The Press.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—Curiosities of Natural History; Letter from Lebanon; Religious Intelligence; Democratic Meeting in Delaware County; Retailing Poisons; General News; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets; New Patents. FOURTH PAGE.—TheGospel in a Nutshell; a sermon by Rev. George A. Crooks, of Kentucky.

The News.

The President left Bedford Springs yesterday morning, and would tarry over night in Cumberland. He is expected to reach Washington this afternoon.

The electricians at Trinity Bay inform us that the arrangements for putting the recording instruments into operation are not yet complete. The signals to and from Valentia continued satisfactory.

From Washington, we learn that a force of 2,500 men will be kept in Utah until all matters are satisfactorily arranged. The Peace Commissioners have not yet arrived in Washington.

Gen. Cass suffered from another chronic attack on Thursday night, in Washington, but was at his post, as usual, yesterday.

"Occasional" talks to the Washington *Union* in the true spirit.

We are pained to learn that the yellow fever is on the increase in New Orleans. On Tuesday last there were thirty-five deaths, and on the following day forty-three.

The season at Atlantic has been a most delightful one, and promises to extend beyond the allotted time. Messrs. Webb and Parker, of the United States Hotel, we perceive by an advertisement in another column, will continue their house open until the first of September, and longer, if the weather is favorable. The United States is most eligibly situated, has attentive waiters, a brace of the most amiable landlords to be found along the Jersey coast, or anywhere else. Good nature, good living, and good bathing, will be sure to await the sojourner at the United States.

The Editorial Convention held at Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, was a very agreeable affair. The bill of fare convinces us that our New Jersey brethren are no mean epicures. Morris R. Hamilton, Judge Wade, Daniel Barkalow, Horace Greeley, Dr. J. R. Freese, and others, made speeches on the festive occasion.

The steamer Virginia blew up at New Orleans on the morning of the 7th inst. John Boyle, the mate, was killed, and several others severely scalded. The boat was insured in seven offices in New Orleans for $31,000.

Gov. Stanton was at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 5th.

Postmaster General Brown has returned to Washington from a visit to his home.

John Engard, a member of the Hope Steam Fire Company, was accidentally drowned yesterday morning, during the fire at Water and Shippen streets. The engine stood near the fire, and while young Engard was engaged in arranging something in front of it he fell over into the dock backwards. *It is supposed that the fall stunned him* as he made no effort to save himself. He was a single man, twenty-one years of age.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—From Trinity Bay, the report, as satisfactory as brief, is "all right." The communication of signals to and from Europe, along the line, is perfectly satisfactory. Some little delay must yet intervene before the telegraph can be in working order for the public. If such a line were started even in a populous city, much time would necessarily be employed: how much more difficult the task when it has to be performed almost literally in the wilderness.

SATURDAY MORNING, 1 o'clock.—We are authorized to state that a commercial firm in New York yesterday received a message through the Atlantic Cable. *Our informant saw the message in cypher.*

Bigler in Washington.

It seems that Mr. Senator BIGLER is in Washington, and, if we may judge from an article in the Washington *Union* of yesterday, he is sorely offended because an extract of a letter, which he wrote to Mr. Secretary STANTON, on the 14th of August, 1857, has been published in THE PRESS. We reprint it, because it is about the clearest and most explicit "illumination" we have yet had from Mr. BIGLER:

"Make my special regards to Governor Walker, and say to him THAT HE HAS THE POPULAR HEART WITH HIM THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY EXCEPT ONLY THE EXTREME SOUTH. Should his programme succeed, he WILL HAVE THE MOST ENVIABLE PRONUNCE OF ANY MAN IN THE NATION. *The Administration is a little weak at the knees, and winces under the Southern thunder, but they must stand up to the work.*"

And now Mr. BIGLER complains that the publication of this declaration *of a public man, on a public question*, is a "breach of confidence." Does he recollect that he was the first man in the Senate, with many such declarations as this, in favor of WALKER's course, on record, to refer to a transaction which he alleged to have taken place in the private parlor of Judge DOUGLAS? Does he suppose the fact is unknown that he is, and has been, part owner of newspapers that have daily traduced the public and private characters of ROBERT J. WALKER and FREDERICK P. STANTON? He began by the most public adulation of these gentlemen; he ends by the most public abuse of them; though both stand to-day where they stood a year ago, while Senator BIGLER's metamorphosis is notorious. What right has such a man, then, to complain when the cause he has betrayed exacts such retribution as all honest men will approve?

The Democratic Convention in Delaware County.

