MONDAY, JULY 20, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.-Letters from a Traveller-N 25; trout Fishing in Northern Pennsylvania; The Ceath Warrants of the Danville Prisoners; The 14 Biviere Romance; Miscellaheous Items;
Democratic Bules; General News FOURTH Damocratic Rules; General News. Woulder Pass - List of Letters remaining in the Phila-delphia Post, Office, up to 12. M., Saturday, problem to rear series!

THE NEWS." We have later news this morning from England, per steamship Indian, at Queboc, with dates to the lith inst. Her advices are four days later than those furnished by the America. The House of Lords had passed the bill permitting the House of Lorin and passed the suit persenting the moses to odd it. The British steamer agamemnon, associated with the Nisgara in laying the submarine telegraph cable, had arrived as Queenstown. She was to undergo repairs, and take in coal. It was determined that the fiest should again start on the 17th inst., to make another attempt. The Mo-hemmedane had messacred twenty Christians at Jeddah. Later news from China and India is fur-nished. Consols at London were quoted at 951.

The cotton and broadstuffe markets were dull. We have Mexican dates to the 21st inst., by the steamship General Ruck, at New Orleans. The Constitutionalist party seem to be gaining head-way, having taken San Louis Potesi. It is also removed that Zulosga had abandoned the city of

Saturday was a great day in Detroit. It being the one hundredth and fifty-seventh anniversar of the founding of the city, the occasion was cell brated by a grand military and civic procession the delivery of orations, and a banquet in the evening, at which, no doubt, much eloquence and Captain Hudson, of the steamer Niagar

writes from Queenstown, to the Navy Departmen that he hoped to be able in a few days to start, company with the Agamemnon and Valorous, the rendervous in mid-ocean. A mail and baggage car was burned on the Ne

Governor Packer has signed the death warran of William John Clark, of Montour county, and h will be executed on the 24th of September. When the death-warrant was read to him with becomin solemnity by the sheriff, he asked for-a pipe o

I Geo. H. Cars, Erq., has resigned the presi of the Pitteburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Rall road, and J. Edgar Thompson, Kiq., has bee There were 307 deaths in this city last week Of these 79 were of cholera infantum, and 32 o mption 208 were children under five year

of age. PARTY RULES, PARTY CONVENTIONS

We publish to day the new code of rules re cently adopted by a Convention of delegates of the Democratic party for its government with the address of the Committee of Public tion. The first election to be held under then will take place to-night.

These rules have been prepared with grou care, and are calculated, as far as any party rules" can be, to secure a fair expression o the party on all questions submitted for it

The Convention that formed them was with out doubt composed of more of the best men as of the party than any we have known for many years. We hope their labors will prove successful, and that the rules they have framed will put a stop to the disgraceful scones that have been so often witnessed at delegate elections in this city, and to the equally disceputable proceedings of many of the party Conventions. But, after all, will, or can these or any other party rules give us better candi dates for office? If they do not do this, they will have accomplished no good. That the character of many of the candidates for office semiannually presented to the people of the city of Philadelphia by the different parties for their suffrage peeds to be improved, if not alto getter changed; is beyond a doubt. And any" Rules," or process that will accomplis this en i, should be hailed as a public good by

But we despair of seeing any amendment the evils complained of so long as the masse, of any party, and of all parties, allow intereste and upprincipled men to fill their Convention elected through the supineness of the welldisposed members of the parties, or put in by force or fraud if other means fail. Such Conventions never will select proper candidates for the public offices. They are not made for such purposes. On the contrary, they are got up by those who fill them, not for the public good, but for private speculation—to put corrapt men in public office through corrupt means and for corrupt purposes. The only for public opinion and public morals without which their proceedings are worthy of no con-

Conventions are intended as a means of concentrating the efforts of the friends of any particular principle or purpose by an houest and fair submission of the views of all those who unite in the reference to a common Co vention, fairly chosen by them all, and who will honestly carry out the objects for which they have selected and chosen such agents as are worthy of general confidence and support Whenever any portion of those who thus unite to effect this good action shall, either by fraud, violence, or treachery, or any other means, be chested out of their equal voice in the selec tion of delegates, or their delegates shall at lempt to force upon them dishonest or corrup candidates, those thus wronged ought not and cannot be expected to abide by the decisions of such Convention. It is to be pre sumed that political parties are organized for that which its members believe to be for the public good-for honest and patriotic pur poses; to be effected by fair, legal, and honest means-through honest agents. Any political party formed on any other and different basis would not receive the support of any honest man. If, therefore, my political party organization shall be seized upon by corrupt or selfish men, and shall be used for other than the honest and patriotic purpose for which it combined, no honest man, what ever may be his connection with it, or regard for its principles or purposes, should hesitate a moment to separate himself from it, and to aid those who refuse to carry out its base purposes To do otherwise-to aid the wrong-doers in ac compdahing their corrupt and selfish ends—it to make those who do so "particeps crimiais. If the honest members of political partie showed more readiness to rebuke the wrongs that designing men have attempted to commi in the party name, and under color of the party authority, there would not be such a general belief in the corruption and imbecility of so many of our public functionaries.

Why is it that the belief is so common that national Legislatures, and of our municipal State, and national offices are corrupt, or otherwise unfit for the station? The people, if left to their own free, unbiassed choice

The people of the city of Philadelphia have much to answer for in the past for the many left only a few hours before.

After a good night's rest, which was the mor members of the Legislature they have sent to Morating in the region with the single district grains with the single district grain with the single grain with

ples of free government would unite to perperate such a fraud upon any people. It matters not what may be the character, or sition, or purpose of those who combine thus to cheat the honest portion of the party, or the people of the country, whether it be of ffice holders to sustain and perpetuate their fices or stations, by obtaining Government jobs, r by taking bribes.

They should, one and all, be frowned down by the honest and disinterested masses of the party or people. This is alike a duty they owe to themselves and the safety of their free

nstitutions.

As an independent Democratic journal, THE PRESS will give its support to every sound and capable Democratic nominee, but It will not support the nomination of any unsafe, or dishonest, or disreputable, or incapa-ble candidate of the party, should any such be nominated; it will not hesitate openly to honestly to its well-defined principles, and by

We commend to our readers the address o the committee that accompanies the rules. It boldly exposes the vices of the party organiremedies to cure them. We shall rejoice if they prove successful.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY. During the Presidential campaign of 1856 here was no portion of the opposition party in this country which objected to the doctrine f Popular Sovereignty. It is true that in Kentucky, and in several other Southern States, the friends of Mr. FILLMORE, headed by HUMPHREY MARSHALL, refused to acknowledge it. But the great mass of the Opposition declared that they believed in the doc-trine, and only contested it because they did

not believe that Mr. BUUHANAN would faithfully carry it out. This was the burden of York Central Relired, near Albany, on Saturatho song all through the free States. They day, by which the mails from Buffalo to Albany said that if this doctrine of Popular Sovereign ty, as advocated by the friends of Mr. Bu-CHAMAN, was carried out, they were willing to stand by it. If the speeches of popular orators who supported Mr. FRENONT could now be reproduced, it would be found that they all took this ground. When it is ascertained, after full experience, that the pledges made by the Democratic party in 1856 such moral heroes as Wise, Packer, Walker, and others, it is easy to perceive that the Republicans will find it difficult to resist the conlusion, that the pledges of 1856, however hey may have been disregarded by others will be entirely fulfilled by these distinguished men representing the masses of the Demoracy. Hence it is that in many cases the

