The Press.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1858.

THE NEWS.

By an arrival at New Orleans from Rio Janeiro, dates to the 10th of June have been received. The war between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic still continues, and Buenos Ayres asks the intervention of France to settle the difficulties, having refused the intervention of England.

From Washington we learn that a marine court martial has been ordered to assemble at the Gosport navy yard, on the 28th inst., for the trial of Passed Assistant Surgeon Burtt.

We have now a complete and most interesting history of the submarine telegraph expedition, so far as the American frigate Niagara is concerned, in the shape of an official communication from Cyrus W. Field, Esq., to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, London. It will be read with general interest.

A lamentable accident occurred on Wednesday afternoon at David's Island, near New York, by which three young ladies attached to the Attorney street Church were drowned while on a Sunday School excursion.

At the railroad convention, held at Cleveland, July 21, it was resolved to make the through passenger from all the points the same as by the New York and Erie roads. Freights, however, are raised a dollar per ton higher than the New York and Erie road.

In the absence of more important news, we have to chronicle what the telegraph calls a "frightful" hail storm, in Whitby, Canada. The crops were much damaged, and several people severely frightened.

The play has ended and the curtain has dropped on the De Riviere scandal. The gallant Zouave has not been found, and probably never will, but one of his abettors in the abduction of Miss Blount (Huncke) has been sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and be imprisoned twenty days. Colonel Blount has recovered his daughter, and we hope the young lady and her foolish mother will benefit by the lesson they have learned.

A melancholy case of suicide from love is recorded in our first page. A young man, named Eldridge, became jealous of the attentions paid by another to a lady to whom he was sincerely attached, and in presence of the lady, while on a pleasure trip on the steamer Northern Light, plunged overboard, and disappeared forever.

Rush Elmore has been appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, vice Judge Cato, resigned.

The corner stone of the new Masonic temple, to be erected in Cincinnati, was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, yesterday.

The directors of the Galena and Chicago Railroad have declared a dividend of four per cent.

Messrs. Day, Hacker, and Wister have been appointed by the President of Common Council to inquire into the matter of the loss of nearly eight thousand dollars by the city, in the "Van Dyke Contract."

The Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, our newly-appointed Minister to Naples, left town yesterday, to take passage from New York.

The evidence for the prosecution in the unfortunate Kirkpatrick poisoning case was brought to a close yesterday. The defence opens to-day. Much curiosity is manifested to know the character of the defence.

THE TRUE AND THE FALSE OF POLITICS.

Whenever any great action, whether for good or evil, attracts public attention, it is as sure to be followed by a host of spurious imitations as a summer shower is to increase the number of toads in a garden. It is not the desire to emulate a great action in these cases, for that motive has something ennobling in it, and partakes of the sublime quality, a love of goodness for its own sake. Neither is it the force of example in bad actions, that in a measure may be extenuated, for the history of the world shows that mankind will follow in paths already opened. But there is another sort of imitation which coldly and premeditatedly makes a "Brummagin" copy of the really great, in the hope of deceiving the world, and inducing the public to mistake a clumsy counterfeit of *effect* for an identity of *cause*. This bears about the same relation to its prototype as the pinchbeck of the pedler to the virgin nugget thrown up in the placers of California.

We all remember that almost contemporary with the *coup d'Etat* of LOUIS NAPOLEON, we saw upon an island in the Atlantic ocean a brilliant specimen of that imitation which is said to be the sincerest flattery. FAUSTIN I declared himself Emperor of Hayti, and surrounded himself with his mock princes and tinsel dukes, his chamberlains and marshals, and all the paraphernalia of royalty—an ebony imitation of the European exampler. That which in LOUIS NAPOLEON had excited fear and dismay was greeted throughout the civilized world with only ridicule and disgust for the Haytian tyrant, and those who before had been unaware of the existence of the black Autocrat, began now to know him as an ape who imitated humanity in only its worst features.

In 1850, after the passage of what were known as the Compromise Measures, (the legitimate result of which legislation was the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854,) of late repudiated by the present Administration,) universal congratulations were tendered to the patriots to whose wisdom and moderation the country owed restored peace. Their journeys throughout the country were like triumphal processions, so high was the public appreciation of their success-crowned efforts. And to CLAY, to WEBSTER, to BENTON, to DOUGLAS, to FOOTE, and their co-laborers, was awarded, in some the closing, and in all the crowning, praise of their lives—that of having piloted the ship of State out of the perilous shoals and quicksands which had so recently threatened her destruction. The rights of all parts of the country had been secured, and that without shocking the feelings of any; the great State of California, with her inexhaustible mineral wealth, had been added to the Union, and State rights and Popular Sovereignty vindicated, by allowing her citizens, and *they only*, to say whether she should or should not have domestic slavery as an institution in her midst. Well might the people reward, with cheers and blessings, their faithful stewards, who had brought about this great result. The enthusiasm which greeted the paths of our country's saviors was as spontaneous and irrepressible as it was deserved.