We publish to-day an official report of the county meeting of the Democracy of Delaware on the 12th inst. The current of sentiment in favor of JOHN HICKMAN was overwhelmingly strong, and it will be seen that many of the most sterling Democrats of the county participated in the proceedings, and thus truly represented the sentiments of the masses who formed their constituency. As in many other places throughout the Union, however, the janissaries of place were busy upon the ground, seeking by fraud to defeat the popular will; but as they found arrayed against them independent freemen who knew their rights, and knowing dared maintain them, they were completely baffled in their schemes. The nomination of JOHN HICKMAN in Delaware will be followed up by his full endorsement by the honest Democracy of Chester, and his triumphant election by the intelligent voters of the district in October by an overwhelming majority.

New Publications Received.

New American Cyclopædia. Edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana. Vol. III. Beam—Browning. Large 8vo pp. 776. D. Appleton & Co., New York; Fairman & McFarlan, Arcade Hotel, Philadelphia.

Abridgment of the Debates of Congress, from 1789 to 1856. By the author of The Thirty Years' View. Vol. VIII. Large 8vo, pp. 757. Appletons, New York; Fairman & McFarlan, Philadelphia.

Memoirs of Rachel. By Madame De B——. 1 vol., 12mo, pp. 376. Harper & Brothers, New York.

History of King Richard the Third of England. By Jacob Abbott. 1 vol., 16mo, pp. 337. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Memoir of Joseph Curtis, a Model Man. By the author of "Means and Ends," &c. 1 vol., 16mo, pp. 200.

Monthly Law Reporter, (Boston,) for August. Edited by Lowell and Quincy. W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia.

Theatrical.

Arch-street Theatre opens this evening, under the joint management of Messrs. Wheatley & Clarke. Sheridan's brilliant comedy of "The Rivals" will be played, with really about as fine a cast as can be employed upon it any where.

Mrs. Bowers re-opens Walnut-street Theatre on this day week, having made great changes and improvements in its interior during the recess. When we learn what these are, we shall report upon them. In a day or two, we shall be able to mention what changes and improvements she has made in her company.

Mr. Foster, at the National, and Sanford, at his entirely renovated opera house, in Eleventh street, are doing remarkably well. The former runs a good deal upon melo-drama, ("*La Tour de Nesle*" this evening, for the second time,) and Sanford's is literally a "peculiar institution" of undoubted popularity.

We hope and believe that all the theatres in this city will do well during the season now commencing. They are in the hands of enterprising and competent lessees, and friendly competition between them will be for the advantage of the public.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE—TUESDAY NEXT.—Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogues of their First Fall Sale will be issued to-day.

The Newburyport *Herald* says that the prospect of the mackerel fishery is anything but flattering.

Canadian Politics.

There has been a very curious Ministerial Crisis in Canada. Some time ago, Queen VICTORIA's Government, in England, decided that a little place called Ottawa should be the legislative and executive capital of Canada. This town is favorably located, but strong opposition arose on its selection. Montreal and Kingston, as well as Quebec and Toronto, each claimed to be the most suitable seat of Government. At present, the Legislature are sitting in Toronto. When the question came before the Parliament, the four cities above mentioned joined to throw out the proposition, and succeeded in doing so. The Ministry, of which Mr. JOHN A. MACDONALD and Mr. G. E. CARTIER were the head—just as DERBY and DISRAELI are the head of the British Ministry—considering the Executive beaten when the Parliament voted against Ottawa, immediately resigned. Sir EDMUND HEAD, the Governor General, was then compelled to select a Cabinet from the *Opposition*.

Accordingly, Mr. GEORGE BROWN, proprietor and editor of the *Toronto Globe*, a man of ability and influence, was requested to form an Administration. He did so, himself taking the post of Inspector-General, and appointing various members of his own party to the other vacated offices. His Attorney-General, curiously enough, was Mr. J. SANDFIELD MACDONALD. We say curiously enough, this gentleman being a Roman Catholic, and Mr. BROWN, as legislator and as editor, having been most violently antagonistic to the Church of Rome—so violently, indeed, that he had every reason to expect that the Catholic party in Canada would be vehemently hostile to any Administration of which he was the head.

However, he had not an opportunity of experiencing this anticipated hostility. Within twenty-four hours of his having formed a Ministry, both the Legislative Council and House of Assembly passed votes of want of confidence in the new Administration. Mr. BROWN, as was his right, requested Sir EDMUND HEAD to dissolve the Parliament, which was generally favorable to the former Ministry, so that public opinion might be tested by a General Election. HEAD, who is a cunning politician, did not desire to see BROWN and his friends in ministerial office. The British Government in London eagerly desire to have all the British North American provinces united, probably to be converted into a separate Kingdom for one of Queen VICTORIA's numerous sons, and Mr. BROWN has ever resisted such a project. HEAD declined issuing the necessary proclamation for a dissolution of the Canadian Parliament. BROWN, therefore, had to resign. His great mistake was in having accepted office, without making it a *sine qua non* that if Parliament outvoted him, he should have full power to dissolve it. This was the stipulation made by Lord DERBY, in England, last February, and the result has been his continuance in office, for Members of Parliament desire to avoid the suspense and expense of a General Election, which may result in defeat to many of them.