Republicans are compelled, by public opiion, to give up the doctrine of Congressions intervention, and to advance upon that of Popular Sovereignty. What a spectacle moral degradation it would be, if, after the Opposition are thus ready to come forward and accept the doctrine of the Damo. cratic party, laid down at our Conventions National and State, for years past, ro-affirmed y the Compromise measures of 1850, sancti fied by the repeal of the Missouri line in 1854. and finally laid down in emphatic terms a Cincinnati in 1856, the Democrats, under any lead, should avow their willingness to accept the exploded theory of Congressional inter vention! Will the South throw themselve into this maelstrom? Will they welcome a theory which is to turn the halls of Congress iuto a howling den, and to make them subservient and subordinate to the passions of the hour instead of nobly reposing themselves upon the people in the Territories? At any

EXCURSION TO THE ALLEGHANIES. The routine of journalism, with its insatiate lemands upon time and industry, is happily varied by an occasional interruption, which relieves the nstant mental pressure, and gives elasticity and low vigor to over-taxed energies. Without a relaxation of the kind, the mental apparatus would wear itself out, and the slave of the pen would have a shorter lease of life than the slave of the mine. If there be one profession more than any other fairly entitled to an occasional let up m its duties, it is that of the journali The machine must go on-must be fed-and, every tay, the fuel must be supplied to keep its energies moving. The press is, in fact, the only true realization of the paradox of perpetual motion. Banks may stop; lakes may dry up or be drained nut; rivers may cease to flow perceptibly under a not July sky; but the popular daily journal preierves a vitality which knows no debility of func-ions short of total collapse. The missing of a cure for such combinations will be found in the prompt and certain rejection of all candidates thus presented to the public, until Conventions shall be made to feel and observe that respect

favors or deserts them.

ess labors of brain and hand required to supply his characteristic gratification of the present age of progress. If they did, they would better com-prehend the delight with which are account the delight with which an escape from a round of such toil is welcomed by overworked On Thursday a fine occasion was presented for enjoying a trip over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. An invitation was extended by the board of directors of the Alleghany Mountain board of directors of the Allegnany accustant Health Institute to the gentlemen from many jarts of the State, Including the newspaper and other professions, to visit them upon the top of the Alleghanies, at Cresson. Most samirable arrangements were made, and a special car from Philadelphia, placed at the visitors' disposal, through the kindly provision of WM. B. FOSTRH, Jr., Eq., the Vice-President of the Central Rail-road, for the excursion, with all the comfortable requisites necessary to put into admirable good humor a select party of about forty gentlemen. humor a select party of about forty gensiemen. Before eight in the morning the excursionists were across the Schuylkill bridge, rapidly whirled along. The incidents of the trip as far as Altoona were not of a particularly exciting kind, though sufficiently enlivening to keep the attention awake at all times, and to furnish a fund of pleasant, sociable recollection. A more congonial, cordial, well-assimilated party rarely ever mingled together, and as the train dashed through the scenes of enegualled natural heauty. the effect

scenes of enequalled natural beauty, the effect upon the enthusiastic feelings of the appreciative pectators was exhiberating in the highest degree. The whole journey up to Altoona was rapidly performed, and as it extended through ten countles, a great variety of objects of local, as well as of general interest, were brought under our no tice. Among the cities and towns en routs, which we seemed to skim by or through, were Lancaster

Harrisburg, Lewistown, and Huntingdon. We crossed and recrossed those beautiful rivers, the Schuylkill, the Susquehanna, and the romantic At Altoona the tourists were glad to be once set

tled comfortably on terra firms, and to enjoy the hospitable shelter of the Logan House. This hos-telry at the great centre of the operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is almost colossal in its proportions, and for a town of five thousand inhabitants may be considered a wonderful sample of American progress.

The internal economy of the house is complete

in every department, and in all the points of a well ordered hotel, of the first-class, it challenges many members of our municipal, State, and comparison with any in the great seaboard cities national Legislatures, and of our municipal That it should be superior to even the first-class hotels in Europe need not be wondered at, for everybody knows that even the best of these are only tolerable when compared with the noble cara-vanseries which abound all over the Union, but it would never select such men to fill places of trust. They can only get there through party to even the most celebrated in our great cities. They can only get there through party to even the most celebrated in our great cities. The marvel is to find such a house, provided with and for the corrupt purposes to which we all the elegancies and substantial comforts of the most luxurious and palatial residences, on the summit of the Alleghanies-on a table-land some eleven hundred feet above the level which we had

members of the Legislature they have sent to enjoyed as the thermometer indicated a temperature of 63 degrees, the excursionists rose, and prepared Harrisburg, which, it is to no noped, they will or of degrees, the exentsionists rose, and property make amends for by sending none there here to make a personal inspection of the immense network of machine-shops connected with the Central heliaved the single district system will istence to this reilroad company; for within the last eight years there was only a single log cabin,

. . . .

William & Strate Court of the Strate of the

gines are brought along a sideling from the main track and conveyed to any one of the various shops, power, or office-seekers to obtain place, or power, or office-seekers to obtain place, or or office-seekers to obtain place, or office-seekers to obtain pla manipulating iron, is two hundred feet i length by seventy in breadth. There are two smith-shops, a boiler-shop, a foundry-shop for iron and for brass, a car-shop, a "setting-up" shop, a moulding shop, a paint-room, a pattern loft, and a large storehouse containing a full supply of materials to meet any contingency of the road;

and yet, with all the ground thus covered with ings, there is found to be a lack of room, and the company have now in process of erection two large wings, one of which will be two stories high and a hundred and twenty-five feet in length, and the other a single story with similar dimensions. The most striking point of interest, perhaps, is the be nominated; it will not hesitate openly to oppose such nominations, no matter by what stable." The building is circular, having at the party they may be made. The Democratic main base a diameter of one hundred and eighty party can only retain its power by adhering feet, and from the rail to the top of the dome a height of ninety-six feet. The turn-table, on which the common a garden to our readers the address of there are stalls for twenty-six iron steeds. In the iron foundry, a blast of five or six tons i nade once in every twenty-four hours. In the

zation, and clearly points out the proper brass foundry, in the course of a year's operations, fifty tons weight are cast from old material, supplied almost entirely by the wear and tear of the engines and cars. The chimney, which gives draught to the fires of the furnaces, is a stack of brickwork, built bastion style, 120 feet in height, with an external diameter at the base of over thirteen feet while the diameter of the inside flue is three feet and a half. The brick-work is carried down below the ground-surface twenty-five feet, in order to reach a solid rock foundation, to give the proper solidity to this important balance-wheel of the whole establishment. Some idea may be formed of the amount of work required and executed at this point, from the fact that no less a force than four hundred and fifty workmen are now constantly employed. The officers in charge of the various departments of the works form no incon-

