The Press.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—Penny-a-Liners; Pacification of Mexico; John Hickman at Chester; New York Literary Gossip; Party Nominations—The Legislature—Plain Talk; General News.

There is, of course, no doubt that the people of Kansas will at once proceed to prepare for admission into the Union. We notice, with great regret, that a few of the ultra Southern papers declare that she cannot ask admission under her own free Constitution, if she shall reject Lecompton. She has performed the act of trampling Lecompton under foot, and now she will demand *that her own Constitution shall be accepted*. She has been a long year and a half trying to get in. One after the other she has defeated her enemies, and now she stands forth for her rights as guarantied to her by all the great parties of this country in 1856. And who will say her nay? Make way for Kansas, the thirty-third State of this Union! Her speedy admission will effectually settle the question.

Mr. Cyrus Field's Journal.

Yesterday we published one of the most remarkable, important, and interesting documents ever communicated to the public by the press. This was the daily journal, or log-book, of the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition, supplied by Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, who was the life and soul, the heart and muscle of the great experiment, now so gloriously surmounted by the diadem of success. It relates the conquest of Old Ocean, and surely never had poet, or historian, or philosopher a nobler deed than this to commemorate. What he has so greatly helped to do may well be considered the heroic Epic of this every-day life of ours. With that simplicity and modesty which almost invariably characterize great merit, Mr. FIELD puts forth his brief summary under the name of "Daily Journal." But how much does it narrate! Not COLUMBUS himself, when he discovered that New World of which he had thought by day and dreamed by night, during the weary years of more than half his struggling life-time, could have chronicled loftier achievements than are so briefly, yet so impressively, recorded by Mr. FIELD.

That daily journal, which has already been eagerly perused by millions in this country, and will be translated into every language and every dialect in foreign lands, simply traces the whole course of that last experiment, which so few hoped *could* terminate favorably as it has done. In every country where Civilization has reared her "Excelsior" banner, and in many places where she is yet unknown, this short and simple record will be eagerly read. In the luxurious East, in the spicy groves of Ceylon, in the yet almost untrodden plains of Australia, in the icy altitudes of Siberia, in the sandy deserts of Africa, in the vast-extended plains of South America, in every part of Europe, in the multitudinous islands of the Pacific—by sea and by land, in camp and court, in the cottage as well as in the palace, Mr. FIELD's unassuming but most affecting narrative will be read, and will be re-read, while language is perpetuated by printing, far into the great eternity of all future mundane time.

It is, indeed, one of the greatest compositions ever published—so brief, so concentrated, and yet so very explicit and eloquent in that brevity and concentration. A great intellect, deeply imbued with the finest spirit of humanity, has evidently been employed upon it. The achievement which it records required a great mind to trace its final steps, day by day, hour by hour, until the glorious consummation came.

Compared with this, how feeble and how diffuse appear all the despatches and proclamations of mighty conquerors! The narratives of XENOPHON and CÆSAR, brilliant as we have been used to account them, seem dull beside this most unpretending "daily journal" of Mr. FIELD. The despatches of MARLBOROUGH, WELLINGTON, NAPOLEON, and our own General SCOTT, seem cold when we read this narrative of the greatest victory of all—the triumph of Science over natural difficulties considered almost unsurmountable, the triumph of Mind over Matter.

The *Niagara*, Mr. FIELD tells us, arrived at the mid-ocean rendezvous on the evening of Friday, July 23d. On Sunday, she was joined by the *Valorous*. On Tuesday, the *Gorgon* came up. The *Agamemnon* did not arrive until Wednesday afternoon. The next day, (July 29th,) all preparations completed, the telegraphic fleet divided. The *Agamemnon* was bound for Valentia Harbor, 813 nautical miles distant. The *Niagara* was 822 nautical miles from Trinity Bay, but actually had to go 60 miles farther, to the Telegraph House at the head of the Bay of Bull's Arm. From that starting of the vessels, each on its different route, on July 29th, until the morning of August 4th, when the *Niagara* reached the entrance of Trinity Bay, what suspense must Mr. FIELD and every other person on board been subjected to! What watchful, doubting, hoping, weary hours must they not have felt! Even at the very last, a single hitch in the working would have ruined all. We trace anxiety all through Mr. FIELD's narrative. Every moment, in short, was full of fearful and exciting interest. As the poet says,

> "Moments like to these
> Rend men's lives into immortalities."

A gracious Providence ruled over all, and they recognized it. Here is one of the last passages in Mr. FIELD's Journal, to our taste a thousand times more religious than if he had written a column of mere words about it:

> At 5-15 A. M., the telegraph cable was landed. At 6 A. M., the shore end of the cable was carried into the Telegraph House and a strong current of electricity received through the whole cable from the other side of the Atlantic. *Capt. Hudson then read prayers and made some remarks.*

Captain HUDSON had passed through the perils of the deep, he felt that God had protected him, and, in his deep and sincere gratitude, he "read prayers and made some remarks." No doubt, *that* was a deeply affecting scene, a solemn worship.

Let us not, while we acknowledge what others have done, be unmindful of what Science, so remarkably developed on this occasion, owes to Lieutenant MAURY. Here is a letter from him, far too valuable to be allowed into the crowd of ordinary communications:

OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, August 6, 1858.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

I send you a despatch reaffirming the glorious announcement which you made this morning under your telegraphic head. It is an achievement that our children will boast of, that two great nations will glory in, and you may well afford to "tell it over again:"

"TRINITY BAY, August 7, 1858.

"Lieutenant MAURY, Washington:

"The Atlantic cable on board of her Majesty's steamship Agamemnon and the United States frigate Niagara, was joined in mid-ocean at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, July 29, and is now successfully laid.

"C. W. FIELD."

It appears that the Niagara arrived at the entrance of Trinity Bay on the 4th instant. This gave her six days from "mid-ocean," the place of junction. The distance "made good" during that time is nine hundred and forty-six statute miles, which gives her an average "paying-out" speed of six and a half statute miles the hour. This high speed was a most "happy hit," for it greatly diminished the strain upon the cable, and lessened its liability to the dangers of the sea.

The following extracts, italics and all, are taken from a letter written at the Observatory on the 28th March, 1857, to the Company, upon the best time for laying the cable, and which has happily proved to be the very best:

"Nevertheless, the enterprise upon which you are engaged is an important one. Good weather for it is very desirable, nay, almost indispensable; and these barometric anomalies are suggestive. Perhaps it would be wise for the steamers *not to join cables until after the 20th of July. I think between that time and the 10th of August the state of both sea and air is usually in the most favorable condition possible; and that is the time, which my investigations indicate as the most favorable for laying down the wire.* I recommend it, and wish you good luck. Yours,

"M. F. MAURY."

The passage which we have placed in italics is really remarkable. It shows that sixteen months ago, Lieutenant MAURY, by scientific induction, had told the exact time when the great experiment could be most safely made. We should be proud, as a nation, of our MAURYS and our MORSES, our HUGHESES and our FIELDS.

POTTSVILLE THEATRE.—We understand that Mr. Wayne Olwine has induced Mr. J. S. Clarke, of the Arch-st. Theatre, to play for him, for one night only, at the Pottsville Theatre, now open, under Mr. Olwine's management, and very successful. Mr. Clarke's performances will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

TYPOGRAPHICAL CRICKET CLUB.—The members of this new club met on the ground selected by them, on Saturday, where, we understand, their organization was perfected, and the pleasures of the game indulged in.

Party Nominations.

A bold article, from a prominent Democrat of this city, will be found in THE PRESS of this morning, calling attention to the matter of nominating candidates for the State Legislature. The suggestions of our correspondent will sink deep into the public mind. He might have gone further. The selection of the officers who are to have charge of the more local interests of our people is another grave duty. The men who are to have the management of the leading county offices should be most carefully chosen. It is incredible how indifferent the voters have become in the matter of electing these important agents. Now is the time to consider these things. In a very short period the different parties will place their candidates in nomination, and we discharge a plain and imperative duty in calling the attention of the people to the fact.

New York Amenities of Justice.

In another column will be found a narrative which admirably illustrates the manner in which justice is *done* in the adjacent city of New York. The proprietor of a newspaper was brought before one Justice OSBORNE (we had nearly written "Justice Shallow") at the Tombs, charged with having libelled two of the immaculates who wear aldermanic gowns in the City Hall. We particularly draw attention to the manner in which Mr. GRAHAM, a lawyer, "pitched into" the defendant. The emphatic way in which he Billingsgated the accused is worth notice, and the peculiar force of the expletives with which he larded his remarks will readily be appreciated. It is due to Justice OSBORNE to state that he stopped GRAHAM—*when he had concluded*. But he did not commit him for contempt of court, neither did he fine him for swearing! Verily, New York is a great place—to live out of.

The Kirkpatrick Case.

Yesterday, after a needlessly prolonged trial of 34 days, the jury in what is called "the Kirkpatrick poisoning case," delivered their verdict. Two of the accused were acquitted; two more were convicted, upon two counts of an indictment consisting of *thirteen*, of "assault and battery with intent to kill." If we understand the case rightly, the prisoners were accused of attempting to kill by *poison*—therefore, the assault must be *constructive!* The verdict in the family quarrel reminds us of that delivered by a Welsh jury in the case of a prisoner charged with burglary. It ran thus, "Not guilty of burglary, but we find him guilty of getting out of the window."

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1858.

