The Press.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—Mr. Reed among the Chinese; Religious Intelligence; General News; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. FOURTH PAGE.—Particular Providence, a sermon by Rev. A. Nevin.

THE NEWS.

Thursday last was an unfortunate day for our city. A fire near Fairmount destroyed property to the amount of $50,000, throwing a number of industrious workmen out of employment. A young man named James Press was murdered in West Philadelphia by a dissolute fellow by the name of Charles Stiles. Louis Orr, a lad, was crushed to death at Broad and Girard avenue, by the falling of a marble slab. A son of Samuel Smith, only four years old, was scalded to death by falling into the gutter, in Cherry street, which receives the waste hot water from Wells & Webster's steam saw mill, in Sterling alley. Augustus Schnakenberger died in convulsions in Parrish street. A daughter of Mrs. Buckingham, ten years of age, was burned to death by the explosion of a camphene lamp, at her residence in the vicinity of Third and Poplar, and several other accidents of a less serious character occurred.

The emigration from New York to the new gold diggings continues unabated. Yesterday the steamship Star of the West, Captain Gray, with about 500 passengers, and the Granada, Captain Berryman, with 400 more, sailed for Aspinwall. The bulk of the passengers were for the Fraser river gold mines. The steamship Hermann, Capt. Cavendy, will sail to-day for San Francisco and Fraser river, with nearly 600 passengers.

The Democratic Convention for the Fifth Congressional district of New Jersey, comprising Hudson, Essex, and Union counties, was held on Thursday afternoon, at the Philadelphia House, in Jersey City. Jacob R. Wortendyke was renominated for Congress without a dissenting voice.

A serious fire occurred near Stroudsburg, Pa., on Thursday night, which destroyed White's tannery. The loss is estimated at $25,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,000.

The latest despatch from Trinity Bay informs us that the Ocean Telegraph is working beautifully. Mr. Field desires to resign the active managership of the company on account of ill health.

Late advices from St. Domingo state that there is a prospect of another revolution in a short time. Gen. Santana was not in favor of the party nominated for President.

Hon. Daniel Kilgore has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth district of Indiana.

The steamer Black Hawk was sunk near Indianapolis, Ind., on Thursday. No lives were lost.

Advices from Venezuela inform us that Gen. Gregori Monagas had died in prison at Marcaibo.

Democratic Nominations.

On Monday evening next, the 23d instant, the members of the Democratic party who were enrolled on the 13th instant, will hold an election in their respective election divisions, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., to elect *one* delegate to a County Convention to nominate a *Sheriff*, a *Register of Wills*, and a *Clerk of the Orphans' Court*; *one* delegate to a convention to nominate a *member of Congress*, *two* delegates to a convention to nominate members of the *House of Representatives of the State Assembly*, and in the third Senatorial district one delegate to a convention to nominate a State Senator. This district is composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards.

Besides these delegates, they are to elect in each division three members of an "executive committee," to serve for one year—each voter voting for one member, and the three highest in votes to be chosen. They are also to elect one judge and *two* inspectors of the party elections, to serve for one year—each voter voting for one person as judge, and *one* person for inspector; the two highest in votes for inspectors to be chosen.

The delegates to the several conventions, elected on Monday evening, are to meet at the places designated in the "Rules," on the next day—Tuesday—to proceed to the performance of their duties.

It is to be hoped that the Democrats of the several divisions will attend this election, and see that everything is conducted peaceably and fairly, and that proper delegates and officers are chosen. If they do this, and show that they are in *earnest* in reforming their party organization, and presenting better candidates to the public, they will no doubt meet with a success corresponding to their zeal and honesty.

The new Democratic rules have been prepared with great care, and seem to be all that can be desired to secure a fair and full expression of the will of the party. But they are to be carried into effect by the same men who, heretofore, have set all rules at defiance, and have made conventions and candidates to suit their own purposes by violence and fraud.

It will be seen now whether the mass of the party have made up their minds to put a stop to all this. It will be seen whether they are determined to stop *violence* and *fraud everywhere*. Should any be attempted anywhere, it ought to meet an indignant and immediate rebuke by the party in all its conventions. No one of the conventions should receive any delegate who is not elected in strict compliance with the Rules. There should be no *evasion* or *violation* of them allowed on the plea of *policy* or *expediency*; they should be strictly complied with. If this course is strictly adhered to by all the conventions, and any and every delegate who has not been elected at a *peaceable* and *fair election* rejected, there will hereafter be no more violence or fraud at delegate elections. If any set of men—few or many—anywhere interfere to prevent any and all Democrats from voting at the delegate elections, the election should be set aside.

