The Press

PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1858.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, Vol. 8, No. 4, for SATURDAY, July 24, is now ready. Among the vast amount of interesting matter, original and selected, contained in the number for the present week will be found the following:

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THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $2 per year, in advance, for the single copy, and to clubs of twenty, when sent to one address, $20, in advance. Single copies for sale at the counter of THE PRESS office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

Persons sending clubs of twenty or over will please bear in mind that the paper thus ordered cannot be directed to each subscriber unless the club price of $1.00 per annum is paid, and *paid in advance*. This is in accordance with our published rates, and some of our friends have overlooked it. Our heavy lists compel us to adhere to this rule.

FIRST PAGE.—Henry Wikoff in England: Speech of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas; Terrible Tragedy; Wilder Gap (poetry); Day—Night, (poetry); General News.

THE NEWS.

The screw steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday. Her dates are the same as those brought by the North Star.

We have the gratifying intelligence from Washington that it has been determined to build a second sloop-of-war at the Philadelphia navy yard.

Secretary Toucey has recovered sufficiently from his recent sickness to attend to the business of the Navy Department.

By telegraph we have intelligence from Washington "derived from an unquestionable source," that the United States Government is in a fair way to come into possession of the island of Cuba. This news seems to require confirmation—but *nous verrons*.

Governor Denver has left Washington for Kansas.

Letters have been received from Fort Arbuckle, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stating that the Camanches were giving trouble by their depredations. But six white men were said to be at the fort.

One of the persons ordered to leave Mexico for refusing to submit to the forced tax of the Zuloaga Government has had an interview with President Buchanan. It is likely the matter will be thoroughly investigated.

It is now asserted that Col. Kane will not publish a report of his Utah mission.

The opening for the defence in the Kirkpatrick case will commence, it is supposed, to-day. The witness, Jane Carlin, is thought to be the last the prosecution will call. It is likely the whole week will be consumed ere the case is given to the jury. Our very reliable court reporter gives full particulars as far as the trial has proceeded.

Another of those appalling railroad accidents by which the public mind is shocked from time to time took place yesterday. The scene of the casualty was the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Allentown, in this State. Two lives were lost and four were seriously injured.

At the commencement of Harvard College, yesterday, Lord Napier, Edward Bates, of St. Louis, and Governor Banks were created LL.D's.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AT SPRINGFIELD.

We learn by our Illinois exchanges that the passage of Judge DOUGLAS from Chicago to Springfield was a perfect ovation. At every station on the road enthusiastic crowds flocked to greet him, and in a thousand ways the most gratifying evidence was given that the hearts of the people were with him. His progress was like that of a triumphant hero returning crowned with success and glory from some great warlike expedition. At Bloomington 5,000 people assembled to greet him on the arrival of the train, and an audience of 10,000 is reported to have been present at his speech there on the night of the 16th.

Great preparations were made to receive him at Springfield on the 17th, and the country for miles around was in a state of excitement and commotion. An immense assemblage was present at the delivery of his speech, which we publish in this morning's PRESS, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The indications are very strong of his overwhelming triumph in the present contest, although while the Danite office-holders are doing their best to distract the Democratic party in Illinois, LINCOLN is industriously endeavoring to rally the ultra Republicans, who are the only antagonists of respectable numbers arrayed against him. In reading the speech we publish this morning, the reflection will naturally arise in the mind of every Democrat, if by any possibility DOUGLAS should be defeated in a canvass conducted upon the issues now discussed in Illinois, what sort of a ghost of a chance would Lincoln have had in such a contest?

THE NATIONAL THEATRE will open on Saturday evening, under the management of Mr. Joseph C. Foster, with a company of popular artists. During the recess, the theatre has been thoroughly cleansed and painted. Great exertions will be made to render it a favorite resort of the theatre-going public.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Mr. J. Wesley Bray, which took place yesterday, at his residence, in this city. Mr. Bray was one of the most active business men in our city, and a member of the firm of Bancroft & Co. The many excellences of his character endeared him to a large circle of friends, who will mourn his loss.

WE are indebted to Mr. T. B. Pugh, 615 Chestnut Street, front of the Arcade, for copies of the Atlantic Monthly, and Godey's Lady's Book, for August.

