The Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—Chelmsford and Kelly; Poetry by a Premier; A Hint to Advertisers; Letter from the White Mountains; From Clinton County; Street Begging; Letter from Lancaster; From Cape May; Foreign Miscellanies; General News.

The News.

At the recent election in St. Louis, the whole Democratic ticket triumphed by a majority of 500.

The New York Democratic State Central Committee met at Albany yesterday, and appointed the 15th of September as the day on which the State Convention will assemble. Syracuse is the place at which it will be held.

From New Mexico we learn, by way of Independence, Missouri, that the Apache Indians are now perfectly friendly toward the whites, and are turning their attention to agricultural pursuits. They fraternize freely with travellers passing through their country. At Santa Fe they are suffering for rain. The Fourth of July was celebrated there in a spirited manner.

The brig Thomas B. Wattson, from Porto Cabello, arrived at New York yesterday, leaking badly from having gone ashore at Inagua. The barque Ocella, from Pensacola, went ashore on the West Bank yesterday.

The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the United States practice-ship Preble at Cherbourg, France, on the 18th of July. She was about to leave for Madeira and Cadiz.

The trial of Stephen H. Branch, in New York, for libel, is now in progress, and excites much attention in that city. Branch, in a paper called the *Alligator*, published grave charges against Mayor Tiemann, and other gentlemen of respectability. The Mayor, of course, felt called on to vindicate his honor, and had Branch arrested. It is probable the case will go to the jury to day.

The Cricket match between the United States and Canada, at Hoboken, terminated yesterday, the Americans being the victors. The first innings of the Canadians were 81; second do, 101. Those of the Americans were, first, 147; second, 36, with six wickets to go down.

A desperate fellow, named Goldstein, a burglar and a fugitive from this city, was captured in New York yesterday. He was taken prisoner with another fellow, who is accused of robbery, and both, it seems, are pardoned convicts from Illinois.

The news-mongers still follow up the Blount family. The latest report on the subject is, that Mrs. Blount refuses to go further than Savannah, until De Rivière arrives there, and that she expects him hourly.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* says that there has been, within a few months past, quite a stampede in the German Methodist churches of New Orleans and vicinity towards Swedenborgianism. One of the most popular of the German preachers, Rev. J. M. Hofer, has gone over to the faith of the great Swedish philosopher, and taken with him not a few of his brethren and friends, and now holds forth to them at private houses on the Sabbath day.

The steamship America sailed yesterday from New York with ninety-four passengers and $745,000 in specie.

The "Liberty" party of New York nominated Gerrit Smith for Governor.

Governor Denver has arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas. General Lane is also there.

The first bale of the new Florida cotton crop was received at Savannah on Tuesday.

We understand that the report of Judge Duer's death on Tuesday was premature, and are happy to learn that the eminent jurist was thought better yesterday.

A Nut-Shell.

We copy the subjoined exquisite paragraph from a newspaper published in the Gillis district, which is now being traversed by Mr. Senator Bigler:

THE KANSAS QUESTION IN A NUT-SHELL.—Senator Bigler, in his admirable Fifth of July speech in Philadelphia, thus presents the whole Kansas question at a single glance: But what is the Kansas measure, that it should drive men from the Democratic party? What is there in it so offensive in principle, or unjust in practice, that it cannot be tolerated? Viewed in a single glance, what does it amount to? Why, simply this: after a struggle of four months, on the proposition to admit Kansas as a State, (1,) it was determined, in accepting her under the Constitution which she had presented, (2,) to extend to her people the opportunity of deciding for themselves at the polls, whether they would become a State or not, on the conditions proposed, (3) This is the head and front of the offence, if there be any. Surely, no Democrat will leave his party for a reason like this! The people of Kansas are to decide by vote whether they will become a State or remain a Territory; (1,) and we are told that, because this is the measure of a Democratic Administration, the friends of popular sovereignty will leave the party!

Nothing could well be more obscure or uncandid than this. Let us see how much downright misrepresentation and suppression this nut-shell contains:

1. The struggle upon the proposition to admit Kansas as a State was kept up by men like Mr. BIGLER, who were publicly pledged to admit her under no Constitution not ratified by her people.

2. Kansas *never* presented the Lecompton Constitution to Congress, and no man has gone further in protesting against the attempt to make her responsible for it than this same Senator BIGLER.

3. These "conditions" are an insult to the people themselves, and a deliberate violation of all our pledges to the people in 1856, being to the effect that if Kansas accepts Lecompton (*a slave Constitution*) under the English bribe, she shall come in as a State, with a population of about 35,000; whereas, if she rejects Lecompton, she shall not come in with a free Constitution until she has a population of 93,000, or, it may be, 120,000.

