The Press.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1858.

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

Will be Ready at the
OFFICE OF THE PRESS,
NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET,
At One o'clock This Morning.

This paper is published expressly for
CALIFORNIA CIRCULATION,
And contains a complete summary of what has transpired in our City, State, and the Atlantic States, since the departure of the last steamer for California.

Price SIX CENTS per copy, in strong wrappers, and stamped, ready for mailing.

All advertisements intended for the
STEAMER PRESS
Must be handed in before TEN O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

FIRST PAGE.—Visit to West Chester; From Minnesota; From Pennington, N. J.; The Catastrophe on the Erie Railroad; The Allegheny County Murder; Another Accident in the Coal Region; The City; General News. FOURTH PAGE.—List of Letters in the Philadelphia Post Office up to 12 o'clock M., July 17.

THE NEWS.

The steamship Austria arrived at New York on Saturday, with one day's later news from Europe.

From Buenos Ayres we have dates to the 27th of May. The United States Consul and Don Felix Frias were to examine all claims of Americans against the State of Buenos Ayres. Severe storms of rain and wind had done much damage. The Executive had officially defined the actual political relations existing between the State and the other portions of the Argentine Confederation. It declares that Buenos Ayres is and will be an integral portion of the Confederation, but the temporary division now existing will be maintained for the next ten years if the difficulties are not amicably adjusted in the meantime.

It is reported, unofficially, that a messenger left Washington on Friday, carrying despatches to Mr. Forsyth, Minister to Mexico, approving of his suspension of diplomatic intercourse with that country, and directing the withdrawal of the Legation and its return to the United States.

The steam revenue cutter Harriet Lane, Capt. Faunce, from New York via Washington city, arrived at Norfolk on the 14th inst., with the Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, and the following distinguished personages, on a pleasure party: Sir W. Gore Ousely, Lady Ousely, Miss Ousely, Count Sartiges, Hon. A. Schell, Collector of New York; Hon. Elisha Ward, of New York; R. W. Hughes and lady, the editor of the Washington Union; Mr. P. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, lady and daughter; Major Ramsay, U. S. A.; Mr. Ben. Ogle Taylor, of Washington city; Messrs. Magraw, Scharff, Sandidge, and McAllister; Miss Harriet Lane, niece of President Buchanan; two Misses Bright, daughters of the Hon. Senator Bright. The party remained until half past two o'clock yesterday, and took a ride through the city. The company then departed for Old Point, and dined at the Hygeia. From thence they go to Annapolis. They have a splendid band of music with them.

We give some further particulars of the recent terrible accident on the Erie Railroad. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the victims "accidentally, and by misfortune, came to their death, and not otherwise." The jury further state that it was their belief that the cars were thrown from the track in consequence of a broken rail, against which ordinary care and foresight on the part of those in charge of the train could not guard. New York "railroad accident" juries are composed of very singular materials. There was certainly a want of "ordinary care and foresight" on the part of those who receive heavy salaries to keep the road in repair.

General Quitman died at his residence, near Natchez, Miss., on Saturday, of the disease which he contracted at the National Hotel in Washington.

A fire occurred in Leavenworth city, Kansas, on the 14th inst., which destroyed the theatre and thirty buildings adjoining, involving a loss estimated at $100,000.

Five girls, between the ages of fourteen and nineteen, inmates of the House of Mercy of New York, while bathing in the North river on Friday night, were drowned. It appears that after making the necessary preparations all the girls joined hands and went some distance into the water, but being unacquainted with the presence of a few deep holes near the Eighty-sixth street dock, they unfortunately got beyond their depth, and being unable to swim, sank to the bottom. Their situation was witnessed by several persons on shore who immediately used every possible effort to rescue the girls, but without effect, as they were all drowned. Not one of the bodies was seen after first disappearing under the water. The probability is, therefore, that the unfortunate girls remained locked in each other's embrace, and will be found in that condition. At the last accounts none of the bodies had been recovered.

The steamships City of Washington, and Anglo Saxon, sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday.

"Occasional" sends us an unusually interesting letter from Washington.

There were five hundred and fifty-three deaths in New York last week, being an increase of one hundred and eleven over the previous week.

The National Convention of the Sons of Malta convenes this morning at the rooms of Minnehaha Lodge, in the Assembly Buildings. Delegates have already arrived, as we see by the Girard House register, from India, England, France, the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, and Alabama. To-day, we understand, delegates will come in from all parts of the country.

WM. ENGLISH AND THE ENGLISH BILL.

The ignorance of the leading European journals on many prominent points of American polity has been often noticed. We have now to record another very singular instance. Several of the London newspapers, and at least two of their Parisian contemporaries, have been discussing that peculiar enactment of the last Congress commonly known as "The English bill." In happy ignorance of the fact that this measure, such as it is, owes its title to the remarkable legislator on whom that precious statute is generally affiliated, certain London and Paris editors seriously assume that it is an "English" bill, simply and solely because it embodies *English* principles!

They argue, therefore, that the American Legislature, having adopted the principle of resistance to Popular Sovereignty—which principle is the key-stone to all Anglican legislation—thereby abandon what is the very life and soul of true Democratic action. And thus, while we, on our side of the Atlantic, are congratulating England on gradually assimilating her institutions to our own, foreign journalists are boasting of the change which has passed over the spirit of our dream, and saying, in a very exultant tone, "See here! the United States have virtually relinquished the old 'Vox populi, vox Dei' principle, for they maintain, and they enact, that Popular Sovereignty ought to be shelved in the instance of Kansas, and that the Few in that incipient State shall dictate, against the popular will, to the indignant and Democratic Many."

But while the English and French journalists thus overlooked the fact that the man ENGLISH named the measure, it happens that they are right in the main—for, however it be named, the degrading fact is that *the bill is essentially British in its principle and its bearing.* It is precisely such as Lord CASTLEREAGH, in the most rampant days of his most intolerant Toryism, would have forced a British Parliament to adopt—such as Lord DERBY, the leader of the more liberal Tories of the present day, would never have dared to propose. The abandonment of the full Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty is suited, at this moment, not to the atmosphere of Washington, but to nominal legislatures, such as NAPOLEON has at France and King BOMBA has at Naples—legislatures which really have no power of free thought or of free action, and must only record, and formally advance, measures springing from the arbitrary will of influencing and dictating Power. Yes, the foreign journalists *are* right. That Bill which gives vitality to anti-popular principle is indeed thoroughly *English* in feeling as it is in name.

☞ We are indebted to the able editor of the Doylestown *Democrat*, Major W. H. DAVIS, for a fine plume, taken from the pinion of an eagle, shot by a Pike county anti-Lecompton Democrat, MAHLON S. HELLER. Mr. HELLER shot this eagle on the 18th of June, in Hilltown township, Bucks county, with a rifle, while it was perched at dusk upon the top of a high tree. We shall preserve the testimonial sent us until the recognition, by all parties, of the principle of Popular Sovereignty, when we will use it as a pen with which as a fitting instrument to record the glorious and inevitable result.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor will hold their stated semi-monthly meeting this afternoon, at three o'clock. A number of officers of the almshouse are to be elected, and other important business transacted.

THE INSOLENCE OF OFFICE.

We occasionally receive letters from postmasters, of which the following is a specimen:

PUNXSATAWNEY July 12t 1858.

Col J. W. Forney

Dear sir we suppose that the time the club for the Weekly Press has run out but we find it is still coming on I am authorised to request you to stop it There is but one of them that can swallow your anti Lecompton doctrines and they are not willing to patronise a man professing to be a democrat and all the time bating against Democracy and the Democratic party

Respectfully yours THOS. MCKEE P.M.

Curiously enough, it would doubtless appear on investigation, that most of these little office-holders, now so violent in their proscription of THE PRESS, like nearly all of their masters, were originally the most decided opponents of the present Kansas policy of the Administration. Cabinet Ministers, like HOWELL COBB; Senators, like Mr. BIGLER; Representatives in Congress, like PHILLIPS, LANDY, OWEN JONES, DIMMICK, GILLIS, WILSON REILLY, DEWART, &c., have made the most startling records against this policy, and having changed their course of action, not content with the commission of this offence themselves, traduce and proscribe all others who will not go and do likewise. The business of attacking newspapers by such means as that resorted to by the postmaster at Punxatawney, Jefferson county, has fallen into disuse at Washington. Resorted to for some months for the purpose of intimidation, it has proved to be an expensive process. The cry is raised now, *on the other* hand, by those who were first to make the test, that the test is only made by the anti-Lecompton Democracy. ☞ Postmasters, take notice.

Many of the gentlemen holding position under this Administration are excellent men, men who would disdain such a business as that of cutting down the subscription of a newspaper because of its opinions; but here and there we find one, who, like the postmaster above referred to, conceives it to be his duty to prove his subserviency by denouncing THE PRESS and canvassing his neighborhood against it. The man MCKEE, the value of whose office is something over $100 a year, performs this degrading service for a small sum with infinite gusto. Does he know that but for the principle advocated by THE PRESS he would not now be in possession of that stipend?—that if the Democratic party had not in 1856 boldly planted itself upon that principle, Mr. GILLIS would be vegetating at Ridgway, and that JNO. C. FREMONT would be President of the United States? Does he not know that the opinion of the Democracy of Jefferson county is against the attempt to desert and destroy this doctrine? And furthermore, that every effort he makes to proscribe those who differ from him, only increases the ranks of our political opponents and renders the defeat of the Democratic party more and more certain in 1860?