NEW BUILDINGS.—There are thirty-six three-story brick houses now being built within three squares of Girard Avenue and Seventh street.

THE thermometer at THE PRESS office, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, indicated 86 degrees.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC TEST—THE ENGLISH "FINALITY."

A story is told of a sailor who, while witnessing the performances of a juggler, was blown through the roof of the house by the explosion of the juggler's combustible materials, and landed unhurt in an adjoining garden. Getting up, and rubbing his eyes, thinking his sudden change of situation was but one of the juggler's tricks, he exclaimed, "I wonder what the devil the fellow will be at next!"

So may every Democrat who has been suddenly thrown out of the Democratic party by one or another of the Lecompton explosions, exclaim, "I wonder what will be done next?"

The first great Democratic *test* that was made on the Kansas question was, that "all who were in favor of a submission of the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people, and only those, were in the party."

This was the party Democratic "test" up to the time that JOHN CALHOUN decided that it should not be submitted to the people.

Then a new *test* was got up, and all those who *were in favor* of submitting it to a vote of the people, and they only, *were out of the party*—no man was to be considered in the Democratic party who dared to suggest the propriety of adhering to the former test, and allowing the people of Kansas *in any way* to accept or reject the Lecompton Constitution. Well, hardly had the party been fairly put through this full "half wheel" mat œuvre, at the command of Messrs. TOOMBS and STEPHENS, and got fairly into line, in the new front, when *lo*, and behold! Mr. ENGLISH introduced a new move, and, presto, the orders were "quarter wheel back," and a new line was to be formed, as they say out West, of "sort" of submission of the Constitution to the people, and a "sort of not" submission.

This new line, called the "finality," is now the "test" of Democratic fealty. Such is the order of Messrs. TOOMBS and STEPHENS, and all who do not obey are to be executed without benefit of clergy by all the *executive* officers of the General Government. "Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer cloud, without our special wonder?" Yes! this is the doctrine laid down by those who profess to speak for the Administration and the Democratic party. This is the doctrine announced at the Democratic meeting in Independence Square on the 5th of July, drawn up and written out, as we have heard, by three of the members of the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, who were in this city just previous to that day, and whether written by them or not, it was, we know, in exact accordance with their expressions to many Democrats, and it has never been retracted by the Washington *Union*. And what is the language thus authentically announced as the new test of Democracy? Why, that "any Democrat desirous of remaining in fellowship with the party must *submit* to the party's *irreversible decision*, (on the Kansas question,) and to *accept* it as a *finality*." This is the new "*test*"—the "English finality"—and all who do not bow obsequiously to this cannot remain in fellowship with the party. And for what reason is it that the Democratic party is to adopt this new drill, this backward "English quarter wheel," as the test of Democracy? We are told by these same Cabinet ministers, speaking through the resolutions read in Independence Square, "that, inasmuch as the terms and modes of settlement (the English finality) have been *assumed and endorsed* by a Democratic *President* and *Cabinet*; by a Democratic Senate, on a strict party vote, (not true); by a Democratic House, with scarce half a dozen Democratic votes in the negative; and by the strong utterance of the party organizations in *almost* every State in the Union; and is in conformity with the principles of the Democratic party."

Such is the new test, and such the reason given for its adoption.

Now let us look this "*finality*" right in the face and see what it is, and what it is likely to be in future. It is an agreement on the part of the United States that there are people enough in the Territory of Kansas to entitle it to be accepted as a State in the Union, if the people there will agree to accept the Lecompton Constitution, making it a slave State; but if they will not accept this Constitution they cannot be admitted under any other until some future indefinite period of time, when the Territory shall be peopled by another and largely increased class of citizens. This is the finality. Now suppose the present people of Kansas choose to reject this finality—this Lecompton Constitution, because of its slavery provisions, and immediately thereafter, through and by the same process that this Lecompton Constitution was made, make another Constitution—the same, if you please, with the slavery provisions left out—which Constitution shall be submitted to and approved by a large majority (three or five to one) of the bona fide citizens of the Territory, and shall present this Constitution at the next session of Congress or to the next Congress, with their application to be received into the Union as a State under it—what then? Will not the acceptance of the "finality" close the doors of Congress against their application? and what will be the reasons given by the "finalities" for rejecting or refusing their application? Not that there are not people enough in Kansas to entitle it to admission—that would be absurd after they had all voted that it should come into the Union with its present or a less population. Not that their claims for land were extravagant—for the same claims may be in the new Constitution that were in the ordinance attached to Lecompton, and offered by the "finalities." What, then, will be the reasons assigned for their refusal to admit it? Will they say it is because the people of the Territory have approved of the new Constitution by their votes at the polls, and that this is contrary to "the principles of the Democratic party," and is not "republican?" Or will they say that, inasmuch as the provisions authorizing slavery in the Lecompton Constitution are not in the new one, it is therefore not Democratic, nor republican, and consequently cannot be admitted?

