The Press.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—Thomas Jefferson; The Homicide at Lawrence, (K. T.); Letters from Carlisle and Lock Haven; The Fourth at Media; More Illuminating; The Turf; Hon. Edward Everett on the 4th of July; The de Riviere and Blount Romance; General News.

THE NEWS.

The Africa arrived at New York yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. The markets remained without any change. The Lord Mayor of London had given a banquet to the foreign Ministers, at which Mr. Dallas was present. There is no important feature in the news, if we omit the following astounding intelligence hurried over the wires to us about noon:

"Shahjehanpore has been relieved."

"A small conspiracy had been discovered in the Punjaub."

"The Rajah of Shunda, in Magpore, has rebelled."

"General distrust prevailed in Canton."

The wires, we are happy to say, survived this severe shock.

The result of the mission of Dr. Kane to the Mormon country appears to have aroused some little jealousy in Washington, and stirred up the ire of the Washington *Union*. The editor of that journal yesterday stated that if Dr. Kane, in conciliating the Mormons and bringing about a peace, made any pledges to them, they were "wholly unauthorized and inadmissible." That "the mission of Dr. Kane was purely personal and individual—made at his own impulse and on his own responsibility. He was a personal acquaintance of the President, and possessed his esteem, and, hence, we believe, took with him letters of introduction to officers of the army from Mr. Buchanan as from an individual. But he went neither as agent of the President nor as officer of the Government; neither as secret agent nor as public officer; but simply on an individual, self-imposed mission, as a private citizen, philanthropist, well-wisher of the Mormons, or what you will. He took no message from the President, other than the President had publicly announced, in regard to the Mormons; and whatever assurances he may have given the Mormon leaders of the pacific intentions of the President, were such as were publicly advertised by the President in his official proclamation—such as any other person from the States might have given the Mormons with equal confidence and authority. It is therefore the baldest pretension in the world to magnify any conferences that may have occurred between Dr. Kane and Brigham Young into pledges of the dignity of treaties, between great, equal, and contending powers, in order to convert the march of an American army, upon American soil, under the orders of an American President, into an infamous and outrageous proceeding."

Senator Douglas had a very enthusiastic reception at Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday. Speeches and fireworks wound up the festivities of the day.

The steamer Ericsson, with the Seventh Regiment of New York volunteers on board, ran aground about eighty miles below Washington yesterday morning. A steamer was sent to their relief. The volunteers were expected to reach Washington about midnight. A detachment of marines and the volunteers of the District were under arms to receive them.

A synopsis of the speech of ex-Governor Stanton for the prosecution, in the Lane murder trial at Lawrence, Kansas, will be found in our columns this morning. The speech was a most solid and argumentative effort, devoid of any of those personalities which too often creep into exciting cases of the kind.

Francis J. Grund, the "Hessian" writer of the American press, after the failure of his Lecompton ambassadorship to Illinois, has sailed for Europe. There is no good reason why he should not stay there.

A report was current in New York, last evening, that famous Captain Riviere, who ran away with Mr. Blount's wife and daughter from Mobile, had escaped from the hotel at Hoboken, where he was held in custody.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Vermont have nominated Henry Keyes for Governor, and Wyles Lyman for Lieutenant Governor.

We have nothing yet of the telegraph fleet. It is the general impression that some accident has occurred and the fleet returned to England.

Favorable accounts from the Utah army have been received by the War Department.

Both branches of City Councils were in session yesterday afternoon. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department sent in a communication asking some legislation to restrain the runners and attendants of fire companies from interfering with the working of the department. The two Chambers met together and elected Conrad B. Andress, Chief Commissioner of Highways; John S. Rittenhouse and James M. Gibson, Commissioners of Highways; A. Bartholomew, Superintendent of City Railroads; L. S. Kelly, Eighth ward, Dr. Beitman and J. A. Morrison, Ninth ward, members of the Board of Health; and George Cress, Thirteenth ward, Guardian of the Poor.

The Sons of Malta in this city are preparing in earnest to receive their brethren who attend the Convention which comes off here on the 19th. Delegates from nearly every State, we understand, have signified their intention of being present. Besides the good which will, no doubt, result to the Order by this Convention, it will bring together a large body of men who never before visited our city.

The Kirkpatrick poisoning case promises to be very tedious. But three witnesses were examined yesterday. The testimony, so far, is entirely of a circumstantial character.

Mr. Judson S. White, of this city, was drowned under painful circumstances at League Island on Wednesday evening.

LATER FROM ABROAD.

The intelligence from England by the Africa, received by telegram from Halifax, is as late as June 26, but almost wholly unimportant, except that at the dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London to the Ministry and to the Representatives of Foreign Powers, the Lord Chancellor, in the absence of Lord Derby, expressed the strong desire of his colleagues to maintain the most friendly relations with the United States. There is no intelligence from, or respecting, the Telegraphic fleet.

FOURTH OF JULY.—THE SIGNERS.

On looking over the Diagram of the Signers of Independence, (executed by Powers, the blacksmith from Illinois,) we have been struck with the comparative longevity of these men, bold as sagacious, who on July 4, 1776, in this good city of ours, executed the solemn compact which raised the "Colonies" into a confederated Commonwealth. The following summary, which we have compiled from the data supplied by Mr. Powers, will show, in a few sentences, how longlived the Signers were:

Out of the whole fifty-six, four lived beyond the age of 90—Charles Carroll of Carrollton reaching the advanced age of 95 years, 1 month, and 24 days. Ten exceeded the age of 80; ten lived beyond 70 years; fifteen exceeded the age of 60; ten passed their 50th year; six died past 40; and one is supposed to have perished at sea, aged 80.

Franklin was born in 1706, and died in 1790. Carroll was born in 1787 and died in 1862. Consequently, those two patriots covered between them a term of 126 years.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

Carl Sentz, of the Germania Orchestra, is one of the very best of leaders. He presides over the Promenade Concerts, now given every night at the Academy of Music, and takes good care to please all his auditors, by giving a variety of good music, without respect to its nationality. The Germania Society, not content with doing well, are determined to do better in these concerts. They have secured, for a few performances, commencing this evening, the assistance of the Young Maennerchor Association. Now that the weather is favorable, and the Academy "cool as a cucumber," these Promenade Concerts ought to be popular. What splendid opportunities for quiet flirtation do they present! Soft nothings may be whispered to any extent, while the beautiful music is going on.

SERMON BY DR. STOCKTON.—Our usual Pulpit sketch for to-morrow will be of a discourse delivered on Wednesday evening, at the Tabernacle Tent, by the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, D. D. The well known talents of this venerable divine attracted an immense audience on the occasion here referred to, and the sermon, which was an extempore effort, was in many respects characteristic of Dr. Stockton's genius. We are glad to notice in this connection that his earnest efforts to organize a new church—to be entitled the Church of the New Testament—on purely Bible principles, and entirely anti-sectarian in character, are meeting with deserved success. This enterprise is, we believe, intended more especially for the convenience of strangers visiting our city. The nucleus already formed of this new congregation has secured the use of National Hall, where, for the present, meetings for Divine worship are held every Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The early and particular attention of the trade and purchasers is invited to the large lot of summer clothing made by Messrs. W. T. Jennings & Co., of Broadway, New York, to be sold by B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, at 10½ o'clock this morning. Also, included in sale, fifty dozen city-made shirts. See advertisement in auction column.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED IN CHESTER COUNTY.

The following correspondence from the Chester county *Democrat* shows that Hon. Jno. Hickman will open the campaign to-morrow evening, in the borough of Westchester. A great concourse will, no doubt, be present, to hear from the lips of this eloquent defender of popular sovereignty the reasons which have decided him upon his present position, and the course which he intends to pursue in the future. John Hickman takes no step backward. Conscious of being in the right—assured that in all his long career he has never, even for an instant, deserted Democratic principles—supported by the high authority of Howell Cobb, after he voted for an investigation into the Kansas frauds in 1855-'56, and even after he had voted for the Topeka Constitution; he laughs to scorn the accusation that he is an Abolitionist. He solicits no quarter from his enemies, and, if we know the man, he will give none. Conscious, too, that he is assailed only because he has refused to break a solemn pledge, he will go before his constituents armed with one of the noblest records that ever honored a public man; and with this record in his hand he will ask the unterrified people of Chester and Delaware to judge between him and his foes.

When we see such a man as John Hickman going forth to speak for the cause of the people, it recalls to us the days when intellectual giants figured in the foreground of our politics. It tells us that we are borrowing a proud example from the South, where independent public men reject all the arts of political gamesters, and go before the masses, looking their constituents in the eye, and speaking to them the words of truth and soberness; and, above all, it inaugurates a new era in Pennsylvania—an era which will demand men of mettle and of brains, instead of the agents of cabals and the dependants of power, who go to Congress not to represent their constituents, but to register the decrees of irresponsible men.

It is the intention of Mr. Hickman to speak in Chester county wherever an opportunity offers. He will challenge his adversaries to discussion, and will invite the amplest and most thorough scrutiny into all his public acts.