tention was cheerfully extended by these gentle-men, who rendered the visit to Altoona a most emorable feature of the trip. The next sten set down in the programme was a visit to Cresson, a paint about fifteen miles west, and about twenty-two hundred feet above the level of our Delaware. The railroad from Altoons to this elevation is certainly one of the greatest triumphs of engineering ever achieved. Gradual as the ascent appears, it is at the rate of ninety-five are about to be absolutely fulfilled by the ad- feet to the mile, or about one in fifty-five. There was vocates of Judge Douglas in Illinois, and by only one feeling among the tourists on this point. namely, of delighted admiration. Several who and traversed the beaten and now familiar roads was inferior to the wouderful path over which the iron steed passed, with as much rapidity as safety. The solid mountain out through, the iron rails securely laid down, the most picturesque scenery, the most exquisite blending of the beautiful and the sublime—these formed a combination most

siderable number. In an examination of the

many interesting features of the place, every at-

narvellous, we might have said most over owering.

It is usual to compare the mountain scenery of one locality with that of another. We may thereore say that the difference, as it struck us, between the Alleghanies in Pennsylvania, and the ountains in Switzerland, can be stated in a single sentence. We do not compete with Mont Blanc, poetically immortalized as "the monarch f mountains," but this railroad, along which we vere whirled, gives us a new point of view. In witzerland, the roads are in the valleys and the raveller, driven along them, looks up at the mountains which surround him. But, from the ning of the Paraguay quarrel, has instructions how Alleghanies which we ascended, we looked down upon the lovely vallies, surrounded with lofty hills, and surely such a succession of scenery we never before had seen. Grandeur and beauty were charmingly blended. At every new view, of particular attraction, where the scenery was boldy grand and original, Mr. Foster made the loomotive passe, to permit all to feast themselve with snatches of such rare beauty. Nothing so

ength, with 210 feet of solid monntain over it, we flew by Gallitzen. This tunnel is a onderful structure, and we doubt whether it has anything equal to it, anywhere We would gladly ed Gallitzen, where the name of a good man is held in well-merited esteem, and his former esidence at Loretto. But, if time and tide do not wait for mortals,

neither does almighty Steam. Inexerably it car-ried us on and safely deposited the party at Cresson a little before noon.

This place, three miles distant from the tunnel Anis piace, three miles distantifon the tunner derives its name, we are told, from the well-known ELLIOT CRESSON, long our townsman. Here the Alleghany Mountain Health Institute has its locaton, the Company owning two hotels, as many tenements as would elsowhere constitute town, and several hundred acres of land. JOSEPH PENNOCK, Esq., of Pittsburgh, a well-known prominent citizen and business man of the from City, is the President of the Association. Much capital has been expended here, and with very favorable results. A great deal remains to be done, and another year or two will make the piace a perfect bijou of summer resorts. The hotel acommodation is capital. The grounds around 'The Mountain House' are full of attractions. Mr. W. S. CAMPBELL, of the St. Lawrence, in this city, has leased the hotels, and can boast of complete success, as we found about one hundred and fifty guesis there. Fine scenery, pure air, liberal diet, rural occupations, and the easiest and much rapid access from Philadelphia on one

side, and Pittsburgh on the other, will make it necessary, for subsequent seasons, to onlarge the hotels and provide for the reception of even more guests than are now there. At an elevation so high, the air of Cresson is eminontly pure and bracing. There are some fine baths there, the water of 48 deg. Fahrenhoit temperature. It is eminently a Sanitary estabshment. Dr. R. M. S. JACKSON, the enthusiastic and well-informed naturalist and geologist, who ori-ginally, a few years ago, started the idea of a Health-retreat on top of the Alleghanies, continues to reside at Cresson, and is physician-in-chief to such patients as come to the mountain air to revivify the springs of life. Dr. Jackson, whose own private residence is a couple of furlongs from the lower hotel, is Curator of the grounds, we believe. His own library and geological specimens are worth visiting.

Here, did not time and space press, we might

relate how the party, under Dr. Jackson's very in-selligent and cheerful guidance, went to visit the springs, on the strictest temperance principles— now they severally drank more or less of the hododendron water-how a botanical lecture was improvised-how a pilgrimage was made to the famous "Ignatius Spring," the distance to which was represented to be "half a mile and a good road,"—how the road might have been beter, and will be, when it is entirely re-made-how the half-mile reminded us of Goldsmith s lines

"And roads interminably long Seem lengthening as we go"-

how the party found the water strongly chalybeate-how they differed as to whether it contained most from or sulphur—how one indignant editor (generally supposed to be lazy and tired) positive-ly gave in within three hundred yards of the wa-

they returned on the through journey to their re-

One very grateful and well-deserved act was arformed at Altoona, on Friday evening, namely, he organization, under the presidency of Chief ustice Lewis, of the tourists into a "meeting," at which thanks were voted to Mr. Foster, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the directors of the Cresson Health Insti-Mountain House, and to D. R. MILLER &

convey the power and apply it is a thousand ways, were calculated and arranged by Bancnorr & Sellers, and work with a perfection of regularity which enly the highest mechanical skill could have secured.

By means of a transfer table the cars and engines are brought along a sideling from the main the buildings are 3 stories high. The verandah, 12 feet wide, extending 450 feet around the buildings, and is constructed of best styles of iron work.

The second story contains forty-seven chambers, with cold and het water, and four sets of water-closets.

The third stepsy contains thirty-one chambers.

The third story contains thirty-one chambers, two parlors, and two bath-rooms. The fourth story contains thirty-four chambers. Mr. THOMAS BURCHINELL, master builder to the Railroad Company, superintended the erection of the Logan House. The design, we believe, origi-Design and building are admirable.

A few of the Philadelphia party, (including that

ound hearted gentleman, General BARTRAM A. SCHAEFFER. Senator, of Lancaster, and Colonel KAUFPHAN, of KAUFPHAN, SCHAEPPER, & Co., of Columbia,) paused at Huntingdon, en route to another part of the State, and regretted that they had not time, on this occasion, to visit the elebrated Warm Springs, five miles from the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by an excellent road, the communication being by a good line of coaches. These thermal springs are too well known to need particular description. They have overflowing. They are the property of General Wilson, and the establishment is under the su-perintendence of Colonel John R. Heard. Beautifully located in the mountains, they are well fre

quented.
We close this rapid narrative with the expres sion of our deep sense of obligation to numerou gentlemen from whom we received many and kind attentions. Our parting word is an acknowledg ment of the courteous attention of R. BRUCE PETRIKEN, Esq., Solicitor to the Railroad, at

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

pondence of The Press.] The right-of-search question has almost elbowed very other, of late, out of public consideration ignin, however, in the circles where foreign a airs are most talked of, there begins to be active nquiry on the many Central American questions, which some months ago excited much debate, but have since been almost forgotten. It is not to be doubted, I think, that the principle which the Administration professes to have in view in its regotiations and agreements with our neighboring States and Republics, embracing the centre this Continent, is unexceptionable. It is alloged, and with great truth, that while

re ought not, because we are strong and they are eak, invado the rights of Nicaragua, Costs Rica, Venezuela, New Granada, or other nation allties of America, yet that there is something due to our own position and dignity. Our commerce as been fettered with unjust and troubleson exactions, and, above all, has been subjected to incortainty of regulations in the waters south of us, which they are expected to comply with. Arrangement after arrangement has been made be-tween the United States and the representatives of of European travel emphatically declared that the States most amenable to complaint, and they even Narolzon's far-famed road of the Simplon have been surrounded with all the solemnities of compacts; and it is true, nevertheless, that they have been treated, as against our citizens, with undisguised contempt, and been productive rather of noreased evil than good.