This will be one step towards a reform in the party organization much needed. Another, equally necessary, is to elect honest and capable men as *delegates*. As long as a set of men are allowed to go into the conventions merely to make money out of their votes, or to obtain situations or offices for them, the nominations will be anything but what they ought to be—such *corrupt* means will only produce corrupt nominations.

We shall watch with interest the proceedings throughout; and, as we have said before, will support all nominations of honest, incorruptible, and capable candidates, honestly and fairly made—men who have not betrayed Democratic principles: all others we shall oppose.

We have heard that in various parts of the city the basest combinations have been formed, or attempted, to promote the nomination of individuals as *Sheriff*, members of Congress and of the Legislature, who otherwise would stand no chance of being selected. We shall watch the development of these schemes; and as an independent Democratic journal, should they be likely to prove successful, or should they succeed, will hold them and their authors up to public scorn and indignation—no matter who may be implicated.

If the great body of the Democratic voters will take the matter in hand, attend to the delegate elections, elect good delegates, and let their wishes be known to the Convention, all these evils will be cured; but if they continue to leave all this to the street politicians, the fellows that hang on and around the Democratic party like their prototypes of the "bag and hatchet"—men who follow armies merely to plunder—these evils will continue, and the party and its nominations will be the scorn and contempt of every honest man.

No portion of the Democracy can refuse adhesion to the dogma that the people may act through their representatives and remain in the party. If Col. Forney is opposed to this idea he is not of us; and if Wm. A. Porter agrees with Col. Forney's possible heresy, he shall not receive our vote.—*Harrisburg Democratic Union.*

We presume no portion of any of our people will refuse adherence to this "dogma that the people may act through their representatives." It was not the people of Kansas who acted through their representatives in the Lecompton Convention, but the representatives who betrayed the people. Nobody is silly enough to deny this plain fact now.

CHESTER COUNTY MEETING.—In our report of the proceedings of the County Convention, held at West Chester August 10th, we omitted inadvertently in the list of Vice Presidents the names of Patrick O'Donnell and Samuel Kresmer, of Phœnixville, both sound and earnest anti-Lecompton Democrats.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE—GENERAL P. F. SMITH'S PERSONAL EFFECTS—including superior rifles, pistols, swords, epaulets, telescopes, saddles, military clothing, furniture, &c. See Thomas Sons' advertisements.

☞ Letters from a Traveller, No. 11, and another interesting article on Inventions and Discoveries, we will endeavor to publish on Monday.

The Congressional Elections in Pennsylvania.

The data on this subject, which we have been able to gather from our exchanges and correspondents in the several Congressional districts of this State, will, we think, prove interesting and instructive. We wish we could present a more favorable horoscope. The policy of making a violation of pledges, and a desertion of great principles, the test of party fealty, has filled every county with the most unhappy dissensions. In pursuance of that policy, the officials and place-expectants have devoted themselves to the work of securing the renomination of those Representatives who voted for the double betrayal contained in the Lecompton contrivance and the English bribe. In a number of cases these efforts have been successful, but the divisions resulting from the struggle that has ensued between the placemen and the people have produced a most unenviable condition of things. The following survey of the field will speak for itself:

First District. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Lecomptonite, present member and candidate for renomination. He is opposed for the nomination by W. E. LEHMAN, GEO. W. NEBINGER, and EUGENE AHERN, anti-Lecompton popular sovereignty Democrats, and by ALFRED DAY, Lecomptonite. The delegates to the nominating Convention will be elected on Monday next under the new Rules, and the Convention will assemble on the Tuesday following. Similar delegates will be elected in the Second, Third, Fourth, and part of the Fifth district, under the same Rules. The names of the opposition candidates in the First district have not transpired. The nomination of an anti-Lecompton Democrat would be generally acceptable.

Second District. E. JOY MORRIS, Opposition, present member, and candidate for re-election. Candidates for the Democratic nomination, Col. GEO. H. MARTIN and GEO. M. WHARTON, Esq. Mr. MORRIS voted against Lecompton.