It is a melancholy spectacle that men are *willing to lend themselves to this contemptible persecution.* We would suggest to Mr. Postmaster-General BROWN the propriety of hinting to his subordinates that the act of opposing Lecompton can no longer be profitably punished. We give him the hint.

We trust that the friends of THE PRESS will steadily keep their eye upon the machinations of these intolerant postmasters, and checkmate their operations.

THE PRESS is an independent journal. It has neither sought nor asked for the patronage of any Administration. It will support every public servant when he is right, and oppose him when he is wrong; and we have no doubt that in the fulfilment of this mission it will be sustained by a generous and intelligent people.

THE LADIES AND MOUNT VERNON.

The arrival in this city of the Regent of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, Miss ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM, and her accomplished assistant, Miss CHRISTIE JOHNSON, reminds us not only of the extraordinary success which has crowned the efforts of this splendid Association, but of the apparent neglect of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and other States, in properly seconding the work so auspiciously begun and so industriously prosecuted. The object, "the purchase of the Home and the Grave of Washington," for the purpose of making it the property of the nation, appeals to our holiest sympathies. For years the idea of purchasing Mount Vernon, and dedicating it to the nation, has been advocated. Repeated attempts have only been followed by repeated failures. At last Miss ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM, a Southern lady, inspired by the most disinterested ambition, appealed to her countrywomen in every State of the Union to undertake the good work. She has given herself up to the task, and the indications are that her efforts will be entirely successful. In response to her appeal Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, the great orator of our country, if not of the world, agreed to give his invaluable services to the cause. He has already raised a large sum by addressing his countrymen on the character of WASHINGTON, and by repeating his splendid composition on Charity. More than forty thousand dollars have thus been realized, and Mr. EVERETT announces his determination to speak to the people wherever a fitting occasion shall offer, still further to increase this amount. Meanwhile, under Miss CUNNINGHAM's auspices, "the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association" has been rapidly extending its organization. Vice-regents have been appointed in a number of the States, and care has been taken to obtain the aid of the most distinguished ladies. The following is the list of officers:

REGENT.—Miss ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM, South Carolina.

VICE-REGENTS.—Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie, Richmond, Virginia; Mrs. Alice H. Dickinson, Wilmington, North Carolina; Mrs. Philoclea Edgeworth Eve, Augusta, Georgia; Mrs Octavia Walton Le Vert, Mobile, Alabama; Mrs. Catharine A. McWillie, Jackson, Mississippi; Mrs. Margaretta S. Morse, New Orleans, Louisiana; Mrs Mary Rutledge Fogg, Nashville, Tennessee; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Walton, St. Louis, Missouri; Miss Mary Morris Hamilton, New York City, N. Y.; Mrs. Louisa Ingersoll Greenough, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Abba Isabella Little, Portland, Maine; Mrs. Susan L. Pellet, Secretary, Richmond, Virginia; George W. Riggs, Esq., Treasurer, Washington, D. C.

The constitution also empowers the regent, by and with the advice of the vice-regents, to provide a plan of organization for State action, and to appoint a board of managers for each State. In consideration of the difficulty of devising any one plan calculated to meet approbation in sections of the country differing widely in population and in the structure of society, she deems that the advancement of the cause will best be promoted by leaving it to each vice-regent to enlist such aid for the collection of funds as will most conduce to the success of the enterprise.

The sum of $1 constitutes the contributor a member of the Association; and the name, sum, and residence of every subscriber must be carefully registered by the persons who are authorized to make or receive collections in aid of the Mount Vernon fund. It will be the duty of such persons to transmit the same to the vice-regent of the State, and, in default of a vice-regent, to the treasurer of the Association, who will cause them to be published in the *National Intelligencer* and Washington *Union*, and forward a copy to the regent or secretary.

The generous offer of the Masonic fraternity of Virginia, and, through them, of the Union, to aid the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association in the accomplishment of their sacred object has been gratefully accepted, and it is confidently believed that their contributions will be equal to their high appreciation of the character and virtues of their illustrious brother.

To show what these noble women have done, read the following:

[*Extract from a letter.*]

I have now the pleasure to inform you that the purchase and sale of Mount Vernon has been consummated by and between Ann Pamela Cunningham, late Southern Matron, now Regent of the Association, and John A. Washington, the owner and occupant, on the 6th of April, instant, upon *the following terms:*

$18,000.00 cash paid Mr. John A. Washington.
57,000 00 to be paid on 1st January, 1859.
41,666.66 to be paid on 22d February, 1860.
41,666 66 to be paid on 22d February, 1861.
41,666.68 to be paid on 22d February, 1862.

$200,000.00

The deferred payments to carry interest from date, and possession and title to remain with Mr. Washington till paid in full, with the *proviso* of obtaining possession at any time, by thirty days notice, when the *Association* is prepared, and does pay the entire amount of purchase money.

The Association, by the aid of their co-laborers in this glorious cause, are now in possession of the funds to pay the first instalment of $57,000, on the first of January next. There being now no reason for any delay in accumulating, at tangible points, the stipulated purchase money, but on the contrary, every reason why it should be furnished, as speedily as possible, to arrest the accumulating interest, which Mr. Washington has proffered to relinquish entire, if the principal is paid on the 22d of February next; it then only remains for every one to use their utmost exertions, so that the *entire sum* will be made available on the 22d of February, 1859; on which ever-memorable day the actual possession may then pass to the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association," and constitute an epoch through all recorded time, which will challenge history for its parallel.

Mr. EVERETT detains in his hands a large amount of the money, the proceeds of his own efforts, subject to draft, as above, and other sums are paid to the eminent banker at Washington, GEO. W. RIGGS, Esq., who has accepted the post of Treasurer, and is fully embarked in the movement.

No vice-regents have yet been appointed for Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, and other States. These embrace a wide field, and if properly canvassed will realize an enormous sum to the object in view. As it is proposed to expend the interest of at least $800,000 on the beautifying of Mount Vernon after it is paid for, GEO. C. THORBURN, Esq., of Newark, N. Jersey, having agreed to undertake the task, every citizen will have a chance to subscribe. Of this gentleman the Newark *Advertiser* says:

We are glad to learn that the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association have taken one step, and that an important one, in order to make the Mecca of the American pilgrimage all that it should be, by soliciting the services of Mr. Geo. C. Thorburn, of the city of Newark, to take charge of the premises. It is intended, we understand, to raise a large fund—$500,000 if possible—the interest of which will be appropriated towards beautifying the place from time to time, the cultivation of rare and beautiful trees, flowers, (seeds and cuttings of which will be distributed through the country,) laying out the grounds in the most tasteful manner, and in a word, making it the Garden of America. Among other improvements contemplated are the restoration of an old church on the premises, built by Washington, which has long gone to decay, and the building of a mausoleum, to cost from $25,000 to $30,000. No more competent person than Mr. Thorburn, it is said, could be obtained to superintend the carrying into effect the intention of the ladies in all the departments connected with developing and improving the natural beauties and advantages of the place."

We trust that THE LADIES OF PENNSYLVANIA will not be the last to respond to this glorious call. The fair vice-regents above-named are actively engaged in raising money, under the lead of the enthusiastic regent.

Miss CUNNINGHAM, the regent, and Miss JOHNSON, her assistant, are temporarily sojourning at Mrs. SMITH's, Portico Row, Spruce street, above Ninth, in this city.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL QUITMAN.

The telegraph announces that General JOHN A. QUITMAN, a Representative in Congress from the Natchez District, of the State of Mississippi, died near that city, on Saturday last, the 17th of July. A public man who had taken part in so many public events, both civil and military, and who had so many friends among the people in every section of the Union, cannot be called away from the scene of life without exciting profound sensation. Few men, not born in Pennsylvania, had a stronger hold upon the affections of our volunteer soldiery, especially those who served under him or with him in the Mexican war. Though strongly embued with extreme Southern ideas, General QUITMAN was born in a Northern State—the State of New York. His father was a native of Prussia, and was a pastor in Duchess county, *New York State, in the Dutch Reformed* Church, and the features of the son recalled his peculiar German extraction. We perceive that the New York *Tribune* fixes the age of General QUITMAN at 60 years. We think he was older.