On which of these two grounds of refusal will the finalities go before the people of the United States in the next Presidential election, or the election now going on for members of the next Congress? That the people of the Territory voting for and against the adoption of the Constitution is anti-Democratic or anti-republican? or that the rejection of slavery is anti-Democratic or anti-republican? One or the other, or both, are the only reasons that can be given for the refusal to admit Kansas into the Union, should she ask admission at the next session of Congress, or of the next Congress; and whether such be the reasons given or not, they will be forced upon the "finality Democratic party" whenever it shall present itself before the people for their votes. What the result of such issues throughout the whole non-slaveholding States will be needs no prophet to foresee or foretell.

This is our view of the future of the "finality." Will the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States sit down quietly and suffer the "finality" to thus prostrate them to the earth for what its authors or acceptors say, in these same resolutions in Independence Square, "*is a really unimportant* subject?" or will they not rather rise above the whole of these miserable contrivances to ignore the great principles of the Democratic party that were so signally triumphant in the elections of General PIERCE and JAMES BUCHANAN, and reassert them as those of the party now and hereafter? These, and these only—the time-honored and time-approved principles of the party—the equality of the non-slaveholding and slaveholding States, and the great and fundamental doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty"—these, then, are the gods of Democracy—the only true tests of the Democratic faith.

Tried by those tests the English finality cannot be accepted by any true Democrat, and least of all by any one who desires the success of his party. On the contrary, it will be repudiated by them all as an incubus upon it, paralyzing its powers, which it is their duty to the party to shake off as soon as possible. But it may be asked, how is it to be shaken off? Easily. By electing members of Congress who will do justice to Kansas—who will admit her into the Union as soon as she requests it, and presents a Constitution approved by her people. This the English finality refuses—this the Democracy *must do or it* will not only be defeated, but disgraced and destroyed. It will not do to say "the Kansas question is *settled*," and that those who deny this are agitators, enemies of the Democratic party, and allies of the "Black Republicans." The question of popular sovereignty, though partially strangled by the English finality, is not dead—it only sleepeth—and gathering strength from the attempts to strangle it, will soon again be the great question before Congress and the country. If the Democratic party be true to itself and act wisely, it will be bound by no finality that does not fully and freely acknowledge this *great* principle by admitting Kansas as soon as she presents an approved Constitution, and asks admission. This will be doing justice to Kansas, and justice to the principles of the Democratic party, and will settle the Kansas question as it only can be settled.

Is the question settled? We say not, and the future will prove it is not. Shall it be settled speedily—before the next Presidential election? We say yes! and point out the way to do it. Who, then, are the agitators? Those who keep Kansas out of the Union? or those who would bring her in? Is the slavery question settled? We say not, if Kansas shall be refused admittance with a non-slaveholding Constitution, if she make one, after having been offered admittance with a slaveholding one. Can it be settled? We say yes! by the admission of Kansas with a free Constitution, if she make one, on the same terms it was offered to her under a slave Constitution.

Why, then, cannot the Administration, or whoever manages the Lecompton-English finality lines of the Democratic party, order another move in the same direction of the English men—another "quarter wheel back?" This will bring the whole party in the same line—in the line occupied by the present Administration when it came into power—the line of the Cincinnati platform—the line of true Democracy. This will unite the party, and will go far to insure its future success. It will settle the Kansas and slavery question by the admission of Kansas on fair conditions—it will establish forever the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves.

On these conditions we are ready to let the dead bury their dead—to let bygones be bygones—to drop all *tests* but that of fidelity in the future to these great principles. This is our "finality."