But it was reserved for 1858 to bring forth the plated imitation of the real triumph of 1850, and the Lecomptonites were to be its Faustin and staff. After having repudiated all the principles upon which the present Administration was elected, its friends had succeeded—in what? Why, in being allowed to attempt to bribe Kansas to accept that which they had failed in forcing upon her. Glorious victory! To this extent they were triumphant. Should a triumph be allowed to pass by without popular approval? Perish the thought! If it is not spontaneous, it must be forced—if we cannot get the real, let us have an imitation—if we cannot sparkle in the diamonds of the true water, let us glitter in the tinsel from the costumers. So they sent the clerks from the departments, and all whose daily bread depended upon pleasing the powers that be, to hire a band and shout themselves hoarse around the mansions of the *pseudo* statesmen and patriots. What a sight it must have been! Who so dull as to be deceived by such a shallow sham as this! Think of Senator BIGLER appearing, "for this night only," as the WEBSTER of this mock congratulation! Think of JOHN GLANCY JONES figuring as its CLAY, and the background filled up with the Englishes, Phillipses, Florences, Owen Joneses, endeavoring to look joyful, as though they did not then see the handwriting upon the wall which told their fate! However, the band played, the speeches were made, the torches burned, the poor clerks went home to their beds, humiliated as well as fatigued by their new labors, and Washington was once more still. The elections in Pennsylvania were to be the echo of this glorification, and show that there, at least, there was sympathy with those executive rejoicings.

Little more than a week passed when the election in Philadelphia took place. The municipal government, as it then stood, was undoubtedly an improvement upon the "Know-Nothing" system, inaugurated by the late Mr. CONRAD. The new election ticket was composed of unexceptionable gentlemen, headed by the Mayor, who was personally popular. Yet, the morning after the election told the melancholy tale that the Democracy were beaten by over 4,700 majority in the city which gave Mr. BUCHANAN a majority of between six and seven thousand.

In the face of this, we are told that Lecompton had nothing to do with it, and the advocates of that swindling contrivance are trying to exact the impression that personal defects of the late Mayor, and errors of his administration, were the causes of their defeat. Small, No. 508 North Third street, above Buttonwood, was slightly damaged by fire about 6 o'clock last evening.

THE LECOMPTON CONGRESSMEN.

It is confidently asserted that every Democratic member of Congress from Pennsylvania who voted for the Lecompton Constitution will be renominated. The correctness of this opinion remains to be established by the future action of the people. It is certain that if the real welfare of the party is to be consulted, no such suicidal endorsements of treachery to principle will be made. Every Pennsylvania Democratic member of the present Congress was carried into power upon the floodtide of Popular Sovereignty, and is covered all over with pledges in favor of an honest adherence to the true spirit and meaning of the Cincinnati platform, and of fair play in Kansas. There is scarcely a man among them whose honest judgment did not indignantly spurn the Lecompton Constitution, on first receiving the intelligence of its adoption, as one of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated upon a free people. Many of them so expressed themselves in the most unqualified terms. Not a man of them could for a moment have doubted that the sentiment of the great body of his constituents was most emphatically adverse to Lecompton. Washington influences, however, proved too potent for them. The blandishments of power, the captivating seductions of patronage for themselves or immediate friends and dependants, the wishes and desires of the Administration, prevailed alike over their own convictions of right, their solemn pledges, and the well-known wishes of those they were elected to represent.

They not only violated the fundamental doctrines of their party on the Kansas issue, but by doing so in direct opposition to the wishes of their constituents, they violated that principle, lying at the very basis of Democracy, which exacts from all Representatives a faithful adherence to the wishes, views, and interests of those who entrust them with power. These facts are patent to all. Why, then, should these men be re-nominated? It cannot be from motives of policy, for there is scarce a man among them who will not be defeated, if nominated, by the people whose confidence he has abused, while a fair hope is left that new men might be found who would be successful. It cannot be because of any remarkable Congressional services they have performed, for they are almost entirely confined to their melancholy exhibitions of political perfidy by their abandonment of their pledges, their endorsement of a confessed wrong, their utter contempt of the wishes of those whose votes clothed them with power. It cannot be for the advancement of the interests of the Democratic party, for human ingenuity could not devise a more effectual method of inflicting upon it a fatal blow than their re-nomination.

