the peculiar line of the off without any police than with a force profession to which he has devoted himself, The remarkable professional skill and distin "fulls? under which they are selected. Let guished popularity of the father (the lamented Dr. GRORGE McCLELLAN) have been fully transmitted to the son, and we believe that a and the soil and the selection of competent and better selection could not have been made.

Appendict in the selection of the most sucthe facility of the college have reason to consecond in the elections of the most sucthe facility of the college have reason to congraphic facility in the elections of the most sucthe facility of the college have reason to congraphic facility in the elections of the most sucthe facility of the college have reason to congraphic facility in the elections of the most sucgraphic facility in the election of the most sucgraphic facility in the election of the most sucgraphic facility in the election of the most sucgraphic facility in the most sucgraphic facili gratulate themselves upon the accession of so valuable an adjunct, and we doubt not that the commanding influence of the institution over which they so ably preside will be materially strengthened, a de min

strengthened.

Liance Sain of Brown, Real Estate, to the Marin And Moneyll, was launched in very them are the Marin And Moneyll, was launched in very party style yesterday, afterdoon, from the ship next, will have a supplementation of the marin And of Mr. Coreon Ridgeway, Cooper's Point, Portley & Saradego Corphaga Lleuri, arequitors, and of Mr. Coreon Ridgeway, Cooper's Point, and the supplementation of the first order, and the will registed 300 tone, being 107, bet long, 28 feet wide, and 91 feet deep, many and the supplementation of the first order, and the will registed 300 tone, being 107, bet long, 28 feet wide, and 91 feet deep, Messir Series, and the supplementation of the

BANKS. Banks are institutions so interwoven with should be conducted with a view to the objects of their erection viz: to assist and fos-tor industry by the judicious use of capital, rich and lenders to the industrious, thereby subserving the interests of both-should be the constant aim of those who control them. That these objects of their creation are ory coften and very widely overlookedthat many abuses of their privileges are practised-will be conceded and whilst much of the popular antipathy to them is owing to ignorance of their practical working, a vast deal of it is due to their own want of appreciation of their true position and in-

terests: The feeling that above all others should exist between the banks and their customers is good will; and this is especially important to the former, for without it they could not cultivate this feeling of good will from their institutions. Without it, their race is soon run; for a bank has but to slight it to prostitute its means to special interests-to lend itself to illegitimate uses and unworthy men, and the sequel soon comes to break : carrying down with it its sister banks that are not responsible for its folly or villainy, scattering ruin far and wide, and making the whole banking interests of the country the objects of one universal shout of execuation, which, t alone merits.

Banks should realize that their interests are identical with those of their customers, and they should act, feel, and sympathize to the tmost with them. And here let us remark that they should all endeavor to increase the number of their customers. If, for example, they have five hundred thousand dollars to loan, it would be much better for them to lend it to five hundred men—a thousand to each for in the former case they accomplish particle of State pride. The mantle of honor a general good, and make five hundred worn by her Jeffenson, her Henny, her Ranthan to-ten men, giving fifty thousand to each, friends, whilst in the latter they serve. up against any such endorsement in the face of but special favorites, and make but ten friends, creating enmity and jealousy on the part of A. Wise, who possesses the true fire of chithe less favored, who will almost always find tout and condomn it, and imbue all their devernor Wise fully approves the following friends with the feelings it engenders in

If, then, bank officers have sufficient grasp of mind to look beyond the mere mechanism of their institutions, and see the true course they should pursue, we believe it is in their power measurably to avoid and prevent the evils that so lately prostrated the business of that the Democratic party of Philadelphia the whole country, and to become more usehad gladly agreed to give up a solemn declara. ful and more popular with the community at

journal, Tue Press, was of course re- It is our belief that there was no evil existing at the time the late panic commenced assembled shortly after. A band of true and that a tight money market would not have cured; and if the relations of the banks with business men had been such as would cration of Lecomptonism there. A horde of have interested the latter kindly in the welfare sycophants and servile, office-holders and of the former, the Bank of Pennsylvania could fice-hunters swarmed there too; and after have been discredited without producing the gallant struggle, memorable in party annals, run and disgraceful suspension which folheads of a resisting and intrepld minority, suing the course we have indicated, by and so the foul work was again ratified and avoiding everything that looks mysterions, by making their operations more general, and less special, our banks, could attain So much for the admonitions of THE PRESS. a position of such strength in the good will of The harvest soon came; and what a harvest it the community, that they could, at any mowas! Bickering and bad black appeared in ment, throw overboard, without danger to every county in the Commonwealth. Dissen- themselves, any of their number whose masions were carried into every State in the nagement proved reckless and unworthy. This North - The Democratic party were beaten in is the position they should aim at, and the way byery election that took place in the free to it is to our mind, so plain, and accords so States, and the last result was the defeat of that thoroughly with their true interests, that we great party in the city of Philadelphia by an shall be surprised if they do not strive for it.

overwhelming majority. The prophecy made ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. The great question of the day-we might say of the agefew days. The laying down of the Atlantic Cable has commenced ere this, and we shall tion, through 2,400 miles of cable, under wa tor, the utmost length through which it yet has been passed on land, without interruption, being 1,200 miles, or half that distance. The electrical fluid was transmitted through 3,000 miles of the telegraph cable, coiled up, but there is a doubt whether this could be done if the full length were stretched out, at the bottom of the sea. This can only be ascertained by actual experiment.

Next in importance, if not quite as important, is the practicability of carrying the telethe demand. We assert that enough has graph wire, without breaking, from shore to shore, across the Atlantic. In the experiments made, only the other day, in the Bay of Biscay, the cable broke five times, in three days' paying out. The strain on the cable is so very great that the slightest check causes a snap. Ites true that the separated cables tensibly for peace, but really for war, a powercan be spliced, and that, thus requited, they will operate efficiently. But it is as likely as not that the cable, if it should snap, may have the end dropped so as not to be recovered and fished up or drawn up for the purpose of being

> We shall neither be surprised nor disheart ened by the failure of the second experiment to lay the telegraphic cable across the Atlantic. We may be baffled, but not beaten, -for cionce, energy, perseverance, and capital can accomplish almost every material purpose in this world of ours. Sooner or later, we are persuaded, the success will come-the more acceptable for temporary failure and delay. After all, we may be anticipating gloomily without cause. Perhaps, the telegraph will be a triumphant success, and that, next week, Queen Vioronia will be sending friendly messages which will be answered with courteous regard by President Buchanan.