The *Union* is as silent as the grave over the rejection of the English bribe. Saturday and Sunday have passed, without a word from the official organ. Probably by to-morrow it may find its tongue, and tell the country whether it intends to resist the wishes of the people of Kansas when they apply for admission into the Union, as apply they will, at the next Congress.

Nothing will grow out of the protest of our Government against the interference of foreign Governments in the affairs of Central America, and especially in the matter of the Isthmus of Nicaragua. The protest was a matter of course, and of form; but neither England nor France intends meddling in this matter, so far as I can hear. The former certainly will not, and the latter can have no sufficient reason for an act which England has been so prompt to disavow. The colonial policy of both these countries on this continent has been too expensive to make any further investments, at least as an original question, at all desirable.

The *Union* reads Judge Douglas out of the party with the Democracy of the State of Illinois at his back; but has not dared to lay its hand upon Governor Wise. The brave *Union!*

There is considerable struggle over the appointment of bituminous coal agent. A number of Maryland politicians are in town looking after it. Among others I notice Governor Lowe, and the present agent, his father-in-law, Colonel Polk. It is said that Col. Polk will be his own successor. A good many Democrats are candidates for the place, supposing there would be a change, as was the case in Pennsylvania with the Anthracite agency, when that thorough Democrat, Mr. Tyson, was displaced to make way for Dr. Hunter, who it is said did not vote for Mr. Buchanan. But [illegible] Southern Lecompton [illegible] good fellow.

The letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Buchanan to English, of Indiana, is no doubt a gross forgery. You were right in suggesting that it was a mere electioneering card. It contains phrases very like the President's style, but it is impossible that he could have made an open offer of patronage to induce any man's nomination to Congress. There will doubtless be a public denial. That the perpetrator of the forgery may be brought to justice is my earnest wish.

General Cass, who must be nearly eighty, is feeble, but is hard at work. This extraordinary man's career is alike a study and an example. He has lived a blameless life, and has grown to distinction almost entirely by his own efforts. He is now one of the richest men in the Union. He invested heavily in the town of Detroit, Michigan, of which he was a pioneer, and the growth of the West, especially since the railroad system has extended its powerful influence, has vastly appreciated his property. He is said to be worth four or five millions. And yet, with all his wealth, he lives a frugal and abstemious life. The management of his vast estate is confided to his enterprising son-in-law, Mr. Ledyard, who resides in Detroit. OCCASIONAL.

Kentucky City.

In our columns this morning will be found the advertisement of the final sale of lots in Kentucky City. Col. Frank Jay McLean, the attorney-in-fact for the trustees of that place, is stopping at the Girard House, and will cheerfully impart any information desired in relation to it.

Kentucky City is the northern terminus of the great Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at the mouth of the Ohio, on the Kentucky side of the river. It is located on a beautiful bluff bank, and nine-tenths of the town is near two hundred feet above overflow. The trustees guaranty that no portion of the city shall ever be reached by an overflow.

The St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad is projected to tap the Mississippi river at a point immediately opposite, and a line of packet steam ferry boats ply between this point and the terminus of the Illinois Central Railroad, and at Jackson, Tenn., the New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad intersects the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, thus giving to Kentucky City railroad connections throughout the whole South and North. The great Northern mail, which has heretofore been carried from the mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans, by steamboats, from and after the first of September next will be carried from Kentucky City to New Orleans by railroad. Those who may feel inclined to invest in the growing cities of the country may find it to their interest to attend this sale of lots.

FACILITIES FOR SOUTHERN TRADE.—In alluding to the fact, in a recent number, of the presence of a number of Southern merchants among us for the purchase of their fall stocks, we stated that they were generally expected to be on their stands, with their supplies, by the last of August or first week of September. In order to do this, they were compelled to make their purchases early in this month; and as there are, at present, fewer Southern merchants in our city than there have been heretofore, at this season, it has been received by many as an unfavorable augury for a prosperous season. But there are facts explanatory of this. Heretofore the routes to Southern sections have been long, slow and tedious; but with the completion of railroad facilities from Northern cities to almost every interior portion of the South, goods can be transported in an infinitely shorter time, and at vastly improved rates of freights. This enables Southern merchants to leave home at a much later period, and still be in time to have their needed supplies upon their stands in due season.

As an instance of this: From New Orleans there is a continuous route, through Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia, &c., to all Eastern cities; while, both from all lower Mississippi towns and the interior of its bordering States, the East can be reached in a few hours, or at least days, by several routes, whereas weeks were formerly required. We yesterday conversed with a gentleman from Mississippi, just arrived, who reached here from his home, a few miles from Vicksburg, via Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia, in some sixty hours, whereas his usual route, via the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, had required some ten days or a fortnight for its performance. From this gentleman we have the assurance that there will be a large Southern trade; and as Philadelphia is a favorite with this class of merchants, we may anticipate for our wholesale dealers a prosperous season.

BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION.—The office of the American Telegraph Company, in Third street, below Chestnut, was illuminated last night in commemoration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The lamps were of the Chinese pattern, and were so arranged as to present a beautiful as well as brilliant appearance. We trust that preparations will be made for a more general illumination, when the Queen of England and the President first communicate with each other over the wires, "even if it be some expense to the city,"—for Philadelphia shares in the immense advantage afforded by the success of this enterprise.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO "THE PRESS."]

LOCK HAVEN, PA., August 9.—The news that the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph was successfully completed was received in this place with great joy, both by the American and German citizens, which was demonstrated by bonfires and the firing of cannon. CITIZEN.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Aug. 9—Midnight.—The weather is foggy and drizzling, and very dark. There is no prospect of the steamship Niagara, now nearly due here, reaching port to-night.

THE ARAGO AT NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN HORSES AT THE GOODWOOD.

A MATCH WON BY MR. TEN BROECK.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The steamship Arago, from Havre and Southampton, has arrived. Her dates have been already published in the despatch from Cape Race, obtained by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The Arago brings 170 passengers and $28,000 in specie.

She reports passing the steamer Borussia hence, off St. Alban's Head, on the evening of the 28th ult.

The Goodwood Races.

[By American Telegraph Company.]

At the Goodwood races on the 27th ult., Mr. Ten Broeck won a match race with Orianda against Mimosa.

In the race for the Steward's Cup, Babylon, Mr. Ten Broeck's horse, was among the last, and for the Larout Stakes, Woodburn, also an American horse, came in fourth.

The recent seizure at Stettin, by order of the Prussian Government, of seven Danish merchant vessels, had caused much irritation at Copenhagen.

FROM LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.
The Election—The Utah Peace Commissioners, Etc.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 5, via Booneville, Aug. 9, per U. S. Express.—Scattering returns from Brown, Calhoun, Douglas, and Shawnee counties increase the majority against the proposition of the admission of Kansas as a slave State to 5,376.

The Utah Peace Commissioners, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, arrived here to-day and proceeded to the East immediately. Mr. Bridger, the original settler at Fort Bridger, accompanied the Commissioners.

Over two thousand of Russell, Majors, and Waddell's wagons were met on the plains.

Several Mormon families passed down the river this evening bound to Illinois.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., August 6—via ST. LOUIS, August 9.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 19th ult., has arrived.

The news furnished is unimportant.

The mail party reports that the Indians were very troublesome on the route, stopping the trains and demanding provisions and whiskey.

The river continued high and the weather wet.

In some places the roads were washed to such an extent as to render it very difficult for the trains to proceed.

Very heavy rains fell in Santa Fe before the mail left.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
The Queen's Message, and President Buchanan's Reply.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The recording instruments for the Atlantic cable are in such a state of forwardness as to insure the early opening of the line for business.

It is understood that the transmission of the Queen's and the President's first messages through the cable will take place early in the afternoon, and probably in the course of the present week. Instantly after the transmission of the President's reply to the Queen's message, the two communications will, by consent of the President, and through the co-operation of the managers and employees of the telegraph lines of the country, be made public from Newfoundland to Texas, and from Quebec to the boundary of civilization in the Northwest.

We have assurances from all points that so soon as the Queen's and the President's messages are received, there will be public and private demonstrations of joy by the ringing of bells, firing of salutes, etc., etc., in every city, town, and village throughout the whole country. It is understood that Mr. Field will cause notice to be given in advance of the day when the first message will be transmitted through the cable.

Telegraphic Cable Rejoicings—Preparations in New York.

NEW YORK, August 9.—At the meeting of the City Councils this evening, a message was received from the Mayor, recommending that the hospitalities of the city be extended to all connected with the laying of the Ocean Telegraph, that the citizens of New York be requested to illuminate, and that all the public buildings be illuminated on the day to be fixed for the public celebration of the great event.

The Councils adopted a series of resolutions congratulating the public, tendering thanks, and offering a municipal dinner to all concerned in the enterprise, providing for the illumination of the City Hall, and requesting Cyrus W. Field to [illegible] Room at the City Hall.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 7.—The successful laying of the Atlantic Cable caused general rejoicing in this vicinity, but there has been no public demonstration about it. The newspapers are very eloquent about it.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—The success of the Ocean Telegraph is the principal topic among the press and the people. Great excitement was caused by the first announcement, and there was much anxiety to hear further.

From Trinity Bay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a despatch from Captain Hudson, of the United States steam frigate Niagara, saying that the Electricians report the insulation and continuity of the Atlantic cable as perfect, and that they are busily engaged in preparing the battery required before the Queen's message to President Buchanan can be received.

Departure of the U. S. Frigate Niagara for St. Johns.