They have been tried, and have proved faithless. They were chosen to *represent the people*, and they have not only failed to do that, but have done their best to thwart their wishes and to prevent the consummation of their political desires and expectations. If the people really are to rule the destinies of this country, they can only do so by selecting servants who will be faithful to them. The Lecompton Congressmen of Pennsylvania have given the most conclusive testimony that they were not men of such a character, and it is unreasonable to expect that freemen, who "know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain" them, will twice submit to the grossest of indignities from the same men.

These thoughts are well expressed in an able communication we find in the Lycoming *Gazette*, urging the nomination of a new man in that district, in place of ALLISON WHITE, from which we make the following extract:

"It may, and doubtless will, be urged that the usage of the party would give Mr. White another chance; that his friends would resent the pushing him aside; that he, having been united with the bulk of Democrats in Congress, we must, perforce, shoulder him and his load regardless of consequences. But to these objections we answer—that *the servant of the people should speak the voice of the people*; that no man is entitled to the benefits of usage after he ceases to represent, as will of his constituency; that his friends can have nothing to urge against the action of the party, if he is fairly defeated *for the nomination*. Mr. W. has already enjoyed quite a monopoly of chances for Congressional honors, and will have no right to complain if he is not allowed any longer to abuse a constituency he does not represent. He has chosen his course against the remonstrance of his best and most devoted friends—Democrats, than whom none struggled harder for his success. He cannot now expect that *they* will sly in the face of their convictions, and belie the honesty of their conduct, by yielding him a ready support. They have been reduced to the dilemma of choosing between prerogative and principle—of carrying the *dead weight of a Lecompton candidate*, or bringing into the field a new man who stands squarely on the Cincinnati platform. *The only chance for success is in the nomination of a new man, and raising again the colors of 1856!!*"

JUDICIAL REFORM.

In the denunciation of errors supposed to inhere in the governmental systems of its neighbors, every nation finds a cheap and easy method of ventilating its national vanity. The true monarchist, who sees no good outside of monarchical forms, sneers at republican institutions because they are, by the very nature of the case, liable to change. With defenders of the effete systems of a dead Past, the stamp of permanency is proof positive of the essential justice of constitutional forms, and a never-failing reply to any objections that may be raised by those disposed to cavil. The longer institutions have been spared by the tooth of Time, the greater the superstitious reverence they evoke. It is this element of antiquity, of far-reaching descent, which forms, in fact, the true secret of that "divinity which doth hedge a king."

The slur aimed at republican institutions lacks, however, any real foundation; as a candid examination of facts attested by experience shows conclusively that the quality of change is a peculiar advantage, since it necessarily provides for the correction of any errors which from time to time may be discovered in the body politic.

The history of constitutional reforms in this country affords ample confirmatory testimony of the wisdom of the original founders of the various State Governments in making provision for the subsequent alteration and improvement of the original charters. The question of judicial reform is a case particularly in point. On this subject there has been a well-marked advance. The tendency has been directly to liberalize and republicanize this feature of the Government.

We see that, in all the original State Constitutions but two, provisions were inserted clothing judges with a life-estate in their offices. Pennsylvania was the first to forsake the English model. In the original Convention of 1776, in which BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and RITTENHOUSE distinguished themselves, the insertion of a provision was adopted commissioning judges of the Supreme Court for seven years, with the privilege of reappointment, but removable by the General Assembly for misbehavior at any time. Most of the other States who have formed or amended their Constitutions have either made the judicial office expire on the judge's reaching the age of sixty or seventy, or have limited the tenure to a brief term of years. New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New York have, in their amendments to their original State Constitutions, declared that no judge shall remain on the bench after he has arrived at the age of sixty or seventy. Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee have limited the judicial office to a short term of years. Arkansas, Michigan, Iowa, California, and Minnesota have all followed this example in their Constitutions. The feeling in favor of making all offices elective by the people appears to have been of gradual growth.

In our own State, this sentiment was one of the chief causes which originated the Reform Convention, and the radical change from the system of appointment to the elective system was only effected after a long agitation and discussion. The motive which appeared to have the greatest weight, we remember, in the important deliberations of the "Reform Convention," was the confessed difficulty of ever removing a judge, by impeachment, under the old system. This appeared to be a fatal and insurmountable objection to the good-behavior tenure, and the recent case of Judge WATROUS, of Texas, goes to show that the objection is well-grounded.

We observe that the question of a return to the old system of appointing judges with a lengthened tenure of judicial honors is seriously agitated in New York. As to the particular cause of the desire for the proposed change we are not informed. We have seen no charges touching the integrity of any particular occupants of the bench, and we presume, therefore, that the movement in favor of retrogression must be due to other defects in the judicial organization not fairly chargeable to the elective system.