THE MEETING OF COUNCILS. A number of matters of interest came before the City Councils at the regular meeting tood by it, and restored the Democracy to yesterday. At the last meeting, the reports from the committees appointed to consider the best measures necessary to effect a reduction in the municipal expenses were considered, and the question of agreeing to the modifications proposed was postponed until last evening. Two propositions were made special orders one to consolidate certain departments of public service now distinct and separate into, one with a single administrative hureau : and the other to reduce the numerical force as well as the emoluments of the

> We believe that public opinion is ready to sanction these measures with the single view of securing economy in the administration of our municipal system. We believe that, with the valuable assistance now rendered by the efficient working of the municipal telegraph, a reduction may well be made in the police force, and that the number named in the proposed plan (600) is as large as the present size and population of the city require. At the same time, we are decidedly opposed to the reduction of salaries. The prices now paid are certainly low enough, and to reduce them any lower would be a damage, rather than a benefit to the public service. The position of policeman is by no means a sinecure. It, in fact, re- curable. quires the devotion of the occupant's entire secures poor men, and the city would be better

miserably paid. Another question, which will probably proroke discussion, was the report, from the Committee on Railroads, in regard to the Central Passenger Railway, the route of which lies along Wainut and Chestnut streets. From a statement taken from the book in the City unnatural price of cotton and sugar during Commissioner's office, we learn that in 1856 several years may have inflated the price of the total of frontage subject to taxation on

laying down of the rainbacting agreement are sent in remonstrances to Councils on the sub-fect. It is stated that these remonstrants re-present seven out of the thirteen millions of operty above set down. The proceedings Councils on the subject are reported in

VIRGINIA STATE PRIDE OPPOSED TO. The patriotic course of the Richmond Enguirer, in fontking the spirit of disunion, has provoked considerable bitterness of feeling on the part of the are-eating school of Southern extremists. There is too much truth in the sentiments avowed by our able Richmond contemporary, and truth is not, at all times, palatable to those for whose benefit it is administered. The reward for its utterance i generally obloquy and persecution, and to per sist in its defence requires the courage of a inter. Compension of a contraction We had occasion previously to quote from

the Enquirer its assertion of the willingness of Virginia to entertain, in a case of the disruption of the present Union, an honorable offer upon the part of the Northern States. That journal, in a recent article, repeats its leclaration, and contends that the suppression of the African slave-traffic is a part of the goernmental policy to which the people of Vir ginia have consistently adhered since the foundation of our Union, and asserts that "if be made the condition of a Southern Confederacy, we repeat that we may well hesitate before we give sanction to a revolution of our iomostic institutions; and, on the other hand if the Northern States of the Union should offer-not a 'black Republican Confederation'-but terms of confederation on the basis dependent control of our own institutions and thus enabling us to preserve intact, the best interests of Virginia, and without reference to sectional prejudices."

We never have entertained a doubt that Her historic record glows with bright memo ries, to prove recreant to which, at the present time, would require the sacrifice of every little judicious pressure. worn by her Jefferson, her Henry, her Ran-booker, has fallen upon one not unworthy to OF SEARCH. DOLPH, has fallen upon one not unworthy to bear it-upon her present executive, HENRY Governor Wise fully approves the following sentiments of the Enquirer:

These are manly words, and fitly spoken.

They have the true ring of independence, and in the atmosphere of Virginia they find many willing hearts to echo them. The people of that Commonwealth instinctively honor true courage, and they never hesitate to yield their confidence to the legislator or journal which displays the virtue. They remain true to him who boldly meets the crisis when it comes, and who never falters on any prominent question of the day. This it is which has vitalized the State pride of Virginia, and which has made her Congressional delegation a unit upon great public issues. The closest attachment between representative and constituent s thus established, and the voice of the State is made potential in the councils of the na--will probably be solved in a tion. It would be well to imitate in the Keystone State the cultivation of a like feeling. Such a policy would bring into Congress, from Pennsylvania, representatives who would be ever true to Pennsylvania interests, and

> CENTRAL AMERICA. "Man proposes, but God disposes," says the old French proverb. The reigning Emperor of the French and the British Ministers would do well to take this as a cud to chew about Central America.

On a first glance at the subject, it seems easy enough for France and England, when at peace between themselves, to control the lathmus over which the wealth of Heathendom must mainly pass to the coffers of Christendom. They are the only great maritime Powers of Europe, and they can, therefore, at any moment, concentrate in the equatorial regions an allied fleet which our present diminutive navy would vainly attempt to resist. We must admit this; and we may affirm, also, that we must be mad to attempt to get up, osful marine armament, in order to solve by force the Central American question. The Powers against which we should be thus arming would never wait until we were ready, and

Thus, in a purely military view, Central The Emperor of the French is essentially military man; and he is probably, from that cause, incapable of rising above the military view of the matter. In other words, his habits and position disable him from considering the manifest destiny of Central America, which much abused expression we employ to convey to be removed from the office of Surveyor General our sense of the highest political aspect of the question. We think that the Almighty has at work, in our favor, influences altogether too potent for European intervention in the affairs of the Isthmus. We thus return to our text-Man proposes, but God disposes."

In order that a country may be profitably colonized, its native population must be capable of being turned to good account as laborers, or else the colonists themselves must do the whole of the hard work of pioneers. In a temperate climate, Englishmen, or Frenchmen, or Americans, of our confederation, may, and will readily fulfil the latter alternative. The English and the French did wonders in the way of hard work and suffering as North American colonists; what they began to do we have carried out to perfection by our own labor or by the labor of other white men in the temperate regions of the United States. But as we approach the tropics, we instinctively shirk toil, and are latitude of 40 deg., but we cannot endure the

fervid sun of 30 deg. The present population of Central America incapable of labor, under freedom and unde slavery alike. There is no industry, no cou rage, no knowledge-in fine, no element of prosperity in the mongrel race that new inabits that most important territory. The de bilitating climate has reduced the whites to iards, elsewhere. They mean to live on the spontaneity of nature. As for the residue of the population, its taint of idleness is also in

Neither Great Britain nor France has a surplus population of African race with which to colonize Central America. We have such nually on our bands, not only by natural increase of the race, but by decrease of the area upon which its labor can be advantageously employed. Some persons may be surprised by an affirmation that the area of productive slave-labor in the United States is not increasing as rapidly as the African race increases slaves, and so have created a contrary popular impression. That inflation is in the course of subsidence now, and all men will soon per-

ceive that there is a redundant slave popula tion in these United States—that the difficult is not to get African labor, but to employ i to profit within our present territory—and that we, therefore, have within ourselves the means of colonizing profitably central Ame-rica, of which the United States may be the head, whilst African labor may be the hand.