Subjoined is the correspondence:

AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—The subjoined correspondence, between quite a number of Democrats of this borough and vicinity and Mr. Hickman, will be read with great interest, and we are sure that it will be gratifying to his many friends that he has accepted the invitation to speak for himself on the political questions of the day, and has fixed Saturday next as the time. We learn that the meeting will be held in Horticultural Hall, and will commence at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to our friends in the country to be present, and we may promise them that the speaker will use the political dissecting knife with a skill that will discover the disease that is now preying upon the vitals of the Democratic party. We hope the Democracy of Chester county will pay particular attention to the names that are appended to this letter. The first on the list, Col. Emmor Elton, it will be remembered, was the president of the Central Buchanan Club, of Chester county. When politicians by trade talk of Mr. Hickman as being out of the Democratic party, we ask those who are misled by them to look at the names signed to this letter. They will be found to contain not only the influence of the party, but its very bone, muscle, and sinew on the election ground at this district. Time only was needed to have added largely to this list of good and true men:

WEST CHESTER, July 1, 1858.

HON. JOHN HICKMAN—Dear Sir: The undersigned Democrats of the borough of West Chester and vicinity, being sensible of the importance of the coming political contest in this Congressional district, would respectfully invite you to address your constituents assembled in public meeting, at such time as may suit your convenience.

Having been the object of vituperation, and even slander, for assuming the only position a *true* Democrat could occupy on the fundamental principle of Democratic truth, so clearly embodied in the Cincinnati platform, and so ably defended by yourself and others in the campaign of 1856, we deem it eminently proper that an opportunity should be afforded you of again addressing your fellow-citizens on the great and vital doctrine of popular sovereignty, now so much engrossing the public mind throughout the Union.

Heartily approving of your manly efforts to prevent the subjugation of the people of Kansas by imposing upon them a State Constitution utterly repugnant to their wishes, we subscribe ourselves your brethren in the political faith of Jefferson, the illustrious founder of the Democratic party.

Emmor Elton, John T. Worthington, Jas. Finegan, Wm. Moran, J. Marshall, John K. Miller, A. Strickland, Wm. Lynch, J. D. Pettit, Joseph Morgan, James F. Andress, Chas. B. Lee, T. P. Apple, Danl. Nields, George Ehrenzeller, Thos. Hennesy, Jr., Jackson Sergeant, Robert Mercer, Joseph Fraley, Thos. John, Wm. A. Moore, L. B. Woodward, Christian Wyck, L. W. H. Kervey, J. Griffith, John Newlin, Joseph Dowdall, Wilmer Worthington, James Donley, Wm. Apple, J. Jeffries Wickersham, David Meconkey, L. D. Price, Chas. Jacobs, L. Fithian, J. W. Springsteel, Jacob W. Smith, Samuel Woodward, Edwin Otley, Eber Woodward, Cloud B. Batton, C. H. Kinnard, Caleb H. Bradley, R. D. Townsend, W. Worthington, Jr., Thos. H. B. West, Bernard C. Riley, William B. Vannosten, W. C. McConnell, Wm. B. Waddell, T. B. Elfry, John J. Davis, H. Bosee, Abm. Still, George Kirk, W. D. Hartman, Fred Andress, Thos. J. Townsend, George Kerr, B. M. Woodward, Marshall Battin, Wm. C. Hemphill, G. W. Pearce, John Grant, Patrick Murphy, Thos. Cougan, Thos. Bannan, Jas. Duffy, John Dougan, Mark E. Vallotte, John Maher, Bernard Bowen, Bernard Rourk, Z. W. Stott, Geo. Bugless, James Green, Jr., Jas. Gould.

WEST CHESTER, PA., July 3, 1858.

Messrs. Emmor Elton, John T. Worthington, James Finegan, and others.—Gentlemen: Your very kind letter of the 1st inst., approbatory of my efforts to sustain Democratic pledges, and inviting me to address my fellow-citizens in public meeting on the doctrine of popular sovereignty as embodied in the Cincinnati platform, has just been delivered to me, and I willingly accede to your request. I do not do so, however, for the purpose of vindicating my action as your Representative in the present Congress. I do not believe such a course needful. Be that as it may, I am willing to trust the propriety of my public acts to the honest decision of my constituents. I accept your invitation, rather to expose the abandonment of a well-defined principle in perpetrating a crime upon the people of Kansas; to illustrate the want of fidelity, on the part of many professing Democrats to the true interests of their party and their country; and to repel the slanderous falsehoods of small demagogues in our midst.

I suggest the evening of Saturday next as a time most convenient for me to meet you.

Truly yours, JNO. HICKMAN.

THE KENSINGTON WATER WORKS.

We observe that a great deal of complaint is made by the citizens of Richmond and Kensington on account of the unwholesome character of the water furnished by the Kensington Water Works. Communications from reliable correspondents have been printed in the city journals, setting forth the grievance in question. There seems to be but one opinion expressed by the sufferers from this lamentable state of things, and that it calls for the most prompt and thorough attention on the part of the public authorities.

Judging by the statements made, the water in the basins of the Kensington Water Works is scanty, and covered with a thick green scum, the usual adornment of stagnant pools. It is said that the effluvium arising from the surface is distinctly recognizable by the senses for squares. The Delaware, which is the source of supply of these works, is at all times turbid, and, at this season of the year, particularly so, and as the water is drawn from the docks in the river, whenever the tide is low, it has a bilge-water flavor, and must of necessity be unhealthy. The same state of things, it will be remembered, occurred last year, and a great deal of indignation was naturally manifested; but five or six weeks were permitted to elapse then, before any action was taken to remedy the difficulty.

We sincerely hope that the same apathy may not again characterize the movements of the authorities, as the penalty for neglect of duty in such a contingency is necessarily the infliction of disease and death upon the community, who are dependant for daily supplies upon such unwholesome sources as the Kensington Water Works. As it is, the people of two large districts must be put to the inconvenience of going to a great distance, or submit to the alternative of being poisoned by putrid water from the hydrants close at hand. To force such an alternative upon those, who are mulcted into yearly taxes for a supply of pure water, is a wrongful imposition which ought not to be borne. The health of our citizens is directly involved in the matter. It is, in fact, a question fraught with fatal consequences; for the very fountains of human life are invaded when the reservoirs which supply the most important element of existence are poisoned.

We call, therefore, upon those whose duty it is to provide the remedy, to act. Let them arrest this crying evil, the very thought of which is calculated to cause a shudder. Every day's delay aggravates the trouble and adds to the certainty of fatal results to the community. To do nothing in such a case is to court the pestilence. Let "action" be the word, and let the public authorities rigorously insist upon their agents giving immediate heed to the matter. If measures are not promptly taken, the whole community of this immense metropolis may be made to suffer as victims. If a disease like yellow fever should gain a foothold in any section of the city, all the other sections would stand a fair chance of sharing its ravages. The atmosphere engendered by the malaria arising from putrid water is precisely the element requisite to give vitality to such a pestilence. Let the possibility of the visit of such a scourge be at once averted.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reception of Senator Douglas at Toledo.

TOLEDO, O, July 8.—Hon. Stephen A. Douglas arrived here last evening, and was enthusiastically received by upwards of three thousand citizens, and escorted to the hotel amid the firing of cannon.

He was addressed on behalf of the citizens by W. O. Moreton. Mr. Douglas made a happy reply. A grand display of fireworks concluded the festivities.

The demonstration was one of the largest ever participated in in this city.

The Utah Expedition—Official Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The War Department is in receipt of despatches from General Johnston, dated on the 11th of June. They contain nothing of especial interest. The army was in good condition According to the copies of official orders, the troops were forthwith to march in three divisions on as many consecutive days, to Salt Lake Valley, in compliance with the instructions of the Government.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—It appears from the army orders just issued, that within the past year there have been 54 promotions, 13 resignations, 16 deaths, and 36 appointments, including those of 26 cadets to bravet second lieutenants.

Commander Robb has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to the Norfolk navy yard, vice Commander Ford, detached, and Commander Handy to the rendezvous at Boston in place of Commander Winslow, detached.

The Steamer Empire State—Rumored Escape of Captain Riviere.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The steamer Empire State, of the Fall River and Boston line, will start to-morrow on her first trip to the eastward this season. She has, for the past four months, been undergoing extensive alterations and repairs, more than $70,000 having been expended upon her. She is pronounced by naval constructors and insurance inspectors to be the staunchest boat afloat at this time. Her days of departure from New York will be Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

It is rumored that Captain De Riviere has escaped from the Napoleon Hotel, Hoboken, where he was held in custody on the charge preferred against him by Colonel Blount.

The New York State Convention—Newspaper Controversy.

ALBANY, July 8.—The Republican State Committee, after a warm debate, resolved to call a Convention of two delegates from each district, to be held at Syracuse, September 8.

This result is considered adverse to the Albany *Evening Journal*, which wanted only one delegate. The Albany *Atlas and Argus* is the opponent in this controversy, relative to the legal State newspaper.

Democratic Nomination in Vermont.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT., July 8.—The Democratic State Convention has made the following nominations: For Governor, Henry Keyes; Lieutenant Governor, Wyles Lyman; State Treasurer, J. V. Thurston.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

PROVIDENCE, July 8.—Two steam boilers in the Manchester Mills exploded this morning, killing two men, and fatally injuring a third. The damage to the building was about $5,000.

Fire at Fon du Lac.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—A fire occurred at Fon du Lac last night, which destroyed sixteen buildings. The loss is estimated at $30,000, and the insurance $15,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary, who was arrested.

No Signs of the Telegraph Fleet.