"Revolutions never go backward," and we think it extremely doubful whether the people will willingly relinquish a power once placed in their hands. Thus far we have no single fact to warrant such a conclusion. In our own State, the working of the elective system has certainly equalled the expectations of those who battled in favor of the reform. Both on the Supreme Bench and in the lower courts, our judiciary will compare, in legal attainments and integrity, with the best judges ever appointed by State executives. In reference to their impartiality, there is a unanimous public sentiment of approval. So long as human judgment remains fallible, there may be, and must be, occasional instances of erroneous decisions; but thus far, in Pennsylvania, under the amended Constitution, there has been no cause for complaint, as the new system has given very general satisfaction.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1858.

The late Indian troubles in Oregon and with the Camanches render necessary the employment of more troops on our frontiers. What a thankless, yet important service! I know several young officers who were comfortably ensconced in snug quarters in our Eastern cities, with no expectation of any early call to active duty, who have been ordered off at a few days' notice to the mountain fastnesses of the Far West, to grapple with our barbarous and vindictive red foes. They are far less to be envied than the English officers sent to India where the eyes of the whole nation are turned upon them, and where any great success will be crowned with imperishable honor, while our officers can reap but little renown in any event, and cut off from all the blandishments of civilization, have very little to reward them for the privations they must necessarily endure, and the dangers they must inevitably encounter.

Mexican affairs are absorbing considerable attention, but no active definite policy seems to have yet been fully determined upon. There is a rumor afloat that the Government is in a fair way to acquire Cuba, and it is scarcely probable that our digestive organs are in a sufficiently active condition to swallow both countries at once. But this view may be erroneous. The administration of Mr. Polk was vigorously at work at the same moment, not only in attempting the purchase of Cuba, but in adjusting the Oregon difficulty, and conducting the war with Mexico which finally resulted in the annexation of California and might have given us the whole country if the treaty Guadalupe Hidalgo had not been made by Trist and General Scott, or recognised by the Administration. If the rumor in regard to Cuba be correct it will excite a profound sensation throughout the whole country, and may speedily change the whole current of American politics.

If it or any other great new question of the sort arises, how contemptibly narrow and ridiculous, in the eyes of all men, will appear the dogmatic edicts of the *Union* which announce that no man who does not endorse Lecompton can be considered a Democrat. How foolish and unjust will all acknowledge the war now waged against Douglas by the Danites, at the *Union's* bidding, to be. I see that the Albany *Argus and Atlas*, notwithstanding the official position of its editor, remonstrates against his persecution. And, to say nothing of the injustice to Douglas, considering all the circumstances of the present contest, what can the Northern Lecompletonite Congressmen, whose paths are full of thorns and difficulties at best, think of the policy of the official organ in setting their constituents the example of disorganization necessarily involved in its instructions to the office-holders of Illinois. There is so short a step between the doctrine that regular Democratic nominations and organizations in Illinois should be stricken down and disregarded, solely because the majorities which controlled them refused to endorse Lecompton, and the doctrine that the anti-Lecompton Democrats of other States are at perfect liberty to oppose Democratic nominations, made by Conventions which endorse Lecompton, for that reason, if they see proper to do so, that the lessons of the *Union* are decidedly dangerous.

The following is a full list of the gentlemen who have been pronounced qualified for admission into the navy as third assistant engineers. The twelve first named will receive warrants immediately; the others, as vacancies may occur. I am glad to notice so large a proportion of Philadelphians among them:

J. DeKraft, Washington, D. C.
J. D. Wright, Norfolk, Va.
George H. White, Trenton, N. J.
James H. Cohill, Newbern, N. C.
Loudon Campbell, Alexandria, Va.
S. L. P. Ayres, Stamford, Conn.
Geo. H. Reilly, Baltimore, Md.
Francis Cronin, New York city.
M. H. Plunkard, Baltimore, Md.
O. H. Laskey, Heathville, Va.
C. A. Chipley, Washington, D. C.
George W. Rodgers, East Hartford, Conn.
W. K. Purse, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. S. Thompson, Baltimore, Md.
E. B. Satch, Pa.
G. D. Lining, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. L. Dick, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. E. DeValin, Baltimore, Md.
R. A. Copeland, Portsmouth, Va.
W. H. Glading, Philadelphia, Pa.
James Wallace, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. W. Hopper, Philadelphia, Pa.
F. A. Dobbs, New York city.
Sidney Albert, Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. A. R. George, Norfolk, Va.

OCCASIONAL.

Terrible Casualty off David's Island—A Boat Capsized and Three Women Drowned.