We believe that such will shortly be the disposition of Central America, let man propose
what he will in a contrary direction. Possi-

THE STORM-CLOUD HERAKING.

It is understood that Mr. Danas and Lord
Marmesoury have officially communicated with the Government, at Washington, on the "righ-of-search," question that these des-pathics tell the same thing. England of presses regist at the misconduct of her paral officers, who exceeded their instructions by firing into, boarding, visiting, insulting, and detaining American merchantmen. Added to this apology is a promise to give reasonable indemnity for such parties as can put a pecuniary estimate on their respective grievances. This is a mere money question, however. It is one in which the National Honor is the

thing to be most especially considered.

As far back as April 10, Mr. Cass complain ed to Lord Narien of the manner in which the right of search was attempted to be carfled out by the British, and protested most strongly against the principle of that asserted "right." He followed this up by a second letter on May 6, to Lord Napies, in which numerous instances of insult to American traders were detailed. Mr. DALLAS communirenunciation of the policy and principle is cated these and other missives to Lord MALMESBURY, Defore June 8, (Lord Napier. it would appear, not having transmitted them to London, though he did send a message to the British Admiral at Bermuda;) and the public and most explicit avovals by Lord MALMESbuny that the acts complained of were unjustifiable and would not be repeated, have been of State equality, guarantying to us the in frankly taken, as it is to be lioped they were uttered.

Words, however, are evanescent, while institution of slavery, as it now exists in our what is written is at once tangible and permamidst-such an offer, made in good faith, nent. Lord Maximisevity, and those with would undoubtedly be entitled to a mature whom he acts, may mean well, and may act and deliberate consideration; and would be fairly. But Lord Maintenant and his friends accepted or rejected purely for the sake of the may be driven out of office, any day, by the intrigues of the Cabal (to use DiskApir's expression;) and the next Government may de sire to carry out Parksuston's im-policy of these opinions are largely shared by the con- wkeeping up a row as regards this opinity servative masses of the Old Dominion." Bo let us have this right of search? mes-So, let us have this "right of search" question settled, at once and for ever, while we may. The Derby Ministry will do it, with a

A few days ago, a new and studied attempt was, made to excite the public mind on the subject of the right of search. High ground was taken to show that the English Governsontiments of the Enquirer:

"By precedent and position, the course of this Commonwealth is definitely mapped out. She will adhere to the Union with unfaitering loyalty. The bond of affection which binds her to the South binds her also to the North. In the reciprocity of common benefits and social connections, and owes a duty allike to Pennsylvanis and Louisiana. Neither the similarity of domestic institutions, nor the community of Revolutionary memories, on the one part or on the other, will be allowed to impair this bond of equal brotherhood. Whenever an irreparable wrong shall sever this bond, a just resentment against the wrong doer, a hearfelt sympathy with the lajured party, and a due regard to her own great moral and material interests, will determine the ultimate course of Virginia. Whatever new connection she may then form, by virtue of her position as an independent State, no party and no section can rightfully tax her with the 'betrayal of the common cause.' She has never assumed the position of a sectional partisan. When she makes common cause with the 'North or with the South, it is purely for the take of justice and equality; and the cause is always ended whenever these ends are attained."

Those are manly, words, and fitly spoken. nent was resolved to adhere to that right, and

nistration has taken in these transactions:

"Since Lord Malmeebury has gone so far, the time is auspicious for a formal declaration, by which our future intercourse will be saved from the recurrence of this irritating issue, which has always involved to a greater or less extent a point of honor on both sides—the point most perilous between brave and powerful nations. Nor should the occasion be allowed to pass, whatever differences of political opinion may exist, without a just and becoming tribute to the able, resolute, and patriotic course of Gen. Cass. If there be one question more than another, to which he has especially contributed the efforts, the zeal, the investigation, and the unswerving purpose of the last twenty-five years of his public career, seconded by all the influence of his commanding character at home and contributed the efforts, the zeal, the investigation, and the unswerving purpose of the last twenty-five years of his public career, seconded by all the influence of his commanding character at home and abroad, it has been this right of search. Indeed, it had come to be considered in some degree as his peculions to Mr. Dallas come to be scanned by the impartial judgment of men disembarrassed by all party ties, it will be seen how much the country is indebted to him for a settlement, which at once relieves our diplomatic relations of their mest vexations and threatening aspect. It is gratifying to me, as a political opponent, to have the opportunity of expressing these sentiments, and the more lally so, since there are some features in many of the Administration which requi ner sort of criticism at my hands. This lost narrow and bigoted partisanship can deny nose who have achieved it the high credit which hey are entitled to claim from a generous public

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

dence of The Press 1 Washington, June 24, 1858. Decidedly the aspect of the future is gloomy favor of the Administration. It has given not ife to the Americans; it has excited deep indignation in the Democratic ranks in the South, on account of the proscription it has given rise to; it has not destroyed Wise, and it has divided the Democrats in Maryland and in Delaware. In North Carolina D. K. McRae, a Democrat, is naking a stump canvass for Governor, and is denouncing Lecompton; in Tennessee F. P. Stanton was warmly welcomed and praised for his hostility to Lecompton, while in Louisiana the bitteres strife is brewing between rival factions. In Missouri the two American members of Congress, Woodson and Anderson, who voted for Lecompton, are both in danger of being rejected by their own and the Democratic parties. In these districts anti-Lecompton Democrats are openly running To crown all, there is a very strong sentiment growing up in the South in favor of the very priniple for which Douglas has fought. I need not tell you of the Northern States then give us battle. They would precipitate a can tell of these yourself. But it is said that Apconflict before we were ready. &c., is extremely pervous about a Democratic Stat America is not at present under our control. Convention which is to be held in the State of Maine on the last day of June. There is som opposition manifested in Maine, though Mr. Buhanan has pretty well cared for the contleme who have controlled the politics of that minority State for years past. They ought to put things

right through.
It is rumored here to day that John Calhoun i the rind thrown away. There' is a rumor abroad, but I cannot trace if