Politically, he was at the time of his death an ardent Southern Democrat; and yet, during his career, he had supported General HARRISON and Mr. CALHOUN, and had been a candidate against the regular Democratic ticket in his own State. He served with great gallantry during the Mexican war; was appointed Major General by President POLK; conspicuously participated in the capture of the city of Mexico, of which, on its surrender, he was made Governor; was named for Vice President in the Democratic Conventions of 1848 and 1852; came into Congress in 1855, and at the time of his death was serving out his second term. As a Representative in Congress he was eccentric and dogmatic, disposed to have his own way, and strongly inclined to the fire-eating school,—in this latter respect, like other Northern-born Southerners, going to the extreme side of the slavery question. In private life he was an accomplished, courteous gentleman, a warm-hearted friend, and a genial companion. We never knew a man whose temper in Congress was so different from his bearing in society at large. He scorned a mean action, and never dealt in the *small arts of small politicians.*

Gen. QUITMAN was the brother-in-law of the late lamented PHILIP F MAYER, the venerable Lutheran clergyman, who died recently in this city, after fifty years' service in that ancient religious denomination. He had many friends in Philadelphia, and many admirers. His visit to our city in 1847-'48, after the war, was an ovation. Those who made his acquaintance during the delightful hours he spent amongst us then, will join with us in the sincerity with which we pay this heartfelt tribute to his memory.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Ordway Æolians, now at the Arch-street Theatre, will to-night commence their third and last week of performance. They must be very attractive, for they fill the house, as we saw on Saturday evening. The company is large, and well disciplined, Mr. John P. Ordway being the director. They are vocal and instrumental performers, and most of them dance also. In short, a really good *troupe*. There was a trifle of comic acting, by Howard, Jerry, and Dan Bryant, extremely well done; a stump speech, by the last-named was exaggerated even beyond the accepted line of caricature. The vocalists, who sang so well that we scarcely knew which pleased us most, were Messrs. T. Norton, E. Kelly, E. B. Fairbanks, and Eph. Horn.

Is it not odd that these Ethiopians excel in pathetic and sentimental pieces? The exceptions were T. Norton, Eph. Horn, and Dan Bryant. By the way, this last is a capital low comedian. In addition to what we have already mentioned about him, we have to praise his acting in "Scenes at Phalon's"—*a barberous* performance, in one sense. There was a fair share of dancing, Frank Brower's Happy Uncle Tom Dance ranking first in merit. When we say that Mr. John Norton played a remarkable trick solo on the violin, which must be seen as well as heard, we have run pretty well through the performance. The conclusion was a laughable burlesque on the usual "Arab" tumbling scenes.

This evening is dedicated to the benefit of Eph. Horn, a most unassuming man, the wit of the company, who either is very ready and humorous with his replies or has the great merit of firing off prepared retorts as naturally as if he had originated them at the moment. The performances will be entirely new, with a variety of songs, dances, acts, and burlesques. Mr. Horn is such a general favorite that he will most certainly have a crowded house. The whole *troupe* will appear, and also those remarkable "Arabs." It is easy to predict a very good time generally—and for Mr Horn especially.

At Thomeuf's Varieties, Fifth and Chestnut streets, Mr. Clinton Price, a guitar performer and ballad vocalist, will appear this evening, for the first time in this city. Other persons will dance, sing, and make fun.

The Sons of Malta.

[From the New York Sunday Herald.]

The "Sons of Malta" is a fraternity that has sprung into existence within the last seven years, and now numbers its members by tens of thousands. At present there is no city of any importance in the Union that has not one or more lodges of this latest order of the secret societies. It originated in the South, and in that section of the Union they are very numerous; but recently the number of lodges and members at the North have increased with great rapidity, and the preponderance will, doubtless, soon be with the North.

A national convention of the Sons of Malta has been called to meet at the Minnehaha Lodge room, in Philadelphia, to-morrow (Monday) at 11 A. M. This is the first convention that has been held, and has been rendered necessary by the spread of the Order and the necessity for a national organization. Heretofore the general business of the Sons has been transacted by the respective State lodges, and a dissimilarity in the modes of procedure has resulted therefrom. The convention which will meet to-morrow will tend towards creating greater unity of action, and it is proposed to form a Grand Lodge of the United States. It is estimated that 200 delegates will be present, and every State in the Union will be represented, including California.

The delegates from the New England lodges arrived in this city yesterday, and put up at the Astor House. Annexed are their names:

Grand Lodge.—Curtis Guild, S. R. Glen, C. F. Davenport, W. H. Bowditch.

Shawmut No. 1.—John G. Hovey, John J. Oyer, L. D Richardson, S. W. Ropes, J. P. Ordway.

Lodge of the Iron Crown.—B. F. Brown, W. Gilson, J. E. Manning, H. O. Whittemore, C. J. B. Moulton.

Fremont No. 4.—Jas. Alexander Abbott, Enoch Emerson, F. S. Hill, Geo. O. Braston, (one vacancy.)

Manchester, N. H.—Granite Lodge No. 1.—Nathaniel Smith, E. W. Harrington, John B. Clarke, J. C. Abbott, (one vacancy).

Mr. Enoch Emerson was elected president of the delegation, and Mr. S. R. Glen secretary.

The New Englanders were received by the *deputations from the New York lodges*, and every attention was paid to them. They took their departure last evening in the boat for Philadelphia via Cape May. They are good representatives of the solid and liquid men of New England.

The convention will probably sit two days.

The Indian Difficulties in Washington Territory.

The War Department is in receipt of more detailed despatches respecting the Indian difficulties in Washington Territory, but they contain nothing of special interest different from what we have already given. Meanwhile the Department is acting with vigor in the premises, and in a little time there will be a sufficient number of troops in that country to chastise the Indians for their perfidy in the attack on Colonel Steptoe's command, and reduce them *to a state of quietude and peace.*

Gen. Clark, who has command of the Pacific division, is reported to have sent to the seat of war all the available force he had in California, numbering, probably, some six hundred men; and it is thought likely that he has gone thither himself before this time. Gen. Scott has also just issued the preparatory orders for sending about four hundred men from the Atlantic sea-board. These latter are ordered to be *ready to sail from New York to Aspinwall on the 20th,* (Tuesday next,) whence they will proceed to Washington Territory without delay. The following officers are ordered to accompany these reinforcements:

Br. Major J. H. Carleton, 1st dragoons; Captain H. O. Wallen, 4th infantry; Captain T. C. English, 9th infantry; Captain E. Underwood, 4th infantry; Lieutenants L. Bysell, C. C. Woods, P. J. Quattlebaum, and J. C. Bonnycastle, 9th infantry; R. Johnston, 1st dragoons, and R. B. Ayres, 3d artillery.

There are already in Washington and Oregon Territories, it is said, some twenty-three companies, but they are far from being full, and are believed to comprise less than twelve hundred men. These do not, of course, include the reinforcements from California, which are supposed to number *some six hundred men.—Washington Star.*

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1858.

The Federal City is as dull as a country village, with the men all at work in a hay field, and the women asleep. The official exodus has begun. The President will leave to-morrow afternoon for Bedford, and will stay as long as he can be spared. This will keep a good many of the office-hunters away from the hotels; but it may help the owners of the establishment at Bedford.

The news from Illinois is not relished in the departments. Judge Douglas starts in the race with the inside track. He goes on like a conqueror, and the office-holders do not hesitate to say that he is in danger of being re-elected to the Senate. The Southern men denounce the *Union* bitterly for its madness in abusing Douglas, while the Republicans think that Lincoln has made a fearful mistake in asserting such ultra doctrines. I am glad to inform you that that gallant spirit, Col. Thomas L. Harris, the heroic defender of popular sovereignty from the Springfield district, stands a capital chance of being returned. The enthusiasm in his favor is said to be irresistible.

Great joy has been excited in official circles here by the announcement, in the last Harrisburg *Union*, Colonel Haldeman's paper, that every Lecompton Democrat in Pennsylvania is certain of being renominated. The office-holders here care very little whether the whole of the county tickets in Pennsylvania are borne down by these unfortunate nominations, only so that the policy of the Administration in reference to Kansas is endorsed.

Mr. Barrett, the Administration candidate for Congress in the St. Louis district, is a known Douglas *Democrat*; *at least, he was so when he was in* this city, on his way East. Hence some of his speeches have excited surprise.

A good deal of astonishment is felt and expressed here that Mr. Biddle Roberts, the chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania and U. S. District Attorney for the Western part of your State, has as yet issued no address to the people. It is needless to say that it is the practice of Democratic State Committees in all the States to issue addresses to the people prior to a State election. He was appointed by a Lecompton State Convention, and ought to speak out one way or the other. It is the strong feeling in the South that there shall be no double-dealing on the Kansas issue in Pennsylvania, and that Judge Porter shall say where he is. "Under which king, Bezonian? speak or die!" And, as the Administration expect every man to do its duty (to THEM,) Mr. Roberts should consult the Judge, call his committee together, and as soon as possible take action on the matter.

I have been a good deal amused at the comments of some of the opposition papers over the letter of the Hon. Wm Montgomery, the Douglas Democratic candidate for Congress in the Washington district of your State, in which he proposes to buy a certain kind of Monongahela whiskey for the President. This is urged as a grave charge against Montgomery. When it is recollected that he never indulges in whiskey, or any kind of liquor, himself, as everybody who met him in Washington last session knows right well, his effort to procure a *good* article for the President is certainly no treason. Washington county is famous for good whiskey, and Montgomery's ancient foe—that exceedingly social gentleman—John L. Dawson, will tell you that Fayette county is equally well known for first-rate "rye." Why, then, should Montgomery be denounced for his enterprising efforts to supply Washington city with the best that the market affords?

The last rumor is that the illustrious John Calhoun, of Kansas, is indignant at his removal from the office of Surveyor General, and is about to print certain mysterious documents received from distinguished gentlemen in favor of the doctrine of popular sovereignty. It is stated that he will also show that while he is supposed to have been the prime mover in the desertion of Governor Walker, he has simply been used to pull the chestnuts out of the fire.