The Sunday School of the Attorney-street Methodist Protestant Church made a pic-nic excursion to David's Island yesterday. About a thousand persons left the foot of Grand street in the morning, in the steamer Jacob Bell and barge Cedar Hill. Everything passed off pleasantly until about 3 o'clock P. M., when a terrible accident occurred, involving the lives of three young women.

Many persons went out in little boats among the islands and towards the main land. As a small sprit-sail skiff, containing a gentleman and four young ladies, besides the owner of the boat, was rounding a point of the island, a flaw struck her. The ladies were frightened, and all sprang to the windward side; the skiff capsized, and all were thrown into the water.

Captain Merritt and Robert Baptist, who reside on the island, saw the accident from the shore, and hastened to the rescue in a skiff. George Jones, a young man who was out with two girls in a boat, hurried ashore with them, and also went to the assistance of the drowning. He soon up first and rescued one of the young women, the gentleman, and the owner of the boat. The other boat recovered the body of a lady found to be dead. Two of the bodies were not recovered last night.

The names of the parties in the boat were as follows:

Mr. Joseph Ferguson, 115 Lewis street, rescued by young Jones.

Mrs. Isabella Ferguson, his wife, taken ashore by Merritt and Baptist. All efforts to restore her were in vain. She had been married but four months, and was only sixteen years old.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Jacobs, 54 Gouverneur street, drowned. Deceased was the wife of Edward Jacobs, assistant engineer of the fire department, 20 years of age.

Miss Emma Demilt, daughter of Benjamin Demilt, 113 Lewis street, sixteen years of age—drowned.

Owner of the boat rescued by young Jones.

Miss Magnum—rescued by young Jones—resides at 258 Delancy street, is a teacher in the Sunday school.

Deceased were all members of the Attorney-street Church.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Singular and Fatal Accident to a Deaf Mute.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, Wednesday morning, July 21, 1858.

A fatal accident occurred last evening, on the Hudson River railroad, to one of the pupils of this institution,—Patrick Hynes, from Buffalo,—by the express train which left Chambers street at 5 o'clock P. M. As it is known that our pupils are positively forbidden to go upon the track, or even to approach it, except in company with a hearing and speaking person, I deem it incumbent on me to state the circumstances which led to the sad event.

The station nearest the institution is at One Hundred and Fifty-second street, half a mile distant, and passengers taking or leaving the cars at this point are not unfrequently conveyed, with their baggage, to and from the depot by means of a boat owned by the instructors. As our assistant matron and one of the female pupils were about to leave for the vacation, they took this mode to reach the station, and were attended by Prof. Knudson (our former teacher of drawing, who called up on a visit,) the boatmen and four little boys, one of whom, Patrick, carried a small leather travelling bag.

After the boat had moved off from the dock, the boys set out on their return; but Patrick left his companions, and began to walk on the side of the track toward the station. He was remonstrated with, reminded of the prohibition, and emphatically told that he was disobeying; but he said he did not care, and persisted in his course. As he was the largest of the boys, they could use no force to compel him to come back, and they returned without him.

He proceeded some twenty or thirty rods, and began to retrace his steps, when he was overtaken while walking on the side of the track, and *by the mere force of the current of air* put in motion by the passage of the train, he was thrown with such violence against the rock, through which the road is excavated, just below the sugar house, as to cause instant death. No bones were broken, except the instep of his right foot, and there were no wounds except some slight cuts on the temples and right side of the head, which show indentations caused by the roughness of the rock.

It may not be improper to add, that he was a boy of feeble intellect, self-willed, and very impatient of restraint; and in addition to this infirmity of deafness he had a singularly defective vision.

There is no want of precaution to secure the safety of our pupils, but in the absence of physical restraint, no vigilance can ensure perfect exemption from accident, where there is a disposition, as in this case, to set authority at defiance.

HARVEY A. PEET, President.

FIRST PAGE.—Louis Napoleon—No. 2; Hush; The New Feature in the Commencement Exercises of the High School; Letters from a Traveller—No 1; Calvert Vaux and Frederick Law Olmsted; Letter from Baltimore; The Declaration of Independence; The Riviere and Blount Case; A Remarkable Woman; Love, Flirtation, Jealousy, and Suicide; General News.

Slight Fire.—The residence of William F.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A naval court martial has been ordered to assemble at the Gosport Navy Yard, on the 28th instant, for the trial of charges brought against passed assistant Surgeon Burtt.

Rush Elmore has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, vice Judge Cato, resigned. Judge Elmore was removed from the same position during the Administration of President Pierce.

Commander Stoddard has been ordered to the command of the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston.