to any very good authority, that there is to be a revolution in the "personal" of the directory de-partment of the mint in your city, about the first of July, but whether it is in the head of tha branch of its government, or of the subordinates, i is not stated. It is too hot and too dull, here just now for stirring news, and the "officials," from the heads o departments down, are doing up their work as fast

as possible to get a "run" into some other part of the country, or take their "ease in their inn" at home. LETTER FROM EASTON EASTON, Pa., June 23, 1858. EDITOR OF THE PRESS: To any of your reader who contemplate a nice little trip away from the ust and bustle of city life, I would call their at-

tention to the coming commencement of La Fayette College, which comes off here on the last Wednesday in July. A good opportunity is afforded to tropics, we instinctively shirk toil, and are obliged to confess that the sons of Africa must raise rice and cane; and pick cotton on our account. We love the green fields of the more sociable, and entertain strangers unusually well. The college is emphatically a Ponnsylvania college, and should receive the patronage of Philadelphia. On Sanday morning, July the 25th, an address to the senior class by the president; Sunday evening, address before the Brainord Society, by the Rov. Dr. Murray; Monday evening, junior exhibition; Tuesday morning, address be-fore the alumni; Tuesday evening, oration before the literary societies, by Professor Nairze, of New lower level than is possible, oven for Span- York, (formerly of Edinburgh); Wednesday mor ning, the regular commencement exercises of the graduating class.

Easton is dull at the present time. Some fer strangers make a flying call here as they throng up the Delaware, Water Gap, Bethleher Manch Chunk Yours, &c., PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS. What of them ?-Only this, that despite the

log-days, the mammoth testimonial to John Brougham will come off, on this day week, July the second; and that it will be what is called a "bully" house. (The word is vulgar, but understood, so let it pass.)-The Germania Orchestra with that excellent Carl Sentz as leader, commence a series of evening concerts at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening. They ought to have a great success-which means, a series of ing at Arch-street Theatre. There has been nothing of the sort half so good as their displays. Monsieur Keller is an artist in every sense of the word, and his tableaux are wonderfully good.

T. Buchanan Read Returned.—Our estimable friend T. Buchanan Read, Esq., the well-known poet-gritet, who has sofourned in Rome for two years past, busily engaged in filling orders for some of his beautiful creations of the pencil, returned home with his lady in the Arago last week, and reached this city yesterday afternoon. Mr. Read appears in excellent health and spirits, and will visit his much-cherished friends in Cincinnati before returning to this city for a more lengthy period. A number of his paintings for American patrons will shortly arrive, when an opportunity will be afforded, many admirers of his genius to observe his great improvement in one of his favoproperty above set down. The proceedings what he will in a contrary direction. Possiof Councils on the subject are reported in
another column.

The docision arrived at in the Select Branch
was to permit the Railroad Company to go on
laying the track; but in Common Council the
and demoralizing military occupation, by aliens
subject was postponed till next meeting.

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lits ultimate dosting, which is peaceful settlerelations of A musines for American
Dunct, senius to prove that rich possession, which there
period. A number of his paintings for American
Dunct, senius they had non-concurred in
the resolution to meet Councils in convention on
July 20th, 1858.

The ordinance from Common
July 20th, 1858.

The ordinance from Common Council to make
appropriation to pay the interest of the story appropriation to pay the interest of the appropriation to pay the interest of the subject to the story appropriation to pay the interest of the subject to the story appropriation to pay the interest of the appropria

THE LATEST NEWS After some unimportant business the Chamber 12 CITY ITEMS.

The Southern Mall: WASHINGTON, June 21. The Southern mail furnishes parers as late as due.
Glowing accounts are given of the grain crops in Texas. There was a prospect of the largest yield of corn ever known. The weather was invorable. The Mobile papers state that Walker and Henningsen had received extravagant demonstrations from their friends in that city.
A despatch to the Mobile Mercury says that the Great Yazoo Fass had given way—as there was no prospect of checking it, the whole valley would probably be deluged.

Observance of Mt. John's Day at Beston. Observatice of Mt. John's Day at Beston.

Bosron, June 24.—St. John's Day was properly observed here, by a procession of the Richmond Knights Templar, and the De Melay Eccampment. Bruker Hill was visited, and the statue of General Wayron viewed. At this place an address of welcome was delivered and responded to: The Richmond Enusupment this evening partake of a grand banquet at the American House. To morrow they go on an excursion, round the harbor.

Bids for New York State Loans. Bids for New Yerk Astab. Lenns.

ALEANY, June 24. The bids for the three State loans were opened at noon. The \$1,500,000 loan to the sinking loan was awarded to Russel H. King and associate, At 10,105; to demporary loan of \$200,000. For canal purposas, was awardenes follows: J. M. Pinckney. & .00. \$50,000. at .101.16; and \$50,000 at 100.85; Whitehenes; Son, & Morrison, \$50,000 at 100.85; and \$50,000 was awarded to parties of New York and Williamsburg at 102.65a103 85.

Three-fourths of this loan was obtained by J. O. King & Sons. King & Sons.

Cincinnati, June 24.—James Wilson, Republican, was nominated for re-election as Representative in Congress from the Eighth district of Indiana

Reform Convention in Vermont. RUTLAND, Vt., June 24.—A great reform Convention commences here to morrow. A large tent has been filled with native Vermonters, and persons from a distance, who have just arrived to at tend the Convention

The Yacht Suce. NEW YORK, June 24.—The yachts entered for be occan race started at half-past 10 o'clock this orencon. The steamship Persia fired a salute of even guns on the occasion.

THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING JAYNE'S HALL, CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTS WHEATLET'S ARGE STREET THEATRE, ARGE STREET BOYE SIXTH.....('JOSAPH in Egypt,'' "The Enchanted Bower,'' "Temple of Liberty."

City Councils.—The usual meetings of both ranches were held yesterday afternoon. The fact that the election of police magistrates was to be a feature of the proceedings, a matter in which much interest is felt among a certain class of small politicians, drow together a large number of people in the lobbies and ante-rooms of each chamber.

A full attendance was present. The following communications were received:

One from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, reporting, for disobedience of orders, the Hope Engine and Franklin Hose Companies.

One asking for a bridge over the axe factory road, in the Twenty-third ward.

A communication from Christian Prensimer, signed with an X, declaring his intention to sue the oity for damages in paying a new street, opened in the Eighteenth ward, over hand of which he isowner, and for which he has received no compensation.

Raycrai for a hydge at the street, over the SELECT DRANCH.