Mr. GALT, son of the novelist, was then empowered to form a Ministry. After some "chops and changes," he was made Inspector-General, in the place of Mr. CAYLEY, and Mr. G. E. CARTIER becomes the Premier, retaining Mr. J. A. MACDONALD and nearly every other member of the old Macdonald-Cartier Cabinet. It was supposed, at one time, that the resignation of the Ministry, on July 28, after suffering defeat on the question of Ottawa being the capital, was only a little trick, to obtain a plausible pretext, on the reconstruction of the Cabinet, for dropping three or four rather objectionable and certainly unpopular officials. But the Ministry, as it now stands, still contains most of these persons.

The very difficult question arises—what will the Governor and the Ministry do, with a Parliamentary condemnation of Ottawa as the central capital of Canada? This is a positive act of insubordination, almost of disaffection, towards England. We take it for granted that the British Ministry will not permit itself to be beaten by a Colonial Legislature. Ottawa cannot become the capital of Canada without the concurrence of the local parliament, which concurrence has been emphatically refused. Sir EDMUND HEAD's only resource is to call another Parliament. Should he do so, and the anti-Ottawa resolution still be adhered to, the Canadian Legislature will be actively hostile to the British Ministry, and thence may arise a series of events which, sooner or later, may lead to the Independence of British North America.

New Jersey Politics.

The political prospects in New Jersey are promising. The Democrats who refuse to give up principle are full of confidence and courage. Unappalled by threats, accustomed to proscription, and proud of their attitude, they await the election without a doubt of their full vindication. The Sussex *Herald*, under the lead of Colonel MORRIS R. HAMILTON, is as able and fearless as ever. The editor publishes in a late number of his paper the following piquant letter addressed by himself to Mr. HUYLER, one of the Lecompton members of Congress for the State:

N. J. HERALD OFFICE,
NEWTON, May 22, 1858.

HON. JOHN HUYLER—*Dear Sir:* As you informed me in your letter of the 3d inst., that you "would be pleased to receive any communication I deemed proper to send," permit me to say that the urgent nature of my recent business affairs has prevented an earlier reply—but that my personal regard for you and yours remains unchanged, as I never permit political questions to interfere with my personal friendship.

You say in your letter that you "find an unfriendly feeling towards me, on the part of some who formerly were my warmest friends." This is very natural in those who imagine that Democracy consists in approving and imitating the conduct of the Administration—as surely, Federal authority has admitted no opportunity to exhibit even its personal vindictiveness towards all Democrats, who have preferred to remain true to principle, regardless of the "thrift which follows fawning."

On the other hand, you say that I "have friends on the Administrative side of the Kansas business, who are willing to take me by the hand, if I think proper to give them an opportunity—it rests with *me*—it is still optional on *my* part, to hold them, or cast them off entirely."

Friend John, excuse me if I say that this singular sentence seems closely modelled after the English bill, as it apparently contains a *bribe and a threat* to control my future action upon Lecomptonism.

Once for all, allow me to say, you well know the services I have rendered the party, at least for the last ten years—you know the limited nature of my pecuniary means—and you know how willing, *six months ago*, I would have accepted a remunerative position under the Administration. *Then* I could have taken it with honor—*now*, only at the sacrifice of my manhood, political integrity, and self-respect. My position against "Lecomptonism," in any shape, is as deliberately and firmly taken as that of the Administration in its antagonism to Democratic principles, and its repudiation of Democratic pledges.

If this be considered "*casting off entirely*" my Administrative friends, I can only regret that their friendship is incompatible with an honest maintenance of the pledges and principles of the party.

You told me, last winter, that I was right—that Old Buck had made a mistake, and that, although you did not wish it published in the paper, as you wished to secure a few more offices from the old man, yet on the final issue you would vote on my side. Now, John, in what had that side changed, that you voted against it? or were you compelled to do so to retain your "Administrative friends?" If such sacrifices of honor and principle are necessary, we may well conclude that the days of our party's glory are numbered.

Hoping we may eventually overcome the difficulties so strangely complicated by the singular course of the Administration,

I remain yours truly,
M. R. HAMILTON.

P. S.—Having recently received only Lecompton speeches from you, allow me to ask if you cannot favor me with some *books*, seeds, &c., as for instance the 6th and 7th vols. of the Pacific R. R. Report, &c.? M. R. H.