TRINITY BAY, August 9.—The United States steam frigate Niagara, and the steamers Gorgon and Porcupine, left for St. Johns this morning. All well.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury, on an appeal, has decided that crude naptha, or coal oil, is subject to a duty of fifteen per cent.; cudbear, for dying, eight per cent., and labels, composed of paper, twenty-four per cent.

The Bids for the Ten Million Loan.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The bids for the United States loan of ten millions were opened to-day at the Treasury Department. Upwards of five millions were awarded at about five per centum premium, three millions at between four and five, and about two millions at from four and a quarter to four and a half. The principal successful bidders are as follows:

Bank of Commerce	$1,600,000
Marie and Kanz, about	750,000
Cammann & Co.	750,000
Howland & Aspinwall	400,000
Chubb & Brothers	300 000
Drexel & Co (at 4½ per cent)	500,000
United States Trust Co.	500,000
Trevor & Colgate	500,000
G. S. Robbins & Son	2,000,000
E. Whitehouse, Son, & Morrison	400 000
Carroll, Livingston, & Co.	500,000

Among the bids for the loan were the following:

James M. Townsend	$100,000 at 5 per cent.
Trust Company	100,000 at 4.62
" "	100,000 at 4.77
" "	50 000 at 4.81
" "	50,050 at 4.91
" "	50,000 at 5.02
" "	50,000 at 5.07
E. S. Munroe	40,000 at 4.26 to 4¼
"	40,000 at 3.51 to 3.76
Carroll, Livingston, & Co.	100,000 at 4¼
" " "	100,000 at 4⅜
" " "	100,000 at 4½
Bank of Metropolis, Washing'n.	150,000 at 3½
" " "	100,000 at 4½
" " "	50,000 at 5
Chubb & Brothers	100,000 at 4.14
" "	100,000 at 4.54
" "	100,000 at 5.04
Savings Bank, Baltimore	100,000 at 3
" " "	100,000 at 4
" " "	50 000 at 5
National Bank, New York	100,000 at 3
Riggs & Co., for Henry White.	150 000 at 1½
Bank of Commerce, N. Y.	25,000 at 5.17
" "	500,000 at 5.27
" "	300,000 at 4.53
" "	50 000 at 4.07
Camman & Co.	500,000 at 3.97
"	300,000 at 4.35
"	250,000 at 4.76
"	100,000 at 5.02
"	50 000 at 5.33
"	50,000 at 5.52

Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, obtained half a million at from 4.29 to 5.04 per cent. They unsuccessfully offered bids at less.

Cronise & Co.	400,000 at 4.29 to 5.04
Continental Bank, N. Y.	250,000 at 3@4
" "	50,000 at 4½
Clark, Dodge, & Co.	700,000 at 3.28 to 4.01
" "	300,000 at 4.26 to 4.76
E. W. Clark & Co. unsuccessfully bid for	500,000 at 1.07 to 3.07
State Bank, Troy	20,000 at 6.03 to 7.03
E. Whitehouse, Son, & Morrison	100,000 at 4.12 to 4.21
" "	400,000 at 4.32 to 5.01
Van Vleck & Drexel	2,000,000 at 2.05 to 3.80
G. S. Robins & Son	2,000,000 at 5.03 to 8.78
Rufus H. King	100,000 at 3.30 to 4.05
Thompson Brothers	1,000,000 at 2.55 to 3.10
Bank of the Republic	400,000 at 3.05 to 4.05
" "	100,000 at 5
Trevor & Colgate	850,000 at 3.28 to 4.06
" "	500,000 at 4.58 to 4.66
" "	600,000 at 4.53 to 5.56
Roosevelt & Son	150,000 at 3
Marie & Kanz	71,000 at par
" "	10,000 at ½

The same firm were also bidders for 800,000, varying from 3 to 4.08, and $120,000 at 4.90@5.50.

Seamen's Bank for savings, $100,000 at 3¾ to 4.

Seamen's Bank for savings $100,000 at 4¼@5.

Davisson & Co., and Howland and Aspinwall $400,000 4.77 to 5.52.

Hoguet & Boel, $150,000 at 3.01@4.01.

Hoguet & Boel, $150,000 at 4.26@5.01.

Benson & Co., $100,000 at 1.13.

Tallmadge & Hanly, $50,000 at 4.

Tallmadge & Hanly, $250,000 at 4¼@5¼.

Matthew Morgan, $800,000 at 3.01@4.05.

Meigs & Greenleaf, $55,000 at 4⅜@4¾.

John T. Thatcher, $200,000 at 4.52@4.81.

Messrs. Robbins & Son telegraphed to the Department withdrawing one million of their bid, which, if allowed by the Secretary, will consequently leave but that amount awarded to them. The aggregate amount of the bids is about thirty millions.

Among the unsuccessful bidders were Messrs. Belmont & Riggs, who offered to take the entire ten millions at a premium of 3 77-100, and Sweeney, Rittenhouse, & Co., at 3 per cent. premium.

There were in all fifty-eight bidders. Several offers were made at par, and the lowest bid among the premiums was one-half per cent. The highest was at seven and three hundredths, but it was for small sums.

The Nova Scotian at Quebec.

QUEBEC, August 9.—The steamship Nova Scotian arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, with dates to the 20th ult., but her advices had been anticipated by the despatch from Cape Race.

Illinois Politics.

CHICAGO, August 9.—Senator Trumbull and Hon. John Wentworth addressed an enthusiastic audience on the political topics of the day, from the balcony of the Tremont House, on Saturday evening. The number in attendance is estimated at 3,000 persons.

Nomination Accepted.

UTICA, Aug. 9.—Gerrit Smith has accepted the nomination for Governor, made by the Liberty Convention.

Sickness on Shipboard.

NORFOLK, Aug. 9.—The Bremen ship "Hinnoh," twenty-nine days from New Orleans, with cotton and tobacco, has arrived. Seven of the crew and one passenger died of yellow fever. Others are on board still sick.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Arrived at lower quarantine, ship Pepperell from New Orleans, bound to Bordeaux. She put in here in consequence of the sickness of the captain and most of the crew with the yellow fever.

The U. S. Steam Frigate Niagara at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 9.—The U. S. steam frigate Niagara, and H. B. M. steamers Gorgon and Porcupine, arrived here this evening from Trinity Bay.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Aug. 9.—The British schooner Daphne, from Baltimore, bound to Bermuda, arrived here in distress, having been run into by the schooner Storm. Her mainmast and rigging were carried away in the collision.

Wreck of an Excursion Steamer.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—The steamer Virginia, plying as an excursion boat on Lake Pontchartrain, was blown up to-day while lying at Jefferson wharf. She sunk in about fifteen minutes, and is a total wreck. It is supposed to have been caused by an explosion of powder, as the steam was off, and foul play is suspected. Several persons were injured, and some of the crew are missing. There were only a few passengers on board.

Fire at Wareham, Mass.

WAREHAM, Mass., Aug. 9.—The Manufacturing Company's foundry, steam mills and machine-shop were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $43,000—insurance $9,000.

Letter from New York.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, August 9, 1858.

There is but one topic at the present time, overshadowing in importance all minor items of every-day intelligence. I doubt that a man of thought can dismiss all other subjects from his mind, and reflect solely upon this sublime realization of human speculations, without feeling an unutterable weight of sensation which bows his very soul to the earth. To stand upon the shore of the New World and converse with the Old, as man talks with man face to face!—to know at the hour of its transpiration all that happens publicly to mankind in the four quarters of the earth!—to learn simultaneously, on the day of their promulgation, the edicts of Asian, African, and European Governments, and the *vox populi* of American sovereignty!—these are reflections that at the same time exalt the human mind to omniscience, and appall it with a sense of its own feebleness. Science makes men as gods, they may the more clearly discern the Supreme God whose laws are the foundation of all science.

But what a glorious thought may we dwell upon in connection with this theme—the thought that our country (geographically speaking) is the centre of the earth itself—the great heart of the sphere; and that now this heart throws out its vital nerves to penetrate remotest portions of mundane matter! to feel that the throbs of this central seat of freedom will thrill through all the lands, and its electric fluids dart life into dead or stagnant humanity everywhere! to hope that the emanations of its enlightened liberty, and enfranchised Christianity, will permeate old despotisms and hoary systems of false faith, until all the sympathies of the mighty world shall be swayed by the pulsations of its exalted and beneficent wisdom. Well may the *thought* of this vast and successful enterprise oppress us with responsibility, while it elevates us with ambition!—

> For behold! the hurrying thunderbolts, in viewless fingers held,
> Whilst they burn upon the azure, are to mortal language quelled!
> Straightway, now, all human error from our vision is dispelled,
> And we know that towering altar is Jehovah's throne on earth!
> And the billowy clouds around it hide the future's mighty birth!
> This we read amid the flaming *Thought* that spans the heaven's girth!
> For that *Thought* is man's redemption! man's enfranchisement from wrong—
> When the earth to all God's children shall in brotherhood belong,
> And the weak shall rest securely on the bosom of the strong!
> Like an endless fire, consumeless, burns that Thought before mine eyes;
> And my soul's electric flashes would eternally [illegible] ture's skies!

But the telegraph success has a ludicrous effect upon some queer people. A Chesterfieldian wiseacre in this evening's *Commercial* (over the signature of "*Civility*") suggests that "on the receipt of the first message from her Majesty the Queen, the *gentlemen of our whole continent*, within the reach of a telegraphic despatch, *shall raise their hats*." To which the *Commercial* very sensibly appends the advice, that when our President's message reaches England "the ladies of all the British isles profoundly curtsey, and all the gentlemen therein *take off their boots*."