4. Will you, Mr. BIGLER, be good enough to tell your constituents what right Congress had to dictate to the people any choice of alternatives? or what right you, professing to believe in the doctrine of popular sovereignty, had to substitute that Congressional intervention for the popular voice, in direct violation of the platform of the Democratic party, and your own pledges?

The cry of "leaving the party" is like the whistle of the boy who passes the churchyard. A resort to it may hurt those who feel that the ghosts of their broken promises are following at their heels; but it will only be laughed at by the living men who fight for their honor and their manhood, and stand upon the rock of a Democratic record, which has neither a crack nor a spot in it.

Lamartine's Begging Box.

The attempt, certainly a most audaciously impudent one, to collect enough of money, by charitable subscriptions, to pay off M. LAMARTINE's debts and preserve his paternal estate of Macon to him, was a dead failure in France. His liabilities extend to about $400,000, and the money actually raised, including a handsome donation from NAPOLEON III, amounted to less than $5,000. His appeal to the sympathy and charity of the United States seems to have brought nothing into the begging box. In England, a Committee consisting of leading literati and politicians was duly organized, some months ago, to get up a pecuniary "testimonial," which was to be applied to paying off the enormous load of LAMARTINE's debts. This, also, is a failure. About £400 was collected. The Duke of Bedford and Sir ROBERT PEEL, and Sir CHARLES SARTORIS each gave £50; Sir E. BULWER-LITTON £30; the Duchess of Sutherland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and Mr. TOMLINE, £25, each; Lord DUFFERIN, and Mr. W. STIRLING £20 each; and several others subscribed smaller sums. Among these, Lady BYRON contributed ten guineas, and Mr. THACKERAY ten pounds. The English subscription will close, we dare say, at some £500, out of which must be deducted the heavy expense of advertising in the London papers. From all sources, then, the getting-Lamartine-out-of-difficulties-fund will realize about $8,000. The financier who shall be so clever as to make this pay off $400,000 of debt, deserves to have his name engraved upon the bank-notes of all the world.

Meanwhile, M. DE LAMARTINE (we beg his pardon for omitting the aristocratical *de* in an earlier mention of his name) really seems to take his troubles much easier than his friends do. He writes a sentimental letter, occasionally, which invariably gets into the newspapers, in which he laments the possibility of his paternal beeches and hereditary vines falling into the hands of those terrible oppressors—his creditors. The very latest account we had of him was that he had purchased a farm adjoining his estate, in order to round off his demesne in a handsome manner! If this be true, and it was stated in a Paris paper without contradiction, Monsieur ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE, with all his genius, is either mad or belongs to the great family of the late Mr. Jeremy Diddler.

☞ We invite attention to the card of Messrs. McClellan & McClure, attorneys-at-law, Chambersburg, Pa. From their high character, we feel assured that any business entrusted to their charge will receive prompt attention.

Cuba and Philadelphia.

One of the most important causes of the rapid material progress of the United States is undoubtedly to be found in the extended area of country, which, by being under one Government, enjoys unrestricted trade, free from all the exactions of imposts. The necessity for the interchange of the commodities of various countries is so great that foreign commerce flourishes in spite of all the taxes levied upon it; but, if these barriers were removed, there can be no doubt that it would be immeasurably increased. The acquisition of Cuba, which some (we confess we are not of the number) are sanguine enough to believe near at hand, would be an event of great importance to the whole body of our people, in view of the freedom of trade which would thereby be established with that productive island.

The traffic of the two countries is enormous as it is, notwithstanding the taxes imposed in our own country upon Cuban productions imported here, and the immense sums levied by Spain upon all products which go into, or out of, Cuba. It would be a great thing for the American people to be rid of these taxes, amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars; even if no other result ensued, but their removal would not only lighten the burdens of our citizens, but give an immense impetus to the trade involved, and afford to our farmers, mechanics, miners, and manufacturers, a greatly increased market for their productions. An examination of the character of our commerce with Cuba renders these conclusions irresistible. During the year ending June 30, 1857, our importations amounted to $45,248,101, forty millions of which consisted of sugar and molasses. Upon these imports our own Government collected duties amounting to about $18,000,000, and very large export duties were also paid to Spain.

By the removal of these restrictions sugar and molasses could no doubt be furnished to the American people for *fifty* per cent. less than their present price—an item of importance to almost every family.

Our exports to Cuba for the same period consisted of $5,543,861 of foreign produce and $9,379,582 of domestic produce. Upon the articles thus exported not only are high duties levied in Cuba, but in some instances discriminations are made against them which are absurdly unjust, and the only wonder is that any trade whatever could be continued in them under the existing disadvantages.