Third District. JAMES LANDY, Lecomptonite, present member, and candidate for renomination. C. W. CARRIGAN, ultra and proscriptive Lecomptonite, Mr. LAWRENCE, of the firm of ABBOTT & LAWRENCE, manufacturers, anti-Lecompton Democrat, and Dr. SITES, are candidates for the Democratic nomination in opposition to Mr. LANDY. We hear of the names of WILLIAM B. MANN and T. K. FINLETTER mentioned as the candidates of the Opposition.

Fourth District. HENRY M. PHILLIPS, Lecomptonite, present member, and candidate for nomination. The record of Mr. PHILLIPS is familiar to his constituents. The first to denounce the Lecompton Constitution, and the earliest to support it when it came to Congress, he has changed oftener than any other of the State's representatives, excepting only OWEN JONES, WM. H. DIMMICK, and WILSON REILLY. The extraordinary political inconsistencies of Mr. PHILLIPS have arrayed against him a sturdy opposition in the Democratic ranks, and if nominated his defeat is inevitable. Mr. MORGAN and Mr. WILLIAMS are also candidates for the Democratic nomination. Hon. WILLIAM MILLWARD, former Member of Congress from the Third district, is named as the opposition candidate. Mr. PHILLIPS, it is said, hopes, if nominated, to be elected by securing an American candidate to divide the opposition.

Fifth District. OWEN JONES, Lecomptonite, present member, and candidate for renomination. The Democratic Convention will meet on the 15th of September, and will doubtless renominate him. Great attention has been paid to this district. Mr. JONES is rich, and has had the advantage of the support of the custom-house officers, and especially of Marshal YOST, of the Eastern Judicial District of Pennsylvania, who has received his orders to urge the nomination of this hopeful Representative. JONES was one of the early enemies of Lecompton, and one of the engineers of the English bribe. He *ratted* from the anti-Lecompton column in the House on that issue, after having said in Philadelphia and Montgomery county that he would stand firm. Under the influence of GLANCY and the Administration, however, he went off with ENGLISH and assisted to perpetrate Lecompton junior; all this, after having voted against the original sin with great parade. OWEN speaks to-night at Conshohocken, and we hope that he will explain his extraordinary course on this question. The letters (not private ones) which he has written to his constituents, denouncing Lecompton, and swearing that he would stand firm, if published to the world, would compel the Democratic Convention to refuse him the dangerous compliment of a nomination. Nay, after having bitterly opposed Lecompton, he did not hesitate to circulate the strongest arguments in *favor* of Lecompton under his frank, thus to justify his desertion of his original pledges! There are hundreds of people in Montgomery county who know all these facts, and who will doubtless convince OWEN that they have not forgotten them on the second Tuesday of October. Mr. OWEN JONES has especial claims on the old friends of JAMES BUCHANAN, in Montgomery, having been one of his most intolerant and industrious enemies for years. Among the opposition candidates we notice M. RUSSELL THATCHER, (an able jurist,) JAMES HOOVEN, DAVID NEWPORT, (a gentleman of fine talents,) JOHN M. WOOD, (well known in mercantile classes in Philadelphia for integrity and capacity,) and Mr. WILLIAMSON, of the Pottstown *Ledger*. Hon. ST. GEORGE TUCKER CAMPBELL, our distinguished fellow citizen, is suggested as the Democratic candidate. We had hoped to see our excellent friend Mr. BREITENBACH, or HENRY M. BONSALL, of Norristown, popular sovereignty Democrats, taking the field against JONES.

Sixth District. JOHN HICKMAN, present member, Democratic candidate. CHARLES D. MANLY, Lecompton candidate. The merits of this controversy have already been fully stated to our readers. We cannot see how Mr. HICKMAN can be defeated, unless by the nomination of a Republican who will receive the vote of the Lecompton party in Delaware and Chester. Mr. HICKMAN will be enthusiastically supported by Democrats, Americans, and Republicans, and we predict his triumphant re-election.

Seventh District. HENRY CHAPMAN, Democrat, present member. Mr. CHAPMAN steadily opposed Lecompton in all of its disguises. He declines a re-election, though called upon by the people of all parties to run. The feeling in this district is strongly anti-Lecompton, both the English Democratic papers in Bucks and Lehigh taking high popular sovereignty ground. It is supposed that STOKES L. ROBERTS will receive the Democratic nomination. We hear little of the movements of the opposition.