Venezuela and New Granada allow matters in

dispute between us and them, which ought to be settled at once, to linger neglected for years. Venezuela promised a settlement of her controver-sies and a full acknowledgment more than a year ago, but it is now as it was then. New Granada still withholds satisfaction for the bloody massacre of our people upon the Isthmuz of Panama in July, 1856, and Paraguay insults our flag, imprisons our people, and hurls defiance in our face. War, I think, was declared against the latter, but, as yet, there has been no news that Lopez has been chastised, and the chains stricken from the limbs of our people nowlying in the dungeons there. It is stated that Mr. Buckalow, who was in the begin-

to act in its present phase. In all these questions there ought to be firmness, American policy upon this Continent, which it is desirous of establishing, shall be steadily adhered to and pursued. It might be as well, too, that Hon. R. K. Meade, after all the fine talk between himself and the Emperor of Brazil, should not the continues scarce First-class paper continues sca Hon. R. K. Meade, after all the fine talk between himself and the Emperor of Brazil, should get the overawing in point of sublimity, can be imagined latter to reform some of his customs regulations, rate, we appeal to the Democratic masses to stand firm to their own principles, whoever seribe the indescribable.

Overawing in point of sublimity, can be imagined and relieve American shipping of some of. his discriminating exactions, which place the burdens only a slight business was done in Through a tunnel, about three quarters of a heavier upon a neighboring nation than upon oth-The War Department is busy with the Indian iculties in the West. By prudent management

it is hoped to save the people of Washington Ter-ritory and Oregon from the repeated horrors of the savage barbarities of 1856-87. That the warlike tribes, whose ferocity all travellers have spoken of, and which has caused to much loss of life and money to the Hudson Bay Company's voyageurs, trappers and factors, are up in arms all along the northern borders of Washington, there seems to be no doubt. General Lane and the leading men in both Territories are in favor of last. ereafter, as has been the case for the year past

publicans is in favor of moderation, and one of ad

and, if adopted, to submit it to Congress at its next session. The feeling on the part of the Reesion, in practice and profession, to the conservative platform on the question of popular sovereignty, and in opposition to Congressional intervention, laid down and occupied by the Republican party in the Senate and House of Representatives at the last session. JOHN HICKMAN BEFORE THE PEOPLE. [Correspondence of The Press.]

A large meeting assembled here this evening to hoar John Hickman deliver his views on the great political questions of the day, and to render an account of his stewardship as the Representative of this Congressional district. The audience was composed of a large proportion of our most intelli-gent and respectable citizens, including not only those who reside in this immediate vicinity; but nany from a considerable distance. His speech was nearly two hours long, and was listened to with marked attention, interrupted at its telling points by enthusiastic applause. A Lecompton meeting having been contemplated at one time with marked attention, interrupted at its telling points by enthusiastic applause. A Lecompton meeoting having been contemplated at one time on this evening, at the same hell in which Mr. Hickman spoke, it was hoped that we might have heard the advocates of both sides address the people face to face. Mr. Hickman announced himself perfectly willing to meet the advocates opposed to him at any time and any place in public discussion, and regretted that they had not embraced the opportunity which the present occasion might have afforded, had they not postponed their méeting. His speech was one of the most telling and able efforts I have ever heard, and carried convitcion to every mind.

We have never possessed a Representatire who

If yave in within three hundred yards of the water, on the pleas that he had been deceived as to the length of the road, and how Dr. Jackson ondeced the party back to the Mountain House, by a narrow and yet longer path than the first, and, referring to the time occupied, satisfied all, except the wearied Editor already named, that, from the time occupied, he must have been pretty right as to the distance, after all. N. B. The said Editor continues to affirm, it is understood, that what the road wanted in breadth, it had obtained in length.

After an excellent dinner at the Mountain House, the party passed a couple of hours in tine-restaughed in the occupied in the occupied in the castallishment of fundamental laws—that the whole nation, through its Constitute of Altoona, still in companions which we cannot are completed to the provisions which early next day.

After an excellent Mr. Foster. A small number of popular soveroignty apon which four Government is also and as telling and able efforts I have ever heard, and carted two heads and carted to the length of the road, and how Dr. Jackson on decived as to the length of the road, and how Dr. Jackson on decived as to the length of the road, and how Dr. Jackson on decived as to the length of the road, and how Dr. Jackson on decived as the length of the confidence of the great body of his constituents, alike for the honesty of his purposes and the ability with which he enforces his purposes and the ability with which he enforces his purposes and the ability with which he enforces his purposes and the ability with which he enforces his purposes and the ability with which he enforces his purposes and the ability with which he enforces his purposes and the ability with which he enforces his purposes and the ability with which he enforces his purposes and the ability with which he enforces his purposes and the ability with which he enforces his purposes and the ability with which he enforces his purposes and the ability with which he enforces his purposes and the abil On the tariff, Mr. Hickman's views were frankly

and clearly expressed, and I believe to the satisfaction of all present. CHESTER. THEATRICALS IN POTTSVILLE .- Mr. Wayne Olute, and to Dr. Jackson; to Mr. Campbell, of sid of first-rate talent, and we can promise our friends in that region an entertainment worthy

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. ence of The Press.1

NEW YORK, July 24, 1858. The advices by the steamship Indian, arrived off Quebec, with four days later news from England, are not yet arrived, owing to non-communication with not yet arrived, owing to non-communication with the news-boat; consequently, we shall have to await her landing at Quebec. The mail steamer Fulton, Captain Wootten, left this port to day for South-ampton, carrying one hundred and thirty-three passengers, and \$350,867 in specie. Among her are Hon. Joseph R Chandler, of your city, who the Logan House. The design, we believe, origi-uated with Mr. Strickland Kneass, of our city. Design and building are admirable.

A fav of the Philadelphia party, (including that with one hundred and eighty-three passengers. The serew steamer Glasgow arrived here, from that port, this morning.