Several for a bridge at Chestnut street, over the Several for a bridge at Chestnut street, over the Schuylkill.

A remonstrance against the paving of Fifth street.

A communication from the City Solicitor, in reply to a resolution of June 17th, 1858, that the Fifth and Sixth Street Railroad Company have not filed in that effice a statement of the cost of their road, as required by ordinance. The Solicitor does not doem any legal action to be necessary until the road is completed, when, if such statement be not made, he will institute legal proceedings.

Mr. Beldemen said that he understood that there was a quare of this road as yet not completed, and there appeared not the least prospect that the company ever intended to complete it. Under this state of affairs the company much never be

and there appeared not the least prospect that the company ever intended to complete it. Under this state of affairs the company might never be compelled to complete it. Mr. B. therefore moved a reference of the communication to the Committee on Railroads, which was agreed to.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund forwarded a communication; amouding their report of May 3d, which should read \$75,400 six per cent. loans instead of \$75,100 as therein stated. And another, the omission of \$66,600 six per cent. loans, sold to pay the loans maturing July 1st, 1837, which was not deducted from the gross amount.

Message was received from the Mayor, exhifting the present number and disposal of police officers of the city; the returns made June 1st. 1858, by thoutenants of police, of the property of the city at their respective stations; the saveral-balancage the 11th day of May, 1858. The following is the statement:

Number of med 815

Reserve corps 28, mounted men 3, chief clorks detailed for police duty 1, chief's messenger 1. Total, 548.

The remainder of the police force is as follows:

Chief of Police.

10

Sergéants.

10

Sergéants.

10

Of the amount appropriated to this department.

469 14 Expended for same...... 593 30

Expended for same..... Balance. 50
Bills remaining unpaid 19
Amount appropriation Nov 6, for new station-house, Eleventh district. \$2800 00

699 50

Expended for same...... 2799 93 Balance..... 07
Bills rendered and remaining unpaid.... 8722 20 Bills rendered and remaining unpaid..... 8722 20

Mr. Beldoman, from the Committee on Railroads, reported an ordinance regulating the gauge of passenger railways. The ordinance affixes it at five feet two inches. The pattern is to be the same as that used by the Fifth and Sixth street railroad. Agreed to.

The same committee, to whom had been referred the granting the privilege to the Citizens' Passenger Railway of laying rails along Columbia avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, reported a resolution granting the privilege, which was agreed to.

agreed to.
The Committee on Police, to whom was referred certain police appointments, reported in favor of confirming said nominations, and they were confirmed accordingly.

Mr. Nathens offered a resolution that when Councils adjourn, it be to take a recess of four works. weeks.

Mr. Neal hoped not. He desired that the contesting of seats should be proceeded with, as the committee were not yet ready to report; and, in addition to this, Councils have to enter into an election of commissioners. He was willing to have

a recoss, but not at the present time.

Several members urged that the recess by

Several members urged that the recess be adopted.

Mr. Cornman said that by no means should a recess be taken until the new heads of departments are elected.

Mr. Guyler. And pray why, may I ask for information, should this matter be hurried at once? Mr. Cornman replied at some longth, reflecting on the Commissioner of Highways.

Mr. Cuyler defended the Highway Commissioner as one whom he considered the most honest of all the heads of departments.

Mr. Cornman again replied, urging the election of new heads of departments.

Mr. Cuyler roplied in justification of the parties impugned. He was followed by Mr. Nathans (dem.) in the same tone

The question upon the original resolution was then taken, and an adjournment for four weeks was agreed to—years 12, pays 11.

The Chamber then retired to meet in convention with the opposite Chamber, to unite in electing police magistrates.

Upon returning, the President announced the pre-determined result. pro-determined result.

Mr. Cxylor offered a resolution that Select Counoil meet Common Council on July 29, at their
stated meeting, in order to select heads of depart ments.
Mr. Leidy moved to lay upon the table, which

Mr. Leidy moved to lay upon the table, which was lost.

Mr. Cornman said he was happy to see the gentleman from the Eighth (Mr Cuyler) returning even to a partial sense of propriety. The action of the Chamber, in thus adjourning for four weeks, was a violation of the law governing the Chamber. It has been passed by a bare majority of one, and for the solo purpose of giving the heads of the departments an additional period of four weeks to plunder and rob the city.

A motion was made to postpone, but was lost by A motion was made to postpone, but was lost by
vote of 12 to 11
The original motion was then carried.
The ordinance from Common Council, authori-

ving a temporary loan, not exceeding \$400,000, at ninety days, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Neal. The ordinance was adopted. A message was then received from Common Cunnell, stating that they had non-concurred in the resolution to meet Councils in convention on July 29th, 1858.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, stating that some errors had occurred in the last report. Laid on the serious properties of the Sinking Fund, stating that some errors had occurred in the last report. Laid on the serious properties of Michael on a reliable source, that forms the Original of Michael on a reliable source that the Michael of Signaps as will convince the Governmental of Rain for removing nuisances. Referred to the display as will convince the Governmental of Rain for removing nuisances. Referred to the Main display as will convince the Governmental of Rain for removing nuisances. Referred to the Ommittee on Claims

Also, a bill from John P. Evans for bricks furnished to the Third ward station house. Referred to the State of June, alluded to a conversation he had the spirit of his instructions) he refused to make any-concessions whatever in reliation to visit or extent the separation of the interview, when he was agreeably surprised with a resultence of the Committee on Trusts and Fire Combined the minutes of another convarsation; in which he fully accepted the decrine in Cases's letter of the 10th of April as sound international law, and in no way condicting with the treaty of 1842.

The Senthern Mall:

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, stating that some errors, had coursely that subject the Mall subject to the Committee on Trusts and Fund on the Commissioners of the Sinking fund stating that some errors, had coursely that subject the Commissioners of the Commissioners and the Commissioners of the Commissio

A petition for a ire-starm telegraph of the dermantism road, near Seventh street; was referred to the Committee on Trusts and Fire Companies.

A petition for the opening and grading of Porter is street, in the Twenty-second ward, was referred to the Committee on Survey.

A petition for the opinion of the Twenty-third ward, asking for a better supply of water, was referred to the Committee on Water.

A petition for a culvor on Majon street, in Frankford, was referred to the Committee on Survey.

A communication from the Other Engineer of the Fire Department, reporting the Hope Engine of the Fire Department, reporting the Hope Engine of the Fire Department, reporting the Hope Engine of the Committee on Trusts and Fire Companies.