BAY OF BULL'S ARM, July 8—6 o'clock P. M.—The weather is cloudy; wind westward. No signs of the telegraph fleet.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, July 8, 1858.

Were it not for a reviving breeze to-day, the noon heat would be insupportable; but, with head bared to the fresh atmosphere, thought may be kept awake, if ideas are not freshened.

The dearth of local news that usually follows the 4th precludes any topic of more than usual interest.

The Riviere abduction case still presents its checkered phases. The gallant Zouave holds court, in comfortable quarters, at the Napoleon Hotel, Hoboken, and receives visitors in state, with a cigar and a bottle flanked by his sword and military trappings. Justice Whitley says he can't get bail, and so he is safe for the present; but such scamps always enlist friends from the very morbidness of human sympathy; so he will, very likely, make good his clearance yet, with heiress and all.

A heavy burglary was committed last night in Brooklyn, of $1,300 in gold.

The Health Board reports to-day no new cases of fever or small-pox.

Hon. Elijah Ward has been serenaded by his friends of the Seventh Congressional district. This will not, however, re-elect him.

We have foreign papers by the Africa, arrived this noon, with latest news from Europe. I send you complete files, with markets and telegraphic reports up to latest hour.

The Africa passed over the longitude where the telegraph fleet should have been, but saw nothing of them. The weather was thick most of the time, with light winds during most of the passage. June 26th, passed American ships Annie Hodgson, and Ann E. Hooper, bound in. Same date, 11 P. M., when abreast of Copeland Light, passed Royal Mail steamship America. 27th, lat. 55 23, long. 10, passed a screw steamer bound west, supposed the Edinburgh. July 6th, lat. 42, long. 63, signalled ship Western Empire, and an American barque, showing a private signal with red and white perpendicular stripes. 7th, at 7 30 P. M., 175 miles east of Sandy Hook, took a pilot from boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.

The Africa brings 102 passengers.

In the Stock Board this morning considerable activity was manifested, and larger sales the result. Reading advanced ⅛. Erie fell ¼. Hudson the same. New York Central began at 84½, and left off at 84, last night's closing figure. Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal were sustained at yesterday's prices.

In the Western roads prices ruled better, though Illinois Central and Chicago and Rock Island fell a fraction. Michigan Central advanced 1; Galena and Chicago ¼; Cleveland and Toledo and Michigan Southern old and guarantied ½; Panama Railroad ½; La Crosse was sustained.

No movement in foreign exchange to-day.

This afternoon the bank Clearing House association held a meeting, to take into consideration the expediency of applying for further legislation regarding mutilated bank notes.

By the Africa's advices, we note no change in the foreign money market. Railway stocks are reported dull; consols, 95⅝ to ¾.

The following is Thursday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$158,526 23
Payments	138,365 54
Balance	5,439,273 41

The receipts include $138,000 from customs.

The sudden rise in stocks has been checked, and at the second board to-day the market closed weak and lower.

Erie declined ¼; N. Y. Central, ¼; La Crosse and Milwaukee, ½; Chicago and Rock Island, ¾. Panama advanced ½; Hudson River closed at 27¼, and Galena and Chicago at 87½—the price at the morning board. Delaware and Hudson Canal declined ¼; La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant bonds, ½.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 8.

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Tenn St 6s '90		91¼	200 Erie R	s10	17¾
20000 do		91½	300 do		17¾
6000 Missouri St 6s		84¾	50 Hudson R R		27½
4000 Hudson R 3d m		63¾	250 Read R		46¾
7000 do		64	10 LaC & Mil R		6½
1000 LaC&M L G Bds		35¼	45 do		6
2000 do		34¾	50 Mich Cen R b60		56
11000 do	s15	33¼	100 Panama R		103
50 Pacific M S Co		78	50 Gal & Chic R		87¾
900 do	s10	78	100 do	s30	87
50 do	s60	77½	100 do	b60	87¾
5 Del & Hudson Co		98½	100 Clev & Tol R		34¾
60 N Y Cen R	b30	84	100 Ohio & R I R		75
200 do		83¾	100 do	b30	74½
95 Clev Col & Cin R		92			

THE MARKETS.

ASHES unchanged.

COFFEE.—For all descriptions there is a moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales since our last 1,200 bags at 9¾@9¾c for St. Domingo, 10¾c for Cape Haytien, and 11¾c for Maracaibo. By auction to-day 4,000 bags Santos sold at 9¾@14½c, average 10 54-100, and 297 bags Rio at 8¾@11c.

RICE.—Demand moderate, and market without special change; sales 140 tcs at 3@3¾c, as to quality.

HAY rules steady, with sales 650 bales at 45@50 for good shipping lots.

HOPS.—The market is less animated, and we notice sales of 135 bales at 5½@8c for crop 1857.

FLOUR.—The Flour market is without important change, and the demand is moderate. Sales 12,600 bbls, at $3 60@3.85 for superfine State; $3 95@4 05 for extra State; $3.60@3 90 for superfine Western; $3.95@4.45 for common to medium extra Western; and $4.60@4 70 for shipping brands of extra round hoop Ohio, the market closing steady.

Canadian Flour unchanged; sales 64: bbls at $4.20@5 20 for common to choice extra. Rye Flour is dull at $3@3 50. Southern Flour steady; sales 1,600 bbls, at $4 45@4 65 for superfine, and $4.80@6 for fancy and extra.

Corn Meal is quiet and firm, at $3.50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is dull and heavy for common grades of which the supply chiefly consists.

The nominal quotations are 70@82c, and 84@88c for the various grades of unsound Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club.

Sales 27,000 bush at 84@85c for unsound Milwaukee Club, 93@$1 07¾ for damaged White Southern, $1.02 for Winter Red Western, $1 05 for Red Michigan, $1.10 for White do, $1 10 for old Red Southern, $1 22 for new do, $1 15 for common white do, and $140@1 42 for new do.

Rye is quiet, small sales unsound at 65c. Corn scarce and white is firmer. Sales 32,000 bushels at 70@78c for mixed Western; 67@68c for badly damaged ditto; 84c for slightly unsound yellow Southern; 80@81c for white ditto, with small parcels at 82c, and 77c for white Western. Oats in fair demand at unchanged prices.

HIDES.—There is only a moderate inquiry for Hides, but the market continues steady, particularly for the better descriptions; common qualities, however, rule in favor of the buyer. The receipts continue fair, but with a continued steady demand, the stock on hand has not materially increased. We quote Buenos Ayres 25@25½c, Rio Grande 24@24½c, Orinoco 22c, Vera Cruz 20½@21c, and Western 18@18½c. The stock of Ox and Cow Hides on hand is 97,000, against 175 500 at the same time last year, and 81 200 the year before. Six months' usual selection, rejecting bad Hides.

LEATHER.—The transactions are only to a limited extent, while the market is buoyant at 26@30c for Oak Slaughter and Salted, 24a26c for Hemlock Buenos Ayres, 21@24½c for do Orinoco, and 26@28c for do Slaughter, in rough. Six months' credit.

SUGAR.—There is a fair business being transacted, and, with a good inquiry, previous prices are well supported. Sales since our last 65 hhds Cuba, within the range of 6@7½c. We also learn of small sales No. 13 Havana at 7½c, cash.

MOLASSES.—The demand is only to a moderate extent, but the market is very firm, and there is only a slight stock on hand. Holders are disposed to insist upon an advance. New Orleans is quoted nominally at 40c.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF A FREE-LABOR SHIP.

Official Account by the French Government.

Important Debate on the India Bill.

Lord Palmerston Beaten by 62 Majority.

SPEECH OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR ON AMERICAN OUTRAGES.

IMMENSE DECREASE OF BRITISH EXPORTS.

M. Belly Merely a Commercial Speculator.

FRENCH VIEW OF OUR DIFFICULTY WITH ENGLAND.

Spain Appeals to France for Aid Against England.

HEAVY FAILURE IN LONDON.

MONEY IN DEMAND.

Consols 95 3-4.

SANDY HOOK, July 8—10½ A. M.

The R. M. steamship Africa, from Liverpool on Saturday the 26th ult., has passed this point. Her advices are three days later than those by the City of Washington. The steamship Northern Light, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 25th. Later news had been received from India, the most interesting feature of which is the relief of Shahjehanpore. Advices from China are unimportant. The new India bill had passed to a second reading in the House of Commons. The London money market was slightly stringent. The Africa brings no intelligence of the telegraph fleet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 23d of June the House of Lords was not in session.

In the House of Commons, Lord Goderich moved the second reading of the bill for the registration of partnerships. The bill proposed that all who entered into partnerships, and traded under other names than their own, should be required to enter their names in a register for the information of the public in general.

Opposition to the measure was so strong that the bill was withdrawn.

On the 24th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Malmesbury read the official account received from the French Government in reference to the murder of the crew of the "free labor" ship Regina Cœli, off the coast of Africa, and the subsequent capture of the vessel by the British mail steamer Ethiope. It appeared that the vessel was not taken possession of by the Ethiope from any sympathy with the negroes on board, but from a feeling that the crew had been murdered, and that the emigrants on board were pirates. The only difficulty that had arisen had been whether the French captain, who was on shore when the emigrants rose on the rest of the crew, and who had all along declined to assent to the capture of the vessel by the Ethiope, was liable to pay salvage. He had distinctly refused, and in the end two French men-of-war removed the vessel from the Liberian waters, where the dispute arose.