We desire, however, to particularly direct attention, by this article, to the advantages which in all probability would be derived by this city from the annexation of Cuba. The American trade with that island is of a character peculiarly adapted to the enterprise of our citizens, and Philadelphia would be foremost in reaping the commercial benefits of the proposed new order of things. We have greater natural advantages for trading in that direction than with transatlantic ports. We are nearer Cuba than New York, and nothing is lost in going up or down the Delaware. But the important consideration is, that while we are enabled, either by the skill of our artisans or our superior lines of communication with the agricultural wealth of the interior, to *supply* on the very best terms the articles which Cuba requires and is in the habit of receiving from the United States, our city is also, by her central position, probably the best point in the country for the distribution, through the interior, of the great Cuban staples. This view will be fully borne out by an examination of the commercial returns for the year ending June 30, 1857, contained in the report of the Treasury Department on Commerce and Navigation, from which we select a number of *leading articles*—the first column containing a statement of the total value of the articles enumerated, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States exported to Cuba, and the second column of the total value of the exports of those articles, during the same period, *from* the port of Philadelphia, to all foreign ports:

	Exp of U. S. to Cuba	Exp from Phila.
Oil, whale and other fish	$88,409	$16,523
Dried or smoked fish	152,556	4,426
Hemp, raking or scutching	56,742	27,706
All manufactures of wood	1,676,243	209,958
Beef	24,414	20,636
Tallow	105,365	51,183
Butter	87,551	17,490
Cheese	14,417	4,007
Pork	63,720	96,101
Hams and other bacon	185,394	445,750
Lard	1,257,922	145,630
Horses	34,000	2,400
Flour	224,410	2,012,151
Indian meal	156,783	634,012
Indian meal	13,819	231,612
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse	10,478	14,532
Potatoes	113,640	2,838
Rice	641,256	70,462
Beer, ale, porter, and cider	28,764	8,660
Spirits of turpentine	13,990	9,609
Adamantine and other candles	64,829	19,743
Soap	59,327	66,480
Manufactures of tobacco	82,673	80,063
Gunpowder	23,610	16,812
Iron, nails, and spikes	89,030	13,068
All other manufactures of iron	933,429	429,288
Copper and brass, and manufactures of	22,216	5,246
Drugs and medicines	68,570	24,015
Manufactures of cotton	49,632	67,681
Fire engines	4,408	3,040
Printing presses and type	10,063	1,899
Paper, and other stationery	76,947	5,143
Paints and varnish	21,916	4,591
Glass	42,001	9,812
Coal	62,948	52,240

This list, which might be extended to other articles, renders apparent a very remarkable coincidence between the demands of the Cuban market and the exportable articles which Philadelphia possesses peculiar and superior facilities for supplying. The reader will notice the market existing there for grain and provisions, poured in upon us from the West by our fine system of railroad connections—for our manufactures of iron, wood, and other materials—and for the products of the skilled labor of our mechanics.

Among the imports for the same period we find the total value of the importations from Cuba into the United States, and from all foreign ports into Philadelphia, of the articles enumerated below, to be as follows:

	Imports from Cuba	Imports into Philad'a.
Coffee	$62,378	$1,782,768
Raw hides and skins	33,514	230,654
Molasses	6,859,176	792,929
Sugar, brown	33,168,986	3,116,310
" white, clayed, or powdered	45,858	11,177
Tobacco manufactured	972,627	24,491
Cigars	224,238	64,928
Rags of all kinds	16,783	117,583

It will thus be seen that Cuba can largely supply those articles we wish to buy, and are in the habit of buying, as well as purchase from us those articles we wish to sell, and are in the habit of selling, in foreign countries. The trade, thus mutually advantageous, is at present but a shadow of what it would become with the free and unrestricted commerce between the two countries which annexation would secure. The bearing which this question has upon this community renders it, in our judgment, one of the most important ever agitated in this country. And while the present prospect of obtaining Cuba may not be very good, it is well that these facts should be pondered, and our citizens become prepared to act efficiently whenever their efforts can assist in securing its acquisition.

The Berks County Democracy and John.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

READING, August 3, 1858.

The regular annual meeting of the Democracy was held yesterday. A great crowd attended. On motion of A. M. Sallada, Esq., when the hour o assembling had arrived, Dr. Donegan, an old-line Democrat, was called to the chair. The motion prevailed by a large majority. This motion did not suit the friends of Glancy Jones; and, accordingly, Mr. Hiester Clymer (a clever well-dressed young gentleman, of fashionable and airy manners, and light and varied politics, always anti-Buchanan till the present day moved that Mr D. Kutz should take the chair. They then took him by the arm and pulled him up to the stand. Dr. Donegan, the regular president, a man of nerve and character, was not to be intimidated, and kept his place, and the other president did not get the chair. Two organizations were attempted to be kept up amid the greatest imaginable confusion. The friends of Jones are following closely after the disorganization in Illinois, in which, as you know, John has taken a prominent part. They are in a minority here, and will probably force a double organization, inasmuch as they feel that they are beaten in a fair fight in the Democratic ranks. A crowd of office-holders from Washington and Philadelphia were on the ground disorganizing the meeting. What a monstrous outrage this is! *But it will avail nothing.* Our people will not submit to the rule of a man who first betrays our principles, and then seeks to buy an endorsement of his treachery by carving out the offices.