Mr. Cattell submitted a petition and plan for laying down raits in the Streets of West Philadel phia. Referred to the Committee on Raliroads.

Mr. Wildey submitted a petition for the opening of Lemon Street. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Highways.

Also, a communication in regard to the opening of Union street. Referred to the same committee.

A remonstrance syainst the paving and curbing of certain streets in Frankford, was referred to the same committee.

The chair submitted a communication from the chief samineer and surveyor, stating that the records of that office were open for the inspection of every citizen: I faid on the table:

Also, a communication from the same office, stating that hereafter all alterations in grade or the beights of curbe, made by the basemed rail. stating that heresifier all alterations in grade or the heights of our he made by the passenger rallroads, must be filled in that effect.

Mr. Hacket, of the Committee on Finance, submitted an ordinance sutherizing a sale of City
Lipans amounting to \$56.178 37 to may the fundedlicht of the city, due on the 1st of July. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of
\$560,600 to the interest of the funded debt of the
city fulling day July ist, 1849. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution approving and abcepting
Robert, Ciliton. James Chambers, John Adams,
and William G. Conrow, assuratics of Mr. George
Hatty, as City Controller. Agreed to.

Mr. Hacker called up the ordinance making an
appropriation of \$25 000 to Mesars. B. F. & F.

A Vandyke, to pay a decree of court against the
oity.

olty.
Mr. Mascher said he had not yet had his doubts removed in regard to the validity of this

Mr. Handy moved to strike out the second Mr. Handy moved to strike out the second section, and insert a new section, that the recipient of this fund shall indemnify the city against a claim of Mesers. Engard & Fitch for work done upon the Kansington Water Works.

Mr. Wister gave a history of the manner in which this judgment originated against the city. He urgad them to pay the claim at once.

Mr. Maschor thought there was semething rotten and foul in this claim, and that they had better carry the subject up to the Supreme Court. He doubted the validity of the claim, and that been before the Committee on Claims, and Mayor Vaux was then the coursel of the claims.

Mr. Cocley could not see why the claimants throw off so large a sum as \$800 for the payment of it—he was fearful there was comething wrong about it. He moved to postpone the subject for the present.

Mr. Hocker said this adduction was for the

The motion to postpone was lost by a vote of 51

Mr. Rivey said he was a member of the Finance Committee, but was not satisfied with this claim, and could see no reason why Mr. Vandyke should not indomnify the city against any further claims on this securit on this account.

Mr. Hacker said the claimants were indifferent
about the passage of this ordinance to-day, as they
were satisfied that they could recover the whole

amount
The amendment offered by Mr. Handy was agreed to by a vote of 49 to 29.
Mr Kelly moved to indefinitely postpone the subject, and that the Solicitor take such action as he thinks appropriate. Not agreed to.
The ordinance then passed a final reading.
A message was received from Mayor Henry, stating that he had signed certain resolutions and ordinances.

rdinances.

Also, a message giving an interesting statistica tatement of the condition of the Police Depart

east of Passyunk road.

Mr. Miller moved to amend to add the Fifteenth

ward.
Mr. Watherill moved to refer the whole subject to the C-mmittee on Water.

Mr. Bullook submitted a resolution directing
the Commissioner of Highways to cease paving
York street from Cedar street to Gunner's run, in enth ward, until the water pipes are

the Nineteenth ward, until the water pipes are Inid. Agreed to.

Mr. Cooper submitted a resolution that the Coumiesioner of Highways inquire into the expediency of having all the lamps lighted at all hours during the night. Referred to the Committee on Gas.

A rosolution requesting the Committee on Water to inquire into the expediency of having public hydrants in the streets, was referred to the Committee on Water. MEETING IN CONVENTION.

At 4; o'clock the members of Select and Common Council met in Convention for the purpose of electing a superintendant and sgent of the Girard catate, and sixteen pelice magistrates. The following was the result: FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF GIRARD ESTATE.

Votes. Votes. A. W. Juvenai, 63 Geo. F. Goodman, 26 . FOR AGENT OF GIRARD ESTATE.

VOR AGENT OF GIRAD ESTATE.

Win. Elliott, 70 Jacob H. Figler, 26

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Dist. Alderman. Votes Dist. Aldermen. Votes.
Lat. R. O. Tittermary 63 lst. Aldermen. Votes.
Lat. R. O. Tittermary 63 lst. Jas. Gordon, 13
24. Wm. Allen. 54 2d. Robt. T. Carter, 12
34. Jas. B. Fréeman. 68 2d. Geo. Moore, 13
4th. C Brazer. 63 4th. Peter Bay, 14
5th. Geo. Patchell. 63 5th. M. Goulter. 18
5th. Jacob Snyder, 63 6th. Oh. H. Heirficht, 13
5th. Jos Plankinton. 63 1th. Oh. H. Heirficht, 13
8th. Jos Plankinton. 63 1th. Wm. Shane, 13
8th. Wm. G Conrow, 63 9th. F. W. Biader, 18
10th. A. H. Shormaker, 63 10th. John Deolin, 13
11th. John Clouda, 63 1th. S. Field. 13
12th. J. C. Ramsfell, 63 1sth. J. B. Gibson, 13
13th. J. D. Ramsfell, 63 1sth. J. B. Gibson, 13
14th. Jos King. ir. 63 14th. J. Gibson, 13
15th. Barsel & Elliott. 63 15th. J. M. Concoughy, 13
16th. Benj F. Warren, 63 16th. Jos. G. Miller, 13
Mr. Wister nsked permission to offer a resolution that they meet in convention on thus day week.

The Chair said the resolution could not be received.

Mr. Hacker said the law should override the

Mr. Hacker said the law should override the rules of Councils, and the law says they shall mee at the first meeting in July, to elect the heads of the departments.

Mr. Wharton said nothing could be received.

Mr. Wharton said nothing could be received—
no resolution considered—unless previously determined upon in their reparate bodies.
Mr. Wharton then declared the convention adjourned, and the members of the Select Council
retired to their chambor.
An attempt was made to keep the convention
togother, but it was unsuccessful.
Mr. Wister submitted the following:
Resolved, That the Select Council be informed
that Common Council will meet them in convention at 5 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon next, to
elect a Chief Commissioner of Highways; two Commissioners of Highways; a Commissioner of City
Property; a Superintendent of Railroads; a Chief
Engineer of the Water Department, and Superintendent of Trusts.
This gave rice to considerable debate.

tendent of Trusts.