Among those who have recently passed a satisfactory examination, and found to be qualified for admission as third assistants in the engineer corps of the navy, are the following: G. H. White, of Trenton; L. P. Ayres, of Stamford, Connecticut; F. Cronin and F. A. Dobbs, of New York; G. W. Rodgers, of East Hartford, Connecticut; W. K. Purse, G. D Lining, E. L. Dick, W. H. Glading, James Wallace, and W. H. Hopper, of Philadelphia; S. Albert, of Brooklyn. In addition to the above, there were eleven others from the Southern States, and District of Columbia.

Later from South America.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—The barque Indus, from Rio Janeiro, brings advices to the 10th of June.

The war between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation continues. Buenos Ayres has refused the mediation of England, and asks the intervention of France to settle the present difficulties.

Railroad Convention.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—The Railroad Convention in session here, last evening decided on making the through passenger rates from all points, the same by the New York and Erie roads. Freights are to be $1 per ton more than the rate on the New York and Erie. The Western roads were not fully represented in the Convention. The new rates are to take effect on Monday next.

Hail Storm in Canada.

BUFFALO, July 22.—A frightful hail storm has occurred in the vicinity of Whitby, Canada, destroying the crops and causing much other damage.

Fire at Rockaway.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A large fire occurred at Rockaway during the thunder storm early this morning. It is supposed that the hotel was struck by lightning and destroyed.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 22.—The grain elevator attached to the freight depot of the Central Railroad was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $80,000.

The Cincinnati Masonic Temple.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—The corner stone of the new Masonic temple to be erected in this city was laid to-day, with appropriate and impressive ceremonies.

Galena and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The directors of the Galena and Chicago Railroad to-day declared a dividend of four per cent. payable in New York on and after the 15th August.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, July 22, 1858.

At length, by the firmness and good sense of Judge Ogden, of New Jersey, a slight meed of punishment has been awarded to one of the actors in that scandalous affair, the de Riviere abduction. Huncke, the tavernkeeper, goes to jail for twenty days, and pays a fine of $200. This judgment has had the effect of causing the deluded Mrs. Blount to leave the Hotel Napoleon, though it is not certain that she will return to her husband's protection.

Mrs. B. was a recognised disputant with Madame Le Vert, of Mobile, for the palm of *belle-ship*; and we may conclude that the desire to surpass her fair rival, by a *coup d'état*, in the way of a matrimonial alliance, was the origin of that unfortunate self-deception of which the adroit *Zouave* took such unscrupulous advantage. We trust, now, that the aggrieved parties have grown wiser, and will seek contentment in maintaining their own recognised respectability of position.

By some of the usual *hocus-pocus* operations of justice in this city, the notorious Dawson, keeper of the Fourth-ward female slave-pen, has not received his sentence, though his counsel, Phillips, submitted a plea of guilty. An example in this case is called for, but it is to be feared that *political cheming* will prevent any but a nominal punishment. Did our police and officials perform their duty, not Pete Dawsons alone, but two hundred other establishments of a similar type, would be made public and punishable before to-morrow night.

The Spanish frigate Berenguela, which I noticed as arriving here yesterday, from Havana, is already a source of apprehension to the public. Two cases of yellow fever were discovered on board of her yesterday, and (her captain refusing to permit their transfer to the Quarantine Hospital) she has been ordered to the lower bay. Two cases have likewise occurred on the Susquehanna, U. S. frigate, and there are twenty in hospital.

The Annual Commencement of the Normal Schools, in this city, takes place this evening, at the Academy of Music.

The friends of Gerrit Smith, for Governor, are holding meetings in this city, and a document is in circulation calling for primary meetings, for the election of delegates to a State Convention, to be held in Syracuse on the 4th of August. Another party has sprung into existence, under the name of American Democrats, or Democratic Americans, and is quite active in proselytism. Altogether, indications of a scrub-race are very rife about this time.

Prices and business were both better at the stock board to-day. Reading opened at 45½, and closed at 45¾, against 45 yesterday. Pennsylvania Coal brought 80. New York Central opened at 85¾ and receded to 85¼—an advance of ¼ since last night. Erie was comparatively firm, with an advance of ¼ at the close of a moderate business. Harlem advanced ¼; Hudson River ditto. Pacific Mail rose as high to-day as 88—11 advance.

The Western roads shared in activity, the principal sales being in Cleveland and Toledo, which sold at 36½, an advance of ¼. Galena and Chicago rose from yesterday's price of 89½ to 90 and 90¼. Chicago and Rock Island brought 77¼ to 77¾, a gain of ¼. Michigan Central advanced ¼, and Michigan Southern, old stock, ¼; guaranteed brought 45. Milwaukee and Mississippi closed at 17¼. La Crosse brought yesterday's price. Illinois Central opened at 75¼ and closed at 75, against 74¾ yesterday. Panama brought 105½ regular against same price, seller ten, last board.