The regular Democracy passed a strong resolution condemning the course of Jones, who made a long speech; and Messrs. Sallada, Ex-Mayor Swartz, and Colonel Young, made speeches on the other side. Mr. Getz, the editor of the English Democratic paper of the county, was present, and took ground against Jones.

A. DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

[Two other correspondents fully confirm the above statement.—ED. THE PRESS.]

Who is Young Grubstreet?

A few days ago, when we related on what aggravation Mr. THACKERAY had put a small *litterateur* into "The Virginians," under the sarcastic appellation of Young Grubstreet, we declined mentioning the real name of that person. In the London Correspondence of a New York paper of yesterday, he is named as "one Mr. YATES." It would be false delicacy, therefore, to ignore him any longer.

Our readers already know that Mr. THACKERAY was described, in "*Town Talk*," not very flatteringly, and yet not very impertinently, (save for the mention of his "broken nose"); that he discovered the writer to be like himself, a member of the Garrick Club—that he complained of the matter to the Club—and that a majority sided with him against the Town Talker. We may add that, from the first, Mr. EDMUND YATES avowed the authorship of the pen-and-ink sketch of THACKERAY, and that, in the Club discussion on the case, such men as CHARLES DICKENS and Sir JAMES WILDE, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—both of whom are Mr. THACKERAY's warm personal friends—were in the minority for dismissing the charge against Mr. YATES.

A grave London journal, called the *Saturday Review*, has taken up this "question vexata," and discusses it, with considerable freedom, in a very sharp article upon "Gentlemen Authors." It contends that THACKERAY, when he took his personal appearance into the world as an itinerant lecturer for money, was as liable to have it commented upon in and out of newspapers just as much as if he had been an actor on the stage, and that "Mr. THACKERAY makes money by showing himself at a lecture, and Mr. YATES makes money by describing what is shown."

The whole affair shows that satirists have as much dislike to be satirized as Dennis, the hangman, in "Barnaby Rudge" had to being "worked off." Mr. THACKERAY will now admit the doctrine of retribution. Twenty-three years ago, when writing in *Fraser's Magazine*, as "Charles Yellowplush," he commented very saucily upon Dr. LARDNER, BULWER, and others, ridiculing their manners and personal appearance. Elaborately caricaturing the dress, the pronunciation, and the manners of "Mister Litting-Bulwig," he raised the laugh against the present Colonial Secretary of England, and confessed, in a preface to his works, when collected and republished, five years ago, by the APPLETONS, of New York, that at the time of his thus ridiculing BULWER, *he had never even seen him!* The difference, then, between EDMUND YATES and Charles Yellowplush would seem to be that YATES described a man whom he was in the habit of meeting frequently, while Yellowplush elaborated a ridiculing description of a man whom he had never met. How much is there to choose between the young writer and the old?

Judge Douglas and the Germans.

Judge Douglas was waited upon recently, in Chicago, by a large deputation of the Germans of that city, and in response to the address of their spokesman he made the following among other remarks:

I am obliged to you for your kind allusion to my efforts to strike down that proscriptive policy which attempted, a few years ago, to invade the social, civil, and religious freedom of this country. *I made the first speech ever pronounced on the American Continent against that proscriptive system which proposed to strike men down on account of their birthplace or their religion.* [Immense enthusiasm.] Of all the acts of injustice ever attempted to be perpetrated, the greatest was to make the birthplace or the religious creed a political test in the exercise of the elective franchise. [Cheers.]

I hold that this Government was established by the white men of the continent—men of European birth or European descent then on the continent. It was established for white men, for white men, to be administered by white men, on the white basis. Spain and France, in their colonies on the American continent, admitted the negro and Indian to citizenship with the white man, on an equality. In the colonies from which this nation sprung, the political rights were confined to the white men; not merely to Englishmen, or Germans, or Swedes, or Swiss, but to all white men, all men of European birth and posterity: Say what you please, the experience of the world proves that this race is such a thing as superior and inferior races The experience of the world in all ages proves that the negro is incapable of self-government in all climes. [Cheers.] For this reason our fathers, in making our institutions, confined the governing power to the white race, excluding not the negro alone but negroes of all basis, either with the Indians or negroes. Look at the difference between the Spanish-American colonies and the French-American colonies, and the colonies of which this country was originally composed. Their polished Spanish ancestry has produced domestic amalgamation, and demoralization and degradation below the point of capacity for self-government, has been the result in every instance; here the white basis has been preserved, and we find the highest mental, physical, moral, and social development that the world has ever witnessed. [Bravo, and cheers.]