Our city authorities are now in session, deliberating on the proper manner of celebrating the laying of the cable.

We have at length to notice the death of Judge Duer, who has graced the Supreme Bench, as presiding Judge, since the death of Judge Oakley, and was recognized as a leading jurist of the State.

Mr. D. Wemyss Jobson appeared in court this morning, on a charge of libel in his *Red Flag*, but the hearing of the case was postponed till next term.

The business at to-day's stock board was limited, with a trifling improvement in prices. Reading was active, 2,200 shares being sold, beginning at 47, declining ¼, and selling at the close at 47½. New York Central advanced ¼; Erie ⅛; Harlem sold at 11½. There was a lot of Great Western Insurance sold at 113, and a lot of New York Gas Company at 160. Pacific Mail Steamship brought 84, dividend (of six per cent.) off.

In Western roads the principal business done was in Cleveland and Toledo, beginning at 35, and advancing ⅛. Michigan Southern, old stock, advanced ½, and the guarantied ¼. Michigan Central opened at 59, and closed at 59½. Chicago and Rock Island opened at 75½, and rose to 76, an advance of ½ from Saturday. Galena and Chicago advanced ⅛, closing at 85½. Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy sold at the price quoted Saturday. Panama improved 1, and sold at 114.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—August 9.

SECOND BOARD.

25000 Missouri 6s	85¾	100 Reading R			47¾
1000 Mich S S F'd bd	67¾	800	do	s50	47¾
13 Metropolitan Bk	107¾	125	do		48
10 Bk Commerce	100	300	do	s10	47¾
125 Pac Mail S Co	84¾	200	do	s10	48
25 do	84¾	300	do		48¾
25 do	84¾	50	do		48¾
200 La Cr & Mil R	4½	100	do	s10	48¾
50 N Y Cen R	p&c 79¾	5 Chi & Rock I R			76¾
200 do	b30 79¾	50	do	s25	76
100 do	opg 79¾	5 Mich Cen R			60
100 Clev & Tol R	b30 35¾	25 Gal & Chic R			85¾

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR.—No change in market of moment, and small supply of sound parcels. Sales 13,500 bbls at $3.90@4.05 for unsound, and $4.30@4.40 for sound superfine State; $4.15@4.30 for unsound, and $4.65@4.75 for sound extra State; $4.35@4.50 for superfine Western; $4.70@5.35 for common to medium extra Western, and $5.25@5.50 for shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio—the market closing firm.

Canadian Flour is also doing better, with sales of 575 bbls at $4.65@5.60 for common to good extra. Southern flour is scarce, and prices strongly tend upward. Sales 3,000 bbls at $5.15@5.35 for superfine; and $5.40@6.75 for fancy and extra.

Rye flour has advanced to $3.25@4., with sales 135 bbls. Corn meal is also firmer. Jersey is quoted at $4.50, and Brandywine at $5 and upwards.

GRAIN.—Market somewhat firmer; sales 45,000 bush at 90c in store for unsound Racine or Chicago; 91c@$1 for unsound to fair Milwaukee club; $1.05@1.20 for new red Southern; $1.08 for unsound, and $1.13@1.18 for sound white Western.

Rye is firmly held at 83c, with buyers at 81c. The Corn market is dull and prices favor buyers, especially for good parcels.

Sales 28,000 bushels at 72@83 cents for hot to sound mixed Western; 95c for Round Yellow, and 95@96c for White Southern. Oats in moderate request at 45@50c for State and Western.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is very firm and dull in consequence of the extreme holding on to prices; the nominal quotations are for mess $17.50; prime $14.00@15, and prime mess $15.75@16. Beef is in moderate request, and is firm; sales 200 bbls at $11.75@12 for country mess; $14@14.50 for repacked Western mess, and $15@16.50 for extra do; prime mess beef is quiet and nominal at $20@22; beef Hams continue scarce and firmly held at $18@19. Cut meats are moderately active, and better for shoulders; sales 140 hhds at 6¼@6¾c for shoulders, and 8½@8¾c for hams. Lard is steady with sales of 165 bbls at 11¾@11⅞c for No. 1 and prime. Butter steady at about previous quotations. Cheese continues dull at 5@7½c as to quality.

SUGAR.—A quiet but firm market continues, and the tendency of prices is to a further advance. Sales since our last 140 hhds at 7¾@9¾ for Cuba and Porto Rico.

MOLASSES is firm, with a moderate inquiry; sales since our last 575 hhds, at 35c for Cuba Muscovado, 4 months. New Orleans is quiet and nominal at 50@55c.

COFFEE.—Rio remains quiet, with small sales, within the range of 10¾@11⅞c. In other kinds we notice sales of 260 bags, at 15c for Java, and 9¾ for St. Domingo.

COTTON.—Market dull and nominal at 12¾ for middling Uplands.

WHISKEY is lower. Sales 326 bbls at 27@27¼c, chiefly at the inside price.

ARREST OF SHOP-LIFTERS.—On Sunday morning several shop-lifters were arrested at their residence, Carlton street, east of Twenty-third. Their names are Thomas Creighton, Ann Creighton, and Mary Ann Brown. The arrest was made by Lieutenant Patton and Sergeant Lewis, who also were successful in recovering four pieces of silk, valued at $1,000, alleged to have been stolen from establishments in Eighth street, below Arch, and Second, above Coates, some time during the last week. The parties were taken before Alderman Snider, by whom they were held in $1 000 bail to answer.

EX-MAYOR VAUX'S HOUSE ROBBED.—On Sunday night, about 11½ o'clock, ex-Mayor Vaux's dwelling, Nineteenth and Chestnut streets, was entered by burglars, and robbed of clothing to the amount of $80. Two officers were despatched to the scene, but no clue to the robbers has yet been obtained. The residence is at present unoccupied, the family of Mr. Vaux being absent in the country.

Scene in a Police Court.

[From the New York Tribune.]

On Saturday morning Mr. Frank Leslie was again apprehended for libel, on complaints of Alderman Reed and Tuomey. Officer Gardner, of the Lower Police Court, who had the warrant, conveyed Mr. Leslie at once to the Tombs, telling him that such was the magistrate's imperative orders. Upon reaching the court Mr. Leslie was met by Aldermen Tuomey and Reed, and Mr. John Graham, their counsel, and arraigned before Justice Osborn. The magistrate informed Mr. Leslie that he was charged with libel by Alderman Tuomey and Alderman Reed, and asked him if he demanded an examination.

Mr Leslie stated that he had been brought direct from his office to the court, and had not been allowed or permitted to send for his counsel, and he was ignorant what course to pursue.

Justice Osborn. You can have time to send for your counsel and bail if you desire.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Ashmead, Mr. Leslie's counsel, Mr. Graham produced the affidavits, which were read in court.

Alderman Tuomey makes two complaints. In the first, Alderman Tuomey charges Mr. Leslie with libel in publishing in his paper a certain caricature which represents him (Tuomey) as a boisterous Irishman, on board of the steamship Ericsson, with a bottle of whiskey in one hand, and a shillelah in the other, with the words beneath, "If I catch the *Tribune* reporter, I'll throw him overboard, God d—n him."

[The assumed "libel" on Tuomey & Reed consisted of comments on their former appearance against Leslie, in a police office. There was also a caricature magnifying the noses of the two complainants.]

Alderman Reed's affidavit of complaint says:

"Further alleged libellous matter is set forth in a picture representing Alderman Reed in the garb of a butcher, with a party of Irishmen driving a miserable and diseased looking cow, without tail or horns, up to his stall. The leader of the party, Mr. Mike O'Flannagan, is represented as saying: 'I read you tould the Alderman tother day that swill-fed beef was worth half a cent a pound more than any other kind of meat. Here's a beauty, yer honor; dosent he look fat and luscious? Ar rah! don't yer eyes wather to luk at it? Here's the baste; we've brought it on purpose for yez. Hand us over the dimes!' Alderman Reed is represented as saying: 'I don't deal in that kind of beef. I stated that as an alderman, not as a butcher.'"

Mr. Graham stated to the court that he desired to compel Leslie to give $2,500 bail in each case; in two of the cases to keep the peace for twelve months, and abstain from publishing any more caricatures; and in the third case to answer criminally to the sessions. Mr. Graham proceeded to say that they intended to show these English *scoundrels* that they could not libel and caricature respectable citizens with impunity.

Mr. Leslie said: "You had better keep cool, Mr. Graham."

Mr. Graham, who was evidently very much excited, jumped up and said: "Don't speak to me, *you scoundrel*, or I shall not be answerable for the consequence. I ask your Honor to note that this is an attempt to intimidate respectable counsel. These fellows intend to caricature the entire court. *I'll neck the first man I see take out a pencil.* [At this juncture our reporter took out his pencil and began to take notes.] The first acquaintance I ever had with him showed him [pointing to Mr. Leslie] *to be a d—d scoundrel.* If they will meet me on any flat in New York, [pointing to Leslie and his friend Watson] *I'll take the heads off both of them.* I'll show them by the swelling of their chops there's no Miss Nancyism about me," [shaking his fist in their faces].

Mr. Leslie. "We are gentlemen—we are no pugilists, Mr. Graham."

Mr. Graham. "You are a *G—d d—d English thief. I can lick the pair of you.*"

Judge Osborn. "Mr. Graham, you must stop this, as I can't allow it."