SOUTHERN CATTLE.—There is a considerable increase in the number of cattle and swine reaching this market from the South. Upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, there are, almost daily, trains of from twenty-five to thirty cars, each capable of holding thirty cattle, destined for the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets. The cars are peculiarly adapted to the purpose of transporting this species of freight, and cattle reach market in remarkably good condition—infinitely better, it is said, than those which are driven long distances. The number of beef-cattle which now reaches this market is said to be greater than ever before, and the fact affords no little encouragement to all good "feeders," particularly those who are burdened with the task of providing for a number of months.

DUSTY STREETS.—If there were ever dusty streets or thoroughfares, we could certainly instance RACE and Market as being, *par excellence*, entitled to the appellation. Along the first the passenger railway has been laid; but so deeply is the track embedded in dust that it would require the cutest wiseacre to determine whether there was a track or no; while on Market there is such a commingling of dust and promiscuous filth that pedestrians turn away from it with disgust, and even those who are compelled to avail themselves of its facilities of trade and locomotion are heartily glad when once without the reach of its atmosphere of reeking fish-stench, decomposing vegetable odor, and conglomerated offensive effluvia.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1858.

There has been much comment upon the following in yesterday's Washington *Union*:

"We see it reported, we do not care upon what authority, that a tax is levied upon the persons employed in the Government service, and the payment thereof exacted. We are quite ignorant of the authority upon which this payment is demanded, or the purpose to which it is applied when received. We trust, however, that whatever may be thus collected may be wisely and economically applied to advance the interests of the Democratic party in its great struggle with the Opposition. It is said that from one-quarter to one-half of one per cent. on the salaries of officials is thus exacted. Now, without knowing anything of the alleged tax, and with no belief in its existence, as a general thing, we have just this to say on the subject: If there is a person in the public service who does not voluntarily contribute the amount, at least, of two dollars and a half a year on each thousand dollars of his salary to support the cause of the Democracy, he should be dismissed at once, and his place filled by one who is patriotic and liberal enough to double the contribution."

If the Government clerks in this city were dogs, instead of men, and the *Union* their appointed tyrant and whipper-in, this language would be consistent. Or, if they held under a despot, who lived by draining those under him, it would be understood. But in a country of white civilized freemen, it is impossible for anything to be more disgustingly offensive. Now, how do you think the money thus wrung from these gentlemen is to be used "to advance the interests of the Democratic party in its great struggle with the Opposition?" I will tell you; for I have just heard the secret of this command of the Washington *Union*. It appears that this collection, which the *Union* insists upon, is to pay a debt of some three thousand six hundred dollars due to Cornelius Wendell, owner and printer of the *Union*, for some *Lecompton documents*, ordered by the Pennsylvania Club, of which the illustrious John Jones, of Berks county, is president. To liquidate this debt an assessment of 2 per cent. is laid upon every clerk in the Departments, which he is bound to hand over on pain of exclusion. To-morrow another claim may be presented and liquidated in the same way, and so on *ad infinitum*. When you recollect that many of the officers in the Departments here are men of the highest character; many of them fit to sit in the Senate and the House; many of them having large families; many who render great service to the Democratic party with their pens and their tongues, we can realize how the mandate of the *Union* will be taken. And when they are commanded to come forward to make good the claims of such an adventurer and speculator as Wendell, and to pay the debts of Glancy Jones, and, in a word, to contribute to overthrow the Democratic party by the circulation of the most infamous doctrines, I do not wonder that there is resistance. But the rod is over them, and they must yield. I am the last to say that men in office should not help to pay the party expenses. I think they should; but who will not object to this attempt to grind them under the heel of any petty politician who chooses to bleed them for his own purposes? Your man Glancy Jones is notorious for his greed of money. I think he did not hesitate to make the Democratic party of your State pay his personal political expenses, out of a public fund in 1856, even to the expenses he incurred in going to the Cincinnati Convention. The idea of making his moneyed friend, Wendell, safe by levies upon the Departments, is doubtless a part of the same system. It is a new one, and there is no lack of bitter denunciation of it. I wonder if Howell Cobb or Jacob Thompson approves this sort of *black mail*. They are gentlemen of characters too high to lead me to believe they do. They may agree that other departments may give to this man Wendell (elected printer by the Opposition in 1856) all their best patronage; but they cannot certainly approve this new subsidy.

Rely upon it, my dear sir, that however some Democrats may be willing to approve Mr. Buchanan's Kansas policy, there is not one in ten that approves proscription of those who oppose this policy. Especially is the course of things in Illinois against Douglas arousing a bitter feeling of anger and discontent. OCCASIONAL.

Letter from New York.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, August 13, 1858.