In Railroad bonds little was transacted.

The new $50,000 loan of Hamilton county, Ohio, is awarded to Thompson Brothers, of this city. The bonds bear eight per cent., payable semi-annually in New York. Due in five years.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House today were $10,675,085 61, and the balances $1,148,764.16. The Metropolitan currency certificates remain at $6,000.

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

Receipts	$175,155 70
Payments	96,196 85
Balance	5,199,298,54

The receipts include $148,000 from customs.

The stock market, at the second board, was stronger and higher $50,000 Missouri 6s sold at 86 b60; La Crosse Grants rose ⅜; Pacific Mail Steamship 2, closing at 90; New York Central ¼; Hudson River ¼; Harlem ¼; Reading ¼; Michigan Southern ⅜; Michigan Southern Preferred ¼; Illinois Central 1; Galena and Chicago ¼, and Rock Island 2. After the board prices were lower—say ¼ per cent. off upon the leading shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 22.

SECOND BOARD.

50000 Missouri 6s b60	86	1200 Mich So & N Ia R	26¾		
8500 Brooklyn City 6s	97	200 do	b60	25¾	
1000 L Mic S & N Ind 7s	83¾	200 do	b30	25¾	
1000 LaO&M L Cy bds	31½	250 do	b10	25¾	
100 Pacific Mail S Co	89	150 do	b30	23¾	
100 do	89¼	50 Mich So & N Ind R prefd	45		
215 do	90	50 Panama R	b60	105¾	
100 N Y Central R	85¾	42 Galena & Chi R		91¾	
150 do	85¾	50 do	s10	91	
100 do	s30	85¼	100 do	b30	91
200 do	s3	85¼	100 Cleve & Tol R		97¼
100 Erie Railroad	18¼	300 do		32	
120 Hudson River R	28¾	600 do		b3	31¼
100 do	b60	28¾	100 Chi & Rock I	b60	78
120 Harlem Railroad	11¾	50 do			78
200 do	11¾	100 do			77¾
200 Reading Railroad	45¾	100 do		s30	77¾
200 do	s10	45¾	100 do		s10 77¾
10 Illinois Cen R		76	300 do		b30 78
300 do		s60 75	60 Milw & Miss R		17¾

THE MARKETS.

TEES.—The market is quiet for both kinds; sales of Pots at $5 and Pearls at 6 12½.

COFFEE.—The balance of the Roebuck's cargo, 22,000 bags Rio, sold at 10¼@11¼c. Java is steady at 14½c. The price is firm, with moderate sales at the following quotations:

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O & Texas
Ordinary	11	10¾	11	11
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾

HIDES.—With a good inquiry the market is steady; the sales yesterday were 1,200 Metamora, at 20¼c, 6 months; 2,000 Congress at 21c, 1,000 California at 21½c, 6 mos; 5,000 Orinoco, and 25 bales Calcutta Cow; 2,500 Porto Cabello at 20c, 6 mos. The stock of all kinds is 110,000.

HOPS are quiet at 4@5c for 1857's.

LEATHER.—Hemlock is steady at 23@26c for Buenos Ayres, and 21½@22c for Orinoco. Light and middle weights command 28@31c.

LIME.—Common and Lump Rockland are nominal in the absence of receipts.

MOLASSES is more active; sales of Cuba clayed at 26c, and Muscovado at 27c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine is very quiet, and we have learned of no sales. Crude is quoted at $3 62½@3 68¾. Common Rosin is firm at $1.60 ⅌ 310 lbs delivered. Opaque and pale sells at $4@5 ⅌ 280. Tar is quite steady.

OILS.—Linseed sells at 73@75c in casks and bbls. Olive is in good request, 1,200 cases at $2.87½@3 12½ for quarts, and $4.25 for pints. Tallow oil is in fair demand at 9½c, cash.

RICE is buoyant this morning; sales of 460 casks at $3 25@3 75 ⅌ 100 lbs as to quality.

SUGARS are quiet at 7@7½c for Cuba, and 8½c for Porto Rico.

GOVERNMENT.—"The *rights* of all constitute the *basis*—the *happiness* of all, the *object* of Government."

"In vain will either an ignorant or corrupted people seek to acquire or maintain Republican institutions."

"Men must be *virtuous* as well as *intellectual*."—*Mansfield on American Education.*

* A BLACK JOKE.—The Louisville *Journal* perpetrates the following:

"Mr. J. Black, of the *Southern Banner*, declares for the dissolution of the Union. Let him have a traitor's reward:

"'Hung be the heavens with *Black*.'"