Mr. Graham. "Within the past seventy-two hours he has sent a shaft to the heart of the only remaining parent I have on earth, and the other night I went down alone past his establishment, *intending*, if I met him on the curb, *to whip him like a dog.*"

Mr. Leslie asked if the court intended to allow such proceedings to continue. They were gentlemen, and not blackguards.

Alderman Reed. "If they are gentlemen, one has sailed under an *alias* for the past five years."

Mr. Leslie. "That is not true."

Justice Osborn. "Gentlemen, you must stop this."

Mr. Graham. "The only question is, are two *gentlemen* to be continually libelled *by these English transports? They contaminate the air.* If I stay in the room with them much longer, I shall suffocate, [pointing to them.] *See what mean-looking English thieves they are!*"

At this juncture, a gentleman who, we believe, is Mr. Leslie's printer, got up and told Mr. Graham he must not speak to him in that way. This style of conversation continued some time longer, but did not lead to any breach of the peace, although it was evident that Mr. Graham needed but a very small provocation to make him take off his coat and "go in."

Mr. Leslie gave the required bail to keep the peace, justifying himself in $5,000, and two sureties of $2,500 each. Messrs. Samuel S. Sherwood and Alexander became his bail.

Judge Osborne put a stop to farther altercation, and all proceedings were postponed until about two o'clock, when Mr. Ashmead appeared as the counsel of Mr. Leslie, and several gentlemen ready to become bail.

Mr. Ashmead asked that the case be allowed to go over for a few days, inasmuch as he was obliged to leave town immediately, and he wished also to look at some of the points that might arise on the question. In the meantime, Mr. Leslie was prepared to give bail to any amount for his appearance at the time which might be agreed upon for the examination.

Mr. Graham objected to the proposition of Mr. Ashmead, and demanded that Mr. Leslie should give bonds at once for his good behavior, libellous matter for the next twelve months, contending that, were Mr. Leslie merely held to bail for his appearance to answer the charges already preferred, he might come out with another batch of libels in the next issue of his newspaper.

Mr. Ashmead objected to any such course, as *it was assuming that Mr. Leslie was guilty of libel before the question had been passed upon by a jury*, and that it was his intention to repeat the assumed guilty offence, which they had no right to do.

Judge Osborn called Mr. Ashmead's attention to the section of the revised statutes previously referred to, relative to the powers of the magistrates of New York.

Mr. Ashmead replied that he did not deny the power of Judge Osborn to demand the recognizance, although he had never known anything like it before; but he had made a most reasonable request in asking to have the matter lie over for two days, and considered that it was pushing the affair too far in refusing it.

Mr. Graham. This man is now under two recognizances, and it would not be fair to give him another opportunity of libeling and caricaturing respectable citizens. I am opposed to showing him the least leniency whatever. [Mr. G. here became again somewhat excited, and *proceeded to call Mr. Leslie pretty hard names*, when Justice Osborn told him that he must stop making use of such language.]

Judge Osborn stated that he should require Mr. Leslie (as the case then stood) to give bonds in the sum of $5,000, being $2,500 on each of the two complaints, or he could have an immediate examination on the charges preferred, if desired, but there must be some guarantee that no more libellous matter should be published.

Mr. Ashmead objected to giving bonds for further good behavior, until after an examination on the charges could be had, not later than Wednesday next; in the meantime, bail to any extent should be given for the forthcoming of Mr. Leslie at the appointed time. [He then left court to attend to prior engagements elsewhere.]

Judge Osborn then remarked that unless the required bonds were given, he should feel it incumbent upon him to commit Mr. Leslie to the Tombs.

The affidavits of Aldermen Reed and Tuomey, including the alleged libellous matter, were then read, and created considerable amusement among those present.

Judge Osborn informed Mr Leslie that he had the right to cross-examine the complainants if he desired to do so.

Mr. Leslie declined a cross examination of the Aldermen, and inquired of Judge Osborn if he thought the amount of bail required was not excessive.

Judge Osborn replied that it was not excessive, inasmuch as the affidavits embraced no less than eight different charges of libel.

Mr. Leslie, after a brief consultation with some of his friends (a large number of whom were present) informed Judge Osborn that he had concluded to act against the judgment of his counsel and give the required amount of bail in the case, and gave the names of Messrs. Alexander Douglass and Samuel S. Sherwood as his sureties.

Mr. Graham examined them with reference to their pecuniary affairs, and being answered satisfactorily on that point, inquired of those gentlemen if they were aware of the responsibility they were assuming in the matter, to which interrogatory they replied that they were perfectly aware of what they were doing, and signed the necessary papers, apparently much to the surprise and chagrin of the complainants.

Poor Ald. Tuomey looked daggers, but didn't interfere with the reporter.

MEETING OF JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—According to a call, signed by A. G. Molineaux, a meeting of journeymen tailors, numbering some one hundred and fifty, was held last evening at the Sansom-street Hall. The object of the meeting, as stated by the President, Mr. Stephen Breen, was to take preliminary steps to the formation of a Tailors' National Protective Union. The President stated that a correspondence had been carried on with every Tailors' Protective Union in the country upon the subject of the proposed organization. It was further stated that in Boston a similar organization had been effected, numbering some three hundred at its first meeting; and it was deemed necessary, for their own protection, that an organization should be had in Philadelphia. The most encouraging letters were read from kindred societies in different sections of the Union.

After a spirited speech by Mr. John M. Leech, a scale of prices was introduced and adopted, as that to which the compliance of employers was to be requested.

After some other unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

NOT BENEFITED BY THE CHANGE.—The citizens of Frankford do not appear to be much benefited by the completion of the Passenger Railway. It is stated that the fare in the omnibuses was $45 per annum; in the cars it is $62 60, while the Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company only charge $30 to the former, and $35 to the latter place. They are, therefore, petitioning the Fifth and Sixth Street Passenger Railway Company for a reduction of the ordinary fare of daily passengers. We hope the company will find it to their interests—as unquestionably they will—to favorably consider the petition.

MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.—The card of these gentlemen will be found in the columns of *The Press*, announcing the receipt of their supplies for the fall trade. They are dealers in, and importers of hardware, cutlery, guns, &c., and their business locations are Nos. 427 Market street, and 16 Commerce street. The attention of Southern and Western buyers is invited to the advantages offered by this house, and we have no doubt dealers in these articles will find it to their interest to give them a call.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WELCH'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Captain Kyd"—"Family Jars."

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE.—Ethiopian Entertainments, &c.

THE WEYMOUTH LAND ASSOCIATION.—*An Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud.*—Three persons, named Clayton Allen, Ellwood Matlack, (trustees), and Wm. F. Johnson, (secretary) of the Weymouth Farm and Agricultural Company, were arrested a few days since upon the complaint of Mr. George Keller, a subscriber to the stock of said company, who charges them with a conspiracy to cheat and defraud the stockholders of said company in the sum of $103,777, and to appropriate said money to their own purposes.

It appears that about the middle part of the year 1854, Stephen Colwell and W. D. Bell, of this city, owners of a large tract of land in New Jersey, called the Weymouth Furnace tract, advertised the property for sale at $5 per acre, and it was understood that they would give a commission of $10,000 or $20,000 to any agent who would accomplish a sale at that price.

Messrs. Matlack and Allen, above referred to, and Mr. Landis, formed a league to purchase the same, but not having the means, it is charged that they entered into secret arrangements with Colwell & Bell for the land at $7.50 per acre for that part fronting upon the railroad, one mile deep, and $5 per acre for the balance.

About the same time Matlack, Allen, and Landis published a prospectus, and invited the public to purchase shares, having, however, first appointed officers, and chosen themselves trustees. Meetings were subsequently held, a constitution adopted, and a committee appointed to purchase the land. Messrs. Matlack, Allen, and Landis were said committee. They resolved that the land could be had for $10, which was the minimum figure. It was therefore purchased at $10 per acre, and the deeds were made to them as trustees of the Weymouth Farm and Agricultural Society. It is then alleged that public meetings were held, and in every case, when asked, the said trustees are said invariably to have represented that they had no more interest in the company than any other stockholder—that the land was bought by the company direct from Mr. Colwell—that there were no intermediate parties—their only interest being in direct ratio to the stock held by each.

On the faith of these assertions, it is alleged that Allen was allowed $1,500 a year to act as secretary. In October, 1855, suspicion being rife that all was not as had been represented, this salary was largely reduced.

As soon as the farms were surveyed, it is alleged that the defendants offered a novel plan of distribution, which was adopted by the members. A committee appraised and fixed a value on each farm. The farms were then offered by outcry at a meeting, and whoever offered the highest sum, by way of premium, had the choice of location.

The plaintiff here charges that the defendants perpetrated a fraud by their contract with Colwell and Bell; that they had reserved all the cedar upon a portion of the tract for the next five years. While selling the choice of location, it is charged that the defendants notified the members of this fact only after the reserved part was sold, which had the effect of "killing the premium" upon the part where good cedar was, which was not reserved, and it is alleged all the good cedar land unreserved fell into their hands at little or no premium.

The complainants state that the company came to an end, that the land reverted to Messrs. Colwell & Bell, and that the stockholders lose every penny of their money, as well as their labor.

The hearing of the case came off before Alderman Mcgonigal yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a throng of people, most of whom were stockholders in the concern.

In commencing the case, Mr. George H. Earle, for the plaintiff, demanded the books of the company, to be used as evidence.