Lord Brougham protested against the negroes on board the ship, who were proved to have been taken on board in manacles, being regarded as emigrants. He trusted that a French and an English, or an American officer, would be commissioned to inquire into the whole circumstances of the case.

After a few words from Earl Grey in denunciation of the "free emigration" movement, the subject was dropped.

In the House of Commons, Lord Stanley moved the second reading of the new bill to amend the Government of India. He explained its provisions, which have already been published in full, and submitted the bill to the candid consideration of the House as a measure of reform, which would gradually lead to other reforms, and as a substitute for a provisional form of government to a more permanent and valuable form of administration, under the direct responsibility of a minister of the Crown.

Mr. Bright made a lengthy speech on Indian affairs in general, and stated that, although he considered the bill failed in one or two points, he would not oppose the second reading. He thought that the Governor-Generalship should be abolished, the position of that officer being too high and his power too great; and that India should be divided into five or six presidencies, with presidents of equal rank, each division being entirely independent of the others. He urged that India should be governed for Indian interests, and recommended Government, the moment the bill passed, to issue a proclamation offering a general amnesty as the first act done by the Queen as the sovereign of India. Mr. Bright made sundry other propositions, and concluded his speech amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Whiteside thought some of Mr. Bright's suggestions were quite impracticable, but, at the same time, he had no doubt the principles he advocated would be realized under the plan proposed by Lord Stanley.

The bill was read a second time.

On the 25th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Carnarvon stated, in reply to a question from the Bishop of Oxford, that Government was considering a measure to prevent abuses in the exportation of coolies.

The filthy state of the Thames was debated in both Houses.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fitzgerald explained the circumstances of the recent outrage upon the British consul at Belgrade, and stated that the Turkish Government had promised every satisfaction, and exemplary punishment to the parties concerned in it.

The India bill was debated in Committee of the Whole. Several amendments were proposed, but in each case they were rejected by large majorities in favor of the Government. One of the amendments for a reduction of the number of the Council was proposed by Lord Palmerston, but it was rejected by 62 majority.

The Lord Mayor of London has given another banquet to the Ministers, and a distinguished company was present, including the American Minister. In the absence of the Earl of Derby, from indisposition, the Lord Chancellor made the political speech of the evening, and in the course of his remarks he thus alluded to the American difficulty: "I may, perhaps, advert to circumstances which have cast a transient cloud—but a light one, I hope—upon the relations which exist between us and our transatlantic kinsmen. United as we are by the ties of common descent, of common language, of similar laws, and of free institutions, any misunderstanding between us is a matter to be deeply deplored. The United States have evinced their identity of race with us by the sensitive jealousy which they have exhibited in favor of their national rights; but I trust that the representations which have been made by my excellent friend the Minister from the United States, and the mode in which they have been met by Lord Malmesbury, will very soon restore those feelings of complete amity which have been ruffled by this trifling difference."

The return of the British Board of Trade for the month of May again shows a heavy falling off in the exports, the decrease, as compared with the figures for May, 1857, amounting to £1,117,556. In the imports a large increase is exhibited in all kinds of breadstuffs.

The *Times* says: "Mr. Samuel W. Garratt, senior member of the firm of Garratt, Gibson, & Sons, agents to Lloyd's, has been appointed by the American Government consular agent for Portsmouth."

The resolution of the United States Congress, in consequence of which Professor Alexander was sent to England to procure an assimilation of the coinage of the two countries, had been moved for in the House of Commons by Lord Ebrington. Professor Alexander was to explain his views on the subject before the London Society of Arts on the evening before the Africa's departure.

The pestilential state of the river Thames was the prominent topic in London. The new Houses of Parliament were much affected by it, and it is even said that members of Parliament had occasionally to retire from their duties and seek medical advice in consequence.

FRANCE.

It is stated that Fuad Pasha the Turkish representative at the Paris Conference, had complained to his Government of the strange manner in which he had been received in Paris, and that his complaint had produced some sensation at Constantinople.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in some further comments upon the convention lately signed between the Costa Rica and Nicaraguan States and M. Felix Belly, on behalf of Milland & Co of Paris, affirms that so far as M Belly was concerned, he was not the official or unofficial agent of the French Government, but simply the representative of the commercial house of Milland & Co.

The writer is also assured that there is no understanding between Milland & Co. and the French Government on the subject of the concession; and further, that the whole project will be abandoned unless the full co-operation of the American and English capitalists is secured, and the neutrality of the canal guarantied by France, England, and the United States.

Reports were current that the restrictions imposed on the press were to be relaxed, and that the interdict upon the *Independence Belge* was to be withdrawn.

The meetings of the conferences were suspended on account of the indisposition of Fuad Pasha.

The discussion in the English Parliament, and particularly the remarks of Lord Malmesbury on the French scheme of introducing free negro laborers into her colonies, were producing considerable indignation in France.

On the 25th the Paris Bourse was rather more animated. The 3 per cents. slightly improved, closing at 68 5.

M. De Vivienne, Procureur-General of the Court of Lyons, had been appointed to the first presidency of the Imperial Court of Paris, rendered vacant by M. Delangle's promotion to the ministry.

LATEST.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that Prince Napoleon, instead of going to Algeria as Governor of the province, will remain at home as Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, with the right of presiding at Cabinet Councils in the absence of the Emperor.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says:

"M. Lafragua, the Mexican envoy who refused to acknowledge the temporary government of General Zuloaga, has received despatches from the Constitutional Government of Juarez, approving of his conduct and requesting him to renew his protest against all conventions concluded by Spain with the Zuloaga Government. M. Lafragua has in consequence despatched a note in this sense to the Mexican representatives in Paris, London, Madrid, and other courts."

A supplementary credit of sixteen millions had been granted for the War Department.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says a rumor was afloat that British diplomacy, having exercised some pressure at Madrid as to measures of slave-trade repression around the coast of Cuba, Spain has applied to France for support against any compulsory proceedings on the part of British cruisers, and had met with encouragement in that quarter.

A FRENCH VIEW OF ANGLO-AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article on the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, observes that the present difficulties have given rise to a remark which never before so forcibly struck public opinion, which is, that whenever any difference arises between these two Powers, one gives proof of the most perfect moderation, and a condescension which is not habitual to it, while the other, on the contrary, affects a susceptibility, and becomes exciting to a degree not justified by success.

The *Constitutionnel* explains this fact by showing that although the United States have developed their strength, and are increasing, in a proportion hitherto unknown, the extent of their territory, the British nation is by no means intimidated, nor does she fear their army or their fleet. The length of time the Government of the United States has been reducing the Mormons to submission is not calculated to give a grand idea of its military strength. The American navy, which appears large on paper, because the steamboats which convey passengers on the lakes and rivers are included in the effective force; but in case of war Great Britain would have an immense superiority. The English Government is conciliatory because the United States supply the English manufacturers with cotton, which article provides employment for so large a portion of the English people.

But, says the *Constitutionnel*, if the English people have need to purchase cotton, the Americans will feel an equal necessity to find purchasers. So that, although the English Government is ever ready to make sacrifices for the maintenance of peace, the American people would suffer most by a war between the two countries. War would not deprive England of cotton, for the American planters would send their produce to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all the northern ports. They would send their cotton into English ports in neutral ports, and the Americans would draw their spun cotton from England by a similar conveyance. The only inconvenience to England would be that the intervention of a third party between the buyer and seller would increase the price of the cotton to the English manufacturer, and the Americans would probably try every expedient, and might finally succeed, in manufacturing the raw material at home. The *Constitutionnel* concludes thus:

"The manufacture of cotton is for England the occupation and life of 1,000,000, or 2,000,000 inhabitants. It feeds entire provinces. During the late crisis on that side of the channel, thousands of operatives were supported by public charity. What, then, would be the consequence, when those cotton manufacturers who work five days out of six to clothe foreigners, should lose that market? Who can tell what might happen? It is then that England might see a terrible revolution break out at home. The cotton question would be converted into a social question. It is the sentiment on that situation which renders England so prudent and so moderate with regard to the United States, and which, on the other hand, inspires the United States with an assurance which, in case of necessity, she might carry to a degree of temerity."

PRUSSIA.

The city of Dantzic had been visited by a very destructive fire. Several great factories, flour, mills, and warehouses had been destroyed, but the full extent of the damage had not been ascertained.

Later intelligence says the conflagration destroyed fifty-five houses, entailing a loss of a million thalers. Five persons perished in the flames.

SPAIN.

The archbishop of Saragossa died at the age of eighty-eight years.

ITALY.

The Neapolitan Government had made another reduction in the duty on sugar imported in foreign vessels.

Shocks of earthquakes continued to be experienced in Naples. Several hurricanes had also occurred, and at Sala fifty houses had been crushed in by falling rocks, while twenty-three persons lost their lives, and several villages were almost destroyed, by a deluge of rain.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail of May 18 arrived at Alexandria on the 21st of June.

Shahjehanpore had been relieved by Brigadier Jones. The position was subsequently attacked by Nena Sahib and Khan Bahadoor, but they were repulsed.

Lucknow was threatened in General Hope Grant's absence southward by 25,000 men, under the Begum.

Sir Colin Campbell had crossed the Ganges.

The heat was intense, and the troops at Lucknow unhealthy. The garrison was reduced to 2,000 infantry.

Omer Singh had crossed the Ganges, and menaced the Bombay route from Allyghur.