The Cancemi case was again before the Supreme

Court this morning, when Mr. Blankman appeared to argue his motion for a new trial. It is reported that R. F. Christy, one of the eleven jurors l whose verdiet the prisoner was found guilty, now denies that he agreed to such verdiet, but, on the contrary, gave a negative. If this be true, the new trial will very likely be granted. The case of Peter Dawson came up before th Marine Court this forenoon, and the accused was sentenced, before a full bench, to a fine of \$50 and two months at Blackwell's Island. This judgment is loniont, considering all the circumstances; but thother the "King of the Fourth ward" will serve

out his term is vet a question. A bold highway robbery was committed Brooklyn, this morning, on one of the coroners of that city, who was on his way to attend an inquest.
Ife defended himself against the robbers, but was nocked down and robbed of \$500. A longshoreman met with a shocking death last evening, while druhk and asleep on the string-piece of a pier at the feet of Courtlandt street—a

camboat crushing his body to a jam, as it struck A new steam sloop-of-war, the Brooklyn, is comsted at Westervelt's ship-yard, in this city, and ready for launching.
Our quarantine affairs are getting complicated. The mutineers of the ship Grotto, in jail at quarentine, assort as their opinion that they were sent on board that vessel for deliberate experiment, to

on board that vessel for connectate capetiment, a secretain, through their living or surviving; whether the craft was clear of disease. A large number of infected vessels are now lying in the lower bay. The workmen are now filling the ship squehanna with ice, in order to freeze out be-A considerable show of business was apparent at the stock board to day. Reading remained at yesterday's first board price, 461; and there were eighteen hundred shares sold. Delaware and Hudson was likewise sustained. N. Y. Contral (with sales of about 3,000 shares) opened at 85;, and closed at 85;. Erie bigan at 17;, and closed at

174. Hudson River brought yesterday's price, 233. Harlem fell 1. Pacific Mail was sold at 91 The Western roads ruled generally high and ac tive. Galena and Chicago brought 901 and 90-1 advance. Chicago and Rock Island was very active, opening at 771, and closing at 771. Milwaukee and Mississippi was sold at 173, buyer sixty, and 7, sellor sixty, against 17, regular yesterday. La rosse and Milwaukee fell 1. Cloveland, Columous and Cincinnati advanced 1; Michigan Central ; Panama ; Illinois Central ; Michigan Southern (old stock) opened at 234, and recoded to 234; the guaranticd declined 4. Cleveland and Toledo ened at 37, and closed at 361.

Railroad bonds, were only moderately active. is Crosse Land Grant, opened at 32, and fell to 312, 4 decline. New York Central bonds of 1876 closed at 98, and Illinois Central at 761, yesterday's price in each instance; Illinois Freeland at 83; Hudson River first mortgage at 1032; Harlem ditto ditto at 85; Eric third ditto at 76, and Miohigan Central eights at 981 In State stocks the sales summed up forty-six

thousand dollars. Virginia sixes closed at 93; Missouri at 851, and California old and new bonds 861, yesterday's price in each instance: Tennesses sixes at 921, 4 decline, and North Carolina at 961. decline. Bank stocks continue firm. Bank of America

losed at 110; Morchants at 1101; American Exchange at 106; Bank of Commerce at 1001, and for less known names; and the average of nego-

London was 109 al 10 for bank and bankers, but the higher rate was merely nominal, and there were but few transactions at over 1094. Prime commercial signatures were held at 109 a1091. On Paris 5f. 16a5f.111; Hamburg 361a361; Amsterdam 413a417; Bremen 791a791. The Fulton today carries out \$356,867 in specie.

The exchanges at the bank Clearing House to day were \$14,210,021.69. and the balances \$1,044,

161.72. The Metropolitan bank certificate amount to \$6,000, \$3,000 decrease since Saturday

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 24. SECOND BOARD.

a speedy and terrible chastisement, in order that hereafter, as has been the case for the year past, the lives and property of their people shall not be hourly jeoparded. Others believe that a prudent and a peaceful policy will be best. The latter will be tried first, and then in the last evont ter will be tried first, and then in the last evont. The anti-Lecotlipton sentiment atmongst the presence of Wisconsin has grown so strong that it is admitted even by Federal officers-holders that it is admitted even by Federal officers-holders that in none of the counties can a candidate for office stand the slightest chance for election who does not take decided ground with Judge Douglas. The onthersam for popular sovereignty is as great there as in Illinois, and the dosire for Douglas's triumph is equally as great.

The news from Kansas is that the English bribe will be repudiated by an overwhelming majority on the 3d of August next. It is stated that then the intention is to call a Convention, frame a new Constitution without the slavery clause, present it to the people for their ratification or rejection, and, if adopted, to submit it to Congress dt it) next session. The feeling on the part of the Re-50 do 85% 350 Ohic & RIR
150 do 830 86 250 do 65
587 do 83 x 100 do 63
300 do 60 85 x 200 do 83
910 do 85 x 1200 do 83
910 do 85 x 150 do 83
25 do 17% 100 do 53
350 do 47% 200 do 53
150 Hud Riv R 28% 50 do 81
100 do at0d 22% 50 do 13
40 Harlem R 11 x 150 do

THE MARKETS.

PLOUR.—The supply of this article continues very limited, and full prices demanded; sales \$1,000 bbls at \$4,100 420 for superfine State, closing at \$5,100 416, the bulk at the former quotation. Extra State at \$1,300 4.50, (chiefly at \$3,100 4.35), \$3,100 4.25 for superfine Western; \$4,200 4.35), \$3,100 4.25 for superfine Western; \$4,200 4.35), \$3,100 4.25 for superfine Western; \$4,200 4.35), \$3,100 4.25 for superfine Mestern; and \$4,76 a 5 for shipping brands of extra Western; and \$4,76 a 5 for shipping brands of extra Nound Hoop Ohlo. The merket closing quite.

In Canadian Flour there is only a limited business doing for want of a tock, at \$4,45 a 55 for common te choice extra. Rye Flour is scarce and in request at \$1,00 a 35. The market for Southern Flouris frm, with a good local demand; sales 2,000 bbls at \$4,75 a 490 for superfine, and \$4,90 a for superfi THE MARKETS.

and is a shade firmer; sales 2,700 bxs since our last, at 7%,20%.

Mol. sales.—The market is quiet but firm, with small sales of Muscovade at provious prices.

Correr,—We notice a continued activity in the market, and prices are firm. Sales since our last, 4,000 byg Bio at 10% call 1%, and small sales of St. Domingo, at 9% c, cash.

Rice is in good request, with an upward tendency. Prime is manted for export, and will bring an advance over previous transactions. Sales 400 tes at 3% cases of commend to fair prime. THEATRICALS IN POTTSVILLE.—Mr. wayne of wine, the energetic and popular business manager of the Arch Street Theatre, opens the Hall, in Pottsville, to-morrow evening, to give a brief series of dramatic porformances. He has secured the wine the street that are not promise our street with the street that the street wayne of the wines.—Market quiet and steady at 6.376 for new; old wines.—Market dult sales 200 bbls at 24.024%c,

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Indian at Quebec TELEGRAPH CABLE ENTERPRISE. the Aramemnon --- The Under Her Stern. ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BE MADE. THE JEW BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE

OF LORDS.

and Search Defeated

Discontinue the Practice of Visit

Massacre of Christians by Maho LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA QUEBEC, July 24 -The Canadian Company's crew steather Indian, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 14th inst., passed the station at liver du Loup at an early hour this morning, and urrived at this port about four o'clock this after-The steamer Northern Light was to leave Southampton on the same day for New York.