Eighth District. JESU G. JONES, Lecomptonite, present member. The Democratic delegate elections take place, in Berks, on Saturday, the 28th, and the Convention will assemble on the succeeding Monday. A most vigorous organization has been perfected against JONES, headed by the leading Democrats of the county—men who have served in the Legislature, and have lived in the county while JONES was preaching in Florida, or boring in the lobbies of the State capital.

Ninth District. ANTHONY E. ROBERTS, opposition, present member. The candidates for the opposition nomination are THADDEUS STEVENS, JAMES MYERS, and E. C. DARLINGTON, of the Lancaster *Examiner*. This district is composed of Lancaster county alone, and a year ago was carried by our popular friend, WM. CARPENTER, Democrat, for the important office of Prothonotary, showing that with proper treatment of the great question of the day, it could easily have been permanently secured to the Democratic party. Now the apprehension is that the divisions of the Opposition will be reconciled, and that gallant men who have been struggling to make Lancaster county Democratic will be thrown back into the arms of a powerful antagonistic majority.

Tenth District. J. C. KUNKEL, opposition, present member. An opposition member will no doubt be elected from this district, which is composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon.

Eleventh District. WILLIAM L. DEWART, Lecomptonite, present member. DEWART was one of the original opponents of the Calhoun trick, but after having committed himself over head and ears to stand by his position, he deserted and voted for Lecompton in its several phases. There seems to be little doubt of Mr. DEWART's defeat, although we understand that he persists in being a candidate for renomination. Col. J. W. CAKE, a very able anti-Lecompton Democrat, has received the nomination in Schuylkill county, and it is stated that ex-Gov. POLLOCK, Hon. DAVID TAGGART, ex-Speaker of the State Senate, and Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, member in the Thirty-fourth Congress, are looking for the opposition nomination.

Twelfth District. PAUL LEIDY, Lecomptonite, present member. Our information from this district leads us to believe that Mr. LEIDY will be renominated.

Thirteenth District. WM. H. DIMMICK, Lecomptonite, present member. Mr. DIMMICK is a fit colleague of OWEN JONES and HENRY M. PHILLIPS, having made more promises to vote against Lecompton, and having more deliberately broken them, than any other man in the delegation. Had the facts of his recreancy been presented to the people of this district, he would not have the least chance for re-election, but we have little doubt that he will manage to worry through.

Fourteenth District. GALUSHA A. GROW, opposition, present member. This district is largely opposition, and will return Mr. GROW by an increased majority.

Fifteenth District. ALLISON WHITE, Lecomptonite, present member. He will be renominated and overwhelmingly defeated. A correspondent speaks of the Convention in Clinton county, in his district, as a very amusing affair. In Lycoming, another county, the National Administration was endorsed on the right of search alone. The conduct of Mr. WHITE on the special committee raised under the resolution of Col. HARRIS, of Illinois, in which he helped to stifle investigation, and assisted to force through one of the greatest outrages known to Parliamentary annals, apart from his votes in the House itself, should consign him to deserved obscurity. JAMES T. HALE, B. RUSH PETRIKEN, and others, are spoken of for the opposition nomination.

Sixteenth District. JOHN A. AHL, Lecomptonite, present member. There is a desperate contest for the Democratic nomination in this district. Cumberland goes for AHL, Perry for MCINTIRE, and York for FISHER. In Perry county there is a very strong anti-Lecompton feeling, and the same *was* true of Cumberland until within the last few weeks. It seems to us that MCINTIRE's nomination, if he is placed upon a good platform, would rescue the district from the opposition, who are hoping very anxiously for AHL's nomination.

Seventeenth District. WILSON REILLY, Lecomptonite, present member. REILLY will be renominated and will be steadily and earnestly opposed. EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Adams, a gentleman of great ability, is nominated as the opposition candidate.

Eighteenth District. JOHN R. EDIE, opposition, present member. The Somerset Democrats present Judge KIMMELL, the Cambria Democrats CYRUS L. PERSHING, and the Blair Democrats THADDEUS BANKS—all of them strong men. The opposition candidate will, in all probability, be S. S. BLAIR, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, a gentleman of influence and talent. There is considerable division between the Americans and Republicans in Blair county.