☞ We honor the New York *Tribune* for its courageous liberality in supporting Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN for Congress, thus setting an example to the mere hacks of its own organization, and assisting to strengthen the bands of independent men in ours. If newspapers exhibited more of the spirit which is shown in the following article from yesterday's *Tribune*, and less of the shameful subserviency which characterizes many of them, we would not only have a more effective but a more influential press, and a class of Representatives in the National Councils that would reflect credit upon Congress and the country. For our own part, greatly as we dislike to differ from old friends in an issue of principle, we have not the slightest hesitation in declaring our purpose to oppose any candidate who can so far forget his manhood as to suppose that the name of a party will protect him in the betrayal of the principles of that party:

"The *Courier and Enquirer* grievously mistakes *The Tribune* in representing it as favoring the re-election of John B. Haskin to Congress on the one idea of hostility to slavery extension. I take the contrary to be the fact. We believe Mr. Haskin because his course in Congress has proved him able, independent, honest, faithful and fearless, and because we want to encourage this breed of public men. We like Mr. Haskin's fidelity to his pledges to stand up for fair play for Kansas, State men of Kansas—like it all the more, probably, because we distrusted those pledges when he made them, and urged others to distrust them—but we also like him because he wrongly his conduct of the Willett's Point investigation; and his general warfare against peculation and public plunder. In short, we support him because we like the man and his ways, and believe he will continue to do his whole duty to his constituents. We believe a House composed of such men, even though most of them should be called Democrats, could not fail to save millions to the Treasury, and correct many crying abuses. Party is necessary, and a good thing in its place; but there ought always to be some members of Congress who are not the creatures of party, and act independently, upon their spontaneous convictions. Mr Haskin appears to be of this sort, and as such we support him."

* FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Kangaroo.

The screw steamship Kangaroo, Captain Jeffery, which sailed from Liverpool at about 3 P. M. on the 7th of July, arrived at New York yesterday morning, bringing 210 passengers.

The Cunard steamship Asia arrived out at Liverpool at 1.45 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, July 4th.

The America had been appointed to take the place of the Asia, and would sail for New York on the 10th instant.

LONDON, July 7, noon.—The Paris *Patrie* of last night contains a semi-official announcement which leaves little doubt as to Queen Victoria having accepted the Emperor's invitation to the Cherbourg *fêtes*.

La Presse publishes an article in favor of the *liberty of the press*.

The *Pays* perceives in opposing any modification of the home policy, although it admits that the grandeur of the empire would not be irreconcilable with liberty; but when, it asks, has liberty in France been connected with tranquillity, or with lasting lasting?

The executive of the German Diet will wait until the 15th of July before inquiring whether Denmark has fulfilled the resolutions of the Diet. It will then deliver an ultimatum, fixing a period for the accomplishment of those resolutions.

The German papers are loud in their praise of the excellent appearance of the vines on all the most noted points on the Rhine.

The Russian and French Commissioners join in the opinion that the Saint George's channel is the best suited for the entrance of the Danube. Austria advocates the Sulina mouth.

The Turkish Imperial decree, calling out 100,000 men of the reserve, is alleged by the Porte to be occasioned by the necessity of having at command a sufficient force to secure the execution of the measures of order and reorganization which the Government wants to be resolved to apply to all of the provinces, conformable to its engagements with the allied powers.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—There is yet no news of the Aguanenoon, and it is thought she may be steering for Plymouth.

LONDON MARKETS, Wednesday, July 7.—The arrivals of grain are very limited. Wheat is in good demand at rather over Monday's prices; spring is fully as dear, but not so active. Flour is held for extreme rates.

The Tallow market is steady but inactive; July 49s. sellers; October 49s.

LIVERPOOL, July 7, 2 P. M.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co. report the weather very fine. Wheat quiet but steady, holders asking full rates. Flour also firm. Indian corn unchanged.

Provisions unaltered. *Cotton opens* quiet, and with decided tendency to advance in price. The day will reach 8,000 bales, at about yesterday's rates.

LONDON, July 7, 1 P. M.—Consols for account 95⅛@95⅜.

Terrible Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad—One Span of the Bridge over the Jordan, at Allentown, broken down by a Train of Stocks Cars—Two Men Killed and four Injured.