The R. M. steamship Europa, from Boston on the 30th of June, arrived on the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th inst. She was detained for a tide, and arrived at Liverpool at half-past seven c'clock on the same avening.

the same evening.

The United States steamship Vanderbilt, from New York, reached Cowes about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst.

The steamship Saxonia, from New York on the lat of July, also arrived at Southampton on the 1st of July, also arrived at Southampton on the 13th inst.

The Agamemnon and Valorous arrived at Queenstown on the 12th inst.

The final break in the Atlantic Telegraph cable was below the stern of the Agamemnon, after one hundred and forty-six miles had been paid out of that vessel The Agamemnon then returned to the rendezvous in mid-ocean and cruised there are seed as in anticipation of meeting the Ni. for five days in anticipation of meeting the Ni-

for five days in anucopassion of moderation, it agara.

On the Agamemnon arriving at Queenstown, it was resolved to coal and start again, for a final attempt to lay the oable, on Saturday the 17th instant, there still being, on both ships, twenty five bundred miles of the cable left.

Before the commencement of the recent attempt, the Agamemnon encountered a furious storm and rolled so heavily that great fears were entertained for her safety. She sustained cons derable damage The cause of the breaking of the cable is unknown, the strain upon it at the time being quite light. The electric instruments were all injured by the heavy rolling of the ship.

GREAT BRITAIN.

inght. The electric instruments were all injured by the heavy rolling of the ship.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 12th instant, in the House of Lords, the bill permitting the House of Commons to admit Jous into Parliament was passed, as also were the reasons of the House of Commons for objecting to the House of Commons bill on the subject.

In the House of Commons, Mr Fitzgerald, in reply to an inquiry, said that the Government had no further information in regard to the measons at Jedah than the public, but that immediate or ders had been issued to three ships of war in the vicinity to proceed forthwith to Jedah, and bring by forcible means, if necessary, the perpetrators of the outrage to justice

Mr. Hutt moved a resolution declaring it expedient to discontinue the practice of authorizing mea of war to visit and search vessels under foreign flags; with the view of suppressing the slave trade. He contended that England ought to abandon her futile efforts on the coast of Africa.

Mr. Mituse Gibson seconded the motion.

Mr. Cardwell denied that England had been unsuccessful, and declared that an abandonment of her efforts to appress the trade would establish a universal system of piracy on the African coast. He then urged the continuance of the blookading squadron now stationed thore.

Mr. Fitzgerald, on the part of the Government, agreed with the remarks of Mr. Cardwell, and said the Government had proposed to France the establishment of a commission on the spot to enquire into the free-labor system recently established. With regard to America, he had the satisfaction of stating that the late difficulty had been swept away. Lord Napier had sent home a despatch by the steamship Europa, to the effect that Mr. Cass had told him that the course taken by the British Ministry was worthy of a great country, and that he (Mr. Cass) had assured lord Napier that after

Ministry was worthy of a great country, fand that he (Mr. Cass) had assured Lord Napier that after the satisfactory declarations of the British Government the American Government would at once give the most earnest consideration to any proposals that might be suggested to them for verificagive the most earness consucration to any proposals that might be suggested to them for verification as to the nationality of ressels and their right to bear the dag they assumed.

The London Times satirizes the visit of Queen Winter to Charleson that Louis Narpaleon The London Times stitrizes the visit of Queen Victoria to Cherbourg; says that Louis Napoleon has no other object than to menace England, and calls on the Government to man a large channel fleet, and otherwise prepare for defence, and invite Napoleon over to see how well England is ready to resist invasion.

Two fireworks manufactories in London had exploded, injuring about one hundred persons, some of them fatelly.

On the 12th of July, the "Orange" demonstration in Belfast and claswhere passed off peace-

in Belfast and elsowhere passed off peace-Only a slight business was done in foreign bills, for transmission by the steamer, and the market Canada, would be the first Governor under the The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had memorialized the Government to protect British rights in the matter of the forced loan in Mexico. It was rumored that the Government intended to apply for power to raise a loan of three million pounds for the purification of the river Thames.

Astley, Williams, & Co., of Liverpool, in the louth American trade, had suspended, and their inbilities were estimated at £15,000.

THE LATEST. THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

LONDON, Wednesday.—The Times' city article reports the funds heavy yesterday, but closing with a slight recovery. The application for discounts at the bank had again become unimportant. Gold was flowing to the continent in large computities. reports the lunds heavy yesterday, but closing with a slight recovery. The application for discounts at the bank had again become unimportant. Gold was flowing to the continent in large quantities.

The Dally News reports the supply of money in the discount market so large that bills are readily discounted at 2; per cent, and in some cases at even lower rates.

At Paris on Tuesday, the three per cents closed even lower rates.
At Paris on Tuesday, the three per cents closed

discounted at 24 per cent, and in some cares at seven lower rates.

At Parls on Tuesday, the three per cents closed at Styles.

The squadron to accompany Queen Victoria to Chorbourg censists of six sail of the line, st frigger censists of six sail of the line, st frigger consists of six sail of the line state and should be left to barobraite only. The conson mounced, the whole trade would constitute the same place. Sales in lost to the distribution of the continual states and sales and satisfacts and a field sail sail sail of sail in Sciol 90 parts where Mount is satisfact. The lond of Times, in a leader, controverts the perpetuation of the continual states, has been included at the same place. Sales in lost the same slight state and states and sail in Sciol 90 parts where Mount is satisfact. The sail sail sail sail in Sciol 90 parts at caurit, by the Recorder. None of the continual supers and sail in Sciol 90 parts were command and 150 bbls Pennsylva-location of the continual states and sail in Sciol 90 parts when the sail sail in Sciol 90 parts when the sail sail in Sciol 90 parts were sail sail in Sciol 90 parts when the sail in Sciol 90 parts were sail to sail in Sciol

SPAIN.

The budget of Cuba, for the next year, presents a surplus of a bundred millions reals.

The note to England demanding explanations of Lord Malmeshury's largest

Lord Malmesbury's language in regard to Spain and the slave trade, had been read at an extraor-dinary Cabinet council.

An addition of thirty-three millions of reals has een made made to the floating debt. ITALY. ITALY.

It was reported from Turin that the Noapolitan of Government, through British intervention, had offered the owners of the Cagliari one hundred thousand francs for the detention of their vessel, but that the offer was declined as insufficient.

DENMARK.

The reply of the Danish Government to the Germanic Diet had been despatched to Frankfort. It was understood to be conciliatory.