Nineteenth District. JOHN COVODE, opposition, present member, and candidate for re-election. The Democrats have nominated HENRY D. FOSTER, who has given assurance that he intends adopting the anti-Lecompton principle for the canvass.

Twentieth District. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, Democrat, present member, and candidate for re-election. Mr. MONTGOMERY is opposed by many Lecomptonites, notwithstanding he has received the regular nomination of his party, but he will be supported by the people, and, we cannot doubt, be triumphantly re-elected. It is stated, however, that JONATHAN KNIGHT, Republican, will run against MONTGOMERY, and that SETH S. HURD, of the *Clipper*, at Brownsville, will be an independent candidate. We think that MONTGOMERY has the inside track, and will go through gloriously.

Twenty-first District. DAVID RITCHIE, opposition, present member. J. K. MOREHEAD, opposition, and ANDREW BURKE, Democrat, are the candidates at the coming election.

Twenty-second District. S. A. PURVIANCE, opposition, present member. ROBERT MCKNIGHT is the opposition candidate for the succession. The Democrats have not yet named their candidate. These two districts, including the entire county of Allegheny, will be actively canvassed on several questions besides Lecompton. The question of taxing the bonds of Allegheny county for payment of the cost of certain railroads is the leading issue. The Democratic county Convention, which met at Pittsburgh on Wednesday, refused to endorse the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, which is an evidence of the general feeling amongst Democrats of the West on the Kansas question.

Twenty-fourth District. J. L. GILLIS, Lecomptonite, present member, candidate for re-election. This is a doubtful district, and if a good anti-Lecompton Democrat can be found to run against GILLIS he will defeat him easily. Such a man is Mr. MCCORMICK, Democrat, of Venango, who is already in the field. C. B. CURTIS, of Warren, opposition, J. Y. JAMES, Democrat, Mr. STRUTHERS, opposition, late member of the State Legislature, and others, are also suggested for this nomination.

Twenty-fifth District. JOHN DICK, opposition, present member, who will be his own successor, or will be followed by one of similar politics.

Hon. William Wilkins.

The name of WILLIAM WILKINS, for half a century, says the Pittsburgh *Post*, has been a tower of strength to the Democratic cause. Whilst the party will feel the want of his services now, all will appreciate his desire to spend the remainder of his days, which in the natural order cannot be many, in the bosom of his family, relieved from public care, refreshed by the memories of the past. The cause, not the venerable statesman, will be the loser:

HOMEWOOD, August 16, 1858.

MR. BARR: I observe in the *Morning Post*, and elsewhere, as well as in private conversation, I am named as one intended to be proposed at the approaching Democratic Convention, for the office of State Senator.

I now beg leave to say to my fellow-citizens who will compose that assembly, that many considerations force upon me the conclusion that I cannot be a candidate. I have just completed my term of three years; very likely, however honest may have been my purpose, to the dissatisfaction of very many of my constituents. I cannot hope to be able to do better in the future. Great age is not very apt to improve the capacity to be useful. And, I trust, my kind and indulgent neighbors (from whom I have already received much more than I ever merited) will find in the scores of years that have passed over my head an ample excuse for the withdrawal of my name, and thereby giving way for those of more youth and power.

With respect, sir, your ob't serv't,
WM. WILKINS.

A Platform for the Whole Union.

The following is the platform of the Democrats of Schuylkill county, who oppose the attempt to force Lecompton upon the people of Kansas. What Southern citizen will object to these truly national principles?—

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Schuylkill county, in delegate convention assembled, do reassert and declare that we are unalterably attached to, and will maintain inviolate, the principles avowed by the Democratic party at their National Convention, held in Cincinnati in June, 1856.

Resolved, That we avow, with renewed energy, our devotion to the Federal Union of the United States, our earnest desire to avert sectional strife, our determination to maintain inviolate the sovereignty of the States, and to protect every State and the people thereof in their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That the people of a Territory have the right to decide fairly at the ballot-box upon all the provisions of a Constitution, before Congress shall grant their application to be incorporated into our Union as a State; and that the admission of a Territory into the Union as a State, upon such fair submission to the people therein of all the provisions of its Constitution as a condition precedent, is in strict accordance with the fundamental principles of our Government.

Resolved, That the settlement of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution is in the hands of the people of Kansas themselves, and should they accept the terms of the English bill, the sympathy extended to them will have been thrown away. That should the Constitution be rejected, it is expected that the member of Congress from this district will vote for the admission of the new State with any Constitution adopted by a majority of the people, without regard to the number of inhabitants.