Gentlemen, our duty is, by a stern and inflexible adherence to this great principle of self-government, by elevating our race and preserving the pure principles of Government upon which all our institutions rest, to go forward in the mission which the Almighty has assigned to us. We are engaged in a fierce political contest in this State; a conflict involving great political principles at which I have just glanced, but which it will be my purpose in every part of the State, during the ensuing summer, to discuss freely before the people in a candid and frank manner, in order that their verdict upon my acts as their representative in the Senate of the United States. It will be my pleasure, and I trust it will be yours, to meet you and all our German fellow-citizens, and discuss these questions and such others as may be brought into the contest, freely and frankly, in a spirit of candor and frankness.

I desire to be heard, because my opinions and political acts have been misrepresented. I desire that you shall understand them, and then, if I am right, sustain me; if I am wrong, then select a man who will carry out your principles better than myself. ["We could not find one," and cheers.] If Mr. Lincoln will sustain the honor and advance the prosperity of Illinois more than myself, it is your duty—a duty that you owe to yourselves and to your children—to sustain him in preference to me. ["New Haven," etc.] If, on the contrary, you approve the principles I advocate, and have confidence that I will carry them out in good faith, and with that degree of ability you desire and have a right to expect in the National Council, I shall be extremely happy to receive the approval that your votes will convey, at the next election. ["You shall receive them," and cheers] I again thank you, gentlemen, for this mark of your friendship.

The Organs by the Ears.

The *Washington Union's* recent diatribes against Douglas and the Democracy of Illinois are thus commented on by its ally, the New York *Herald*:

Our Washington philosopher says that they will do no such thing; but we are not sure of that. According to our past experience with those turbulent Kansas people, a new charter is the very next thing to which they will proceed after rejecting the *Lecompton Constitution*. And suppose they do this, and ask at the next session of Congress, to be admitted under the same fraction of population which would have been sufficient for their admission under Lecompton, what then? *Is it not as easy to perceive as the light of the noonday sun, that their rejection will reopen the whole of this Kansas agitation throughout the North with a tenfold increased bitterness; and that, on the other hand, a quiet act of admission will settle the whole business at once and forever, and leave to neither Northern nor Southern agitators a single peg to stand upon.*

Why, then, this sudden indignation of our Washington cotemporary against Mr. Douglas upon this point? *It strikes us that this trumped-up indictment concerning a new Constitution for Kansas is too shallow and mischievous in its tendencies, and somewhat too various and malignant in its spirit, to be considered for a moment as representing either the views or wishes of the Administration.* Should the people of Kansas reject the Lecompton Constitution and forthwith adopt another one, republican in form, and lay it before Congress in December next, and ask to be admitted under it as a State, we believe that the President, instead of resisting, will encourage the act of admission as the simplest, shortest, and most decisive way of getting rid of this Kansas nuisance, finally, completely, and forever.

Can it be that the *Union has lugged in this* particular question by the ears for the purpose of embarrassing and defeating Mr. Douglas in Illinois? We can hardly believe it; and yet it follows that, as the *Union* denounces Mr. Douglas as an outsider, *it can have no desire for his success.* But why desire his defeat? It will certainly be the loss of Illinois to the Democratic party, not only now, but henceforward to 1860. The policy of conciliation is the course of wisdom. *Allow a little time and a margin of forbearance* to Mr. Douglas. Attempt not to crush him by pulling the Democratic house down over his head, but rather encourage him against the black Republicans, and he may save the State to the party, and thus practically initiate the great work of Democratic reunion throughout the Union. North and South the broken fragments of the party appear to be as well disposed to come together as after the great exciting battle upon the compromise measures of 1850.

PICTURE-PAPERS.—The *Illustrated London News* of the 24th ult. contains a large engraving of China, which we have already found useful in tracing the probable route of the Anglo-Gallic expedition against Pekin. The specialty of the *Illustrated News of the World* is a portrait of Professor Michael Faraday, the great English philosopher. We are indebted to Callender & Co., South Third street, for these journals.

☞ The United States Hotel at Atlantic City, is, unquestionably, one of the most perfect establishments of the kind in this country. The company is delightful, the accommodations superior, and the active superintendent, Col. Webb, highly accomplished. We commend it to our citizens as abundantly worthy of patronage.