This gave rice to considerable debate.

Mr. Kelly moved to amend that they meet, on
the 29th of July next, at 6 o'clock, the heads of The amendment was declared out of order, and

The amendment was declared out of order, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Hacker submitted a resolution spproving of the securities of the superintendent, and the Agent of the Girard estates, which was referred to the Committee on Finnce. The resolution passed by Select Council, authorizing the paving of Johnson street, &c., was called up. A warm debate occurred, when the resolution was agreed to by a vote of 32 to 30.

A message was received from Select Council, stating they would meet them in convention on the 20th of July, to elect the heads of depart-

ments.

Mr. Gordon morod that the message be returned
by the cierk to Select Council, in utter contempt.
Mr. Donnis hoped they would do no such thing.
He moved to amend to non-concur in the resolu-Mr. Hacker moved to amend, that they meet Mr. Hacker moved to amond, that they meet them on the 1st of July.

Mr. Gordon said the resolution from Common Council was not noffced by Select Côuncil; it was treated with contempt. He thought they should be taught a lesson.

Mr. Donnis took a different view of the question

tion.

Mr. Hacker submitted a resolution that they could not concer in the resolution passed by Select Council on the 20th of July, as it is not the time prescribed by law for the electing of the heads of the departments.

the departments.

This gave rise to much debate.

The resolution was then agreed to.

A motion to adjourn was not agreed to.

The resolution passed by Select Council, giving the Citizens' Passenger Railroad Company permission to lay their rails on Columbia avenue. from Tenth to Eleventh streets, was, on motion of Mr. Bullock, postponed.

The supplement to the ordinance regulating the passenger railroads, fixing the gauge at 5 feet 2 inches, and compelling all the companies to lay down rails the same as those on Fifth and Sixth streets, was read. streets, was read.
Mr. Wagner moved that they proceed to a se-cond reading of the bill.
Mr. Bullook moved to postpone and print, which was agreed to.

The ordinance passed by Select Council, making an appropriation to pay certain bills contracted by the Chief Engineer of the Watering Department,

Mr. Gordon moved to postpone the ordinance until the 20th of July. [Laughter.]
Mr. Wildey seconded the motion, but it was not

Something about Mills.—From its in lispen sable qualities for man's subsistence, bread has been fitly denominated his "staff of life," and as such, the atily denominated his "stall of life," and as such, the cultivation of the cereals from which it is ground has furnished one of the first and most hongrable vocations in all ages of the worll. The thought may not have occurred to the reader; but, from the force of circumstances, the art of converting grain into meal must have constituted one of the state mechanical inventions of man's discovery. Of the learned professions, we believe the paim of antiquity has been awarded, by common consent, to the science of surgery, owing to the surgical operation brought into requisition in the creation of our primogenial mother. Among the was eatlon of our primogenial mother. Among the me hapic arts the potter claims and no doubt justlyonable area the potter claims—and no doubt justly—se very high antiquity for his profession; but, after all, it is a question whether the art of reducing grain into a bakeable form cannot justly dispute this honorable distinction. In tracing the requisite history for such an investigation our most important authority is, of course; the Sacred Volume.

From the fact that we read of fine mest in the time of From the fact that we read of fine mest in the time of Abraham, mills of some kind must have been in use even at that early day. From the Surlpture history we learn, also, that even then a mill was an indispensable article in every house. That mills were constructed on a small scale may be inferred from the fact that they wite usually operated by women: thus, our Saviour speaks of "two women grinding at the mill," * *

!! on the homsetop," &c., which latter expression affords us the reason why it was, that the daily task of milling was usually forced about the twilight of avaning or the dawn of morning, viz: to avoid exposure to the heart of the day.

In more modern times we read of handmills having been found in Britain by the Romans as early as 205 B. C. As régards the facilities for milling on a large scale, itie-most important strides towards profection have been made since the introduction of steam as a motive power. Not only, however, has this latter great revolutionising discovery, contributed to the increased efficiency of mills, but more especially has it been instrumental in formithing an incontive to work of maintenance. ciency of mills; but more especially has it been ma'rumental in furnishing an incontire to men of genius to
improve the quality of milling machinery. Nor conthere be too much importence attached to the proper
manufacture of anything that is so directly connected
with the life and health of our people as the article of
floor unquestionably is. It is in view of this that we
feel it to be but discharging a duty we owe to the publife to advise cur; readers with reference to this class of
mechanical improvements.

interly invented in it.—we transven to grainly out through ty by mahing a personal examination; and through the marked couriesy extended to an inquisitive atranger by Mr. Edwin Glark, the patentes and proprietor. we are enabled to speak advisedly with reference

to capacities of his invention.

The plain, practical construction of the mill, renders its thorough understanding easy, even to the inexperienced. To illustrate the compactness of a piece of machinery of such extraordinary capacity, we may state that the mill complete, occupies a space only four feet wide, eight feet high, and twenty-nine feet in length, and that it manufactures within this contracted space, at a single operation, family extra, extra, superfine, and all the lower grades of flour and offail.

Of the flour undue d. we are warranted in saying that superfine, and all the lower grades of flour and offsi.

Of the flour produc d, we are warranted in saying that
it is equal to the best brands we have ever examined. A very practical, and, as it seems to us, important consideration attached to this mill, is, that there are many establishments in this city and throughout the country possessing a more than requisits amount of about it. He moved to positione the subject for the present.

Mr. Hacker said this deduction was for the accountiation of interest upon the claim.

Mr. Handy said the agreement for this declaration were entered into before the decree was made against theority. The matter had been fully investigated, and the charge of collusion between the Kensington Commissioners, or the engineers of the works, could not be substantiated.

Mr. Wagner said he was President of the Kensington Commissioners at the time this contract was made, and so far as he could ascertain, there was no collusion about the matter.

The motion to positione was for the subject for the works, could not for the Kensington Commissioners at the time of the Kensington Commissioners at the time this contract was motion to positioners, or the engineers of was no collusion about the matter.