WE learn from an undoubted source that the Hon. Martin Ryerson, of the Supreme Court, has tendered his resignation to Governor Newell, on account of his declining health. Every member of the bar in the State will appreciate the fact that the Supreme Court has thus lost one of its clearest and ablest minds, and all will regret the circumstances under which the withdrawal takes place. In the prime of life, endowed with fine legal abilities, peculiarly qualified by study and knowledge of the world for such a position, he has attained a reputation of the highest judicial character. He will carry with him to his retirement the respect and confidence of his associates on the bench, and the esteem of the bar of the State.—*Newark Daily Mercury*

☞ An interesting communication in reference to the admission of Baron Rothschild into the British House of Commons is in type, but its publication is unavoidably postponed.

Lycoming County.

The following are the resolutions of the Democrats of Lycoming county, adopted at their meeting on Thursday evening last. There is, it will be seen, a studious avoidance of any endorsement of Lecompton or Mr. ALLISON WHITE. The view of the meeting on the right of search, on incidental protection, and in support of Gov. PACKER, meet our cordial approbation. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the principles and purity of the Democratic party, the only national party, always attached to the Constitution and the perpetuity of the Union, in favor of securing equal rights to all; and we firmly believe that in a faithful and true exposition and maintenance of the same rest the welfare and prosperity of our great nation

Resolved, That we hold in high estimation and full confidence James Buchanan, as a statesman of ripe experience, purity of character, and honesty of motive; and we heartily approve of his course in vindicating the integrity and glory of our flag on the ocean, and protecting our weaker neighbors from the attacks of seditious malcontents from within our borders. These acts add true glory and renown to him as the Chief Magistrate of our Union, and to us as a nation.

Resolved, That in the election of William F. Packer, as Governor of Pennsylvania, an officer has been secured to administer the affairs of our Commonwealth, whose experience and ability have well qualified him to perform the duties with which he has been entrusted. The vigilant manner in which he has exercised the veto power over special legislation has won for him the commendation at the hands of the people, and all have become convinced that this high prerogative has been committed to faithful hands.

Resolved, That the nomination of Wm. A. Porter for Supreme Judge, and Wesley Frost for Canal Commissioner, by the Democratic State Convention, meets our hearty approval, and that these gentlemen should receive the undivided support of the party throughout the State.

Resolved, That we are emphatically opposed to a repeal of the "tonnage tax," as it would bring increased taxation upon the people, and we hereby instruct the senator and members to be elected at the coming election in this district to oppose the same.

Resolved, That the general prostration of all the great industrial interests, as well as the wants and embarrassments of the Government, demand a revision of the present tariff, and the adoption of such changes as will afford sufficient revenue to avert direct taxation, and at the same time afford ample protection to our home interests and manufactures, and give our industrious and mechanics relief and employment. And that we have full confidence that the Hon. Allison White, our nominee for Congress, will use his best endeavors to carry out the principles embodied in this resolution.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in all the Democratic papers of this Senatorial and Representative district.

Is the President Excellent, or Honorable, or Neither?

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In an editorial of yesterday, on the Queen's message, you remark that, "Mr. Buchanan is addressed as the 'Honorable,' instead of 'His Excellency,' which is the customary style of addressing the President."

This puts me in mind of the erratum of Faulkner, the Irish publisher: "For *his* Grace the *Duchess* of Dorset, read *her* Grace the *Duke* of Dorset."

The official designation of the President was determined upon by that Convention which formed the Constitution of 1787, as you will find by referring to the debates. Some members suggested the title of "Highness," and others that of "Excellency;" but the Convention rejected these additions, and resolved that the official appellation should be "the President of the United States," the most simple, dignified, and significant of all possible titles.

Governors are "Excellent;" members of Congress, mayors, and other inferior dignitaries, are "Honorable;" *e. g.* "His Excellency Brigham Young," and "The Honorable Fernando Wood."
SCRUTATOR.