Minnesota, it is evident from the intelligence received from that quarter, will go anti-Lecompton by immense majorities. The movement has with it the ablest and most substantial men of the new State. The Representatives who were admitted at the last session are hopelessly shelved by their position on the Kansas question. It will be recollected that Mr. Kingsbury, the Delegate of Minnesota Territory, made a most foolish speech in favor of Lecompton, and that afterward, when he came up, after the admission of the new State, for his seat as a Delegate from Dacota, he was thrust aside as unworthy even of contempt, and his standing here is, if possible, much worse. So fare those who deny the truth before men. This same Kingsbury came here most bitterly on the other side.

Hon. John G. Davis, the gallant Representative of the Terre Haute district, in Indiana, has put himself in the field as an independent Douglas-Democratic candidate for Congress, against all odds, and will be triumphantly re-elected.

It is stated that Mr. Secretary Stanton, now on the stump in Kansas against the English bribe, will, if called upon, publish a letter of Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, in which the aforesaid Bigler denounces the President and Cabinet for renouncing the doctrine of popular sovereignty; but I cannot vouch for the correctness of this report.

Hickman's canvass in the Chester district excites the politicians here as much as that of Douglas. His speech is reported round in a dozen ways—none of them correct but in one or two points, however. It is admitted that he will be elected, and the word has *again* gone out calling off the officials, who have been abusing him.

The re-election of John B. Haskin in the Westchester District, New York, is admitted to be beyond doubt. Mr. Augustus Schell will have instructions to call off his subordinates from their fight against Haskin to attend to the discharge of the duties for which they receive the Government money. This is done here as in Hickman's case, so that in the certainty of defeat they may perchance have some merit for Haskin's Democratic success in Westchester, and Hickman's in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Augustus Schell has a number of officers in his custom-house appointed from New Jersey. These gentlemen are very actively engaged opposing Mr. Adrian, the gallant Douglas Democratic Representative from the Third district. I am glad to hear that the people in this district will not believe that their gods of 1856 were false gods, and that they will re-endorse the resolve of the Cincinnati platform, the principle of popular sovereignty, and their Representative by his re-election to the House of Representatives.

OCCASIONAL.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ATLANTIC CABLE FLEET.

Two Unsuccessful Attempts to lay the Wire—A Third Experiment to be Made.

[From the Boston Courier of Saturday.]

The ship Alice Munroe, Capt. Comings, from Liverpool, June 12, arrived at the Boston quarantine yesterday afternoon, with important intelligence from the Atlantic Telegraph fleet. He fell in with two of the ships in mid ocean on Sunday, June 27, and learned from the lieutenant of the Niagara, and Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who boarded his ship, that two unsuccessful attempts had been made to submerge the cable; and that the fleet were about to enter upon a third experiment. We give Capt. Comings's report as follows:

"At sea, Sunday, June 27th, lat. 52.05 N, lon. 33 15 W.; wind west, light; weather hazy; saw two ships heading to the eastward; on looking with a glass, found them to be the United States steam-frigate Niagara, and H. B. M. steamship Gorgon, of the telegraphic squadron, and as they were lying still, I at once tacked ship and stood towards them. At 11 A. M. was boarded by Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and a lieutenant from the Niagara, from whom we received a letter-bag, and the following communication:

MR. FIELD'S COMMUNICATION.

"'The squadron had experienced bad weather since leaving port, and were sixteen days reaching their destination; that they had made two unsuccessful attempts to lay the cable. On the 26th, when they made the second attempt, they succeeded in laying upwards of 40 miles, and were going along finely, when the communication suddenly ceased at 12.55, Sunday morning, June 27.

"'The ships then returned to the starting point, (according to agreement), and were waiting for the Agamemnon and Valorous to return. As soon as they should do so, a new splice would be made, and another attempt made to lay the cable.'

"We lost sight of the Niagara at 3:30 P. M., 27th. The Agamemnon and Valorous were not then in sight, and as it set in foggy soon after, I do not think the squadron joined before the next day.

"Mr. Field seemed in good spirits and thought they should yet succeed in laying the cable. No cause could be assigned by those on board the Niagara for the breaking of the cable the second time, as it did not break near the ship. The weather was fine and the sea smooth at the time. The stormy weather had caused much delay and some slight injury to the squadron. One ship had a coal bunker break loose, and broke the leg of one sailor and the arm of another. They were all well on board the Niagara; the machinery worked finely, and the ship performed well in all respects.

"The weather has been very stormy and unsettled ever since parting, sometimes blowing a gale from the westward.

"Ship Alice Munroe,
"J. S. COMINGS, Master.
"July 3, 1858—Lat. 47.30 N., lon. 47.30 W."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The above is the statement of Captain Comings. Our own reporter visited the Alice Munroe at quarantine, six miles down the harbor, last night, returning to the city at an early hour this morning, bringing the following information, procured from the first mate, Mr. John Richards:

The Alice Munroe left Liverpool on the 13th of June, three days later than the date of the sailing of the telegraph fleet from Plymouth. She experienced almost constant southerly gales, and was forced to take a much more northerly course than she otherwise would have done. Being a very staunch vessel, she rode out the storms with entire ease and safety, and was subjected to no injury.

On the morning of the 27th, just after breakfast, say about eight o'clock, saw the United States steam frigate Niagara, lying-to, in latitude 52.05, longitude 33 15, and was shortly boarded by a boat from her, containing Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of New York, and a lieutenant of the Niagara. It was then foggy, but the water was very calm. Mr. Field and the lieutenant desired Capt. Comings to take certain letters and papers relating to the telegraph expedition, to the United States, and wrote one or two letters on board the Alice Munroe during the hour or more they remained on board of her.

They also communicated to Captain Comings and Mr. Richards a statement of their doings for the past fortnight.

They stated that both vessels, the Niagara and *Agamemnon, experienced the most violent southerly* gales from the day they left Plymouth, and were driven as far north as latitude 54—much higher than the rendezvous—thus delaying their operations for several days. The Niagara behaved in all respects like a thorough sea-going vessel, and was none the worse for the storms. The Agamemnon, on the contrary, suffered severely. At one time the commander of the Agamemnon *informed his first officer that they might as well prepare for a watery grave*—he had no hopes of saving his vessel two hours longer, so great was her straining. But the storm subsided at last, and the Agamemnon rode out the gale. A most unfortunate accident occurred on board, however, caused by the breaking loose of the "cone" which held the cable in its position on the gun-deck. The cable "got adrift," and was pitched about the *deck, undoubtedly much to its damage.* Two hundred tons of coal also "got adrift" on the same deck, and caused infinite trouble. Two seamen were injured by these accidents, one of them having an arm broken, and the other having a leg broken.

The two vessels and their tenders finally arrived on the ground, and on the morning of the 26th, a connection of the cable was effected; the weather *being then sufficiently calm. The paying out of* the cable had scarcely commenced before the wire snapped. After a few hours detention, another splice was made, and the steamers started, the Agamemnon and her consort for Ireland, and the Niagara and her companion for the American coast. Signals were kept up between the two fleets constantly, a message being transmitted every fifteen minutes; and all was going on well till about forty *miles had been paid out when the electricians on* board the Niagara discovered that the current was broken. This was at half-past twelve A. M. of the 27th. The Niagara was immediately put about, and she had already reached the mid-ocean rendezvous, at eight o'clock, when first seen by the Alice Munroe.

It was believed on board the Niagara that the cause of the second breaking was a kink in the *Agamemnon's wire, caused by its disarrangement* during the gale; but of this there is no certainty. Nothing was said to Mr. Richards about the working of the new "brakes;" probably there had been no occasion to put them in use.

Mr. Field could not conceal his evident downheartedness; he certainly had occasion for much forebodings. The theory that June was the most propitious month for carrying out the enterprise *was entirely destroyed; the vaunting boast of the* London *Times* as to the superior capacities of the Agamemnon was put to rest by the narrow escape of that vessel from going to pieces without the aid of rocks or icebergs; and the two breakings of the wire at the very beginning of the trial—these were certainly enough to dismay the stoutest confidence.

The Alice Munroe parted from the company of the Niagara shortly after noon of the 27th, and lost sight of her about four o'clock. The Agamemnon had not then come in sight. The Niagara had hoped that her consort would arrive in season to make another trial that day; but as the weather was foggy, though calm, it is hardly probable that anything was done on the 27th. For two days subsequently, the weather was quite calm and favorable, but after that there was *another succession of heavy southerly gales,* and the weather on the Banks, as experienced by the Alice Munroe, was exceedingly rough.

Such is the account procured by our reporter from Mr. Richards, mate of the Alice Munroe.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

One Day Later from Europe—Arrival of the Austria.

NEW YORK, July 17—The Hamburg screw steamer Austria, Capt. Heyettman, arrived about four o'clock this morning from Hamburg via Southampton. Captain H. left Hamburg on the 1st of July, and Southampton on the 4th. The Austria brings 361 passengers. The steamer experienced heavy westerly gales, with fog, during most of the passage. Captain Heyettman did not see anything of the telegraph fleet.

By the Austria we have London papers of Saturday, July 3d, the principal contents of which were telegraphed from London previous to the Canada's sailing.

The defeat, by the majority of 151 in the House of Lords, of the bill for abolishing church rates, is confirmed. The principal arguments urged against the bill appear to have been that church rates were a charge on property, and their payment was, therefore, no hardship to dissenters, who purchased property subject to that drawback; and, secondly, that in this compulsory mode of repairing churches the poor had their only security for the permanence of those edifices. Even the peers and bishops who opposed the bill admitted that some change was necessary, and that their opposition was grounded on the fact that the bill provided no substitute for the rate.