Mr. E. M. Paxton, counsel for the defendants, declined to produce the books, upon the ground that the defendants were the custodians of the books, and that, in the absence of any persons better authorized to receive them, he had advised his clients not to produce them.

The Alderman doubted his power to compel the production, when Mr. Earle for the present waived the request.

The following testimony was then elicited:

James V. McClain, sworn.—Resides at 152 north Ninth street; last Monday I had an interview with Mr. Colwell; Mr. C. acknowledged that the price of the land was $5 and $7½ per acre; I told Mr. Colwell that there were sixteen bonds to pay him for the land, of which he had eight; I asked him where were the other eight; he said he didn't know; one of the bonds was for $13 040; I told him I had reason to believe he had bond No. 9; he said the defendants told him that the stockholders gave them the bonds for their trouble; I assured him this was false; bond No. 9 was for $13,040; I told him I had asked Mr. Allen what compensation he expected when he was going to serve; he said nothing more than the increased value of the land; that he had ten shares, and expected the company to give him a living salary, and nothing more; the land there is worth from $1 up to $5; the tract purchased was over 22 000 acres. [illegible] present when Mr. Matlack said he had $2,000 belonging to the association, which he intended to keep; at that time an investigating committee was about to be appointed; Matlack said he had the money in his pocket; the remark was made in reply to a resolution to employ counsel and investigate the matter; previous to that money had been paid to Matlack by the stockholders, I was on that committee against my wish; when I went to the office next day, Matlack said he had the books and papers in his safe, the key in his pocket, and he intended to keep it there; I have been told by several stockholders—Mr. Brand and others—that they had been paid for private work, done for the defendants, from the books of the association, giving him credit on his own book; Matlack appears to have been sold out by the sheriff shortly after that; I know little of his private affairs; in a conversation with Matlack he asked if we were going to call a special meeting, and complained about what had been done; I accused him of deception to the stockholders; he said that they had the right to do what had been done; at another meeting Allen said he was bound to have a compensation for his services, and if he didn't get it from the stockholders he would get it from Colwell; four thousand acres of similar land to ours was offered to Mr. Thackara for $1 per acre.

This suit is brought by a majority of the stockholders in the association united together; I came into the association in the fall of '54; I hold four shares; I paid $312 for the first two; have never received my deeds for the lots; never applied for them; others complained that they had been refused their deeds; each share was to furnish twenty acres of good farming land, and one building lot in the city of Colwell; the prospectus represented that Colwell was to become a great city, full of manufactures and buildings, and that they were about to petition the Legislature of New Jersey for a charter; Mr. Allen and Landis said that the Macaynak people were to come, and settle there, and that Eastern manufacturers also were coming to settle there; (great laughter in the audience;) they said that there was a court house to be erected at once; (renewed laughter;) they said that these persons had already subscribed to the stock. (uproarious laughter.) and would soon commence erecting buildings; it would take about two weeks to examine the land before you could ascertain the entire extent of its worthlessness; Mr. Allen said it was splendid land; they said that the title had been doubtful before, which was the only reason it hadn't been sold before; I never heard that the board of directors had any power to make deeds; I have seen a deed made by them.

Mr. Earle offered a declaration of trust to Matlack, Allen, and Landis by Colwell and Bell, dated January, 1858, of the land above referred to.

Mr. Colwell and Mr. Bell were called for, but were both out of the city. Mr. Bullitt appeared for them, saying that Colwell was at the Springs in Virginia, and the period of his return was uncertain. Mr. Bell knew little or nothing about the matter. Mr. Colwell, he was satisfied, would give every information in his power as soon as he returned. He was now absent on account of illness.

Theodore Truent, sworn.—Am in the iron business; firm of Colwell & Co.; I have no books in my possession of this association; Mr. Colwell has some in his fire proof, but I have no control over them by night; we expect Mr. Colwell by the latter part of the week.

Wm. Kerr sworn.—I am a brushmaker at Seventh and Market; I bought half a share for my sister-in-law, and a share and a half for my wife; I was at the first and three or four subsequent stockholders' meetings; the price at which the land could be purchased was stated by Mr. Allen to be at ten dollars per acre; at a subsequent meeting they reaffirmed this statement; Mr. Allen was chairman of the committee making the report; Mr. Landis, and, I think, Mr. Johnson, were also on the committee; on that representation the association voted to take the land; I received a note from Mr. Coldwell, and in consequence of such notice called upon him; I asked him how the difficulty about the land was to be settled; he said he could allow himself to lose nothing by the land; he said he had agreed to give them a bonus for selling the land, but that they had acted in very bad faith with the public, for they had bought the land before the association was formed; Mr. Allen has frequently said that he expected no other remuneration for his services than the enhanced value of the land; the association paid him $1,500, but afterwards reduced it to about $500; Johnson became secretary after Allen had resigned; Allen always maintained that neither he nor his colleagues were to reap any benefit from anybody, except the enhanced value of the land.

John W. Thackara, sworn.—I reside at Weymouth; have a farm there; I live on a tract bought from Colwell & Bell; I bought it in September, 1853; moved there in March, 1854; my land is equal in quality to that of the association; I paid $5 50 per acre for 209 acres; it is in the centre of the Weymouth tract; when my partner and myself went to look at the land, with Mr. Moore, Colwell's agent, Moore pointed out 4,000 acres of land which could be bought for $4 000; I thought of buying a farm, and waited on Mr. Colwell; he sent me to Moore, and said that any arrangement's Moore made would be satisfactory; he said that Moore was a worthy man, and would do right; the land was not quite as good as that of the Weymouth association, or rather the Weymouth association's land was not quite as poor as that; land adjoining can be bought for $3 per acre, as good as the Weymouth; I have been offered a tract with improvements upon it, for $3 per acre; I was appointed a committee to employ counsel to test the title of the Weymouth land; we employed Abraham Browning, of Camden; he said it was good; he recommended me to go to Mr. Colwell, who would tell me about the association; I went to Colwell, who told me that he held eight bonds against the association; the first bond that was cancelled was $13,150; the others were $13-140 each; that was all Mr. Colwell said he held against the company for land; he said he held another bond in lieu of $20 000 borrowed of him by the defendants to help them along in building the Weymouth Hotel, paying for the survey of the tract, opening roads, and meeting taxes as they came due; I told Colwell that the hotel was built by a private stock company, of which I was a member, and held two shares of stock, which I showed him; Mr McClain said they had not paid the tax, that we knew as members of the Board that the tax had been paid from the funds of the Association; we told him that the defendants had not opened any roads; that the company had done it, and that the only money they had spent had been upon their own property; Mr. Colwell professed to be much astonished; but this did us no good, and we left; if the obligation was good they got from us over $13,000; I have heard the defendants say, repeatedly, that they had no more interest in the purchase and sale of the land than I had; the last auditor's report appeared with the signature of Johnson only, and also to the third annual report. [The witness corroborated the former testimony as to Matlack having locked up the books, and said that he should keep the key in his pocket.] I furnished the stone for the foundation of the store at Colwell. An order was given me by Mr Allen, as an officer of the Hotel Company, (a separate concern,) for ten shares of hotel stock as my pay. I didn't like the idea, as I was a temperance man. He said it was to be a temperance hotel, and was rented, when completed, at $600 a year rent. I have the stock now, and would sell it for three cents. (Laughter.) The balance due me he gave credit for on the company's books. I furnished stone also to Mr. Allen, which was, some way or other, turned round so as to be placed to my credit on the books of the company. Myself, Lemuel Y. Singleton, and two others were appointed a committee at the first meeting to examine the land. I received all the instructions from Landis, vice-president of the company, and also Allen. They told us we were to equalize it at the par value of ten dollars per acre.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony all tended to strengthen that which preceded.

At the close, the alderman adjourned the case until Monday next, the defendants being placed under the nominal bail of eight hundred dollars.

A NEW PHASE OF THE LAZARETTO CASE.—The following letters—the first from the Quarantine Master, the other from the captain or master of the barque Elizabeth J.—with reference to the movements of that vessel and the course of city officials, which have resulted so disastrously and occasioned so much excitement, will be read with interest by our readers, all of whom have, doubtless, kept pace with the newspaper discussions of the subject. The letters will explain themselves; and if, in our strictures upon the supposed censurable conduct of the Lazaretto officers, we have done any one injustice, we are willing to make all necessary amends:

LAZARETTO, Aug. 9, 1858.

To the Editor of the Press:

DEAR SIR: Your local reporter has been particularly severe upon the officers of the Lazaretto station for permitting, as is alleged, certain vessels to go to the city with yellow fever on board. There is evidently a misunderstanding of the subject, or I am sure such manifest injustice would not have been done to those who hold office at this station. The facts, within my own knowledge, are simply these:

The barque "Elizabeth J.," from Havana, arrived at quarantine on the 11th of July, and was boarded by the physician in charge, Dr. Filbert, who was informed by the captain that the second mate had died at sea, and that one of the sailors was then sick with what he supposed to be yellow fever, as the barque was from an infected port. The sick man was immediately sent to the hospital on the island, and the vessel was ordered to be cleansed and thoroughly ventilated, the doctor and quarantine master visiting her daily up to the 19th of July, when the former took sick and was unable to perform duty. The Board of Health immediately sent Dr. Brown to the Lazaretto to attend to the duties of the place. At the request of Dr. Jewell, the medical attendant of Dr. Filbert, he left the station on the 25th of July, for the purpose of improving his health, and on the 29th of the same month he returned to the Lazaretto. During his absence the barque was permitted by the Board of Health to go to the city, although Dr. Filbert had issued express orders, previous to his leaving, not to permit her up for some time.