Jugdespore had been occupied by General Lugard, but, on his leaving the place in charge of Colonel Lightfoot, the rebels commenced an attack, and the general was moving back to the relief.

A conspiracy had been discovered in a wing of the Fourth native infantry in the Punjab. The conspirators were hanged, and the wing at once marched to Jullundur.

The Rajah of Shunda, in Nagpore, on the Hyderabad frontier had broken into open rebellion.

Sundry skirmishes are reported.

The Calcutta import market had slightly improved. Produce continued dull. Money unchanged. Exchange, 2s 1d for credits, and 2s 1½d a2s 1⅝d for documents.

Dr. Russell, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, had recovered from the effects of his sunstroke.

CHINA.

The dates (telegraphic) from Hong Kong are to May 5.

At Canton general distrust continued to prevail, and the inhabitants are leaving the city.

Considerable injury had been inflicted on Hong Kong by a water-spout.

Exchange at Hong Kong 4s. 8½d.

At Shanghai, on the 27th of April, the import markets were inactive. Silks had declined 20 taels. The business done during the month was estimated at 6,000 bales. Exchange 6s. 2d. for credits.

SYRIA.

A letter from Beyrout to the London *Daily News* gives the details of some outrage perpetrated by the priests of Zahleh upon an American missionary named Dod and his family. Mr. Dod was forcibly ejected from his residence, and forced to remove to a distance. Mr. Moore, the acting American Consul at Beyrout, had taken the subject up, with a view to obtain redress.

Commercial.

The sales of the week in the Liverpool cotton market were 45,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation. The market opened dull and weak, but subsequently became buoyant, under an active demand. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following rates: Fair Orleans, 7 9-16d; middling Orleans, 6 7-8d; fair Mobiles, 7 1-4d.; middling Mobiles, 6 13-16d.; fair Upland, 7 1-8d.; middling Uplands, 6 11-16d.

Breadstuffs were dull, and quotations wholly nominal.

Consols for account, 95 3-4.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money continued in general demand in the discount market at the minimum rate of the Bank of England.

The funds had been quiet and steady. Consols closed at 95⅜ for account.

On the 25th scarcely anything was done in the discount market under 3 per cent.

Messrs. Fenn, Kemm, & Fenn, wholesale grocers, London, had suspended payment. Their liabilities are estimated at £50,000.

Messrs. Baring Brothers quote Bar Silver at 5s 1½d; Dollars nominal at 5s ⅛d; Eagles nominal at 5s ½d.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased during the week £113,686.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Cotton—The Brokers' circular reports that the market was depressed by the American advices early in the week, but subsequently, under the influence of an improved business in Manchester, and the firmness of holders, confidence was regained, and sellers obtained a slight advantage. The week's business foots up 45,280 bales, including 3,240 taken on speculation, and about 7 000 for export. The sales yesterday (Friday) were 10,000 bales, including 2 000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7 9-16d; middling 6⅞d; fair Mobile, 7¼d; middling, 6 13-16d; fair uplands 7⅛d; middling, 6 11 16d. The stock on hand is 646 000 bales, of which 556 060 are American.

At Manchester there has been a slight improvement in business and prices are steady. Spinners ask but do not obtain an advance.

Breadstuffs.—The weather continued fine and forcing for the crops, and the market was quite inanimate. Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co report Flour neglected and nominal. Western, 20@21s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s; Ohio, 21@23s 6d. Wheat slow of sale, and nominally unchanged; red Western, 5s 2d@5s 5d; Southern, 5s 10d@6 3d; white Canadian, 6s 2d@6s 3d; Southern 6s 6d@6s 10d. Corn—No inquiry, and prices easier; yellow, 34s 6d; white, 33s.

Provisions.—Beef dull; sales merely for retail. Pork—Firmer for Irish; no assortment of American offering. Bacon without demand, although holders offer concessions. Cheese very dull. Lard slow of sale at 54@55s 6d for fine. Tallow dull, and nominal at 53s for Butchers' Association.

Produce—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes very dull, and the trifling sales made are in favor of buyers. Sugars very quiet, and to effect sales on a larger scale lower prices would be requisite. Molasses firm at full prices.

Coffee quiet. Rice has been active, but closes quiet with prices barely maintained; small sales of Carolina at 19@20s. Tea opened active, but the demand subsequently fell off. Prices unchanged. Nothing doing in Seal or Cod oils. Linseed dull and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine nominally 46@43s, on the spot; sales to arrive at 42s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs Baring Brothers & Co. report: Breadstuffs steady at former rates. Iron quiet at £6 for both bars and rails. Scotch pig 53s@53s 6d. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee, a fair business at rather weaker prices. Rice very dull.

Linseed Cakes.—A ready sale for foreign. New York bbls £9 17s 6d. Boston bags £9 15s. Oils quiet—Sperm £86 10s@£87. Linseed, 33s@33s 9d. Tallow quiet, Y C 52s 3d. Turpentine, 47s for Spirits; rough nominal at 10s. Tea dull—Common Congou, 10½d.

BIGLAND, ATHYA. & CO'S CIRCULAR.—Provisions.—Beef is very quiet, and the tendency of prices is in buyers' favor. Nothing doing in Pork. Bacon.—The country demand still languishes, and some holders show more anxiety to realize. Cheese is difficult to sell, and quotations nominal.

LARD has declined 1s per cwt, and the demand is still trifling.

TALLOW is dull; 54s is an extreme quotation for North American in retail.

ASHES are quiet and prices favor the buyer.

NAVAL STORES.—About 8,000 bbls of Rosin are reported, chiefly common, at 3s 11d to 4s ⅌ cwt. Fine qualities are dull, at 11s to 14s ⅌ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine nominal, at 46s, but a small sale is reported at 42s, to arrive.

BARK.—Fresh arrivals of both Philadelphia and Baltimore have further depressed the market, and both sorts must be quoted 6d ⅌ cwt lower.

HAVRE MARKETS.

[For the week ending June 22, inclusive.]

Cotton.—Dull and rather lower. New Orleans tres ordinaire 104f. Sales of the week 4 900. Stock on hand 150,000 bales. Breadstuffs quite inanimate—prices of foreign nominal. Ashes quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet, but firm. Oils—no material change in prices. Rice dull and drooping. Sugar slightly lower, and the demand consequently rather more active. Lard—Nothing doing. Whalebone very firm.

The London *Times* of the 25th says of the market of the previous day: "In American securities Illinois Central were in demand at the late reduction, and rallied $2. New York Central were also firmer." The business of the day was as follows:

Illinois Central shares	24, 26	23 dis.
Do. 6's of '75	80½	80 "
Do 7's of '75	79	—
Do. Freeland's of '60	77	—
N. Y. Central shares	78	—

The Seventh Regiment of New York—The Steamer Ericsson Aground.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The steamer Ericsson, with the Seventh Regiment of New York on board, ran aground at six o'clock this morning, about eighty miles below Washington. A steamer was sent to their relief, and it is expected that the regiment will reach here at midnight.

They will visit Mount Vernon to-morrow. An invitation has been extended to them to visit Baltimore.

The District volunteer companies and a detachment of marines have been under arms all day, awaiting their arrival.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Cotton—sales of 300 bales, with an unchanged market. The sales of Flour are small. Whiskey quotes at 20c.

It is raining this evening.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Flour is firm; sales of 1,400 bbls at $3.90@4 40. Whiskey has advanced to 20@20¼c. Corn firm; sales of 6,000 bushels at 56c. Mess Pork quotes at $15@15.25. Linseed Oil 6@67c.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull at 63c. Corn advanced 1c. Shipments to Buffalo—3,200 bbls of Flour, 6,500 bushels of Wheat, and 75,000 bushels of Corn. Shipments to Oswego—No Flour, 15,000 bushels of Wheat, and 40,000 bushels of Corn. Receipts—1,700 bbls of Flour, 84,000 bushels of Wheat, and 107,000 bushels of Corn.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE KIRKPATRICK POISONING CASE.

[Reported for The Press.]

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—At the opening of the court, yesterday morning, Mr. F. C. Brewster called the attention of the court to some remarks which had appeared in *The Press* of that morning, in relation to his client, Mr. Robert B Kirkpatrick, which, he was of opinion, would have a tendency to prejudice his case before the jury, and was, in some degree, in violation of the rule laid down by his Honor. Mr. Brewster also referred to the publication of Judge Kelley's opening in the same paper, and intimated that the remarks in *The Press* had been furnished by the phonographic reporter who made the report of the opening speech; and wound up by saying he had nothing either to hope or fear from the newspapers.

Judge Kelley explained, and said that he had been kindly asked for the report of his opening, for publication in *The Press*, which he had much pleasure in furnishing; but with the preliminary remarks he had nothing to do, and did not know by whom they were written.

Judge Allison said there was no application before him upon which he was called to act, if, indeed, he had any power, which he doubted; but that, even if he had, he should be satisfied that the publication was of a character to do injury to any party on his trial.

Whereupon Mr. Brewster smiled quietly, nodded his head in approval of the doctrines laid down by the court; and doubtless feels perfectly satisfied with the opportunity we afforded him of making a little quiet capital with the jury.