The Derby Ministry seem to be carrying their India bill through the House of Commons by a very decided majority in their favor on every proposed amendment.

By the explosion of a boiler at the Atlas Iron Works, Manchester, six or seven persons were killed, their remains being so scattered that the fragments had to be gathered up in sacks for removal.

From the Hamburgh papers of the 30th of June, we translate a few items of interest:

A telegraphic despatch to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, from Berlin, states that the King would be absent three months at Tegernsee.

On the 26th of June, the Prussian *Schutzenfest* was held in honor of the newly married Prince and Princess. The feast commenced at Berlin, and deputations had arrived from all parts of the empire to take part in the festival.

On the 26th of June, the fourteenth anniversary of the Stenographic Association was held at the "Urania," in Berlin.

On the 26th, a prize writing took place, in which twenty-six persons were competitors. Premiums were awarded to four of the number.

Later from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The New Orleans papers, received by the mail this evening, contain advices from Brazos Santiago.

Intelligence from Monterey states that the portion of the Liberal army under Generals Degollado and Blanco had attacked Guadalajara, and carried all the outworks, driving the enemy to the main Plaza, which was to have been stormed on the 14th inst.

General Miramon left San Louis at the head of 4,000 troops to aid the besieged.

General Zuragua was already following the rear with a heavy force of rifles.

It is rumored that Gen. Moreno, the Commandant at Tampico, was reduced to great straits. It is said that he had prepared overtures of peace to Carvajal, who answered that he could listen to no terms that did not recognise the existing authorities.

Gen. Vidaurri, though in bad health, was in excellent spirits and sanguine of success. It is rumored that propositions of reconciliation had been made to him by the Contralists, but he refused all terms unless they acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitutional Government.

The correspondent of the Brownsville *Flag* at Roma says that the Indians have made a descent on the Yquna silver mines recently opened by the American company, and took all the property of any value.

Destructive Fire at Leavenworth—Loss about $100,000.

LEAVENWORTH, July 15, via Booneville, July 17.—A fire broke out about midnight on the 14th, which at one time threatened the destruction of the denser portion of the city. It originated in the green room of the Union Theatre, at the corner of Third and Delaware streets, and rapidly communicated to the adjoining buildings, thirty of which, principally included in the block bounded by Cherokee, Shawnee, Second and Third streets, were reduced to ashes. The loss is believed to be under-estimated at $100,000, on which there was only a trifling insurance.

There is no apparatus or fire organization in the city, but the conflagration was providentially arrested by a lull of wind and a copious shower of rain. A general panic was manifested at the breaking out of the fire, but the citizens afterwards worked energetically, and the fire was finally mastered about 3 o'clock.

Army Movements.

LEAVENWORTH, July 15.—A detachment of one hundred and fifty recruits from the Carlisle barracks, destined for the regiment of Mounted Rifles for New Mexico, arrived at the fort last night. They are to go forward immediately.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister to the United States, having received permission of absence from this country, will leave for Europe in the course of a few days, for his family, with whom he will return in the autumn.

M. Blondell, the successor recently appointed by the Belgian Government to succeed M. de Bosch Spencer, who was appointed Minister to Turkey, has since been named as Minister to Sardinia, and it is not improbable that this arrangement may retain M. Spencer in this country.

Arrival of the Water Witch.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The United States steamer Water Witch has arrived from her cruise in the Gulf.

Mexico—Suspension of Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A despatch from Washington says that a special messenger left Washington, on Thursday, with despatches for Minister Forsyth, approving of the suspension of diplomatic intercourse, and directing the withdrawal of the legation, and his return home. Mr. Henry is the bearer of despatches.

The Erie Railroad Disaster.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The jury summoned by the coroner to investigate the recent disaster on the Erie Railroad has rendered a verdict exonerating the railroad company and the officers in charge of the train from all blame, attributing the sad occurrence to the breaking of the rail.

Five Young Girls Drowned.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Five girls, inmates of the Home of Mercy, were drowned while bathing in the North river, last night. Their ages ranged from 14 to 19.

Sailing of a New York Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The steamer City of Washington sailed at noon to-day with a large number of passengers.

The U. S Frigate Roanoke.

BOSTON, July, 17.—Orders have been received at the Charlestown navy yard to fit out the frigate Roanoke for sea immediately.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, July 17.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived this evening. Her mails will be despatched hence to-morrow night, and will be due in Philadelphia at noon on Monday.

Collision on the Jackson and Mississippi Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—A collision occurred on the mail train on the Jackson and Mississippi Railroad, at Bohala. Several persons were wounded, but none killed.

Death of Gen Quitman.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Gen. Quitman died this morning at his residence, near Natchez, Miss., of disease contracted at the National Hotel last fall.

The Telegraph Fleet.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 18—Evening.—No report has been received from Newfoundland this evening, the wires being probably disarranged.

The Erie Canal.

SCHENECTADY, July 17.—The canal break near this city has been nearly repaired, and boats will pass freely on Monday next.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, *July 18, 1858.*

Heavy showers are the order of this blessed Sabbath day. In the week's report, by the city inspector, concerning the public health, two facts of importance are noticeable. In the first place, although the weather has been of comparatively temperate heat, with constant refreshing breezes, a bill of mortality to the number of 553 deaths is rendered, an increase of 111 as compared with the mortality of the previous week, or 179 more than during the corresponding period last year. In the next place, we have 52 of this number reported as occurring at our *public institutions*—that is to say, 1-11 of all the deaths taking place in a population of 700,000 have occurred among the few thousand persons congregated at our public institutions. This result suggests, simply, that the Board of Ten Governors, who have charge of the "institutions," care about as much for their charge as swill-milk dealers know or care about the mortality among infants. We hear that last week, while out of the number of *wretches ostensibly* under their care, fifty-two were dying, some of these "jolly governors" amused themselves by improvising a regatta around the islands that contain these "peculiar institutions," a regatta, in which the several boats were manned by "paupers," "thieves," "lunatics," and "vagrants," and that, after the "regatta," these same "jolly governors" sat down to a sumptuous banquet, in which champagne, brandies, port, sherry, hock and claret, with all the "delicacies of the season," tempted their gubernatorial palates; till, forgetting their "dignities," the banqueters soon made an orgie of their "collation" within hearing, doubtless, of some of the fifty-two wretches who were dying at that time. Last spring, in a fit of "sober repentance," after just such a debauch, these "jolly governors" voted to prohibit the use of wines and liquors at their dinners; but now, it appears, the sacrifices to King Alcohol are again to be offered in the name of public charity.

"When the Devil was sick," you know. But of these "jolly governors" more anon.

The police have been dragging the river, to discover the bodies of five young women, drowned at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, on Friday night; but they have not yet discovered traces.

For want of other excitements, a haunted house will do; and so about this time we have crowds of wonder-mongers surrounding nightly a mansion on Fifty-first street, near Ninth avenue. A ghost is said to walk the spacious ground of the building at twelve midnight, and the "police" have been set to watch for his supernaturalship.

Yesterday, the poetess, Mrs. Estella Anna Lewis, obtained a decree of divorce from her unpoetical husband.

The "fancy" are engaged in arranging all preliminaries of the fight for "championship" that is to come off between John Morrissey and John Heenan, *alias* "the Benicia Boy." A challenge has also been offered to Tom Hyer, by Jim Stewart, called the English Buffer, who wants Hyer to meet him either in a stand-up or rough-and-tumble fight. *This Stewart is the fellow who was "punished" so* severely by Hyer, in a bar-room encounter, a week or two since; and that he is a venomous fellow is evident from the terms of his challenge, which allows the two antagonists to go into a room together, lock the door, and stay there till one or the other is the "best man," *i. e.* till his opponent is killed or disabled. Such is New York fancy life, and the police and authorities are *de facto* bottle-holders.

The politicians are beginning to stir cautiously. Richard Schell, now State Senator, talks of trying his chances in the Congressional line against Horace Clark; and Alderman John Clancy feels disposed to let the county clerkship nomination "slide," if he can get the nomination for Congress *in Kelly's district.* Should Clancy thus step aside from the scramble for county spoils, George Purser's chances for Comptroller would look up, and Kelly might get the nomination he wants for the sheriffalty. Meantime, the opposition have a dozen candidates' names for every local nomination.

Business yesterday in Wall street was not marked by activity, and a general decline in prices at the stock board was noticeable. Reading fell to 45½—a decline of ½ from the price at Friday's first board. Delaware and Hudson advanced ½; Hudson River declined ¼. New York Central closed at 85½—the price at Friday's boards. Erie felt the effect of the late accident, sold at 18, and closed at 18½. Harlem sold at 16½ for the old, and 23 for the preferred stock. Pacific Mail Steamship, after beginning at 86, receded, and closed at 85.

In Western roads a limited business was done. Cleveland and Toledo did not rise beyond Friday's price, 36½; Galena and Chicago advance ½; Chicago and Rock Island declined the same fraction; Milwaukee and Mississippi fell ½. A sale of Cleveland and Pittsburgh was made at 9. La Crosse advanced ½. Michigan Southern old stock fell ½; the guarantied was sold at 45, seller sixty, against 45½, regular, on Friday; Michigan Central declined ½, selling at 58½.