[From the Easton Daily Express.]

A dreadful accident happened this morning on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Allentown, to a train of empty coal cars on their way to Mauch Chunk, by which the fireman and engineer lost their lives, and four other employees of the road were injured. The accident occurred about half past seven o'clock. The train was passing the bridge over the Jordan, which has two spans; and the locomotive had nearly reached the pier when the span upon which the train was began to give way, and sank gradually for a minute or two, and then fell with an awful crash, carrying down the locomotive and about forty coal cars. The engineer and the fireman, who were on the locomotive when the bridge gave way, were of course carried down, where they met a most dreadful death, both, we are told by Jacob Myers, who was on the train at the time of the accident, being burned in a most terrible manner. We give below the names and residences of the killed and injured:

KILLED.—Joel Field, South Easton, engineer; leaves a wife and three children.

Wm. Landers, South Easton, fireman; leaves a wife and four children.

INJURED.—Jacob Meyers, Easton, brakeman, cut about the face and shoulder, and otherwise hurt. He jumped from the last car that went over the abutment, and received the bruises in so doing, but, no doubt, saved his life by it.

John Kinsey, South Easton, master mechanic on the road, was scalded slightly.

James Donnelly, South Easton, conductor of the train, received severe cuts on the head, but otherwise, we believe, was uninjured.

John H. Wolf, brakesman, of Easton, was hurt, but not severely.

None of the injured stand in any danger of losing their lives from their wounds.

The distressing occurrence caused great excitement at Allentown, the people of which place went to the scene in great numbers, and offered assistance. The physicians of the place were there, and rendered all the service they could. As soon as it was ascertained at Bethlehem that an accident had occurred, a car was sent up by the officers of the North Pennsylvania road to bring down the injured, who got to their homes here and in South Easton about nine o'clock.

No blame, that we are aware of, attaches to any *one for the accident. The bridge has always been* considered safe.

The person from whom we obtained the above particulars said nothing about the cars running off the track, but a despatch which came to us after the account of the accident was written, says that "when the train approached the bridge the cars from some unknown cause were thrown from the track, and before the speed of the engine could be checked, it reached the second span of the bridge, by which time, from the displacing of the timbers by the piling up of the coal cars, the span gave way."

The bodies of those who were killed were brought down this afternoon.

The breach will be repaired, so that the trains will again pass in the course of forty-eight hours.

G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.—The rumor that Mr. James will soon leave us for the consul-generalship at Odessa causes sincere regret among the many warm friends and admirers of that gentleman in this city and State. During his residence among us he has made himself more than acceptable to our people. There is a feeling of affection as well as respect for him, which few foreign ministers or consuls have ever been able to elicit.—*Richmond Dispatch, Friday.*

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1858.

Lieutenant MOWRY, who has been here from the beginning of the last session of Congress as the representative of the proposed Territory of Arizona, has just left on his return. His letters have been full of new mines being worked and new trains of emigrants from Texas and California, and from most of the Southwestern States, arriving in the Territory, and settling down to build up new homes. While, at first, it was believed that silver would be found in large quantities near Tucson, in the hills and mountains of the Gila, and upon the borders of Sonora and the portion of New Mexico known as Arizona, none were so sanguine as to expect the rich yield which has rewarded the efforts of those who first throw themselves into the enterprise. Army officers have resigned their commissions and are making rapid strides toward fortunes.

A curious project is now afoot. The difficulty under which settlers there now labor is the cost of transportation; and to relieve them of this to a great extent, a caravan of camels, to cross the intervening desert toward the Gulf of California, is being organized. The experiment of Lieutenant Beale in Texas, and upon his wagon-road, prove the utility and feasibility of the plan.