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Letter from Mr. Cyrus W. Field to the Telegraph Company Relative to its Failure.

ON BOARD OF THE U.S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LONDON:

GENTLEMEN: The Telegraph Fleet, consisting of the United States steam frigate Niagara and her Majesty's steamers Agamemnon, Valorous, and Gorgon, left Plymouth on Thursday, June 10, 1858. The Niagara had 350 tons and the Agamemnon 450 tons coals, and each about 1,200 nautical, or a little less than 1,500 statute miles of cable on board. Weather very pleasant: light winds.

Friday, June 11.—Telegraph fleet all in sight; weather pleasant; light winds. I went on board the Agamemnon and returned to the Niagara.

Saturday, June 12.—Telegraph fleet all in sight; weather pleasant; light winds.

Sunday, June 13.—Moderate wind in the morning; very fresh in the afternoon and evening, with frequent squalls of rain; lost sight of the Valorous and Gorgon before night.

Monday, June 14.—Strong gale; Agamemnon in sight.

Tuesday, June 15.—Strong gale; Agamemnon in sight.

Wednesday, June 16.—Blowing heavy in squalls; Agamemnon in sight.

Thursday, June 17.—Blowing heavy in squalls; Agamemnon in sight.

Friday, June 18.—Fresh winds; Agamemnon in sight.

Saturday, June 19.—Blowing fresh in squalls, and heavy sea; Agamemnon in sight.

Sunday, June 20.—Fresh gale and heavy sea, with squalls; lost overboard from Niagara one of the large buoys; Agamemnon in sight.

Monday, June 21.—Strong gales and very heavy sea; lost sight of the Agamemnon at 7 A. M.

Tuesday, June 22.—Moderate wind, pleasant weather; sea going down.

Wednesday, June 23.—Light wind, pleasant weather. At 4 P. M. arrived at lat. 52 02 north, long. 33 18 west, where it had been agreed that the splice should be made, and there we found the Valorous and Gorgon—the Valorous having arrived the 21st inst., and the Gorgon this morning. Both of these vessels report very bad weather, and that they had not seen the Agamemnon since the 13th inst. At midnight lost sight of the Valorous and Gorgon in a thick fog.

Thursday, June 24.—At 5 A. M, spoke ship Henry Clay, bound from Liverpool to New York; thick weather, with moderate wind; we the morning, and heavy gale in the afternoon and evening; the Valorous and Gorgon not in sight.

Friday, June 25.—Pleasant weather; at 2 P. M. saw the Gorgon, and soon after the Valorous and Agamemnon. At 3 30 P. M. Captain Preedy came on board of the Niagara, and reported that they arrived here at noon this day; had had very bad weather since; parted from the Niagara on the 21st inst., and that in a heavy gale the upper part of the main coil on board of the Agamemnon had shifted, and that they would be ready to make the splice to-morrow.

Saturday, June 26.—Weather beautiful; telegraph fleet all in sight; depth of water, 1,600 fathoms; at 10 30 A. M. the sterns of the Niagara and Agamemnon were attached by a hawser, and 200 fathoms of cable veered out of the Niagara to the Agamemnon; splice made on board of the Agamemnon; signals through the whole length of cable perfect; soon after 12 o'clock the hawser was released, and commenced paying out the cable, the ships steaming slowly away from each other, and when we had paid out two miles and forty fathoms, the cable ran out of the first tub to the adjoining groove, and in the excitement of attempting to get it back it was pulled off the wheel, and parted on the handle of the scraper; steamers run back, and the sterns of the Niagara and Agamemnon secured by hawser, and splice made as before.

At 5.20 P. M. hawser released and commenced paying out cable, and before sundown the Niagara and Agamemnon were out of sight of each other. The signals through the whole cable were perfect, and it was the opinion of the officers in charge that everything working satisfactorily. At midnight had payed out thirty-one nautical miles of cable.

Sunday, June 27.—At 12.56 A. M, ship's time, or 3.29 A. M., Greenwich time, signals ceased, and from the tests that were applied by the electricians it was evident that an accident had occurred some miles from this ship; slacked the speed of the Niagara as much as possible, and continued to pay out cable very slowly, constantly applying different kinds of electrical tests until 4.50 A. M, ship's time, when commenced hauling in, and in a few minutes the cable parted, having recovered about one hundred fathoms. Lost from this ship forty-two miles and three hundred fathoms cable. Captain Hudson signalled the Gorgon to return, to make another splice, and in a few minutes we were on our way back to the rendezvous. At ten A. M. spoke ship Alice Monroe, bound from Liverpool to Boston, and sent letters by her. Lieutenant Dehrardi and myself went on board. In the morning the weather was pleasant, but in the afternoon c