The case of Edgar, late publisher of the "Way of Life," a journal which was started on the tenth wave of the "Revival" in this city, presents a curious history of contrivance and hypocrisy. The paper was to be a chronicle of religion—a daily guardian of piety—and yet it was based on fraudulent pretences; and failing, through lack of public support, its proprietor is now in jail, charged with swindling his partner and the creditors of the concern. This case is but a sample of many, and indicative of an age of sham. False pretence has been reduced of late years to a collegiate system, and turns out daily graduates in all degrees of fraud. From the corrupt legislator, bartering the interests of his constituents and the country for a bribe, down to the pettifogging Tombs lawyer—from the millionaire forger of Wall-street down to a penny-shaving Dutch grocer—there appears to be a sliding scale of moral laches, evincing a destitution of honesty in all classes of society. How much the prevailing habit of living for show and glare, instead of for worthy life objects, may have to do with this general laxity of principle, might furnish a curious subject for research.

Last night a Staten Islander named Sawyer blundered into a den of thieves in West street, and was set upon by a gang, who beat and robbed him, and a boatman who tried to assist him. The thieves were this morning sent to the Tombs. There are scores of these thief-saloons, not only in the river streets, but in Broadway, where it is as much as a man's life is worth to enter, if known to have money.

Our late Surrogate, A. W. Bradford, is warmly recommended for a nomination to the judgeship made vacant by Judge Duer's decease.

Two cases of yellow fever on Staten Island, outside of Quarantine, are reported, but the Board of Health say they were of parties who daily bathed and boated in the vicinity of infected vessels. The first was a lady named Miss Susan Cross, residing in a sea-side cottage—the other her servant. The first case was fatal.

A fracas took place this afternoon in the Mayor's office, between ex-Recorder Smith and a police officer named Hilliard, the latter knocking the former from his seat. Hilliard was held in $2,000 by the Mayor, to answer for the assault.

A lot of 153 ounces gold dust, supposed to have been stolen in Philadelphia, was offered for sale in this city to-day.

It is said that George Sanders' new paper, "*The Press*," will be issued in a few days.

Business at the stock board continues to be light, but holders are hopeful. Reading brought 47, seller thirty, and 47½, buyer sixty. [New York Central opened at 77 and closed at 77½ with sales of 1,600 shares. Hudson River brought 27½, buyer sixty, an advance of ¼. Harlem declined ¼; Erie advanced ¼; Pacific Mail Steamship brought 82.

In Western stocks, Chicago and Rock Island Road was again very active, about 2,000 shares selling at 74¾, 74½, and receding and closing at 74¼. Michigan Southern, old stock, was sold at 22, 22½. In Michigan Central there was no change from yesterday's quotations; ditto Illinois Central, La Crosse and Milwaukee, and Galena and Chicago. Cleveland and Toledo brought 34½ to 34¾. A sale of Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati was noticed at 91. Panama opened at 113, and closed at 112¾.

In railroad bonds, La Crosse and Milwaukee land grants opened at 22½, but declined to 22½ regular, and 22 seller twelve. Chicago, St. Paul, and Fon du Lac opened at 22 and fell to 21½. Erie convertibles of 1871, with sales of fifteen thousand dollars, advanced ½. Hannibal and St. Joseph closed at 60, yesterday's price; Harlem second mortgage at 73½; Terre Haute and Alton ditto at 43, and Goshen Bank at 65.

There was not much business done in the new Government loan, because of the uncertainty regarding the time of issue of the certificates. The first sale made to-day was at 104, which is equal to about 105½ to the original buyer. This rate is firm. In state Stocks there were sales of Missouri sixes—closing at 85½, ¼ decline. Tennessee sixes of 1890 closed at 92½, yesterday's price, and Indiana two and a half at 61½.

In *bank shares we notice sales of Bank of Commerce* at 99½, yesterday's price; People's at 100; Bank of New York at 108½, and Merchants at 110.

The dividend of the New York Central Railroad, on the stock registered here, is payable at the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman, & Co.

The exchanges at the bank Clearing-House today were $13,300,779.03, and the balances $773,178 47. The Metropolitan certificates remain at $3,000.

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

Receipts	$1,827 530 33
Payments	119,776 01
Balance	12,649,105 25

The receipts include $125,000 from customs.

The payments include $35,000 California drafts.

On account of loans, $1,195,000.

At the second board United States 5s of 1874 fell ¼, selling at 103¼; Delaware and Hudson, ¼; Reading, ¼; Galena and Chicago, ¼; Cleveland New York Central rose ¼; Hudson River, ¼; and Toledo, ¼, and Rock Island, ¼.

The payments on account of the new loan are thus far $7,250,000, equal to fifteen tons of gold in four days.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—August 13.

SECOND BOARD.