I have been a resident of the Lazaretto for twenty-five years, and in that time have held the office of quarantine master for three years. Since I have been acquainted with the station, I am free to say that I have never known a more prompt and efficient officer, or one more careful in the discharge of the duties incumbent on him, than Dr. Filbert. He has been unremitting in his attention, and until stricken down by sickness, devoted his whole time to the performance of his official trust. He is, of course, subject to the control of the Board of Health, who may order a vessel out of his custody at any time. Had he the sole charge, no fear need be entertained that any malignant or contagious disease would be brought to the city by vessels from foreign ports.

My only object in addressing you is to place the matter in its proper light, and do justice to a faithful and gentlemanly officer.

Yours truly, JACOB PEPPER.

BARQUE ELIZABETH J.
LAZARETTO, Aug. 9, 1858.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY.

SIR: I have seen many articles written about the barque "Elizabeth J.," most of which are false and untrue, and consider it my duty to give a true statement of the matter, so that fault will lay where it belongs.

The barque Elizabeth J. left Havana on the 30th June, and arrived here on the 11th July. When we left Havana, myself, second mate, and three others, were down with yellow fever. Fourteen hours out from Havana, William Westcott, second mate, died; and the rest of us recovered before we arrived here. The seventh day out John Dorsey (seaman) took sick, and was put into the hospital, immediately on our arrival, by order of Dr. Filbert, where he died on the 19th July. This is all the yellow fever we had. On our arrival at this place, we were boarded by the doctor and quarantine master, and ordered to have the vessel well ventilated, which order was fulfilled. Dr. Filbert visited us every day, up to the 19th July, the day he took sick, and was unable to attend to duty. On the 26th July, Dr. Filbert, being able to be out of bed, was advised to leave the station by his physician, Dr. Jewell. Before leaving, Dr. Filbert advised the Board of Health to be on their guard about permitting the vessel to town. The day after the doctor left, we were permitted up; therefore it was no fault of Dr. Filbert, nor the quarantine master. I must say for Dr. Filbert, that he is the most particular Lazaretto physician that I have ever met in any port, and if he and the quarantine master had full charge of this station, the city would be guarded against malignant diseases. On the 27th we arrived in Philadelphia, discharged our cargo, and took the vessel to Cooper's Creek, N. J., to lay her up and paint. From there we were sent back to the Lazaretto on the 4th of August. The *Ledger* has had me reported dead at different times, but I am still living and enjoying excellent health.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT WILTBANK,
Mate of Barque Elizabeth J.

RUMORED SET-TO.—There were current rumors yesterday of a prize fight between two shoulder-hitters of Kensington. One report had it that the set-to was to come off at day-break, near Chestnut Hill, and another that the encounter was to take place at some point down the river—the parties having gone thither in a shallop for that purpose. Considerable excitement was said to exist among the "fancies" by this movement in the sporting world. The first rumor, it seems, proved correct, as the fight did occur in the quiet locality of Chestnut Hill. The parties proceeded to a retired spot near the Wissahicon, known as "Jourdan's Hollow," and after all the usual preliminaries and appointment of seconds, bottle-holders, etc., stripped to the waist, proceeded to their brutal pastime. Some two hundred of the worst-looking chaps imaginable accompanied the principals. The fight took place about six o'clock, early enough to escape the interference of the police, and has very naturally excited the ire of the peaceful residents of this locality. It is sincerely to be hoped that, as the police were not on the ground to prevent this outrage in our midst, they may be successful in ferretting out all concerned in it, and bringing them to justice. The particulars of the disgraceful scene we have not been able to glean.

FIRE AT FRANKFORD.—A destructive fire occurred on Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, on the estate of Mr. George Castor, deceased, on the Delaware, a short distance above the Frankford arsenal. A large barn on the estate was set on fire, and destroyed, with all its contents, being full of grain and hay. Besides these, a horse, cider-press, and other property were destroyed; but the entire loss, it is said, is covered by insurance. A colored man, recently engaged on the farm, but who had been discharged, was seen loitering about the place under suspicious circumstances shortly before the fire broke out. He was arrested, and was to have had a hearing before Alderman Elliott, of Frankford, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

ANNUAL PARADE.—The annual parade of the Grand Section I. O. Cadets of Honor of Temperance will take place in October. At the semi-annual meeting of the Section the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

George S. Rowbotham, Grand Governor.
Philip K. Price, Grand Vice Governor.
Wm. Neff Hirst, Grand Secretary.
Alfred B. Huston, Grand Treasurer.
Joseph K. Cooke, Grand Conductor.
Christian A. Schoefer, Grand Sentinel.

The Order numbers some twenty-five sections in this city, and is in a most flourishing condition—applications being almost daily received for charters.

PASTOR RESIGNED.—Rev. Elvin K. Smith, rector of St. John's (Episcopal) Church, Camden, has resigned his charge, after faithful pastoral labor running through several years. He was much esteemed as a minister, and his resignation will be deeply felt and long regretted by the members of his recent charge.

A BABY WAIF.—A male child, about one month old, was found yesterday by a couple of young ladies, at Twentieth and Aspen streets, and brought to the Fifth-district station-house. It was, when found, wrapped up in a shawl. The little stranger was properly cared for.

EXCURSION.—A heavy excursion train, containing members of the Philopatrian Literary Institute, left for Atlantic City yesterday morning. There were eighteen cars in the train, and over one thousand persons were participants in the excursion.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR.—EIGHT BOYS SHOT BY AN OLD MAN.—The Pittsburgh *Journal* of Saturday has the following particulars of an unfortunate affair:

Mr. Robert McCurdy, an old and well-known citizen, resident on Carpenter's alley, on the east side of the Trinity Church grounds, was married yesterday afternoon to a young lady of some twenty-three or twenty-four years. Mr. McCurdy is said to be over sixty years of age. This disparity in the ages of the couple excited remark among the neighbors, who expressed their feelings without reserve, at what they considered an unnatural union. It seems that the boys fully sympathized with the feelings of the older people. In the evening a number of them, perhaps fifteen or twenty, gathered about Mr. McCurdy's residence, and commenced pelting the house with brickbats and stones, some of which were thrown through the windows and doors. Mr. McCurdy went out and remonstrated with them, warning them to go away, but they paid no attention to him.

The company present were much alarmed, fearing personal injury from the mob without. Mr. McCurdy then seized a pistol, heavily loaded with shot, and fired upon the crowd, wounding, as we are informed, eight of the boys. Two of these are named David and James Sims, sons of Mr. David Sims, on Virgin alley. Their feet, legs, and thighs are literally covered with shot wounds, and their injuries are very severe. Six other boys were slightly wounded. Their names are as follows: J. Shortly, Tunnell street; Paul McWilliams, Sixth street; James Dunavan, High street; William and Edward McKeever, Strawberry alley; and William Baily, Church alley. Mr. McCurdy was arrested.

The affair is an unfortunate one, and will bring regret and anguish to all concerned in it. That the boys committed a gross outrage in assailing the house as they did, no one will deny; that Mr. McCurdy did right in taking the law into his own hands, we will not affirm—but no one will regret the occurrence more than he. He has been a resident of this city for nearly forty years, and has borne the character of a peaceable citizen. He was for many years the sexton of Trinity Church.

An affair took place on Monday, in Devil's Elbow, Tipton county, Tenn., between Esq. McCurry and Milles Carter, who has a small farm on the Elbow. Carter was killed, and McCurry dangerously wounded.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9, 1858.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF PHILADELPHIA BANKS—CLEARING HOUSE.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE AVERAGE CONDITION OF THE BANKS IN PHILADELPHIA, FOR THE WEEK PRECEDING MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1858.

BANKS.	Cap. Stock.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie in Bank.	Due from other Bks.	Due other Banks.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$1,800 000	$3.332,000	$970,000	$175,000	$678,000	$1,752,000	$265,000
North America	1 000,000	2,815,291	676,693	175 452	63 ,501	1,874,967	249,808
Farm & Mech.	2 000,000	3,997,450	1,519,217	300,992	571,895	3,646,622	425,175
Commercial	8 1,400	1,520,000	296,060	62,000	157,000	828,000	129 000
Mechanics	800 000	1,615,032	608,012	204 930	139,528	1,186,926	164,508
N. Liberties	500,000	1 358,000	456 000	140,000	122,000	1,274,000	120,000
Southwark	250,000	921,874	245,176	148 090	110,137	743,556	98,925
Kensington	250,000	709,649	209,296	9,551	10 333	552 322	115 750
Penn Township	350,000	761,250	148,311	43,445	9,135	578,887	73,570
Western	418,600	1,514,688	178,902	63,930	348 290	1,046,665	143 645
Man. & Mech.	556 325	1,058,930	179,190	114,745	86,592	600,738	114,485
Commerce	250,000	748,528	223,614	68,877	27,912	585,592	126,480
Girard	1 250,000	1,905,679	402,223	176,421	244 220	618,606	217,785
Tradesmen's	150,000	647,925	170 547	54,777	11,858	550,445	108 866
Consolidation	298,590	482,851	100,918	37 327	8,766	319 083	71,000
City	433 850	742,998	174,160	64,919	48,025	401,277	85,980
Commonwealth	162,440	387,246	124,510	46 645	20,236	293,891	89 675
	$11,311 205	$24,542,291	$6,862,669	$1,877,151	$3,176,383	$17,054,076	$2,594,652

The statement for this week shows the following changes from that of the week preceding:

	Aug. at 2.	August 9.	
Loans	$24,524,569	$24,542,291	Inc. $17,722
Specie	7 070,145	6,862,669	Dec. 207,476
Due fm other bks	2,459,041	1,877,151	Dec. 581,890
Due to other bks	3.234 366	3 176,333	Dec. 58,033
Deposits	17,553,780	17 054,076	Dec. 499,704
Circulation	2,605,278	2 594,652	Inc. 89,374

The deposits reported on the 2d of August were $17,553,780, and the amount of exchange on that day at the Clearing House was $2,381,252, leaving the true amount of deposits on the 2d of August $15,172,528.