☞ The attention of Philadelphians wishing to advertise in a Southern paper is invited to the advertisement of W. S. Jones, publisher of the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, Augusta, Georgia.

A fellow who got drunk on election day, said it was owing to his efforts to put down "party spirit."

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1858.

I have taken some pains to inquire into the probable result of the extraordinary campaign in Illinois. Naturally enough, the news will come most direct to this central point; and as my information comes from several sources, friendly and otherwise, it may be relied upon. The struggle is fierce; but there are certain reasons, apart from the enthusiasm now existing, which lead me to the conclusion that Douglas will carry the State. First among these is the fact that Mr. Lincoln cannot damage his opponent's platform, with the vote of the Republicans and Americans recorded in favor of it in the last Congress. This vote, added to the manly and disinterested attitude of Douglas, has sunk deep into the hearts of the Republican and American masses. Hence, it is a common thing to hear of many of these men advocating Douglas Nor can the Administration whip in all the office-holders. I have now before me a letter from an *Illinois* postmaster, in which he declares that it is a libel that these men are against Douglas in a body. "Bonds and death," as Judge Black has it, cannot tame the honest spirit, or frighten a man's conscience out of his body. Another reason that helps Douglas is the feeling in his favor outside of his own State. Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota are in a blaze for him. I spent an hour, the other day, looking over several files of Northwestern papers, at an absent Senator's quarters, and I find that Douglas has got them for him, with very few exceptions. The Lecompton papers in Indiana are compelled to publish his speeches, while the leading Democratic journals in Milwaukee, St. Paul, Cleveland, Detroit, Dubuque, ardently sympathise with him. This creates an atmosphere that still further inspires the inside movement; and when to this is added the announced sympathy with him of the St. Louis *Republican*, Senator J. S. Green, of Missouri, and thousands of Administration men in Missouri, he would seem to be hard to defeat, much less to drive out of the Democratic party. On Friday, the 30th ult., an election for alderman took place in the Second ward, Chicago, which ward gave Fremont over 400 majority; and the result was that Smith McClery, the Douglas candidate, was chosen by 130 majority. In order to intimidate certain gentlemen in Chicago, by holding over their heads the official lash, a number of names were affixed to the call for a Lecompton meeting lately held in that city. The *Union* here shouted over the proceedings with infinite gusto. But the sequel was a sad damage. A large number of the Democrats, whose names were used, came out and repudiated the meeting, and endorsed Douglas. Mr. David Stuart, for some years the able Representative in Congress from Detroit, (while you were Clerk of the House,) and lately a resident of Chicago, put his views down as follows:

"Not one at all familiar with the politics of Illinois can for a moment doubt that the defeat of Senator Douglas involves the election of a Republican successor; and my instincts of Democracy prompt me to beat a hasty retreat from any snare which might betray me into so fatal an inconsistency and error, or subject me to the suspicion of such an unholy alliance."

Many others did likewise. But, what is most curious of all is, to see the feeling exulted in the Southern States in favor of Douglas. Horror of the course that is being pursued against him, contempt for the low and abandoned proscription of a set of paid hirelings, and, in many cases, earnest sympathy in his movement, have elicited a number of declarations in his behalf. The Memphis *Appeal*, Mobile *Tribune*, New Orleans *Delta*, Richmond *Enquirer*, Vicksburg *True Southron*, object to the course of the Administration, and approve of most of the sentiments of the intrepid Senator. From these hints you may obtain a fair bird's eye view of the field. Really it is a grand struggle. It appeals to all our chivalric and generous feelings. It is a spectacle to be remembered; and I am not astonished that it awakens such intense feeling all over the country.

The Washington *Union* is in a sad dilemma. It has announced its purpose, after the English bribe is defeated in Kansas, to be about as follows:

"Should the Lecompton Constitution be rejected, they will remain as a Territory until they have a sufficient population to become a State under the English bill."

This is a hard measure to such men as Florence, Phillips, Landy, and the Joneses, and may be called the "test" upon them. If they say that they will vote for the Constitution which the people of Kansas may bring to Washington next session, without the ratio, they are outside of the party; if they do not say it, they will not even get Lecompton votes. Will the *Union* change about, and accept the principle, and yield to the voice of the people? or will it keep the issue open, while averring that it is "settled?" This is a dilemma indeed.

The ultra Republicans of Illinois have taken violent ground against the attempt to assist the manufacturers of iron in Pennsylvania.

The Southern elections have gone, as was expected, generally for the Democratic ticket.

The New York *Herald* of Monday contains another fling at Mr. Secretary Cobb because he will not confirm Mr. Schell's appointments. This is a matter in which I have no concern, save to say that it looks very much as if Schell had set the *Herald* upon Cobb in order to get the President to interfere in his behalf. So it is understood here. Whether it will induce the Secretary to yield remains to be been.