5000 U S 5s 1874	103¾	100 Reading R	s60 47¼
8000 Brooklyn city 6s	96¾	100 do	48
1000 Erie R 2d Mt bd	90	500 do	s5¾
3000 La C & M L G bds	22¼	500 do	s10 48
50 Metropolitan Bk	107½	500 do	s30 43
10 Del & Hud Co.	99	100 do	s10 48½
100 N Y Cen R	s60 77¼	50 M S & N I Pref R	44
100 do	crg 77¼	50 do	s20 43¾
50 do	b60 77¾	50 Mich So & N In R	s22¾
200 do	b3 77¾	50 Panama R	113
50 Erie R	b30 16¾	50 Ohio & R Il R	s30 74
50 do	16¾	100 do	b10 74¾
50 Hud River R	28	100 do	s10 74¾
100 Harlem R Pref	22	50 do	s30 74¾
100 Gal & Chicago R	f4	100 do	74¾
100 Clev & Tol R	s30 34½	100 La Crosse & Mil R	4
60 do	34¾		

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Departure of the President from Bedford.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Aug. 13.—The President, accompanied by *Miss Lane*, Miss Bright, the daughter of Senator Bright, Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley and family, left the Springs, this morning, for Washington, via Cumberland. They will pass the night at Cumberland, and then proceed direct to Washington. Several personal and political friends of the President, including Col. O. O. Hartley, of Texas, Judge Dougherty, Messrs. Myers and Spang, Major Watson and others, of Bedford, accompany the party as far as Cumberland. The health of the President has been greatly benefited by his sojourn at Bedford.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

ST JOHNS, N. F., August 13.—The electricians at Trinity Bay report the cable all right, the signals passing satisfactorily to and from the Telegraph House at Valentia. The arrangements for putting the recording instruments into operation are not yet complete.

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 13.—Mr. Whitehouse and his assistants decline to give any information respecting the electrical operations on the submarine telegraph, excepting that signals are constantly passing through the cable. All rumors to the contrary are unfounded.

We hazard little, however, in saying that it has as yet been found impossible to work Mr. Whitehouse's recording instruments successfully. No doubt is entertained, however, that the Hughes instrument, when ready, will overcome all difficulties.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Preparations are being made for the organization of an efficient military staff for Washington and Oregon Territories, preliminary to the contemplated operations against the hostile Indians there, and to prevent a repetition of such defeats as experienced by Col. Steptoe. The object of the Secretary of War is to make them fully sensible of the power of the Federal arm.

A force of twenty-five hundred men will be kept in Utah. One of the Peace Commissioners, in a letter, represents the affairs in the Territory as on a good foundation. Their arrival here is daily expected.

Secretary Cass suffered from another attack of a chronic affection last night. He was not at the State Department to-day, but transacted some little public business at his residence.

General Fair, of Alabama, recently appointed Minister to Belgium, is now in the city awaiting instructions.

The Europa at Halifax.

HALIFAX, August 13.—The steamship Europa, from Boston, for Liverpool, arrived here at one o'clock and sailed at three A. M. The weather was calm, but raining, and very dark.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The Cunard mail steamship Niagara arrived here early this morning. Her mails were despatched by the early train, and will be due in Philadelphia to-night.

Kansas Affairs.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 11th, via Booneville, Aug. 13th, per the U. S. Express.—Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, arrived here yesterday.

An effort has been made to procure the removal of the office from Nebraska city to Leavenworth, but the proposed change has not yet been authorized.

Maine Politics.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 13.—The Republicans of the Third district have nominated Eyra B. French for Congress.

Mortality at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—The deaths from yellow fever are on the increase. On Tuesday there were 35 deaths, and on Wednesday the number increased to 45.

The St. Johns Gold Discoveries.

BOSTON Aug. 13.—The St. Johns papers received here state that the story of gold discoveries there is a hoax.

Destructive Fire.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Messrs. Carrington & Rathbone's grain elevator was destroyed by fire this morning, with 60,000 bushels of grain. The loss is $75,000, partially covered by insurance.

The de Riviere Romance.

[From the New York Express of last evening.]

We have received this morning the following statement from the best authority, which, if true, may perhaps show the public that the gallant Canadian was not so bad as represented. We may add that one of our reporters has seen the documents in question, as well as the agreement alluded to, and, from having already seen the handwriting of Col. Blount, believes the signatures and handwriting to be genuine. It will also be perceived that our statement published on the evening of the 24th of July, that Miss Blount left her father on the previous Wednesday, and that he had not heard of her whereabouts up to that day, was correct.

On the day Miss Blount left Maillard's, in Broadway, on pretence of taking a walk, she immediately proceeded to where Captain de Riviere was, who took her to Staten Island, and hired apartments for her in a hotel near the Vanderbilt landing. Here she remained one week, until the Captain returned to her father, whereupon Colonel Blount drew up and signed the following release:

The prosecution commenced by me before Justice Connelly, against Capt. H. A. de Riviere, is hereby withdrawn, and it is not my intention to prosecute it further. F. S. BLOUNT.