The report of this morning gives the deposits on the books at the commencement of business $17,054,076, and the exchanges at the Clearing House this morning amounted to $2,705,229, leaving the undrawn deposits to-day (say) $14,348,847. This makes the actual decrease in deposits much larger than appears by the statement; instead of $499,704, the falling off equals $823,681. How far this result is due to the payment and disbursement abroad of the State interest, and how far it marks increased activity in business, calling the capital so long idle into active use, it would be difficult to say, until the opportunity has been afforded to compare with a third or a fourth weekly statement.

The operations of the United States branch mint at New Orleans, during the month of July, were as follows:

GOLD DEPOSITS.

California Gold	$2 029 56	
Gold from other sources	7,698 06	
Total gold deposits		$9 727 62

SILVER DEPOSITS.

Silver parted from Calif'a gold	$8 29	
Silver from other sources	338,401 05	
		$338,409 34
Total deposits		$348,136 96

SILVER COINAGE.

Half dollars	730,000 pieces	$365,000 00
Quarter dollars	140,000 pieces	35,000 00
Total		$400,000 00

Condition of the banks of Massachusetts, August 2, 1858, compiled from the return to the Secretary of State:

Capital	$61,054 050	Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c	$100 501,888
Net Circulation	16,089,319		
Deposits	28,636,828	Specie	10,773,518
Profits on hand	7,104,817	Real Estate	1,608,613
Total	$112,884,014	Total	$112,884,014

A very dangerous counterfeit twenty on the Oxford bank of Massachusetts is in circulation. It is produced from an old plate of the Hamilton bank of North Scituate.

The New Orleans bank statement, for July 31, compares with that of July 24 as follows:

	July 24.	July 31.
Circulation	$7,334,414	$7,231,179
Deposits	13,864 925	13 860,151
Specie	10,936,670	10,992,147
Time loans	20,919,077	21,147,311
Exchange	6,343,192	6,175,242

The statement of the Rhode Island banks, made on the 21 inst., was as follows:

	Providence Banks.	Out of Providence.	Total.
Capital	$14,671 500	$5,596 0-9	$20,267,509
Circulation	1,921,412	1,389 791	3,311,603
Deposits	2,022,792	941,120	2,963 412
Due banks	1,095,396	86 098	1,181,494
Loans	17,780 220	7,147 331	24,927 551
Specie	444 165	174 682	618,847
Bank notes	794,188	128,123	922 311
Due by banks	854,217	519 035	1,403,252

As compared with the statement of July 19, the results are as follows:

	Providence Banks.	Country Banks.
Capital	$4,779 00 inc.	$490 00 inc.
Circulation	118,105 75 inc.	17,065 75 inc.
Deposits	57,791 15 dec.	425 02 dec.
Due banks	160,408 14 dec.	9,488 67 dec.
Loans	36,848 79 dec.	11,938 21 dec.
Specie	22 099 45 dec.	1,059 92 dec.
Bank notes	96 675 45 dec.	4,231 05 inc.
Due by banks	49,968 51 dec.	83,016 83 inc.

The *Herald* says the meeting of ticket agents held at Cleveland on Friday resulted in a refusal to acquiesce in the arrangements adopted by the late Cleveland Convention. The call, it is said, emanated with the Pennsylvania Central Road. The New York Central, Erie, Buffalo and Erie, Buffalo, New York and Erie, Cleveland and Erie, Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern, Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Pittsburgh, Columbus, and Cincinnati, Ohio and Mississippi, and Illinois Central railroads, were represented.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Aug. 9, 1858.

REPORTED BY MANLEY, BROWN, & CO., BANK-NOTE, STOCK, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, NORTHWEST CORNER THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

FIRST BOARD.

1000 City 6s	97¾	1000 Penna R 6s	88
410 do	97¾	200 do	88
500 do	97¾	3000 Elmira R 7s 2dm	48¾
100 do	PR. 97¾	5000 ReadRe'86 s5wn	68¾
100 City R 6s	97¾	7 Minehill R	52
300 do	97¾	1 Lehigh Nav	59
1000 Catawissa R 7s	42	6 Cam & Am R	98
1000 do	42	4 Norristown R	56¾
1000 Schyl Nav 6s '82	62¾	1 Penna R	42
1000 do	'72 79	5 do	cash 42
1000 Lehigh Val R 6s	82¾	6 Morris Ca	44
2000 Penna R 6s 2dm	88	4 Mechanics' Bk	26¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

50 L Isld R	b5 12¾	20 Lehigh Nav	49¾

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Penna 5s	89¾	100 Reading R	24
about 1280 do	89¾	50 do	24¾
2000 Morris Ca 6s	88¾	34 Penna R	42¾
3000 L Schl R 6s	91	16 do	42¾
1000 do	91	38 Lehigh Nav	b5 49¾
2000 Sch Nav 6s '82	62¾		

CLOSING PRICES—STEADY.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Phila 6's	97¾	98	Sch Nav Imp 6s	64¾	
do R	97¾		do stock	9	9¾
do New	101¾	102	do pref	16¾	17¾
Pennsylv 5s	89¾	89¾	Wmsp't & Elm R	11	11¾
Reading R	24	24¾	do 7's 1st mt	69¾	72¾
do bd '70 inoff	76¾	77	do 2d mt	48	48¾
do mt 6s '44	88		Lnng Island	12	12¾
do mt 6s '86	68¾	69	Girard Bank	11¾	11¾
Penna R	42	42¾	Leh Coal & Nav	49	50
do 1stm 6s inoff	88¾	89¾	N Penna R	8¾	9¾
do 2d m 6s in off	87¾	88¾	do 6's	69	69¾
Morris Canl Con	43¾	45	New Creek	¾	¾
do pref div off	99	100	Catawissa R	6¾	7
Schul N 6s 82	62¾	62¾	Lehigh Zinc	1	1¾

LATEST.

Reading closes............24¾@24¾

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, August 9—Evening.—Breadstuffs still remain about the same. The Flour market continues very inactive; there is no inquiry for export, and prices rule about the same, sales being only to supply the home trade, at from $4 25a4 50 for old stock superfine; $4.75a5 for fresh ground do, the latter made from new Wheat; $4.87a5.25 for extra; and $5.50a6 25 per bbl for extra family and fancy lots, as to brands and freshness. Of Corn Meal, which is scarce, a sale of 100 bbls Pennsylvania Meal was made at $4 per bbl, which establishes an advance. Rye Flour commands $3 50 per bbl. Wheat—There is no change, with light receipts, and sales to notice; about 2,000 bus have been disposed of at 120a125c for fair to prime red, and 140a143c for white. Rye is in demand at 72a75 cents for old and 65 cents for new. Corn—There is rather more offering to-day, and buyers are holding off for lower prices; $1a1 02 is asked for good Yellow, the latter of lots afloat, without finding buyers. Oats are steady, with further sales of 3,500 bushels new Southern at 39 cents. Bark—Quercitron is in steady demand; a further small sale was made at $33 per ton for 1st No. 1. Cotton—There is very little doing and no change worthy of note in prices. Groceries and Provisions—There is not much doing, owing to the smallness of the stock of the former and the high rates now current. Seeds are also quiet; about 60 bushels Cloverseed only have been disposed of, at $5 25 per bushel; Timothy is selling at $2 25 per bushel. Whiskey continues scarce and on the advance; sales of barrels at 28 cents and Drudge at 26 cents per gallon.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 6.—Flour is firmer; sales of Howard-street and Ohio at $5@5.25. Wheat steady. Corn active and 2@3c higher; White 87@89c; Yellow 95@97c. Whiskey firm at 27@28c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm at 77c. Corn active at 69c. Oats buoyant. Shipments to Buffalo—No Flour or Wheat; 65 000 bus of Corn. To Oswego—No Flour or Wheat; 13,000 bus of Corn. Receipts—600 bbls of Flour; 7,500 bus of Wheat, and 34,000 bus of Corn.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—Flour is higher, closing at $4.50@4.60. Whiskey active; sales of 2000 bbls at 23¾ cents. Provisions dull.

The New Orleans *Bee*, of the latest date, thinks there is no reason to be alarmed about the health of that city. It closes a leader on the subject thus: "The unacclimated among us are in a tremor respecting yellow fever. We think they may dismiss their fears. It is almost too late in the season for the prevalence of an epidemic, though such things have occurred in August and September, and should admonish us to be chary of prediction. Thus much, however, is certain—that when we reach the end of July without an epidemic, and with a mortality from fever not exceeding three or four deaths per day—and those almost exclusively confined to seafaring people and persons from on shipboard—the probabilities are altogether in favor of a healthy season."