In La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, about $32,000 were sold, beginning at 32½, and falling to 81½—a decline of 1½ since Friday; without privilege, bonds went at 26; Milwaukee and Mississippi second mortgage tens closed at 68; Hudson River ditto at 65; Erie first ditto at 90; ditto bonds of 1875, at 36; and Illinois Central at 87, ½ decline.

Of State stocks, a large lot of North Carolina sixes brought 97, ½ advance on last previous sale. Virginia sixes recovered to 93, and Missouri advanced ½. A lot of Ohio sixes of 1886 was taken at 107. California sevens were sold at 85 for new and 86½ for old bonds.

Of bank stocks more than two hundred shares were sold, including Bank of America at 109½; Bank of New York at 108; Phenix at 107, yesterday's price in each instance; American Exchange at 105½; Importers and Traders at 105; Park at 101, and Bank of Commerce closing at 100½, ½ decline. A lot of Great Western Insurance Company was taken at 110.

No afternoon session of the Stock Board.

There is no movement in the money market that may indicate the drift of capital. Much, of course, will depend upon the fall demand in trade. Paper is still scarce on the street, and the regular rate on call is about four per cent. There is plenty of money, however, that yet goes begging at still lower rates. Prime names are scarce on any paper. It may be that the stampede of California gold-diggers will stop mining, operations in our own territory, and thereby cut down our semi-monthly gold receipts; but that cannot last long.

The exchanges at the bank Clearing House yesterday were $17,423,420 23, and the balances $1,512,072 03. The Metropolitan certificates are $9,000, $19,000 decrease since Saturday last.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 17.

$2000 Ohio 6s, '86	109	150 shs Erie Railroad	18¼
2000 N Carolina 6s	96¼	350 do	18
31000 do	97	10 do	18¼
1000 Virginia 6s	93	100 do b60	18½
11000 Missouri 6s	85½	100 do s10	18
3000 California 7s	86½	180 Hud River R	23½
500 Cal 7s n bds	85	50 do	23½
2000 Erie RR 1st m b	99	50 do s60	27½
500 do bds '75	36	100 Harlem Rail	10½
5000 Hud R R 3d mtg	65	155 LaCrosse & Mil R	5
10000 Ill Cen R bds	87	142 do	5½
13000 LaC&M L G bd	32½	205 Harlem R pref	23
1000 do	32½	200 Reading Rail s30	45½
5000 do	32	150 do	45½
1000 do	31½	200 do	45½
10000 do s15	31	200 do	45½
1000 LaC&MilLG ep	26	450 do s30	45
1000 Mil&Mis2dm10b	68	75 Mich Cen R	58½
6 sh Bank N York	108	25 do s10	58½
5 Bank America	109½	50 do b30	58½
75 Phenix Bank	107	10 Mich So&N Ia R	23½
5 Amer Ex Bank	105½	100 do	23½
35 Bank Commerce	100½	155 do	23½
55 do	100½	60 MiSo&NIapfskb60	45
50 Im & Tra Bank	105	20 Pana Railroad	105
5 Park Bank	101	100 do s5	105
75 Gt West'n Ins Co	110	10 Ill Central Rail	74½
118 Del & Hud Can	99	92 do	75
650 Pacific Mail S Co	86	25 Clev&Pitts Rail	9
330 do	85	55 Gal & Chicago R	88½
100 Gardner Gold Co	1½	50 do s60	86½
67 N Y Cen R	85	59 Cleve & Tol R	36½
200 do	85½	200 do s30	36½
100 do b15	85½	100 do	26½
900 do	85½	100 Chi & Rk Isl R	76
150 do s15	85	276 do	75½
100 do s30	85	303 Mil & Miss Rail	18
200 do b60	85½	33 do	17½

MARKETS.

ASHES.—Small sales are reported at $6 for Pots, and $6.12½ for Pearls.

COTTON.—The market continues buoyant, with a pretty good business doing at 12½@12½c for Middling Uplands.

WHISKEY.—Market rules firm. Sales 200 bbls at 24c, and 50 bbls "Darkness" at 24½c.

GRAIN.—Wheat quiet and firm; sales 53,500 bus at 74@78c *for unsound Chicago Spring; 82c for unsound* Racine; 85@90c for unsound to fair Milwaukee Club; $1.04 for winter red Western; $1.07@1.08 for white do; and $1.40 for white Southern.

Rye steady; sales 1,600 bushels at 69c. The market for unsound Corn rules heavy, while prime is scarce, and commands very full prices; sales 27,500 bushels at 61@72c for unsound, and 80c for sound mixed Western; 83@85c for white Southern; and 91c for round yellow.

Oats dull at 30@38c for Virginia, 40@44c for Jersey, *Delaware and Pennsylvania, and 44@45c for State and* Western.

FLOUR.—Market dull, but prices sustained, owing to a sudden demand, near the close of Change, for exportation. Sales 16,000 bbls. at $3 80@3 85 for superfine State, (with a few parcels of choice high as $3 87½) $3 95@4 05 for common to medium extra Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin; and $4.60@4 70 for shipping brands of extra round hoop Ohio. Included in the sales are some 6,000 bbls for export at prices within the range.

Canadian Flour is very scarce and firmly held. Sales small—parcels at $4 25@5 25 for common to choice extra. Southern Flour is in moderate request at unchanged prices. Sales 1750 bbls at $4 45@4 75 for superfine, and $4 80@6 for fancy and extra. Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain as last noticed, with a limited business.

SUGARS.—Prices have advanced one-eighth of a cent, with an active demand—sales since our last 2,700 hhds at 6½@7½ for Cuba; 5@6c for New Orleans, and 5@5½ for Melado, the latter a choice article.

COFFEE.—Rio ruled very quiet, but prices have not undergone a special alteration; sales since our last 535 bags Rio at 9½@9½c, and 130 bags Java at 15½c

MOLASSES.—The market continues firm, but the demand is only to a moderate extent. Small sales of New Orleans are reported at 40c, and do Muscovado at 28c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork rules quiet but firm—sales of 400 bbls at $16 70@16 75 for Mess, with small sales of heavy at $17@18 75 for clear, and $13.75 for Prime. Market closing buoyant.

Beef is in good request and the market rules steady, but without quotable change. Sales 270 bbls at $10.75 @11 50 for country mess; $12@13 50 for repacked Western mess; and $14@14 50 for extra do.

Prime mess Beef is quiet and nominal at $18@22; Beef Hams steady and unchanged. In canvassed-bagged Hams, we notice sales of 130 tcs at 9½@10c.

A Son of Professor Rearson Drowned.

SCHENECTADY, July 17.—A son of Professor Rearson, of Union College, aged about seventeen years, was drowned last evening, about half past seven o'clock, in the Mohawk river here. He was out in a skiff with two others, and fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered soon after. His funeral takes place to-morrow.

THE CITY.

See first page for further local items.

Casualties.—On Saturday afternoon a man named George Lindsay was found dead at the junction of the Plank road and the Cedar Grove road, in the Twenty-third ward, under the following circumstances: It seems that the deceased was engaged in hauling coal, in a heavy wagon, from Richmond to a factory in the Twenty-third ward. By some mishap he fell, and one of the wheels passed upon his neck. Just as the wheel got upon the neck of the prostrate man the horses stopped, and in this situation he was found by persons passing along the road afterwards. Deputy Coroner Foster held an inquest in the case.

A boy twelve years of age, named Charles W. Pollock, whose parents reside in Paul street, Frankford, was drowned on Saturday afternoon, while bathing in a mill-dam at that place. Deputy Coroner Foster held an inquest in the case.

John New, an employe on the Central Railroad, had one of his arms mashed on Saturday evening, at the west end of the Market street bridge, by being caught between the bumpers of two cars.

On Saturday afternoon a German, named John Garnett, twenty-nine years of age, had his right arm literally crushed to pieces, by being caught in the machinery of the Eagle drug and spice mill, at Front and New Market streets. The sufferer was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where it was declared to be necessary to amputate the limb to save the life of the injured man. He would not consent to the operation.

Joseph Matthews, a child twelve years of age, who was injured a few days since by falling from a cherry tree at Francisville, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday afternoon, from the effects of his injuries.

Testimonial.—On Friday evening last the teachers of the N. E. Girls' Grammar School presented to Col P. B. Mingle a testimonial of their approbation, of his services as a member of the Board of Directors. The testimonial consisted of a massive ornamented silver pitcher, salver, &c. Upon the front of the pitcher is the appropriate Latin inscription—

"Animus gratius non beneficiorum oblivisoitur."

Below this are the letters P B. M. On the back is the following: "Presented by the Teachers of the N. E. Girls' Grammar School (Sixth Section) to Col. P B. Mingle, July 16, 1858."

Mr. Mingle has been a school director for eleven years. The donors, in presenting their gift, expressed the wish that the "future may be one of usefulness, as the past has been."

The Colonel returned his acknowledgments by the following note:

117 ARCH STREET.

Permit me to return sincere thanks to the Teachers of the N. E. Girls' Grammar School, (Sixth Section,) for the very handsome testimonial they have presented me; the intrinsic value of the gift is great, but the feelings which prompted it are to me of far greater worth. To know that my humble abilities, though falling far short of my desires for the public good, (especially your department,) are thus appreciated, is a cause of much pleasure.