New York, July 31, 1858.

Witness, A. N. Scott.

Col. and Mrs. Blount then sailed for Savannah in the steamer Alabama, and the Captain followed in the steamer Huntsville, both parties sailing on the same day.

The agreement made at this time between Col. Blount and Capt. De Riviere was, we are informed, that if the latter should bring back his daughter, he would agree to his marriage with her and would remain his friend. It is reported that the Colonel further said that his pride prevented him from putting this agreement into writing in New York, but that he would most assuredly do it in Savannah. On these conditions it was that Miss Blount was delivered up to her father.

On reaching Savannah, however, the Colonel (so says our informant) broke his agreement, and caused the arrest of the gallant Captain on the same charges as those preferred against him in New York. This so maddened De Riviere that he determined to enter into no more arrangements, but to put the whole matter before the public, and let them be the judges, and he therefore concluded to go into court for that purpose.

But a great excitement prevailed against him; some five or six thousand persons turned out, and determined to take him out of the hands of the officers and lynch him at once. With much difficulty he was brought into court, and on producing the document printed above, as well as other letters, signed by Colonel Blount, and authorizing him to go to Savannah, the opinion of the public was entirely changed, and the Captain was not again molested.

On the following day, Captain de Riviere was again brought up, and Colonel Blount was placed on the witness stand for the purpose of proving his *charges, but so it is said he could not substantiate* them. He knew nothing, he said, of Captain de R. having abducted his daughter, he had merely heard that he had done so. The Captain was accordingly discharged the accused, remarking at the same time, that he did so with pleasure. The consequence was, says our informant, "that the Captain had the whole population on his side; he had a splendid dinner tendered to him at Savannah, he had hundreds when he went away."

Meantime an agreement was drawn up between Colonel Blount and Captain de Riviere, one clause of which was that it should not be made public, but there was an understanding that the latter might show it to his friends. A portion of this agreement bound Colonel Blount to stop all suits against Captain de Riviere, and gave the latter permission to correspond with Miss Blount through her mother. It was signed by the high "contracting parties," and witnessed by their lawyers.

The parties to this affair are the most favorable to de Riviere, and is highly satisfactory to him.

The following document was then drawn up and signed by Col. Blount, and handed to Captain de Riviere:

TO MR. Cranton, New York Hotel:

DEAR SIR: You will please to deliver to Capt. de Riviere or the bearer, the warrant of the Governor of Georgia for delivery of Capt. de Riviere to the agent of Government of New York, the prisoner now in your iron chest superscribed "to Messrs. Rawson & Brown."

SAVANNAH, Aug. 6th, 1858. F. S. B.

The above writing was handed to me by Mr. F. S. Blount for Capt. de Riviere, to whom I this day delivered it in presence of Col. Blount.

JOS. GANAHL, Attorney to Capt. de Riviere.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 6th, 1858.

On obtaining the above, de Riviere at once proceeded to New York, and is this day acting on it by the advice of his counsel. He intends to pay all his creditors immediately—so he says—but is particularly desirous to avoid duns until his business affairs are settled. When he is ready to pay up, his creditors will be apprised of the fact by his counsel. Doubtless, his creditors will be very glad to receive the notice.

A Billiard Tournament at Saratoga.

[From the Daily Saratogian, 10th.]

The trial of skill between several distinguished billiard players, heretofore announced, came off at Ainsworth's saloon, in this village, on Monday. Messrs. Dudley Cavanagh, Barney Chrystal, and Joseph N. White, of New York, and Christopher Bird, of Philadelphia, were present and took part. The arrangement made contemplated the playing of eighteen games of one hundred points each—three between each of the players. But Mr. White being ill, played but three games (with Mr. Bird) so that only twelve games were played. Mr. Bird did not enter as a contestant for the purse, but consented to play to add interest to the game.

Messrs Bird and Cavanagh led off with three games—all of which were won by Cavanagh. There was splendid playing on both sides. Cavanagh had runs of 40, 47, 39 and 71 points. Bird had runs of 18, 23 and 51.

The next three games were played by Chrystal and Bird—the two first being won by Bird, and the last by Chrystal, in which he made a magnificent run of 74 points, mainly by "nursing the balls."

The third test was between White and Bird, in which the latter won the three games. White made one run of 20 and two of 22—Bird several, from 19 to 33.