I have, I believe, never yet alluded to the magnificent marble bust of Pulaski, executed by your townsman and highly educated artist, Sanders, (a Polish citizen,) and now on exhibition at the Capitol. It is a superb work of genius. No appropriation has been made for it. Why does not Savannah, so identified with the name of Pulaski, buy it for herself? I have often asked myself this question while observing this impressive figure

There is no city in the Union that would be more benefited by a horse railroad than Washington. The extortion of hack-drivers upon persons having business in the departments is terrible. A bill was reported to Congress last session to authorise the laying of rails on Pennsylvania Avenue for this purpose. But it failed because the speculators (everything is a job here) got into a quarrel. Next session it will go through without difficulty. Such a connection between the Capitol and the White House and the Departments, would be an incalculable benefit to the people.

As I predicted, James P. Barr, the deserving editor of the only daily Democratic paper in Western Pennsylvania, (the Pittsburgh *Post*,) has failed to be appointed postmaster of Pittsburgh, though backed by nine-tenths of the entire people of the place. Mr. J. C. Dunn obtains the prize. The most earnest appeals were vainly made in Barr's behalf. OCCASIONAL.

A Word from Sussex County, N. J.

THE COUNTRY—HOW THEY CATCH TROUT—ANTI-LECOMPTON "STILL LIVES" AMONG THE HILLS OF SUSSEX.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEWTON, N. J., July 29, 1858.

Weary of the business of the *work-day world*—tired of books, and longing for Lotus and for the dreamless sleep Tennyson so sweetly sings—I took the railroad car at the Camden and Amboy depot, New Jersey side, and made a break for the "high old hills" of Sussex.

On reaching Newark we found the Morris and Essex train waiting, in which we go as far as Waterloo, from whence a branch road runs to Newton, the county-seat of Sussex; and if any of your city readers want to breathe cool air and forget the dog days, here is the place for them.

From the hills around the town, you can see the line of division between Jersey and New York. And in the valleys flow the small mountain brooks, which so much delight the heart of the disciples of Izaak Walton, the rare and quaint old angler. At dinner, to-day, one of the guests at the Cochran House—by the way, one of the best places in the world to take "mine ease at mine Inn"—was detailing his success in trouting at Double Dam, a few miles from Newton. He and his companion caught fifty-five trout in a single afternoon. They used nothing but live bait. One of the trout weighed seven pounds. Double Dam, which abounds in pickerel as well as trout, is a deep pond, formed by throwing a substantial dam over a mountain stream, whose water is clear and cold.

Newton is the home of Martin V. Ryerson, one of the judges of the Supreme Court. He, at one time, when practising at the bar, was the idol of the Democracy of Sussex, and, in fact, holds yet a high and honorable place in the affections of the people. But years ago, he went to practice in Trenton, and for many years has withdrawn from the active strife of politics. When he was a leader of the faithful, Sussex was the banner county of New Jersey, and used to give majorities as high as two thousand for the Democracy. Martin V. Ryerson is *to the core* an anti-Lecompton Democrat, and he is not without hosts of companions.

It was, you will remember, in this county that the first meeting in opposition to that *great fraud* and *shame*, the candle-box Constitution, was held in New Jersey. And to that meeting Governor Walker addressed that eloquent, and truthful, and scathing letter, inquiring pertinently, whether this was the eighty-second year of our independence, or the first year of the American monarchy.

Among the leaders of the anti-Lecompton forces here are Thomas N. McCarter, a prominent and popular young lawyer, and Morris Hamilton, editor of the *Sussex Herald*. Both these have been urged as the candidate against John Huyler, who betrayed his constituents by voting for the Lecompton villainy, when he knew that three out of every four of his constituents bitterly opposed the bill.

But Huyler is rich—won't back out—and his friends vow vengeance against any opposition to his nomination.

Harmony could have been restored if Huyler had sense enough to decline; but he has not. He offers himself a living sacrifice. And the feeling is that the popular vengeance cannot be stayed; that he will be terribly beaten; and, it may be, an anti-Lecompton Democrat sent in his place, to advocate the time-honored and sacred principle that *the will of the majority should rule.*

But, wishing you a green old age, I am yours, truly, GEORGE SELWYN.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Missouri Election.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—The only intelligence from the St. Louis election is by papers of that city received per Adams' Express. The papers of this morning announce the defeat of F. P. Blair, Jr., the Free-Soil candidate for re-election to Congress, and the election of J R. Barrett, the Democratic candidate, by about 600 majority.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—The Congressional election returns from four of the county precincts and all the wards in the city, excepting two small precincts, foot up as follows:

Barrett, (Democrat)	6,459
Blair, (Emancipationist)	5,820
Breckinridge, (American)	4,926

The returns for members of the Legislature and county officers not yet counted, but the whole Democratic ticket is claimed as elected by a majority from 500 to 800. The whole vote cast in the county will exceed 18,000.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—Incomplete returns foot up the Congressional vote in this county as follows:

Barrett, (Democrat)	6,718
Blair, (Emancipationist)	6,122
Breckinridge, (American)	5,289

The remaining precincts in the county, yet to be heard from, will increase Barrett's majority to nearly, if not quite, 700 votes.