ARABIA.

MASSAGRE OF CHRISTIANS BY THE NAHOMMEDANS.

CHINA.

Dates from Hong Kong to May 22 had been received. The allied fleet was at anchor in the mouth of the Pel-ho on the 29th of April.

Six days had been allowed for a reply to the demands of the Plenipotentiaries, and the time having expired, a steamer had taken up two gunboats and 150 sappers to the Pel-ho. A French transport, with 950 marines and infantry, had arrived. stuck fast.

The English and French Admirals were both at the first blow in the North might be struck by the capture of the forts at the mouth of the river.

At Hong Kong imports had improved.

At Shanghase Exchange was 28. 6d. Silk transactions were large.

LONDON MOREY MARKET.—The

LONDON MOREY MARKET

ill 33: 94@34s STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester advices are infavorable, there being but little inquiry and week LATER FROM MEXICO.

Victory of the Constitutionalists—City of Mexico Abandoned by Zulonga.

Nzw Onleans, July 21.—The steamship General Ruck, from Galveston, has arrived, bringing Mexico an advices via Rio Grande, to the 21st inst.

San Luis Potesi had been captured by the Constitutionalists, under General Viduarri.

It was rumored that Zulonga had abandoned the City of Mexico.

The Liberals were about to unite against the city.

Anniversary Celebration at Detroit.
Dratoir, July 24.—The one hundred and fiftyseventh anniversary of the founding of Detroit is
being colebrated to day with great spirit.
The weather is delightful:
The procession formed is very large and imposing, being composed of all the military—five companies—and civil societies of the city, the Town
Connoils of Sandwich and Windsor, C. W., and a
five company from Chatham.

Katification Meeting at Easten.

Easton, July 24.—A large meeting of citizens ras hold last night in the Court House Square for he purpose of ratifying the nomination of Messrs. lead and Frazer for Supreme Judge and Canal Jommissioner by the People's Convention. Speeches were made by Richards, of Berks, and by ex-Gavernor Reeder. Fire in Williamsburg

Williamsaura, July 24.—The foundry owne y Samuel Wilson was totally destroyed by fir aust night about half-past ten o'clock. The low is \$3,000, upon which there was an insurance Mail and Baggage Car Burned. ALBANY, July 24 — The melt and beggage car attached to the train of the Central road due this morning, was hunt at St. Johnsville. The mails from Buffale and some intermediate stations were

Resignation and Election. PITTSDURGH, July 24—George H. Gass has resigned the presidency of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, and J. Edgar Thompson has been elected to fill the vacancy. Mr Thompson is also president of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

THE COURTS. QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—On Satur-dry Judge Allison heard some habeas corpus cases, of no public interest, which was the only business

> THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

Important Alterations .- A plan is Important Alterations.—A plan is before Councils for seme important change in the situation of the municipal offices. The first story of the City Hall, at the corner of Fifth and Chestmut streets, is now occupied by the Departments of Highways and Water in the front part, with rooms for the Highways and Water Committees. The back part includes the old Mayor's office, which is now of no use but as an entry to the little coop in the rear, occupied as the police and fire-alarm office. It is proposed to appropriate this foor to the Water Department, City Treasurer, the Mayor, the Mayor's clorks, the police telegraph, (in a much larger room than it now has.) togother with an effice not yet appropriated, but which we suggest ought to be assigned to the Corner.

The second story of this building is now occupied by the Mayor, his clerks, the clerks of Connoilis, and the city library—a committee-room for Coanby the Mayor, his clerks, the clerks of Councils, and the city library—a committee-room for Councils and an apartment occupied by Commissioner of Markets. It is proposed to place in this story the City Controller, the Department of City Prothe City Controller, the Department of City Pro-perty, the Department of Markets, the Department of Highways, with a room for the Committee of Highways, and two small rooms not yet appro-priated.

The next proposition is to make a communication rom the Common Council chamber to the room on from the Common Council chamber to the room on the mest, which was once the Grand Jury room, but is not now occupied otherwise than with paper cases belonging to the City Commissioners, and make of it the Council library room and committee room, with offices adjoining for the clerks of Counrsom, with offices adjoining for the cierks of Councils. This would displace the Receiver of Taxes from the room in which is now his private office, but it is a portion of the plan to give him such an apartment in the principal office at Sixth and Chestnut streets.

It is estimated that these repairs would cost about one thousand dollars. They would concentrate all the city offices together, and bring the Controller and Treasurer from the Girard Bank, the rent of which now costs the city three thou, sand dollars per year. We suppose that the subject will be taken up at the first meeting of Councils after the recess.

oils after the recess.

Police Business.—On Saturday afternoon.

Visit of Philadelphia Officials to the Coal Regions—Last week, the committee of our City Councils, having charge of the Girard Estate, and rived at Pottsville, and took quarters at the Exchange Hotel. The following gentlemen composed the party: Col. Wm H Hacker, Col. William O. Kiline, Major Nathan Nathans, George W. Simons, Esq., Goo. George W. Gamble, Esq., Col. Charles A. Rub'cam, Col. John Price Wetherill, Col. John A. Bringhurst, Henry Davis, Esq., Joseph Megary, Esq., A. W. Juvenal, Esq., and Gen. Wm. F. Smill, the clerk of the Cemmon Council. Shortly after 10 o'clock the Pottsville Cornet Band gave them a splendid soronade. The band was invited in and introduced to the committee. Col. Hacker made some very pleasant and appropriate remarks, and was followed by Gen. Small. The General Anaphity alluded to the pleasure he had in seeing familiar faces, and spoke of his comrades in Company B. with much feeling.

Our Produce Markets on Saturday were well supplied, and largely attended, but prices were provided by the produce of the control of the produce of the produce

bas several young children.

Scared Off.—An attempt was made, a night of two since, to bore into the grocery store at the northeest corner of Nineteenth and Market streets.

While the rascals were at work a lady next door heard them, and she raised the window and shouted "Watch!" The reamps went and the scamps Per consequence, the latter escaped.

Disappearance of a Citizen.—Franklin Cook, tobacconist, living in Front street, above Market, left home for the purpose of making a purchase, on Wednesday last, and has not been heard of since. As he had shown symptoms of slight deragement just previous to his disappearance, his family is much distressed at his absence. Mr. Cook is tall and quite thin.

Robbery.—The residence, No. 565 North

The meeting then adjourned.

ELLIS LEWIS, President.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Secretary.

Tallow slow of sale, but unaltered in price. Linseed FINANCIAL AND COMMERCELLA. THE MONEY MARKET. PRILADELPHIA. July 24, 1858.
The stock market to day was dull and insufmate, the transactions very light, and fancy stocks week. In the money market, the end of the week shows when company and the stocks.

shows, when compared with the previous one, a slight stiffening up of rates. The supply of money to be had below five per cent. has been exhausted, and we hear of no transactions under five, even on the strongest collateral. The President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., has also been elected to the presidency of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company, in the place of G. W. Cars, Esq., who resigned.

