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> TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1858. THE NEWS.

columns this morning. It is difficult to understand the true state of affairs in that much dis-Mr. Charles S. Spence, of Baltimore, who has spent much time in the East, and who was charged the State Department to exchange the treaty between this country and Porsis, we see by the State Department for East of Porsis, we see by the State Department of East of Porsis, we see by the State Department of East of Porsis, we see by the State Department of East of East of Porsis, we see by the State Department of East Sun, has received from the Shah of Persia a high which he fulfilled his mission. It is the Imperial order of the Lion and Sun, the first ever conferred upon an American. The placque is large, beautifully out en diamant; in the centre, the arms of Persia in enamel, the lion and the sun. The discount of the sun. Mr. Spence had conducted the whole affair Further particulars of the Leavenworth fire

have reached us, by which we learn that the total loss was over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance to cover but thirty thousand. The report that lives were

ceived the first instalment of the \$80,000 presented to him by the European Governments for his telegraphic invention.
Yesterday the Pennsylvania Railroad com-

menced running their wide cars through between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, without any change. The same conductor attends his train through from elty to city. om oity to oity.
Wm T. Porter, the talented editor of "Porter's Bpirit of the Times," died yesterday in New York, His death was rather sudden.

The bidies of three of the young women drowned

in New York, on Friday evening, were recovere yekterday. Two others are yet missing.
The Sons of Multa met in National Convention pesterday in the grand council chamber of the Minnehaha Lodge. Cartis Guild, of Boston, was selected as temporary chairman, and S. R. Glenn also of the "City of Notions," was chosen scoretary. A committee, composed of one delegate from each lodge, was appointed to select perma nent officers. Mr. Gee, W. Wood, of this city, is among the number of officers selected by this ittee. The report of the Finance Comm tee exhibits a distribution of \$78.563.42 over the o untry, by various lodges. for charitable pur-

prses. \$1,596,25 was in the hands of the Grand Treasurer at the commencement of the present The Kirkpatrick poisoning case was continued vesterday, but nothing new was elicited. The prois near its termination, and the public mind is on the qui vive for the defence. What a melanoholy thing it is to see brother arrayed against brother, and what a lesson we all should

learn from this case! The "heated term" continues to drive out of town all those whose business and finances will allow them to go. The sea-shore and the mountains seduce hundreds daily from our midst Business is dull, news is dull; can it be wondered

therefore, that newspapers are also dull THE CONTEST IN ILLINOIS.

We published, a few days since, the speech of Senator Douglas at Chicago, to the enthusiastic and immense assemblage which welcomed him home. It has since been replied to by his rival, Mr. Lincoln, who falls back upon ultra-Republican doctrines, which have well nigh lost whatever charm they may have once cossessed for the American people. Popular Sovereignty, honestly carried out, has been shown to be all that reasonable men should desire. It has been fully demonstrated that if the people of a Territory are allowed the peaceable and proper exercise of their inalienable rights, they are quite as competent to decide the slavery question as any other. Fair play is all they need or demand. The attempt to revive exploded doctrines of Congresional intervention, which have been virtually renounced by the entire Congressional delegation of the opposition, against the heroic Senator who gallantly led the van chairman, and S. R. Glenn, Eq., of Boston, as in the triumphant onset against Lecompton,

cannot but prove a failure. Mr. Lincoln. while admitting that " in the position in which Judge DougLAS stood in opposing the Lecompton Constitution he was right," attacks him because of his acquiescence in the Dred Scott decision, and his unwillingness to prohibit slavery in the Territories, by direct Congressional action, in spite of that decisionbecause those who vote for him will stand " ready saddled, bridled, and harnessed, and waiting to be driven over to the slavery extension camp of the nation"-because, in his opposition to Lecompton, he declared that he did not care whether slavery was voted down or up"-and because he was unwilling to place the black race upon an equality with While these objections are being urged by Mr. Lincoln, and proclaimed by him to be the leading issues to be decided by the people of