Now we have a word or two to say. We said not one word in our preliminary remarks on this case yesterday in the slightest degree prejudicial to the case of the defendants or any one of them, as no one knows better than Mr. Brewster. A description of the personal appearance, habits, and demeanor of any of the parties in an important case like this, increases its interest, and is by no means calculated to diminish the reputation of the counsel engaged in the case, as no one knows better than Mr. Brewster. When the thermometer is above eighty degrees in the shade there must be some *strong* reasons for getting excited about anything, as no one knows better than Mr. Brewster. Finally, we would suggest to Mr. Brewster—if not for his own case, still for *ours*—to keep cool. He is able, zealous, industrious, vigilant, and indefatigable for his clients, and we cannot afford to lose him. We thought him imperturbable until yesterday, but we find we were mistaken. Now, although he said, with the air of a martyr, that he had nothing either to hope or fear from the newspapers, we will, provided he promises to take care of his precious health, and not be getting up excitements in such weather as this, publish the very good speech which we know he will make in the present case, if he furnishes us with a duly certified copy thereof.

Mr. Edwin Kirkpatrick cross-examined by Mr. Brewster.—The difference in the ages of my brother and myself is about five years; there are eight brothers in all, and three sisters; I was on good terms with my brother, Robert B. Kirkpatrick, up to the attempt on my life; I did not see him for some time previous to January, 1858; the last time I met him we conversed together; had I met him in the street I should have spoken to him; it must have been a couple of months prior to January, 1858, when I saw him last; there has never been any law-suit prior to this; I am very sure of it: I recognise the bond handed to me; it is for $29,998, double the original amount; this was entered up October 20, 1856, in the District Court. I presume from the endorsement; I ordered it satisfied at my brother's request; I last corresponded with my brother in the fall of '57, or winter months, I can't say which; I have letters of my brother with me; I have visited his house; Alexander was at the store when letters Nos. 5 and 6 were received; I am the prosecutor in this case; these letters were delivered by my partners or clerks to me, with the exception of one which was delivered to me in person from the ragged boy; he was white; I should judge he was from twelve to fourteen years old; did not follow him when he went out; I opened the letter immediately on delivery; (several letters were here handed to witness, who said he never wrote the marks E. K. upon them;) they are forged; I do not know the handwriting of the body of the letters; I knew that no persons had a right to send them; anonymous letters I never paid attention to. When the envelope and package were on the clock, no one was present; the monthly nurse was present when I handed it to my lady; after the receipt of the pie I thought the handwriting on the envelope was my brother's; this was about one year after the reception of the letter and package; it was one year a week after; the pie was received on Friday, the 15th of January, 1858; I made no inquiry as to who had left the package, at this time; I asked none of my servants about it, or who had left the package; when it was handed to me I took it to the store and put it in the money drawer of the firm's desk, where it remained until I took it out to take it to the Detectives' office; in the month of May, 1857, I inquired who had left the package when the pie came; I did not inquire of the servants who lived with me when the package came; it was in the hands of Lieut. Buckley some two or three weeks; I called there for it, and received it from Officer Carlin; I took it to my store and placed it in the money drawer, to which all my partners had access; Charles Culin, clerk, also had access to the drawer; it remained there until the poisoned pie was received; after employing counsel I placed it in his hands; I took it to my store; I am sure of this; I did not compare the writing with my brother's until the pie was received; I compared it with letters I had received and with other letters received at different times; I compared it with a dozen letters of his; I was assisted in the comparison by Mr. Charles Culin; he suggested that it was R. B. Kirkpatrick's hardwriting, written with a steel pen; this was the first suggestion I had received about it; I then compared them to satisfy myself as to the suggestion; when he spoke of it and I looked at it it struck my eye, and, along with my brother Frank, and another one whose name I do not recollect assisted me in the comparison; the comparison was made several times; I did not call on Robert and state to him what I had done; I did not call on him to make any explanation before I arrested him before the Recorder; I stated I believe the letter No. 12 to be my brother's hand writing under disguise; I also stated then, that I believed it to be his under disguise, and certain letters in it were not under disguise; I believe it to be all written by my brother under disguise; I did not say certain letters resembled his; I did not say before the Recorder "I can see great similarity of his hand writing under disguise," and can say further now, and I did there say, that certain letters in the letter were certainly his without doubt; Mr. Culin's suggestion was to the envelope alone, and was in January, 1858; the pie was received the 15th of January, 1858; I made a memorandum from one I have at the store by which I fix the date the 15th; the one at the store I made about the time the pie was received; I took those dates from the newspapers and not from the memorandum at the store; I have not seen it at the store for several months; I took the dates from the *Evening Bulletin*, some other date. I took my memory; I read the notes of the evidence on Monday and Tuesday at my store; I read my own evidence, but have not since; I can't say if the pie was placed in the upper or lower store-room; I did not see it until the day it was cut, which was on Monday following the Friday it was received; when it was delivered I did not look at it; it was opened in my presence, but I did not look at it; cannot remember what deserts we had on Saturday or Sunday; we had a mince pie of our own baking; other pies were presented to us during the holiday season; to the best of my knowledge there were three besides this one; one came from my brother Alexander or his wife; did not receive one from my brother William; I am on good terms with him; always speak to him when I meet him; we had no other desert on Monday besides the pie; I did not observe how much my son took of the pie; I did not take any of the pie away with me that day; the second day after, on Wednesday, I took a piece to my store; on Monday we dined at the usual hour, at half past one; the first symptoms I felt were at nine in the evening; did not see the pie locked up; my wife placed it in a cupboard in the lower store room, I think; the pie I took to my store I think my wife gave to me; my wife took the first pie to the doctor; I took the balance to my store and gave it to the doctor; he keeps a shoe and straw store; this was on Wednesday or Thursday following; my child sleeps in a trundle bed in the same room with her and my wife; he was not awake that night; my lady was aroused by my getting up; she was not sick, nor was the child; I was not called by one who was sick in the house; my family physician is Dr. Atlee; he resides in Arch, above Broad, about a square from me; I did not send for him, nor any physician or druggist; I roused no one but my lady; I did not consult any physician the next day; I took no remedy or phy-ic at all; I had no discharge from my stomach on Monday; I attended to my business at the store; had not dined or eaten anywhere besides with my family; we had no wine for dinner; I have often had pains in my stomach; I am subject to the dyspepsia; what I eat, I can't say if it was laudanum, spices, brandy, or opium in the pie; I did not observe the absence of any ingredients of a regular mince pie; I observed a strong taste, which I attributed to an over-dose of brandy; it was a bitter taste; the pie had sugar upon it; it was sugared when it was sent; it had a dark stain in the upper crust as big as the palm of my hand; it was sugared heavily; I observed the stain on the pie at the table; the pies brought to our table are generally sugared before they are brought to the table; Mr. Culin told me whose daguerreotype it was, but I did not call upon the original; my brother Alexander may also have told me; made no effort to ferret it out; prior to residing in Arch street, we lived in Ninth, between Race and Vine street, about a year, in 1851 or 1852; I have resided in Arch street nearly six years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hazlehurst.—I had no personal dispute with Josiah Jones; he resided with my father in Arch street for nearly eighteen years, as a house servant and waiter; he may have been at the store of my father; he went with my father to market; when he was out of town, he and my mother went to market; he was very negligent about his business for a few days before the fire; three suspicious circumstances I have only from hearsay; the day after the fire he was loth to do any work; this I think was Sunday; the fire was on Saturday; on Monday I went to the book of the stable myself; he was leaning on his pitchfork, caring for nothing apparently, and was not working; I spoke to him, and he answered me abruptly; he was employed by my father; he remained till the end of his month, something like ten days or two weeks; my family told me he was discharged; I never had any personal dispute; he always did willingly everything I told him to do; he was not more kind to me than any other member of the family; my mother said she was certain he set fire to the stable, also Mr. Lax; I did not discharge Jones; after he left I did not meet him for some time; the first time I saw him afterwards was when he was arrested; he is following painting now, I believe; I charged him with the arson; he denied it; he was called up into my father's chamber directly after I charged him with the arson; he remained some two weeks after this time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hagert.—When I met the person in Fourth street, near Vine, I did not recognise her; it was about 11 o'clock; I received the letter about ten minutes after I had received the letter asking for a meeting; don't know who gave me the letter; I showed it to Culin and Mr. Kinsey; I don't think Alexander was in the counting-room; I was walking up and down when I met her opposite the St. Augustine Church; she walked up to me; there were others passing by; she spoke twice first; she was very decently dressed; had on a veil, can't say what color; she had a shawl on, it was a variegated shawl, all the colors of the rainbow in it; cannot say what kind of a dress she had on, it was a calico or delaine dress, it was not black, can't say what the color was; my impression is, she had a straw bonnet on; she was dressed like ordinary women; I did not stop and talk to her; I answered her questions; they were mere passing remarks; I stopped when she accosted me; she said What are you walking here for? I replied That is none of your business; she asked me if I did not recognise her; I said no, I had never seen her before in my lifetime, to my knowledge; then Mr. Culin came up and she said probably I am mistaken in the person, and she walked down Fourth street; I stood still while this conversation took place; my attention was drawn to her face; her veil was half drawn over her eyes; my brother Alexander came up; the day was a pleasant, clear, delightful spring day, with a mild temperature; I had no overcoat on; Culin was standing in Warne's eating-house door when the woman accosted me; we went through New street to the store; Culin went with me; Alexander followed her, at my request, to get a good look at her face; the lady in Arch street I met in the month of July or August; my family left town on the 10th of July, 1857; were away ten days or two weeks; I met the lady after they had returned; the first hearing before the Recorder was in February, 1858; I met her near the west end of Arch, near Eleventh street; I paid no attention to her dress; I followed her near three squares; I cannot state how she was dressed; she had summer clothing on; cannot describe it; I next saw her at the Mayor's office, and there I recognised her; she was called there Mrs. Richards; this was after one or two hearings had been had; Ellen Lynch first gave me the information in reference to Mrs. Richards; I was told by Judge Kelley to be at the office when she was there, to recognise her as the woman who met me on the street; when I saw her she was sitting near the Recorder's seat; Culin and Alexander were there; the plate was shown to her; she was called upon to identify the plate; she at first said no, then hesitated; told Judge Kelley and Alderman Enen that they knew all about it, but could not make up her mind if the plates were yellow or white; she denied having received a pie from Mr. Kirkpatrick, and then admitted; she said the plate on which was her pie was cracked, and she sent it home so; she was then discharged.