Very respectfully, P. B. MINGLE.

I. O. S. M.—The long-talked-of Convention of the Independent Order of the Sons of Malta *will commence its sessions in this city today.* A paper of yesterday stated "that communications have been received from Lodges in all parts of the world, stating that their delegates were on their way to attend this Convention. Five of the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Calcutta, India, arrived here on Friday evening, and are putting up at the Girard House. The English and French delegations are supposed to be on board the Canada, which arrived at Halifax on Thursday." The Convention will meet in the Assembly Building, in a room occupied by one of the Lodges. The apartment adjoining this one has been fitted up in magnificent style for a grand banqueting hall. The members of the order in England, we understand, have presented to their American brethren a very large punch bowl, on which the insignia of the order is handsomely inscribed. The Convention is expected to sit for three days. The proceedings of this Convention will no doubt possess peculiar interest to all who participate. The Calcutta delegation is composed of Tippo Sala, A. Salsam, Elli Salsam, and Maj. Chas. Johnson.

Fair but Frail.—A dashing looking girl of eighteen, whose proper name is Winnifred Maria Fitzpatrick, but who gave the name of Mary Miller, has been arrested at Ninth and Arch streets, by Special Officer George R. Smith, on the charge of shop-lifting. The fair Winnifred is a resident of Frankford, and upon making search at her home at that place a number of pawn-tickets were found, and a large quantity of stolen goods were obtained through them. The goods will be exhibited at the Central Station at one o'clock this afternoon. Winnifred and her mother have both been held for a further hearing. The youthful prisoner is evidently a gay deceiver.

Latest Style—Something Novel.—None can have failed to notice lately that a "new style" has been introduced to our city in the cutting of the hair. It appears to be the fashion now to have this article cropped close to the head, in regular pugilistic mode. We have heard this novel, and *we must say comfortable style, called "the Malakoff," "Johnson's," "Smith's,"* and other titles, the two last, we presume, referring to hair-dressers of that name. To some people the "style" is very becoming, but it imparts a ludicrous appearance to many, giving their upper stories every appearance of stiff and useful scrubbing brushes.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows is now in session in this city. The following are the officers of the Grand Lodge:

Grand Master, Charles Osborne, of Lodge No. 3; Deputy Master, F. P. Mager, of No 6; Grand Chaplain, H Hollenberg, of No. 4; Grand Warden, S. Patterson, of No. 26; Junior Warden, Jas. G. Barnwell, of No. 20; Grand Tyler, Hugh F. Kennedy, of No. 20; Grand Treasurer, Farmer Burns, of No. 14; Grand Secretary, J. J. Darr, of No. 3.

Damage by Water.—A hydrant, which had been left turned on, in the upper part of the auction store of Moses Thomas & Sons, Fourth street, below Chestnut, caused an overflow of the building at a late hour on Saturday night. The Fifth ward police procured a ladder and entered the building through the second-story windows. They stopped the water and cleansed the building as well as they could. Considerable damage was done.

Incendiarism.—About two o'clock on Saturday morning an attempt was made to fire a stable in Front street below Christian. Three men who were seen prowling suspiciously about the stable have since been arrested, and locked up at the Central Police Station. Fire Detective Blackburn is investigating the affair. The prisoners will probably have a hearing some time to-day.

Suicide at the United States Naval Asylum.—An aged pensioner of the United States Naval Asylum, named John Saddler, committed suicide between four and five o'clock yesterday morning, by jumping from the balcony of that institution. An investigation into this case will be made by Coroner Fenner to-day.

Attempted Burglaries.—At an early hour on Saturday morning an attempt was made to enter the silk store of Ludwig & Keedler, in Third st., above Arch, and a furnishing store in Second st., above Arch. The shutters were forced, but the burglars were frightened off before they had done any harm.

Police Appointment.—John Tolbert has been appointed lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth ward. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties on the first of next month. Mr. Leech, while lieutenant of this district, gave universal satisfaction to the citizens.

A Female Swindler.—The public are cautioned against the representations of a female who is now making a tour of the northwestern section of the city, soliciting aid for the Visiting Society *of the Church of St. Mathias. She has no authority* to act as agent for the society.

Drowning Case.—A lad, named Charles Flanigan, aged about twelve years, was drowned while bathing at Point Airy on Saturday. His body was recovered yesterday afternoon, and an inquest held by the coroner. The deceased resided in Hall street, above Ninth.

Suspicious.—An individual was taken into custody, yesterday morning, before daylight, having been found secreted in a store in Market street, above Eighth. He was locked up at the Sixth-ward station house.

Drowned.—A lad named Charles Flanagan, was drowned at Point Airy, while bathing, on Saturday evening. His body was recovered yesterday afternoon, and conveyed to the residence of *his parents, Hall street, below Tenth street.*

Cattle.—The best beef cattle are now selling at the yards in the Twenty-fourth ward at $9 per hundred pounds. The prices of each succeeding week show a decline, at least in the wholesale price, however it may be in the markets.

Slight Fire.—The alarm of fire about eleven o'clock on Saturday evening, came from the box at the corner of Eighteenth and Market streets, in the Ninth ward, and was caused by the burning of a window curtain in that vicinity.

Badly Beaten.—A colored man named Amos Murray, was beaten in Baker street, near Seventh, on Saturday afternoon, in a shocking manner, by a white man named Campbell. Murray was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Resignation.—We learn that Mr. John H. Wolf, for many years a reliable conductor on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, has resigned his office.

Hay.—The new crop of hay, which is a luxuriant one, is coming into our market quite rapidly. It sells at from thirty-five to forty-five cents per hundred pounds.

The work on the Race and Vine-streets Passenger Railway has been commenced, and a very large number of laborers have been engaged with a view to its speedy completion.

Strike against Reduction.—The cotton and wool spinners held a large and spirited meeting on Saturday evening, in opposition to a reduction in the prices paid for their labor.

Owing to the exhausted state of the city treasury, the Treasurer has to refuse payment of all large amounts, and can only cash the small ones.

Vessels in Port.—There were in port yesterday three steamships, five ships, thirteen barques, twelve brigs, and twenty-one schooners.

Affairs in Boston.

BOSTON, July 17.—Mr. J. L Henshaw sold today at auction seventy-five thousand dollars of United States five's of 1865 for 102½ and 102½.

Mrs. Whittlesey, editress of the *Mothers' Magazine*, died at Colchester, Conn., on Friday.

William Brightmore, alias Spunkey, a noted thief, while being conveyed to-day to the State prison, at Charlestown, to serve out a sentence of seven years, jumped from the vehicle and ran, falling through a railroad track fifteen feet into the water. As he came up Warden Paynes presented a pistol, when Brightmore yielded.

Melancholy Casualty.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, July 17.—A collision occurred this evening between a light four-oared boat of the Yale navy and a Springfield club boat, eight oars, while practising on the river, by which the former was capsized, and one of her crew named George E. Dunham, a junior of Yale College, was drowned. His body has been recovered. Mr. Dunham was a son of Austin Dunham, of the firm of E. N. Kellogg & Co., wool dealers, of Hartford, Conn.

FEARFUL MORTALITY.—Died, in Abingdon county, Va., of diarrhœa, on the 22d ult, Susan E., aged 7 years; on the 26th, Campbell J., aged 12; on the 28th, Lydia E, aged 5, and Levi C., aged 2; and on the 6th instant, Nancy C, aged 10—all children of Guspar Fleenor. On the 19th ult. Mrs. Mary Fleenor, died at an advanced age; on the 5th instant, Mr. Henry Fleenor, aged about 70 years; and on the 2d, William L., son of Joel Fleenor, aged 4 years.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Kirkpatrick Poisoning Case.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—On Saturday Dr Hutchinson was recalled to the witness stand, and testified: On Wednesday evening, the 20th of January, I received from my wife a piece of the pie; the piece was about four inches around the rim, out to the centre; it was apparently mince pie; I removed the piece of pie from the pantry the next morning after breakfast; when my wife gave it to me I handed it back, and she placed it in the pantry; I saw her place it in the pantry; I examined it on Friday evening; I placed it in the drawer of my secretary on Thursday; it remained there till I came from Mr. Proctor's, in the evening; I then concluded, as Dr. Proctor was not at home, to analyze it myself; I subjected it to what is called the liquid test for arsenic. Mr. Brewster objected to the witness giving the description of his operations in analyzing the piece of pie, on the ground that the piece was in many hands, and kept in unlocked closets where any member of the family and domestics had access to it. After a lengthy argument, the court over-ruled the objection. Judge Kelley here stated that he would withdraw the witness and call William Githens, who testified, I am a druggist's assistant, and it was my business last January; I was at that time employed by Mr. Proctor, at Ninth and Lombard street; I received a parcel from Dr. Hutchinson in January last, on the 21st of January; Dr. Hutchinson called at the store while I had charge of it; Mr. Proctor being out of town; he left in my hands a parcel, showing the contents of it to me at the time; I laid it on a shelf by the side of Proctor's desk; on the evening of the 22d Proctor returned, and I immediately gave the pie into his hands; in about 15 to 20 minutes Dr. Hutchinson himself called and narrated the incidents of the pie; I saw the piece of pie placed in Proctor's hands; the parcel was not opened by any one till I gave it to Proctor; the contents of the parcel could not have been affected while in my care; I saw what the paper contained when it was opened; it was a piece of pie; mince pie; Mr. Proctor handed it to Dr. Bridges, but not in my presence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brewster.—I am not the only assistant at Proctor's store; he had another assistant; he was then attending store between the 21st and 22d of January; he was there the greater part of the time; the pie was on an open shelf; we did not both sleep there; he did not sleep in the building; on the night of the 21st of January I went home about 11 o'clock; I reside a square and a half below the store and I left him there; I eat at the building belonging to the store; we both took our meals at the store; the next morning I went to the store about 7 o'clock; my assistant was not there; the store was not opened; there is a communication between the house and store; my assistant sleeps in the house with Proctor's family; when I left the store that night the communicating door was open; he had a domestic; it was a female; the family consisted of Dr. Proctor, his wife, two small children and the domestic.