Illinois in their choice between himself and his adversary for the Senatorship-both parties substantially agreeing, according to his statement, in opposition to Lecomptonism—the Washington Union, of the 18th instant, imoved to define its position. Conscious that whatever influence it may be enabled to exert in Illinois must necessarily be for one or the other of the two great combatants who alone occupy the public mind, its horror of the crime of being true to the Cincinnati platform and the pledges of 1856 is so great as to make even Lincoln's election seem a far less evil than the triumph of Dov-GLAS; and it therefore formally tenders its aid and comfort to the office-holding recusants who have violated the usages of the Democracy of Illinois, and cheers them on in their work of disorganization and of coalition with the friends of Lincoln. It virtually proclaims all the acts of the regular Democratic State Convention held in April, called by the regular standing committee in accordance with ne-honored usages, and representing the encompton, and cheers on the little band of mer cenary Danites, by the assurance that they areengaged in a holy work in opposing the traitorous Dorogas, and by saying that " our councils should be kept pure; (!) and we insist, as humble advocates of the cause, that they shall

It will no doubt be highly gratifying to the Southern allies of the Union to notice this centraordinary position of that journal. They will doubtless rejoice to see the official organ throwing its whole weight in favor of a champion of negro equality, of Congressional probipron of negro equality, of Congressional probli-bition of slavery, and opposition to the Dred Scott decision, in a contest where these issues are discussed, pre and con, before a whole State! The tens and hundreds of thousands of Northern Democrate, too, whose honest hearts instinctively revolt against an endorsement of Lecomptonism, will be greatly edified at learning that, without such endorsement, there can be no Democracy—that Determined the such as the such

WARNING TO RAILROAD COMPANIES. We are, and we trust we shall ever be mong the last to make the misfortunes of on neighbors a source of self-congratulation We know how liable all railroads are to acei dents, and if we have a horror of anything, i is of that which censures a railroad company for unavoidable disasters. But there is a limi Further news from Mexico will be found in our even to this rule. The great New York railroads have been managed so much on the " go-ahead" principle, that regard for human life has become secondary. They have thought too much of profit, and too little of safety.

very last evidence of the "enterprise" of the that in every Northern State in which Lecompton New York railroads that has been made public or, in other words, treason to the Democratic platrerus in enamel, the lion and the sun. The diplome is certainly a curtosity: It is written in and that human life must be jeoparded by the conclusion, coarrying out the with an illuminated monograph of the Shah: Accompanying is a latter from the middle of the conclusion of the sun. The diplome is a latter from the middle of the conclusion of the sun. The diplome is a latter from the middle of the conclusion of the sun. The diplome is a latter from the middle of the conclusion of the sun. The diplome is a latter from the middle of the conclusion of the sun. The diplome is a latter from the middle of the conclusion of the sun. The diplome is a latter from the middle of the conclusion of the sun of the sun. The diplome is a latter from the middle of the sun. The diplome is a latter from the middle of the sun. The diplome is a latter from the middle of the sun. The diplome is a latter from the middle of the sun. The diplome is a latter from the middle of the sun. The diplome is a latter from the middle of the sun. The diplome is a latter from the middle of the middle with an illuminated monograph of the man. Accompanying is a latter from the minister, speaking and the most flattering terms of the mannerin which the most flattering terms of the accident took place, just, indeed, as might have been expected. The steamboat captain, those for whom it speaks) chooses to change and throw out the Democratic creed whenever they who found his boat in danger of being defeat. | please; and if others do not approve what they ed by a rival, and who commanded his subordinates to throw turpentine on the fire to keep up steam, was hardly more guilty. The folowing extract from yesterday's New York on Saturday, the 24th inst., to be absent a year or more. The Professor, it is stated, has already retained the late accident on the New York and Erie dorse every word of its nolitical tergiverantions. the late accident on the New York and Eric dorse every word of its political tergiversations. Railroad, is full of admonition to other rail. It is clear that with the Union there is but one roads, and especially to those of our own tost of Democracy, and that is a complete sub-State, which, though admirably conducted, serviency to the idea asserted in the ruling disascannot do better than take warning by the follies of their neighbors:

follies of their neighbors:

That old raceal, Nobedy, has been at it again. He has killed six or eight persons on the Eric Railroad, and wounded forty odd, in spite of the utmost care, vigilance, &c., on the part of the superintendent, trackmanter, conductor, oughner, brakemen, &c., &c. The victims are dead er wounded—there is, unhapply, no room for mistake or doubt about that part of the business—but how or why they came to be so unlucky, the coroner's jury as anottimagine! At all events, Nobedy did it! Two cars of the express train that left the city at 5 P. M. on Thursday were run off the track between Utiville and Port Jervis, and plunged down a precipios some thirty to fity feet, whereby one of them was rolled over and over, emashed to pieces, and most of its inmutes killed or wounded; but that jury find that the killed or wounded; but that jury find that the killed or wounded; but the track income to their death ca ually, accidentally, and yn misfortune, and not otherwise; and further, from all the teatmony b fore us, and from a personal inspection of the ground, it is our belief bat the case were thrown from the track in consequence of a proken rail, against which ordinary agrand foresuch to the or to the of these

of the ground, it is our bails' that the cars were thrown from the track in consequence of a worken rail, against which ordinary care and foresight on the part of these in charge of the train could not guard. No, gentlemen! that will not do! You cannot deceive yourselves so monstrously; at all events, you can deceive not so monstrously; at all events, you can deceive not not so monstrously; at all events, you can deceive not not not not can alty, nor misfortune, nor yet a "flaw in the rail," nor any defect in the track, that robbed these persons of their lives. The causes are abundantly laid bare in the oridence given before you. That evidence proves that—

1. The train had lost eight minutes, mainly by a hot journal, and was behind time when it left Otisville.

a hot journal, and was behind time when it left Otisville.

2. It was running down the west side of the mountain at a hazardous speed—probably not less than forty miles per hour—in order to make up this lost time before reaching Port Jervis.

3. Having five passenger cars—an unusually large number for the Eric Road—it necessarily bore harder on the rails than a light train would do, and its extraordinary speed caused the wheels to bound from point to point on the track, striking each rail with fearful force. The result was the breakings of a rail—probably by the engine or one of the foremost cars—followed up by successive breakings of the now unsupported fragment, until some of the broken pieces were thrust out of place, and the hinder cars harled of the track and down the precipice. But for the breaking of the coupling, the whole train would have been dragged off and sorved in like manner.

We say the evidence before the jury shows all this, in spite of the mystification of the railroad men, who (of course) swear they, though confessedly behind time, were running no faster than usual—ot over thirty miles per hour, &c. Who ever heard of a railroad conductor or engineer who (according to his own testimony) was running fast at the time of such a tragedy, any more than of a steamboat engineer who had not his steam very low and his watter rather high at the time his boiler exploded? The public are familiar with this sort of testimony, and know just what it is worth.

NATIONAL CONVENTION SONS OF MALTA Reported for The Press.1

The Grand National Convention of this Order met yesterday morning in the Grand Counci Chamber of the Minnehaha Lodge, in this city. The Convention was temporarily organized by the appointment of Curtis Guild, of Boston, as one delegate from each lodge represented, was appointed to select from the Convention permanent officers to preside over its deliberations, which resulted in the unanimous choice of the Hon. Henry Southers, of Pennsylvania, as president, one vice president from each delegation. G. W. Dilke, Esq., of New York, and Geo. W. Wood, of Philadelphia, were appointed the secretaries.

The Convention was then called to order by the

President. The following are the names of the business committee: H. Watkins, of New York; Curtis Guild, of Boston; Thatchor, of St. Louis; J. C. Johnson, of Kentucky; Abraham Sloan, of Maryland. The Committee on Finance reported \$78,565.42 was distributed by the various lodges in the Uni-ted States for charitable purposes during the year 1857. The funds in the grand treasurer's hands

\$1,596.25. The different lodges in each State are well repesented, there being about three hundred and fifty delegates present, and fifty more foreign dele-cates to arrive. The meeting adjourned at 4 P. M., until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Convention will be in session several days.

The utmost harmony prevailed during its delibe action.

The hotels are rapidly filling with visiting members from all parts of the Union. It is estimated of these there are from twelve to fifteen nundred in the city. A grand procession of the Sons will take place this evening. The European and South American delegates were received with marked attention. General Pohelia of Nicaragua, and suite, arrived yesterday and are at the Girard House.

gard to the objects of this Convention. JOHN HICKMAN AT KENNETT !