It was not an idle rumor I stated a few weeks ago, that an attempt would be made for an expedition from the United States territory into either Lower California or some of the Northern States of Mexico. It was not for nothing that this summer Mike Walsh, General Henningsen, and others in the filibuster movement, were in Vera Cruz and at other points. It is stated that large numbers of influential Mexicans are in favor of the erection of a new Presidency, embracing certain of the northern Mexican States, after the manner of the Texas revolt, and that they not only do not dislike the interference of Americans, but in fact have implored it, that success may crown their efforts. This may in part account for the little that the "Lone Star" advocates, under the control of Walker and Lockridge, have said lately of Nicaragua. It is certain, too, that the order has gone out from Zulooga to concentrate troops upon the frontier, which, in the present distracted condition of Mexico, will, in all probability, remain unexcented, and that our Government has been advised of these facts, and earnestly prayed to take means for the discomfiture of the expeditionists. Not knowing, however, what will be Mr. Forsyth's report of his treatment, and what really are the points in controversy between the representatives of the two nations, no decided action is taken, because it may be that now, as in 1846, Mexican rulers, to reunite the dismembered elements of the confederacy, may blindly precipitate her into a disastrous war. The Administration's desire is that the kindest relations shall exist with Mexico, and that every just ground of complaint shall be removed, but it is not so certain what is the feeling of Mexico.

OCCASIONAL.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Forced Loan—Colonel Kane's Utah Mission—The Acquisition of Cuba—Philadelphia Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—One of the sufferers by the taxation movement of the Zuloaga Government had an interview this morning with the President upon the subject. It is understood he will make an affidavit of all the facts in the case, and file it in the State Department. Acting under the advice of Minister Forsyth, he refused to pay the tax, and, with another citizen, was compelled to leave Mexico. It is not probable that Mr. Forsyth would have been directed to withdraw the legation and return home, had he not terminated his functions with the Zuloaga Government.

Contrary to the published statements, it is well known here that Colonel Kane will not publish a report of his Utah mission. Sufficient reasons are assigned why this would not advance the public interest.

It is now a good reason to believe, from recently received information, that our Government is now in a fair way to acquire the island of Cuba. This is derived from an unquestionable source.

William H. Robertson, of Salem, New Jersey, has been appointed consul to Maranham, Brazil.

It has been determined to build a second sloop-of-war at the Philadelphia navy yard. The order will probably be issued to-morrow.

The Pilot and Lake are the only vessels yet designated for the Paraguay expedition. The utmost care will be taken by the President in the selection of a commissioner.

Secretary Toucey has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness as to be able to transact the business of the Navy Department this morning. He will leave for Connecticut towards the close of the month.

Governor Denver left this afternoon for Kansas.

Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a private letter from Fort Arbuckle, dated June 22d, stating that the Comanches were nightly engaged in extensive depredations.

General Cooper, the Choctaw and Chickasaw agent, had just started for Washita when the troubles commenced, but an express had been sent requesting his return. There were but six white men at Fort Arbuckle, and the post might be taken at any moment.

The Comanches are very much irritated by the losses they sustained in the recent conflict with the Texan Rangers.

The order for the march of the Second cavalry to Fort Leavenworth has been countermanded. The regiment will remain on duty in the Department of Texas.

On the first of August the Department of Florida will be broken up and the several military stations therein will revert to the department of Texas. Lieut. Gen. Scott compliments Colonel Loomis in bringing to a successful close the late Indian hostilities in Florida, and says he and those who served with him deserve well of their country.

Further from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Mr. Joseph B. Lariselle, direct from Salt Lake City, states that communication between the Peace Commissioners and Brigham Young is kept up daily, and a most peaceful feeling prevailed.

General Harney was met on the 9th at Ofallons Bluff, 105 miles west of Fort Kearney. Harney had a Cheyenne chief with him, whom he designed accompanying to Ash Hollow, for the purpose of making peace with his nation.

Colonel Alexander was at Fort Monroe at Scott's Bluff and Colonel May at Plum creek.

The Alleghenies.

MOUNTAIN HEALTH RESTAURANT, OREGSON SPRINGS, July 21.—A large number of invited guests, comprising the editors of the press of Philadelphia, correspondents of the New York *Times* and *Tribune*, and the medical profession of both Laurel Hill and Allegheny, passed this day morning, and partake of the hospitalities of Mr. Campbell, the well-known proprietor of the St. Lawrence, of Philadelphia.

Our reception has been delightfully cool and pleasant up here during the entire summer, the thermometer ranging between fifty and seventy-five degrees. The number of visitors has consequently been very large, and the accommodations of the Mountain House in continual demand.