Mrs Yardley was requested to stand up, and the witness positively identified her as the lady who met him on the street; I recognise her by her hair, her large blue eyes, and pale full face; the veil covered the fore part of her hair; on Arch street I think her veil was brown; I did not see her face then; I took particular care to see her face at Fourth street, and I knew her again on Arch street; also knew her by her height, and because no woman had any claim to meet me; I have understood Mrs Richards has since been married to a Mr. Yardley.

Re-examined by Judge Kelley.—The bond and warrant was not the basis of any suit.

Q.—How did you obtain it?

Objected to by Mr. Brewster, and the argument was being proceeded with when the jury asked for a recess of ten minutes.

Bernard Sharkey, late clerk of the Quarter Sessions, was examined, as an expert in regard to the identity of three different letters written to Edwin Kirkpatrick, and purporting to be from different persons, and testified that he believed them all to have been written by the same hand.

Mrs. Rice was examined, and testified that the picture sent to Edwin Kirkpatrick was that of her daughter, and had been taken away from her house by the defendant, Robert B. Kirkpatrick.

Adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WHEATLEY'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, ARCH STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.—"Ordway's Boston Eolians."

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND LOCUST STREETS.—"Grand Promenade Concert."

City Councils.—The stated meetings of both branches of City Councils were held, yesterday afternoon, and the following business transacted:

SELECT BRANCH.

A quorum of members did not answer to their names until after four o'clock. The annual statement of the City Controller was presented, and ordered to be printed in the appendix of the journal of Select Council.

A communication was received from the Board of Health, notifying Councils of two vacancies in the board.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department reported the Fairmount Engine Company for disorderly conduct. Referred.

The following communication was also read from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that one of the greatest difficulties, and the cause of nine out of every ten of them, is occasioned by the mobs of men and boys running with the different fire companies to fires and false alarms, and the members being unable to control them. If we had protection upon the fire ground by placing ropes around it, the ropes to take in all the engine companies, and let no person who was not equipped or who had not the badge of his company with him, pass, it would speedily remedy the evil. If a few of these runners, who will not leave when requested, were sent to Moyamensing prison for a few days, the evil would cease. Let one or more of our police magistrates be designated for the different districts, whose duty it should be to commit such persons arrested. I would suggest that a proclamation be issued and published, and placed in the house of every company, forewarning all persons not belonging to the Fire Department, and all persons not wearing a badge, not to go inside the ropes, under the penalties of such a law as your honorable bodies may suggest.

S. P. FEARON,
Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

A communication was received from a number of citizens of the Fourteenth ward, complaining of the disorderly conduct of those directly or indirectly connected with the Spring Garden and United Hose Companies, which is alleged to have occurred on Monday last. Referred to the Committee on Trusts and Fire Department.

The appointments of the City Controller were presented and appropriately referred.

The resolutions from Common Council approving of the sureties of the newly elected heads of Departments, were concurred in. The nomination of Mr. Wm. J. P. White, as Register of Water Rents, was confirmed.

A communication was received from the Mayor, notifying the Chamber that he had approved and signed certain resolutions.

Mr. Reed offered a resolution instructing the Board of Survey not to approve or sanction the plan of any passenger railway unless the gauge and pattern of rail be similar to that of the Fifth and Sixth streets road. Agreed to.

Mr. Leidy offered a preamble and resolution, that the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform be instructed to consider the propriety of reporting an ordinance to have two commissioners, who can review the whole subject of municipal finance, and report to Councils.

Mr. Cuyler offered a resolution requesting the City Solicitor to report to Council by whose authority the judgment against the city, obtained by B. F. Vandyke, has been paid.

After a few explanatory remarks from Messrs. Cuyler and Cornman, the resolution was agreed to.

The resolution from Common Council, to meet in joint convention, was concurred in.

Mr. McIntyre offered the following:

Whereas, several of the companies now in the Fire Department are about procuring, or have already procured, steam fire engines; and *Whereas*, it is desirable that such engines be so stationed as to render the most efficient service: therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Trusts and Fire Department be and are hereby instructed, in their recommendations for appropriations to companies using steam fire engines, to have in view their proper distribution over such parts of the city where they are most needed; and also to examine and report what further action, if any, is required on the part of Councils to control the location of said steam fire engines. Adopted.

The Chamber then took a recess until five o'clock, at which time they met in joint convention.

Upon reassembling the President announced the result of the meeting in joint convention.

Mr. Cuyler offered a resolution postponing the consideration of the bill relating to the Central Passenger Railway until the first stated meeting in September. Agreed to.

After the consideration of some unimportant business, the Chamber adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A communication was received from the Board of Health, announcing the resignation of James Montgomery and Dr. Buffington, and asking that the vacancies may be filled.

A resolution was offered that the clerk notify Select Branch that this Chamber would meet them at five o'clock to elect two members of the Board of Health, and one Guardian of the Poor, the latter being necessary in consequence of the resignation of Marshal Hensley, steward of the almshouse.

A communication was received from Stephen Taylor, the late City Controller, containing a statement of the business of his office for the last six months of his official term.

A large number of private petitions were received from various sources, and referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Hacker, chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported favorably upon the acceptance of the securities offered by Jesse M. Christopher and M. B. Berkenbine, Superintendent of City Property and Chief Engineer of Water Department; of Wm. J. P. White, Register Water Department, and of Abraham Juvenal, Superintendent Girard estate. Accepted by the Chamber.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer, calling attention to the fact that crowds of runners and loafers impede the working of the fire department in cases of conflagrations, and praying that a cordon of policemen may be sent to every fire, with power to arrest every person who may intrude within the limits of the cordon, unless he has business there. The Chief suggests that a proclamation to that effect be issued by Councils, and posted in every engine house.

The Chief also reported the Fairmount Engine Company for gross disobedience of orders, and for interfering with the orders of the Chief.

The ordinance, providing for the construction of a bridge over the Schuylkill, at Chestnut street, was next called up, but postponed.

A resolution was offered that the Committee on Trusts and Fire Department inquire as to the expediency of revoking the power now vested in the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, of suspending fire companies previous to the action of Councils. Postponed indefinitely by a vote of 42 to 20.

A resolution inviting Select Council to meet this Chamber at five o'clock, to elect a Chief Commissioner of Highways, two Commissioners of Highways and a Superintendent of City Railroads, was adopted.

The Chamber next proceeded to the consideration of ordinance on Common Council file, No. 6, an ordinance to provide for the construction of branch culverts or drains, which, after some amendments, was passed.

Select Council then entered the Common Council chamber, and an election was entered into, as prearranged.

The election resulted as follows:

Chief Commissioner of Highways—Conrad B. Andress.

Commissioners of Highways—John S Rittenhouse and James M. Gibson.

Superintendent of City Railroads—A. Bartholomew.

Board of Health—L S. Kelly, Eighth ward; Dr. Beitman, Ninth ward; J. A. Mornson, do.

Guardian of Poor—George Cress, Thirteenth ward.

A resolution was offered that the Committee of Finance be directed to receive and report upon the sureties of the officers just elected, that the officers referred to may at once enter upon the performance of their duties.

Mr. Hiram Miller moved, as an amendment, "and submit the matter at the next meeting of Councils for their approval." The amendment was accepted. The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Day offered a resolution that three members of each Chamber be appointed as a special committee to inquire into the reason of the loss of $8,000 to the city in payment of the Vandyke claim. Agreed to.

A resolution was offered that the regular meetings between the next stated meeting and the second Thursday in August be suspended. Agreed to.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Interesting Funeral of a Stranger.—Our readers have been made aware of the sudden death of Mr. J. A. Nettles, at the Girard House, on Friday evening last. The deceased was from East Baton Rouge, La., and had just arrived in the city when he was suddenly stricken down by death. He was a planter of immense wealth, and was far away from home and friends at the time of his decease. He leaves a wife and one child. Coroner Fenner, be it said to his lasting credit, promptly made arrangements for a fitting interment of one who bore an enviable reputation at home, and who was a Royal Arch Mason, and a prominent member of the Sons of Malta. The remains were placed in a metallic coffin which was procured by Mr. Fenner, and at five o'clock yesterday afternoon were placed in the receiving vault of the Philanthropic Cemetery, in the First ward. Everything that could be done to pay a fitting tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased was attended to by the Coroner and his clerk, Mr. John M. Foster. The funeral took place from the undertaking establishment of Mr. Cohen, at Fifth and Lombard streets, and was attended, in carriages, by a large number of Masons, Sons of Malta, public officials, and others.