Edwin Kirkpatrick, re-called.—I gave Dr. Hutchinson but one piece of pie; I gave him no other piece; the piece of pie I gave him was not affected in any way while in my hands; I gave it to him at my store; and I so stated it to him, but my impression has been altered in regard to it; my impression was altered on the day I was first examined; I altered it from conversation I had with my brothers at the store; the piece I gave to Dr. Hutchinson I received from my wife in my drawing-room; she wrapped it up and handed it to me; it was after dinner; I saw my lady wrap it up.

Dr. Robert Bridges, testified.—I am a graduate of medicine and a professor in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; I made an examination of the piece of pie I received from Mr. Proctor in January last; I examined, first the sugar on the pie, secondly the contents, and thirdly the crust; I might form a probable judgment if poison was placed in a pie before or after baking.

Cross-examined.—I did form such a judgment, but not with absolute certainty; I think it would be impossible to do so; pastry will absorb fluids; arsenic is capable of solution sparingly; with more freedom in hot water in proportion to the time the boiling was carried on; the amount in boiling water allowed to cool is three per cent.; and if thrown on the crust of a pie it would be absorbed by the pastry; the appearance of the crust would indicate whether it had been cut before or after baking; if arsenic was introduced into the contents of the pie after baking, the crust would be slightly impregnated, and if heated it would increase the absorption; I analyzed the whole crust, both upper and lower crusts; it would dissolve in the juices of the mince meat, but less readily than in pure water, both being in the same proportions; in a case of life and death, I would not be willing to say if I knew when arsenic was introduced into a pie, but I should be willing to form an opinion as to the probabilities. I found no evidence that the poison had been introduced into the pie after baking; I did not find evidences of arsenic in it in a solid state; I have no means of founding an opinion if it was introduced into the pie in a solid or fluid state; I did form an opinion which I can give to the court.

Q—What was that opinion?

Objected to by Mr. Brewster.

The court here took a recess of ten minutes.

The habeas corpus cases will be heard this morning, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock—Judge Allison holding a special court every day this week, between these hours, for the purpose of disposing of these cases.

The Porter embezzlement case will be called up for trial on Monday.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Bail was entered in the sum of $2 000 before Charles F. Heazlitt, Esq., United States Commissioner, for the appearance of Edward B. Dewees, the post office clerk, charged with the larceny of letters.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1858.

The stock market, during the week, has been fluctuating, with an apparent disposition towards higher prices, but the absence from the city of the larger operators, and the usual indisposition to *speculate largely in the hot weather,* keep the market from becoming buoyant, and add to the influence of the bears who remain. It would not be safe to look for higher prices, in consequence of speculative movements, while the hot weather continued. In New York every considerable rise is followed by large sales from bears, who put out time contracts quite fearlessly.

The money market shows no change of importance. The impression that money will soon be dearer is helping to make it so, from the encouragement which the opinion gives to holders to keep their funds; but the extent to which the market is influenced by this cause is scarcely great enough to affect quotations of rates.

As an indication of the activity of business, we intend hereafter to publish weekly the amount of clearings between the banks, which the gentlemanly and efficient superintendent of the Clearing House has consented to furnish to us.

The amount of these exchanges for the week is $14,899,101 35, and the amount of the balances paid by the several banks during the week is $1,106,131.91.

The last New Orleans bank statement is as follows:

	July 3	July 10.	
Loans	$12,291 555	$12 116,486	Dec. $175 069
Specie	10,676 974	10 772,386	Inc. 95 412
Circulation	7 962 959	7 671,834	Dec. 291,125
Deposits	16.013,100	15,307,702	Dec. 705,398

The steamer General Rusk, at New Orleans, July 11th, from the Rio Grande, brought $150,072 in specie.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,

July 17, 1858.

REPORTED BY MANLEY, BROWN, & CO, BANK-NOTE, STOCK, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, NORTHWEST CORNER THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

FIRST BOARD.

About 1400 Penna 5s 2certs.O&P. 89	10 Minehill R...cash. 63
500 N Penna R 6s.... 57½	3 Penna R........... 41½
500 do 57½	12 do 41½
2000 Lehigh Val R 6s.. 81½	5 do 41½
2000 Schl Nav 6s '32.... 59½	2 do 41½
2000 Alleg Co 6s.. A V. 50½	12 do 41½
35 N Penna R...lots. 9	1 do 41½
50 do 9	1 do 41½
50 do 9	3 Lehigh Scrip...... 27
100 do 9	6 Cam & Am R...... 94½
50 do 9	50 Reading R...b5wn. 22½
50 do 9	50 do ...b5wn. 22½
50 do 9	1 do 23
50 do 9	100 do 22½
5 do 9	100 do 22½
50 do 8½	100 do 22½
50 do 8½	1 Morris Cnl Prfd.. 102½
10 Elmira R........ 10½	2 Kentucky Bk.... 110
7 do 10½	8 do 110
9 Minehill R........ 63	7 Farm & Mech Bk . 57
	2 do .. 57

AFTER BOARD.

1000 City 6s........... 96½	1000 Chester Val 7s.... 30½
500 do 96½	000 Alleg V R 7s.1stm. 50
100 do 96½	3000 Penna R 6s..2dm. 87½
3500 City Gas 6s..Old. 97½	5 Cam & Amboy R. 94½
2000 Lehigh Val R 6s.. 81½	50 Girard Bk........ 11½

CLOSING PRICES.—STEADY.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 6s '68	110	..	Sch Nav Imp 6s	61	62
Phila 6's	96½	96½	do stock	8½	9
do R	96½	96½	do pref	15	16
do New	101½	102	Wmsp't & Elm R	10½	10½
Pennsylv 5s	88½	89½	do 7's 1st mt	65½	..
Reading R	22½	22½	do 2d mt	42	45
do bd '70 incoll	75½	76½	Long Island	11½	12
do mt 6s '44	87	..	Girard Bank	11½	11½
do mt 6s '86	66½	67	Leh Coal & Nav	47	49
Penna R	41½	41½	N Penna R	8½	8½
do 1st mt 6s	..	99½	do 6's	57½	58
do 2dm 6s in off	87½	87½	New Creek	½	½
Morris Canl Con	43	45	Catawissa R	6	6½
do pref	102	102½	Lehigh Zinc	½	1½
Schul N 6s 82	59½	60			

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, July 19—Evening.—The market for Breadstuffs is still very dull. There is no export inquiry for Flour, and the sales are confined to the wants of the home trade at from $4 25 to $4.50 per bbl for superfine, $4 75a5 50 for extra and extra family Flour, and $5.75a6 per bbl for fancy lots, according to quality. Shipping Flour is held rather more freely, and we quote standard superfine at $4 25a4.37½ per bbl, *without sales.* Corn Meal is scarce at $3.37½, and Rye Flour at $3 31½ per bbl and but little selling for the want of stock. Wheats are coming in slowly, and buyers are holding off for lower prices before operating to any extent; about 1000 bushels old Southern red of primo quality sold at 105c. 600 bushels fair new crop Tennessee at 110c, and 500 bus prime Maryland at $1 20. Corn is less inquired for, and about 1,500 bus good Penna. yellow brought 85c in the cars, and 86c afloat. Oats are unchanged, and about 4,500 bus Penna. sold at 42c. Rye is steady at 70c for old Penna., and not much offering. Bark is inquired for, and Quercitron is scarce and wanted at $30 for first quality. Cotton is firm, and on the advance, with a limited business doing, owing to the high views of holders. Groceries are in light stock, and a good business doing in Sugar and Molasses at full prices. Pro*visions move off* more freely, and the market generally has an upward tendency, with light stocks on sale. Seeds are quiet. Whiskey is scarce, and firm at 25½a26c for bbls, and 24c for drudge.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Flour steady; Whiskey sold at 21; Mess Pork, $15.50; Lard in bbls 10½.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Flour quiet; wheat steady at 62@69; Corn firm at ½c advance; Oats firm. Shipments to Buffalo—100 bbls flour. 3 500 bushels wheat and 74,000 bus corn. No shipments to Oswego to-day. Receipts—2,700 bbls flour, 25,0 0 bus wheat, and 46 000 bus corn.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Sales of Cotton to-day, 1,800 bales. Prices were stiffer, but quotations unchanged. Sugar has advanced ½c; Flour sells at $4; Bacon has an upward tendency. Cotton freights to Liverpool, ½. Sterling exchange is in good demand.