The arrangements of the "Health Institute" offer attractions for the invalid, the seeker of pleasure, and the business man. The location is near the summit of the Allegheny, twenty-three hundred feet above the level of the sea. The water and air are unrivalled for purity and perfection. Some of the springs are of the chalybeate or iron water class, containing exceedingly valuable medicinal properties, others show the presence of saline or aperient salts.

Those, with the cool, salubrious forests, and the invigorating air of the mountains, present to invalids an invitation fraught with comfort and relief; the unexceptionable cuisine, shaded drives, hunting grounds, trout streams, and the finest mountain scenery in the States, afford the seeker of pleasure and the sufferer from ennui, heat, or confinement, opportunities for the enjoyment of a telegraph office at the hotel, in constant communication with the whole country, allows the merchant of Philadelphia and New York, or the West, to transact his business as usual, while rusticating on the Alleghenies.

In fact, Cresson only requires the proper public notoriety for its attractions to render it the most celebrated of American summer resorts, and it is with this view that active measures have been taken to secure the attention of the press and the medical profession.

Railroad Accident.

ALLENTOWN, July 21.—About half past eight o'clock this morning, the bridge of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, about a quarter of a mile below this place, gave way under a train of empty coal cars that was coming up the road.

The bridge crossed the Lehigh, and consisted of two spans supported by a pier in the middle of the river. One span was completely broken down, and the engine, tender, and eight or ten of the coal cars were precipitated into the river. The train is said to have run off the track, which was the cause of the bridge breaking down.

The most lamentable circumstance connected with the disaster is, that the engineer, Joseph Fields, and the fireman, William Landis, lost their lives, and the master machinist, named Kinney or Kinsey, was badly scalded. Fields was a married man, living in Easton. Landis was single, and lived in South Easton.

The bridge was considered a good one, and would doubtless have stood, but for the undue strain occasioned by the train getting off the track. It will probably require two or three weeks to rebuild it.

Arrival of a Spanish Frigate.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Spanish screw frigate Berenguela, from Havana, has put into this port for a supply of fresh provisions.

Commencement of Harvard College.

BOSTON, July 21.—The commencement of Harvard College to-day is said to fully equal the former exhibitions. Washington Irving, and Allen's poem, and Westfield's Saddlery. The fire was caused by the ignition of lucifer matches.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE July 20.—The Cotton market closed firm at 11¼@12c for middlings. The sales to-day have been 200 bales, and for the last three days only 1800. There have been no receipts of cotton for that period. Freights are nominal.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Flour is more active. Wheat brisk and firm; sales of red at 110@115c; white 120@125c. Corn—White is buoyant at 80@82c; yellow buoyant at 85@86c.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Flour is quiet; Wheat firm at 66c; Corn firm. Oats firm. Shipments to Buffalo—No Flour; 33,000 bushels of Wheat, and 77,000 bushels of Corn. To Oswego—No Flour; 15,000 bushels of Wheat. Receipts—1,100 bbls of Flour; 27,000 bushels of Wheat, and 58,000 bushels of Corn.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, July 21, 1858.

The weather to-day, after smart showers during the night, has regained a very high temperature, and we are discovering indications of the dog-days. The streets of this city need, at the present time, a thorough overhauling, for the odors in some thoroughfares are positively sickening.

Nothing of general interest has transpired since last writing. Two armed vessels arrived this morning in our harbor, one being H. Catholic M. screw steamer Berenguela, and the other an U. S. *store ship*, the *Supply*, Lieutenant Gray, commander, from Rio Janeiro. The Spanish vessel is from Havana, and puts in for fresh provisions.

Another fatal accident to a deaf mute, belonging to the Institution for Deaf and Dumb, occurred last night—Patrick Hynes, one of the pupils, from Buffalo, being killed by the Hudson River Express train, while on the track. It is said by President Peet that "*by the mere force of the current of air* put in motion by the passage of the train," he was dashed against the rocks, and killed.

The Africa left this port to-day with 107 passengers, and $668,248 in specie. Bishop McIlvaine and daughters were passengers; as were also Mr. R. E. Simpson, and Mr. Alex. Brown and family, of Philadelphia.

The Kangaroo (screw steamship) arrived at this port to-day, bringing two hundred and ten passengers, but no later news than that brought yesterday by the North Star.