The policy of the British Government, relative to the gold Sales to Every the gold Sales to the gold Sales to Every the gold Sales to the gold Sales to Every the the gold fields at Frazer's river, is laid down

as follows, in a letter from the British Colonial Secretary, Governor Douglas, of Vancouver's

sing, being composed of all the military—five companies—and civil societies of the city, the Town Councils of Sandwich and Windsor, C. W., and a five company from Chatham.

An oration will be delivered at the Firemen's Hall, in English, by C. J. Walker, and in French by E. N. Lacroix.

The ceremonies conclude with a grand banquet at the Russell House, this evening.

The Submarine Telegraph Enterprise.—Letter from Captain Hudson, of the Niagara.

Washikatox, July 24.—Captain Hudson, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated at Queensiawn, July 8th, says that the Niagara was then awaiting the arrival of the Agamemon and Valorous, when he hoped to start sgain for the rendezvous, in seven or eight days, under more favorable auspices of weather than experienced in June.

Arrival of the Arctic.

Washikatox, July 24.—The United Sintes steamor Arctic, from Key West, arrived here this morning. All well.

Ratification Meeting at Easton.

EASTON, July 24.—A large meeting of citizens was held last night in the Court Huose Square for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Meesrs. coal trade for the week as follows: The quantity

sent by railroad this week is 41.453.04; by canal. 41,406; for the week, 82,850 05 tons. The quantity sent shows an increase of 2.286 tons over last week, but falls short of the supply for the corresponding week last year. The trade for the week sums up as follows:

6.674 169 384 144,904 21 425 144,904 0.945 Decrease, tons..... 14,480 14 480
We have no report from the Pennsylvania Company this week, but presume it would make but

little difference in the aggregate. Compared with last year the trade continues to decline weekly. The trade for the senson, compared with last rear, is as follows:

2,766.166 2,403,874 899.972 122,650 2,491,874 122,680 Decrease in 1858. 277.292 277,292

Including the Shamokin and Wyoming Regions and the Soranton trade North, the decrease o othracite Coal this year will reach at least 350,-00 tons so far. The Bituminous Coal trade has also silen off nearly 100,000 tons. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. July 24, 1858.

BYOUR, AND BROWANGE PROXEES, NORTHWEST CORNER THEN AND CHESTAUT STREETS. | TREST BOARD | TREST BOARD | 1000 Lehigh Na 6's '61.97' | 10 Fenna B. | 1000 do ... '70.97' | 10 do ... | 2000 do ... '70.97' | 10 do ... | 2000 Read R mit 6's '43.87' | 10 do ... | 2000 Del R met 6's ... | 10 do ... | 2000 Del R met 6's ... | 10 do ... | 2000 Del R met 6's ... | 10 do ... | 2000 Del R met 6's ... | 10 do ... | 2000 Del R met 6's ... | 10 do ... | 2000 Del R M R G's '83.81 | 1 do ... | 2000 Del R M G's '83.81 | 1 do ... | 2000 Del R M G's '83.81 | 1 do ... | 2000 Del R M G's '83.81 | 1 do ... | 2000 Del R M G's '83.81 | 1 do ... | 2000 Del R M G's '83.81 | 1 do ... | 2000 Del R M G's '83.81 | 1 do ... | 2000 Del R M G's '83.81 | 1 do ... | 2000 Del R M G's '83.81 | 1 do ... | 2000 Del R M G's '83.81 | 2000 Del R M G's

CLOSING PRICES .- STEADY. Bid. Asket. Bid. Bid. Bid. Bid. 97 97 % Sch Nav Imp 63... 97 97 % Sch Nav Imp 63... do R... 97 97 % do stock... do New 102 12 % do pref... Pennsylv 55... 89% 89% Wmsp't & Elm it.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, July 24-Evening .-The foreign news received by the America was a little more encouraging for Breadstuffs. The-Flour market is firmer, and there is a moderate inquiry for the better grades recently and fresh ground lots for the supply of the home trade, but old stock is neglected. The only sales reported for export are 1,400 bbls. W. B. Thomas's

OHABLESTON, July 23.—Cotion—Sales to-day 1,000 bales at 135 for middling
Balerands, July 24.—Plour firmer; sales of new City
Milhs at \$4.75; old Ohio \$5; Howard street held at \$4.50.
Wheat ferm and unchanged. Corn firm. Whiskey buoyant at 25ex7c Provisions steady.
Naw OBALBARS, July 24.—Flour diem. Whiskey buoyant at 25ex7c Provisions steady.
OUNGUNSANT, July 24.—Flour Gunt. Whiskey active at
22c. [Pork buoyart, but nossles. Lard is quoted at 10% c.
CRICAGO, July 24.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet at
69;6. Corn act re at 65c. Oats firm. Salpments to
Buffalo—1,000 buls of Flour, 78.000 bushels of Wheat,
and 42.001 bushels of Corn. Receipts—000 bbls of
Flour, 14,000 bushels of Whoat, and 34,000 bushels of
Corn.

been made made to the floating debt.

It was reported from Turin that the Neapolitan Government, through Bitthsh intervention, had offered the owners of the Gugliari one hundred thousand frances for the detention of their vessel, but that the offered the owners of the Gugliari one hundred thousand frances for the detention of their vessel, but that the offered the owners of the Gugliari one hundred thousand frances for the detention of their vessel, but that the offered the owners of the Gugliari one hundred thousand frances for the Gugliari one hundred thousand frances for the Gugliari one hundred the Germanic Dist had been despatched to Frankfort. It was understood to be conciliatory.

ARABIA.

MASSAGRE OF CHRISTAINS BY YHE MADIONEDAMS.

On the 15th of June the Mahommedans in Juddh roses and massacered the Christians there.

Among the victims were the English and French Considered the Christians the Consideration of the latter and twenty delta of the latter and twenty to the Consideration of the latter and twenty the Consideration of the latter and twenty the consideration of the latter and the place. Two beats from the Cyclops had to fire on the Mehomedans, who attempted to intercept the retreat af the Christians remained in the place. Two beats from the Cyclops had to fire on the Mehomedans, who attempted to intercept the retreat af the Christians remained in the place. Two beats from the Cyclops had to fire on the Mehomedans, who attempted to intercept the retreat af the Christians remained in the place. Two beats from the Cyclops had to fire on the Mehomedans, who attempted to intercept the retreat af the Christians remained in the place. Two beats from the Cyclops had to fire on the Mehomedans who attempted to intercept the retreat af the Christians remained in the place. Two beats from the Cyclops had to fire on the Mehomedans who attempted to intercept the retreat af the Christians of the total place of the company of the compan The Excursion over the Pennsylvania Rail-

ELLIS LEWIS, President.

GIDSON PEACOCK, Secretary.

It was further unanimously Resolved, on motion of H. S. Eyans, Esq., of the West Chester Record, seconded by Col. Fittgerald, of the City Item, that the thanks of the party should also be given to Joseph S. Yeager, Esq., of the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad Company, for the courtesies recoived from him.