The motion to positione was for the subject for the works, the burst are mide of different diameters, varying from twenty-four inches for four feet. One of these mills, with a pair of burst shirty-six inches in diameters, the burst are mide of different diameters, varying from twenty-four inches to four feet. sers, the burss are made of different diameters, varying from twenty-four inches to four feet. One of these milis, with a pair of burss thirty-six inches in diameter, and requiring but little more than six-horse steampower to propel, will manufacture, on an average, two barrels of the very best flour per hour, producing a barrel of flour from four bushels and ten punds of

heat.
With regard to the main peculiarities of this inven

tion, we may state, for the information of practical mil-lers, that instead of raising and lowering the spindle,

and the burr connected with it, as has always hereto-fore been done, the burrs in this mill are adjusted by

raising and lowering the upper one, although the lower burn is the revolving one. In thus raising and lowering the upper burn, it freely balances by its

oion gravity, so that its face is always perfectly paral-lel with the face of the lower burr; and as the faces of the burrs are kept thus exactly parallel with each other, the burrs will produce flour of a perfectly even texture, with greater rapidity and with less power. Besides [this adjustable feature, the upper statement of the condition of the Police Depart ment.

Mr. Hutchinron, of the Committee on Survey.

Mr. Hutchinron, of the Committee on Survey.

Mr. Bordon submitted a resolution that it was inexpedient to creed any bridge over the Schujkill at any other point except at Chestnut street. Agreed to.

Mr. Gordon submitted a preamble and resolution that, in the opinion of Councils; the interests of the people would be advanced by locating the post office at the custom house.

A motion was made by Mr. Wetherill to indefinitely postpone to subject. Agreed to.

Mr. Manderfield submitted a preamble and resolution directing the Chief Engineer of the Watering Department to report the cause of a deficiency of water for the citizens residing south of South street, and east of Passyunk road. power. Desices (this adjustable feature, the upper stone has an automatic or self-adjusting property which is of great advantage, as every one will clevily understand who will examine for him-self, which all are at perfect liberty to do at all hours of the day, from seven in the morning to six in one fact, however, which having been to us cou-larly demonstrated, and which, it seems to us, speaks olumes in favor of its completeness, we cannot help mentioning. By a most ingenious arrangement ap-portion of the ground material may be reconducted to the eye of the mill-borr, and reground with the wheat; or, if the miller desires it, can be retained and rebolted with out grinding any portion of it; or it can be rejected altogether, or any portion of it—all of which is effected by the operation of a single slide, so accurately ad-justed that these several changes may be effected at intervals of one-sixteenth part of an inch. if desired In confirmation of the praise we have awarded to this improved patent merchant mill of Mr. Edwin Clark, we were shown a certificate setting forth the suerior qualities of the invention, in terms which were to us entirely satisfactory, signed as they were by very many of the best known and mest experienced practical

illers in this State. Upon the whole; we have every reason to believe that the mill here referred to is one of the most important mprovements in milling machinery that have been rought out within the present century, and its early introduction into all parts of this country and Europe may, we think, be confidently expected by its fortunate In the meantime we would assure the reader, in dismissing the duject, that he will be amply repaid in fullowing our example, and making a personal exami-nation of the admirable article we have deemed it pro-

per to thus highly recommend COOL AND GRACEFUL.-There is something pecultarly pleasing in the latter of these terms at all times, but now, when thermometers need to be ice-watered to keep from jumping up to fever heat, anything that embodies the element of "cooleas"—even hough it be in the form of original impudence—is more r less refreshing. To nothing, however, (and we know experimentally whereof we affirm.) do these anon experimentally with such perfect fitness as to the elegant and superlatively genteel summer hats—in every variety of straw—sold in the splondid establishment of Messrs. Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols, No. 45 South Second street. Not the least among the many attractive peculiarities of this establishment is the suavity of maxner and gentlemanly deportment of the clerks in supplying their numerous patrons with these exquisite coverings for the head. Owing to the late-ness of the season, we learn that great inducements will be offered to purchasers between this and the lat

of July A SEASONABLE HINT .-- The warm weather has A SEASONABLE HINT:—The warm weather has impressed upon hundreds of our sitisens the importance of leaving the city, and we may add that as many more have found it to their pecuniary advantage to yisit the attractive establishment of Messrs. R. O. Weilborn & Co., (now) No. 5 North Sixth street, and supply themselves with the nocessary articles in the gent's furnishing line, to make the trip with due comfort and couvenience. Messrs. Walborn & Co.'s stock of goods in this line is very superior.

in this line is very superior. THE NEVA .- Advices from St. Petersburg state that the breaking up of the ico on the Neva took place this year with unusual rapidity. It is customery, on this occasion, for the Governor to cross the river in a boat and to offer the Emperor a cup of water filled from the centre of the river. In former times the Cane replied by filling the cup with Dutch ducats; but now only 200 rubles are presented by the sovereign. It would be in botter taste to give the cup-bearing Governor a suit of clothes from the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.

ROLL ON, THOU DARK AND DEEP BLUE OLEAN, ROLL .- Cape May and Atlantic City are now in the full tide of successful operation; the boats, care, &c., bearing, daily, whole cargoes of suffering humanity to their congenial shores. Our readers will find it vastly convenient, while so ming at either of these delightful places, to have ir "bathing dresses" with them. We notice that

friend Eldridge, of the "Old Franklin Hall Clothing Emporium," No. 321 Chestnut street, has some very boautiful ones, which he will sell at reduced rates, to close out his stock. Eldridge's fashionable clothing esort adjoins the "Franklin House." NEW SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEVEN.

Soda Water, 3 cts. Ice Cream, 3 cts. Ice Cream, 3 cts. Soda Water, 3 cts. QUARER CITY SALCON,
318 Chestnut st., below Fourth st.
Next door to Adams & Co.'s Express effice. 607. GRANVILLE STORES. No. 607 CHESTNEY ST No. 607 CHESTNUT ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING. CORRECTION. Media, Pa., June 23, 1858

JRO. W. FORNEY, Esq.: In your paper of yes-terday you mention the circumstance of the conemplated laying of the corner-stone of our new Episcopalian Church here I notice a mistake. and also what might be construed into an error in regard to it. The ceremony (D. V) will take place on Monday, 5th July, (not 4th.) at nuon. Bishop Lee, of Delaware, has consented to oftplate; he was fixed upon before Rev. Dr. Bowman had been elected assistant bishop of the State. The latter has been invited to be present and assist, and has signified his willingness to do so, if able. Invitations have also been extended to many other of the clergy to be present, and a number have replied consenting. I will feel thankful if you can make this correc-

tion in your paper. Truly yours,
HENRY S. GETA Minister of Christ Church, Media, Del. co., Pa