The funeral of Alderman (Mike) Murray took place to-day, and was numerously attended.

The police department appears to be anything else but a "happy family." Daily squabbles between members and petty officials, and constant breaches of discipline are evidence of something rotten in management. The commissioners are often forced to take sides in these differences, and the Department suffers by the unwieldiness of its central power. There should be but one head to a machine like this, and that head held strictly accountable to the mayor of the city. Too many masters are like "too many cooks."

Last night two heavy burglaries were committed, and the thieves in one case succeeded in carrying off their booty without hindrance.

The stock board fluctuates in prices, and the hot weather prolongs the inactivity of business. This morning we find New York Central declining ½; Erie ½; Harlem ½; Hudson River ½; Reading was sustained at yesterday's price, 45. There was nothing done in Pennsylvania Coal, or Delaware and Hudson. Panama Mail Steamship brought yesterday's prices, and a small sale of this stock was made at 86.

The Western roads showed somewhat better. Illinois Central has advanced ½ since yesterday. Michigan Central was sustained at last quotations. Michigan Southern old stock declined ½, and no sales of the guaranteed. Galena and Chicago was quite active, and sold at an advance of ½—beginning at 89½, closing at 89¾. Chicago and Rock-land was also stirring at 76 to 76½, against 76½ yesterday. Milwaukee went up to 17½. La Crosse sold at yesterday's rates. Cleveland and Toledo fell ½, and a lot of Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati brought 94½. Panama opened at its last quoted price, 105½, but subsequently receded ½.

The market in foreign exchange, per Africa, was moderately active, the supply limited, and prices held firm. Bank and bankers' bills on London ruled at 109@110, and commercial signatures at 109@109½. On Paris, 5.16@5.17; Hamburg 36@36½; Amsterdam 41@41½; Bremen 79@79½. The Africa to-day carries out $668,246 78 in specie.

The Stock market was stronger at the Second Board; $100,000 Missouri 6's were bought by one party at 85½, buyer 30; La Crosse land grants rose ½; Pacific Mail Steamship 1; Panama ½; Milwaukee and Mississipi fell ½. After the Board prices were firm for most stocks and closed strong.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 21.

SECOND BOARD.

100,000 Missouri 6s	b30	85¾	50 Mich So & N Ia	s16	22½
$2,000 LaCk R L G	bts	90	100 Panama R	s10	105½
2000 do	do	30¾	100 Chicago & R I	s30	76½
13 Continental Bank		97	50 do	s30	76¾
50 Pacific Mail S C		84¼	50 do	b60	76½
20 LaCrosse & Mil R		5	100 do		76½
65 New York Cen R		85	50 Milw & Miss R	s60	17
50 do	s10	85	35 do		17¼
1 Erie Railroad		17¾	100 do	s60	16¾
100 do	s30	17¾	450 do		17

THE MARKETS.

ASHES.—The demand is fair for both kinds—sales of Pearls at $6, and Pearls at $6 12½. The stock consists of 748 bbls Pearls, and 543 bbls Pearls.

COFFEE.—The market is quiet; the heavy receipts of Rio and Santos depress prices.

COTTON.—A quiet market, at the annexed quotations:

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas
Ordinary	10½	11	11	
Middling	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Middling Fair	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13¾

FLOUR, &c.—The demand for Western Canal Flour is fair, and with very little here prices are the better, and at the close some strange girls were wanted. Sales of Canadian Flour is scarce, and in fair request; sales of 200 bbls at $4 25@$5 30. Southern Flour is in fair request, and the low grades are firmer; sales of 1,400 bbls at $4 10@$4 50 for superfine Baltimore; $4 55@$5 70 for fancy and extra do, and $6@6 50 for choice and extra brands.

Rye Flour is more active; the demand is in part for shipment; sales of 350 bbls at $3@3 50. Corn Meal is scarce and better; sales of 400 bbls at $3 70 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for Pork is moderate, but holders are quite firm; the inquiry is brisk for the home trade. Sales of 450 bbls at $17.12½ for mess, $16.50 for new mess, $10 25 for clear, and $14 for prime.

Beef is steady and in fair request for the trade and the East; sales of 650 bbls at $11@11 50 for country mess, $11@13 50 for repacked mess, $12@14 for extra do, and $9