Great enthusiasm prevails among the order

onsiderable excitement exists in the city in re-

Orrespondence of The Press.]
WEST CHESTER, Pa., Monday, July 19, 1858. Hickman's meeting at Kennett Square, called for last Saturday evening, really "bearded the lion in He had more people in attendance than both their large halls would have held. The meeting

tire Democracy of the State, null and void, was three times the size of any night meeting because that Convention did not endorse Leasour West Chester meetings. It was a gloriou affair, and Hickman addressed it in the open air The village was overflowing. I have never heard any man make a more powerful and irresistible argument. He carried all before him. You may rest assured the people are beginning to arouse themselves to the importance of the fight The popular heart beats healthily. Hickman will

How much I regret that the Democrats of Philadelphia were not with us last Saturday night. They would have obtained some insight into the feelings

once Anglo-Saxon city. The Smiths are, of course,

MIDSENS - PRINS - P little on labor and caution. They have thought out of the Democratic party, inasmuch as the other too much of beating distant States in the race States of the Union have decreed against the said Sun. has received from the Shan of rersis a night to state the said to little of the lives of the principle of popular severeignty. This is about the which he fulfilled his mission. It is the Imperial human beings who travel on their roads. The didea of the Washington Union. When we reflect

Washington, July 19 —Joseph C. C. Kennedy, Eq. having been appointed by the President of the United States to carry out the act of Congress providing for the completion of the unfinished work of the Seventh Census, has entered upon the performance of his duties, with an able corps of assistants, and is busily engaged in revising and completing the statistics of manufactures, in order that the work may be presented to Congress at the commencement of the next session. These statistics, taken under the direction of Mr. Kennedy, and nearly completed when he was displaced from office, will, when finished, present the most complete and perfect exhibit of the condition of the American mechanic arts that has ever been prepared. These details have never been published, and the interest occasioned by their appearance will not be limited to our own country.

It is ascertained from reliable source that, about two years ago, treaties were made with certain Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories, including those who recently fought Ool. Steptoe, and which the Senate failed to ratify. This omission has had the effect of producing an impression on the minds of these Indians of the absence of good faith on the part of the Government of the United States.

Several weeks ago, when the rumor of the defeat of Col Steptoe reached this city, the Indian Bureau promptly sent out directions to the United States Indian agent to use all available means at his disposal for such an emergency, to check at owce the further spread of hostilities, and to provent the commission of outrages upon our citizens.

Washington, July 19 —Capt. Longstreet has

Vens.

Washington, July 19 — Capt. Longstreet has been appointed paymaster in the army in the place of Capt. Dashiell, dismissed.

General Burnett, the Surveyor-General of Kansas, has made all his appointments, and will leave for the Territory during the present week.

The Fire at Leavenworth Sr. Louis, July 19 —Additional despatches re-elved from the correspondent of the Associated trees at Leavenworth per the United States Re-

Trois at Denivoundten, por		mitod Dev	100 12
press to Booneville, says	that th	ie larges	t loss
rustained by the recent dis	astrous	fire are	as fo
lows:			
Messrs. Wonver & Newl	and. S	20.000 - i	ngure
\$15,900 in the Atna office	, ·	,	
Stewart & Co	15.000-	-insured	\$6.00
Sanda & Brothers	8 000	11	2.00
Dr. Parl		4	2 00
B. Look			2.00
Paul Dexter			
L R Smoot		11	
Simon Cohen		4.0	
Davis & Lutes		46	
H. German		14	
Thos. Russell		44	
M Calvert		**	
Albert Fisher		44	
A. H. McGhey		41	
Curner & McCormick		46	
Smaller sufferers in var	ious at	nounts r	angin
from \$500 to \$2,000, incre	anna th	a total t	0 000
\$130,000, on which the total insurance was \$30,00			
chiefly in the Hartford offices.			

A report prevailed that a man and two boys had erished in the theatre, but this is proved to be New York Bank Statement

New York Bank Statement.