The whole Democratic ticket is elected by an average majority of 500. The reported Congressional vote in the following counties, in the Second district, gives the majorities for Thomas L. Anderson (Lecompton Democrat) as follows:

Marion county	206
Pike county	107
Ralls county	200
Calloway county	800 to 1,000

In the Fifth District, Cooper county gives Jas. A. Woodson (Lecompton Democrat) 250 majority over both his opponents. Cole county (official) gives J. W. Reid (Independent Lecompton Democrat) 550 majority over Woodson.

In this county, Cordell (Dem.) has beaten Gardenhire (the present Emancipationist Mayor of Jefferson City) for the Legislature, by 257 majority.

New York Politics.

SYRACUSE, August 4.—The "Liberty Party" Convention reassembled this afternoon and nominated *Gerrit Smith for Governor.*

ALBANY, August 4.—The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Delavan House to-day, and appointed the 15th of September, at Syracuse, for the State Convention; the representation *to be one delegate from each Assembly district.*

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and the County and Superior Courts of New York, are in session at the Capitol, to fix the rates of the courts for the two ensuing years.

Late from New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—A despatch from Independence, dated the 30th ultimo, states that the New Mexican mail, with dates to the 12th, had arrived.

The mail party encountered violent storms of wind, hail, and rain on the route. No rain had fallen in the vicinity of Santa Fe for several months.

Large bodies of Indians were met on the Plains, who manifested an unfriendly feeling, and evinced a disposition to forcibly relieve the mail party of their arms and provisions.

The fourth of July was celebrated in fine style at Santa Fe. The Declaration of Independence was read in English and Spanish, and addresses delivered in both languages.

The Apache Indians, heretofore so hostile to the whites, are now perfectly friendly, and engaged in planting large crops of grain on Bonetto river. Travellers and herds pass through their country unmolested.

A large party of Californians, who arrived at Albuquerque the latter part of June, have determined to take the thirty-fifth parallel to accomplish their journey.

The commercial news is unimportant. Business was dull, but the prospects of a speedy revival of trade were good.

From Fort Leavenworth--General Harney--The Utah Mail at hand.

LEAVENWORTH, August 1, via Boonville, August 4, per U. S. Express.—General Harney is expected to arrive at the fort to-morrow. Barris and Hunt's batteries will arrive during the week. The Utah mail arrived at St Josephs to-day, and will be due here to-morrow afternoon.

Governor Denver in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, July 30, via Boonville, August 2.—Governor Denver arrived in this city yesterday evening, and will remain for a day or two at the fort. General Lane is also in town.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Although New Granada has interposed objections to the United States troops passing over the Isthmus, our Government asserts its right, and will exercise it, on the basis of treaty stipulations, thus to transport them to and from the Pacific.

The number of bids for the ten million loan, to be decided on Monday next, is expected to reach a large amount, at a favorable premium to the Government. Information has been received that it will also be bid for by foreign capitalists.

The receipts into the treasury from customs are regarded as indicative of a general revival of business, and will more than realize the expectations of the department as communicated to Congress toward the close of the late session. Should the improvement continue at the same ratio, the remaining ten or twenty million loan will not be called for during the first two quarters of the present fiscal year.

Neither the Navy or the Post Office Department has yet received an answer from Mr. Collins, concerning the resumption of the ocean mail service.

By recently received letters from Professor Alexander to the Treasury Department, it appears he feels encouraged to believe his mission to Great Britain, to procure the adoption of the decimal system of currency, will be successful.

The papers in the unfinished cases of officers, acted upon by the Naval Courts of Inquiry, are in course of arrangement for the examination of the President.

The President is expected to return to Washington by next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the practice ship Preble at Cherbourg, France, on the 18th of July. She was to leave on the 20th for Madeira and Cadiz.

The appointment of John C. Dunn as postmaster at Pittsburgh is announced, in place of Mr. Anderson, whose commission has expired.

The Great Cricket Match—Canada Handsomely Beaten.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The exciting cricket match between Canada and the United States was finished this afternoon. The Canadians were handsomely beaten—their first innings were 81, and second innings 101.

The *United States' first innings* were 147, and the second 36, with six wickets to go down.

The Blount Family in