The last three games of the match were contested by Chrystal and Cavanagh, in which the former won the second, and the latter the first and third. These games were well contested, and there was much beautiful playing. In power of "nursing the balls," and delicate touches, Chrystal appeared to be superior, though Cavanagh was not much behind in that respect, while in bold, dashing hits, and knowledge of the table, he was decidedly master. Chrystal made two runs of 31, and one of 38; Cavanagh of 22, 26, 37, and 42. At the conclusion, Mr. Phelan stated that Mr. Cavanagh was the champion of the trial, which announcement elicited the hearty applause of the company present.

Four games were then played by Mr. Phelan, of New York, against Mr. Cavanagh, three of which were won by Mr. Phelan. This was a capital display of skill, and excited a very marked degree of interest. Mr. Phelan had runs of 58 and 60, and of 57 stopped by the termination of the game. Mr. Cavanagh also had several runs of about 30 each.

It is proper to remark, that during all these games "pool ball" was ruled out, except for a single shot.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—"The Rivals"—"The Happy Family."

WALOT'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"The Gunmaker of Moscow"—"Tom and Jerry."

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

THE WEEK'S CLOSE.—Ere another number of *The Press* reaches our readers, the present week will have closed, and a new one begun; and it may not be amiss to indulge a few thoughts which the occasion inspires. "Silver Saturday" and "Golden Sunday" are ever welcome to the mass of civilized beings; but by none are they hailed with more quiet, yet exquisite delight, than by the sons and daughters of toil—those laboring millions, whose arduous duties are patiently performed, sweetened and strengthened by the hopes which centre in the week's close and the Sabbath's quiet, holy rest. This evening, as each one of these wends his or her homeward way, with the meagre amount which their week's toil has won, they will scarce feel the exhaustion incident to the severest labors, and even forget that there must be a renewal of them with the commencement of another week, in the rapid pulsations which at present thrill their proud and happy hearts. "Wee bit toddlin bairns" will watch, with more than wonted anxiety, a father's return, in anticipation of the little articles of dress, or the considerate gift which that father has purchased with a portion of his meagre and hard-earned salary; while the "guid wife" and daughters will feel that more than the ordinary sunshine has entered their dwelling with a husband and father's return, and a glow of pride and pleasure thrill the frame of each as some provision of household article, or of Sunday gear, shows that they, too, have been remembered. And to that father, what a holy, happy consciousness of duty performed—loved ones cared for—buoys up his spirits and invigorates his frame!

And many a "Jennie," too, will reach the roof of her humble home with her weekly pittance—to her a little fortune—only too proud to meet a mother's welcome smile, and merit a father's approval for her faithfulness to duty and her love of home. Perhaps the remembrance of some "neebor's lad," who "takes the mother's o'e," may give an additional tinge to the pleasure which she experiences, or the anticipation of a sensation to be produced by her holiday attire, prudently purchased from her little earnings, may contribute vastly to that gay toss of the head or the happy bird-like carol with which she accompanies the performance of a week's closing duties.

"Silver Saturday" closed, then comes "Golden Sunday," with its quiet, holy pleasures; when around the family altar are assembled all the loved ones of home; when communings with The Father of all our mercies are followed and sweetened by communion with each other; when little trials are recounted, hopes whispered, and good resolutions strengthened by the interchange of sympathies, kindly advice, and cheering encouragements.

Oh! ye who enter not into the feeling of this picture, ye are strangers to the actual joys which are borne upon the wings of the closing week, to cheer and bless the toiling ones of earth. Nor can ye realize the calm, determined, hopeful feeling with which those, whose homes are weekly illustrations of it, enter upon the toils which are to be resumed with a week's beginning. May each one of our readers more than realize the happiness which is portrayed in our meagre and imperfect picture.

THE FIRE AND LOSSES.—The fire which occurred yesterday morning, at the corner of Swanson and Shippen streets, and notice of which was given in yesterday's *Press*, although at one time of a threatening character, was subdued without great loss. The sufferers are Mr. William Peters, cabinet maker, whose loss is some $800, upon which there is no insurance; Mr. William Costelo, manufacturer of chairs, who occupies the second story, had his stock entirely destroyed, amounting to $1,500 to $2,000. Mr. C. has an insurance in the Great Western Insurance Company of $400, and $600 in the Exchange Company.

The first floor and basement were occupied by Hiram Webb and John Duchett, shipjoiners. The fire did not reach this portion of the building, which, however, was pretty well flooded with water. The most of the tools were taken out and saved, and the loss will not amount to much.

The building belonged to the estate of Miers Fisher, of which Mr. Longstreth is the executor. The loss is $2,500, which is fully covered by insurance in the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company.

The flames communicated to a dwelling adjoining, occupied by Mrs. Sampson and her son, William. They got the most of the furniture safely out, but much of their wearing apparel was destroyed. Their loss is trifling, and is fully covered in the Franklin Insurance Company.

Adjoining, on the north, was a small building known