New York, July 19.—The weekly bank statement shows the following results:
Increase of loans...\$300,000

" specie...\$22,000

" deposits ...\$71,000

Decrease of circulation...\$224,000 The New York Canal Break. Schemeraby, July 19 —The repairs on the re-sent break in the canal were nearly completed shen the bottom gave way. It is expected that locats may pass to-morrow night. Pennsylvania Rallroad-New Arrangement

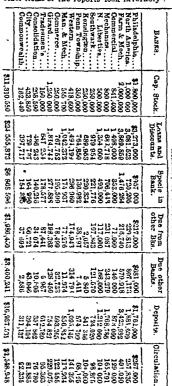
Atrooxa, July 19—To-day, the Pennsylvania Railroad commenced running their wide cars through between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh without any change. The same conductor attends his trainthrough from city to city.

Quite a crowd of Philadelphians are now onjoying the mountain breezes, both here and at the Mountain House.

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Milwakee Clubs: \$1 10c1 13 for fair to good white Milwakee; \$1 36 for prime white ditters; \$1.00 for many present on business with the office. Besides all this, lest children have to be accommodated to the wants of the little wanters, and the period was encounted to the little wanters, and the period was expected with a steel to the wants of the little wanters, and the period was expected with the police of counted by the little wanters, and the period was expected with the police of the present on business with the office. Besides all this, lest children have to be accommodated in these narrow quanters, and the operators at the search of the search of

Earthery and the second policy of the control of th



July 12. July 19.

loans.......\$23,763,792 \$24,555.873 Inc. \$772,081

Breetle......\$23,763,792 \$24,555.873 Inc. \$772,081

Breet in other Bks 1,744.367 1,986.450 Inc. 469,842

Bue to other Bks 3,369,420 3,400.241 Inc. 30.811

Beposits... 15,688,404 10,937,531 Inc. 1,039,067

Circulation... 2 422.311 2 548 948 Inc. 126 637

The Inquirer of this morning nucleas a state of the papers to the ment that is going the rounds of the papers to the following effect: "J. Edgar Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania Rallroad, declared, at the of the Pennsylvania Railroad, declared, at the Railroad Convention held in Buffalo, a few days ago, that if the New York roads did not put up the fare to the rogular wrice immediately, he would reduce it to a cent a mile. This is true Pennsylvania spirit, and, if carried out, will bring the managers of the New York Railroad Companies to their senses."

We should be very sorry to think that such suicidal work as Mr. Thompson is here said to with confidence, and as our stock diminishes, and importers a reselieved, there will be less eagerness to possess.

The aggregates compare with those of July 12

an accomposition of the first state of the first state of the state of the first state of

860 for Southern Yellow affeat, and 820 for White.
Oats are in demand at 42a430 for good Delaware and Pennsylvania. Rye is scarce, and 800 bush. Pennsylvania have been sold at 700 in store. Bark is better, and about 50 hhds. No 1 brought \$32 per ton Cotton is selling in lots as wanted at full prices, the stock is light. Groceries are held more freely, with a fair business doing in Sugar and Molasses at rather better figures. Trovisions are also doing better, but the high views of holders limit operations. Seeds are quiet for

> PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, July 19 -Drove Yard, during the past week, amount to \$30

the want of stock. Whiskey is celling in a small way at 25a26c for bbls, 25c for bhds, and 24c for

rudge, and very scarce..

14 Ohio, J. Smith. 850 a 8 75
0 Ohio, B. Mooney. 850 a 9 00
14 Ohio, Alexander & Co. 750 a 9 00
13 Ohio, B. Strickland. 912 a 9 25
25 Ohio, T. Strickland. 800 a 9 00
15 Ohio, T. Strickland. 800 a 9 00
15 Ohio, T. Strickland. 820 a 9 25
15 Ohio, T. Strickland. 820 a 9 25
15 Ohio, T. Strickland. 820 a 9 25 O Dolaware county, A. Gheen....... 8 00 a 8 25 7 Chester county, Cloud & Marshall ... 8 37 a 8 75 About 5,600 Sheep arrived at this Yard, and all sold at from \$2 to \$4 each, equal to 7a8 to per 1b

Vard, sales ranging at from \$5.75 to \$6 75 the 100 lbs nett. Cows and Calves -About 200 head were sold as fellows: Fresh Cows at \$30 to \$40; middling quality, \$20 to \$30 ; Dry Cows, \$15 to \$25.

The arrivals of Hogs were 890 head at Phillips