The scene presented amid the green solitudes of the cemetery was solemn and impressive. After the body had been lowered into the vault, the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton delivered a discourse, which was well calculated to deeply impress all who heard it. He feelingly referred to the saying of the Arabs, that it was, indeed, hard to die away from home and amid strangers, and touchingly alluded to the absence of the aged parents, brother, and wife of the deceased, who, but a little while agone, had parted from one near and dear to them, never to hear his voice again, and to be afflicted by the intelligence of his sad and unexpected fate. All that the truest kindness prompted had been cheerfully done to give the deceased a proper burial by the coroner of the city, and by some natives of Louisiana, now resident in Philadelphia. The impressive lessons of an unlooked-for death were dwelt upon with force by the reverend speaker, who was evidently affected by the occasion. An earnest invocation to the throne of Grace, in behalf of the afflicted family of the deceased, and those who followed him to his resting-place, concluded this solemn but interesting funeral of a stranger in our midst.

Another Steam Fire Engine.—The Weccacoe Fire Engine Company have resolved to procure a steam fire engine, and for this purpose have appointed a committee, to appeal to the generosity and public spirit of our citizens, to assist them in procuring the sum of $2,000, which amount, in addition to their present means, they deem sufficient for the purpose. No subscription will be called for until the engine is built and successfully tried.

The following gentlemen are the committee: Stephen Flanagan, 328 South Wharves; M. Sandgran, No 337 South Fourth street; Wm. R. Kehrum, No. 41 North Front street; Geo. W. Martin, No. 125 South Second street; Wm. B Watkins, No. 35 Bank street; Jacob K. Beaumont No 828 South Second street; Samuel J. Lenoir, No 1320 South Fifth street; Daniel M. Schellinger, Warden's Office, Walnut street, below Second; John J. Dallas, No 1313 South Ninth street; Benjamin A. Watkins, No. 38 Bank street; Paul J. Field, No. 747 South Second street; Samuel H. Watson, No 338 Pine street; Ald. Samuel F. Flood, No. 810 South Fifth street; Joseph R. Lyndall, No. 217 South Second street.

A steam fire engine is much needed in the section of the city where the Weccacoe is located, and we have no doubt the citizens and property-owners in that quarter will assist to further the design of the company.

Sad Case of Drowning.—At an early hour on Wednesday, Col. J S. White, in the employ of Lewis Bitting, liquor store, Market street, near Seventh, took a ride with the son of Mr. Bitting, a young lad. The couple proceeded down to the foot of Broad street, and crossed over to League Island, tied the horse to a fence, and proceeded out on the pier, which is in a very dilapidated condition, and commenced throwing planks over, to see how fast the tide ran. While thus employed, Col. White fell over and was drowned. The lad made every effort to save him, but being in feeble health, he was unsuccessful. There was no one near at the time to assist. The unfortunate man seemed to be insensible as soon as he struck the water. He was said to be an expert swimmer. The body was recovered yesterday morning, about four o'clock, about two hundred yards from the place where the accident occurred, and was immediately taken to his residence, at the corner of Marshall and Coates streets. The deceased leaves a wife, who is expected shortly to become a mother. This accident is much to be deplored, as Col. White was one of nature's noblemen, and much beloved by all who knew him.

Coroner Fenner held an inquest in the case, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

People's Convention.—The People's City Convention reassembled yesterday afternoon at Sansom-street Hall.

Mr. John H. Diehl, President, called the Convention to order at 3 o'clock; after which the roll was called.

Quite a breeze was caused by a communication from Granville Stokes, merchant tailor, 607 Chestnut street, accompanying a lot of fans for the use of the Convention.

The report of the Committee on Rules was then read, and, the items having been separately considered and various amendments made, it was adopted; after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Haymaking progressed rapidly during the most of last week. Notwithstanding this favorable period, the grain will be ready for harvest long before the hay crop is disposed of. We have heard, says the Bucks county *Intelligencer*, of some who commenced cutting their wheat last week, and during the present week it will be quite a general thing. The dry warm weather has ripened it very fast, and has also been conducive to an easy harvest, by permitting it to stand upright. The wheat crop in Bucks county will be a heavy one—indeed, in this part of the county a poor field of wheat is an exception.

The Widows Celebrate the Fourth.—Among the many pleasing incidents which occurred on the Fifth is one which we neglected to notice. The lady managers of the Penn Widow's Asylum raised a subscription among themselves, and had served up a sumptuous banquet for the inmates of the institution. It was a pleasant sight to see those old women ranged round the festive board, hear them speak of the many little incidents which the day recalled to their minds. Some of them *recollected* the scenes which were enacted eighty-two years ago.

The weather yesterday was delightful—just cool enough to keep one in spirits, and just warm enough to impart deliciousness to iced-claret. Business is so dull that even the lemonade venders look startled when they see a customer in the shape of a throat-parched newsboy. The exodus to the country is commencing at a rapid rate, and bids fair, in another week, to render the city comparatively deserted. Let those who are at Atlantic City and Cape May improve the time. Holidays are wonderfully short, even at their best.

The Minute Men of '76.—This is the name of one of our finest military organizations. The members wear the quaint costume of the continental era, and are, without exception, fine-looking men, with muscular limbs and jolly faces. They are headed by Captain C M Berry, a tactician of acknowledged versatility. On Monday next, this company will make an excursion to Atlantic City, and we learn that they are desirous that as many ladies and gentlemen as can possibly make it convenient will honor them by participating

The West Philadelphia Engine Company have been much troubled by numerous adherents taking their apparatus out without authority, and have determined to put a stop to the practice. On Wednesday evening, some person cried "fire," when a young man, named Benjamin Pugh, immediately run out the engine. He was handed over to the authorities, and committed in default of $1,000 bail to appear at court.

Another Steam Fire Engine.—The firemen of our city certainly understand their true interests. An evidence of this is to be found in the fact that, in addition to other companies we have hitherto named, the Washington Engine Company have appointed a committee, consisting of William Watt, John Craig, George W. Shade, Henry Bobb, John Sherrerd, and Thomas Bluitt, to make arrangements for the prompt erection of a new steam fire engine.

Another Death from Want.—Coroner Fenner was called upon yesterday morning to hold an inquest upon the body of Catharine Benson, a poor colored woman, who died from want and medical neglect. The circumstances of the case, as developed before the Coroner, revealed a sad state of misery, such as we fear is too often met with in this enlightened city. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the fact.

The Funeral of Samuel H. Carr, who was shot about eleven days since, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his parents, Greenwich street, above Jefferson avenue. It was very largely attended. The body was placed in the Union Burial Ground, Sixth and Washington streets.

A Desperate Character.—A desperate character, named Joseph Forrest, was before Alderman Tittermary yesterday morning, on the charge of knocking down a colored man, and, after beating him in an outrageous manner, drawing a pistol and attempting to shoot him. The accused was committed to take his trial at court.

The Closing Exercises of the Philadelphia Normal School will take place this morning at ten o'clock at the school building, Sergeant street, below Tenth. The order of exercises will be quite interesting, as it embraces a number of essays and recitations by the most promising of the graduates of this institution.

Appointments.—Mayor Henry made the following appointments yesterday morning: Lemuel T Selby, Sergeant of Second district, in place of Jeremiah Byerly. John McNamara, policeman of the First district, and William Hurst, Second district.

Robbery.—Some time during Wednesday night, the paper warehouse of Charles Dull & Son, No. 8 Decatur street, was robbed of small change amounting to about a hundred dollars. The thieves effected an entrance by forcing open a back window with a "jimmy."

Arrested.—An individual, giving the name of Felix Daily, who was arrested in the Seventeenth ward on Wednesday evening on the charge of having, a short time since, stabbed Joseph Garrison with a knife, was yesterday morning committed to answer at court.

Prayer Meetings are now held every morning, in the Presbyterian Church, on Pennsylvania avenue, in Atlantic City.

Not yet Arrested.—Murphy, the murderer of George Neal, has not yet been arrested.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET—July [illegible]—The offerings at D. D. T. More's Drovers' Yard, West Albany, for the week ending this day, are 1,6[illegible]. In quality the offerings were not so good as in [illegible]. there being many thin cattle among the stock. [illegible] were some 1 200 in market left over from [illegible]. The market ruled lower owing to the warm [illegible] and the large amount offering. The highest price obtained was 4½c live weight. The range was [illegible]. Eastern buyers taking about their usual [illegible]. About 1,000 head were left over. Sheep—A dull market and prices rather easier; sales 1,400 [illegible]. hogs are dull of sale at from 4@4¼. live weight. [illegible] 300 stores were offered, but no sales were [illegible].

WEST ALBANY, July 5, 1858.—The following is a statement of the number of live stock received via the Central Railroad, for the week ending July 5, for the previous week, and since the 1st of January:

	This week.	Last week.	Since Jan 1.
Beeves	2 624	4 736	67 2[illegible]1
Sheep	2,462	3 450	68 :12
Hogs	3,100	3,550	111,013

LARGE SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, on Tuesday next, at the Exchange. See Thomas & Sons' advertisement.

Real estate at private sale.—They advertise a very large amount of valuable city and country property at private sale. See auction head.