We were aware that the President of the United States has no official title, neither have members of Congress; but we presume Scrutator is not ignorant of the fact that the President is almost uniformly addressed with the prefix of Excellency, and Congressmen are called "Honorable." We spoke of the usage only. That usage prescribes Excellency as the prefix of the President's name, and not Honorable. As the Queen chose to give Mr. Buchanan a prefix, we marvelled that she should have given one that is not sanctioned by usage, and which at the same time attaches to an inferior dignity.—*Ed. Evening Post.*

The only title by which our Chief Magistrate of the United States is addressed by the heads of Departments, and by committees and other Federal bodies, is always simply "THE PRESIDENT."—ED. THE PRESS.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1858.

I deeply regret that General Cass grows more feeble every day. His attention to the duties of his department has been incessant; but he has not been well for several months. I most sincerely hope that he may obtain rest and rescue from his proposed jaunt. The onerous duties of the Department of State are entirely too much for his constitution.

Mr. Buchanan, however, comes back from Bedford greatly strengthened in health. Bedford's, is, indeed, the water that restores one to new life. Our old friend Russel, who was for one Congress a member of the House, and made so many friends during his stay, must come on here and get our great mesh to throng to Bedford next summer.

A distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, now here, informs me that Glancy Jones is promising the tariff men of Berks county his support if they will vote for him, on the ground that he can get the South to agree to anything, and that they will go for a tariff upon Pennsylvania coal and iron. This gentleman says that Jones, within a week past, has positively made this promise to two or three opposition manufacturers Now, I have to say that Jones does not talk by the book; that the South despise a Northern trader and traitor quite as much as you despise a Southern trickster; and they will spurn this use and abuse of their name by Jones, if they can locate this thing upon him. The best way with such a man is *to oppose and to distrust him.* "If mine enemy cheat me once, shame on him; if twice, shame on me!" It shows how desperate the fight must be in Berks county, if Mr. Jones is compelled to beg for the votes of the Republican tariff men. There is great curiosity here to see Dr. Eckert's letter exposing Jones on this very subject of the tariff.

Owen Jones, too, has been writing to Capt. Meigs about the purchase of Scotch iron for the aqueduct. This bid cannot stand. Did I not tell you, months ago, that this Mr. Jones would try to cover up his treachery on Kansas by new pledges on the tariff? And here is our Monsieur Tonson come again There was not a man in your last delegation who could have afforded to do right more splendidly than Owen Jones. He was regarded in the House as one of the wealthy members He was certainly independent in his circumstances. He was, therefore, not at all obliged to crawl at the foot-stool of power to get his bread by selling his honor. When he did right he was full of joy at the good not he had done; but he could not hold out, and so went wrong, with his head bowed on his bosom. I have some sympathy for a needy adventurer who votes for power to get a living, but none for a Representative who simply gives his suffrage to a wrong to please others. When shall we have truly fearless Representatives?

Mr. Senator Bigler is still here. He writes under his Stanton letter. I hear that John P. Hale is preparing a speech for the Senate, in which he will prove that to allude to "weakness in the knees" should be a capital offence, and that anybody who ever reminds Mr. Bigler of his regard for Governor Walker should be turned out of the Senate.

I have just seen a printed defence of Comonfort's Administration of the Mexican Republic which is published over his own signature. He ascribes his overthrow, and the present anarchy which crushes the people under its feet with relentless despotism, to the machinations of the army. While he states that as a palpable truth, he nevertheless admits that he threw all his influence to sustain the military aristocrats when the Liberals demanded that the organisation should be broken up. It will be remembered that Zulonga, who at the time was in command of the National Guard in the city of Mexico, drove Comonfort from power; and it is strange that, with the world's history before him, and knowing the deep-rooted and praiseworthy jealousy of our fathers against the growth and power of the army, that he should encourage the insolence of what he calls "the notabilities of the military," when the plan of the Ayutla, which promised so much for the order and prosperity of Mexico and her people's interests, was fiercely opposed by them, and came near being defeated because of their continued assaults. The defence is very wordy, and not at all satisfactory.

I learn that the army in Oregon and Washington Territories has been reinforced by considerable additions since the late disastrous defeat of Col. Steptoe's command. The design is to advance the troops in two columns, one into the Spokan country and the other into the country of the deceitful and blood-thirsty Yakimas; and furthermore, it is determined not to yield again to specious promises on the part of the Indians, and hollow truces, but to push the war steadily to a firm peace settlement. The best officers of the army have been ordered to this field of service, as many of the most exalted qualities of a soldier, besides those for hard knocks, are demanded by the occasions constantly arising.

Oregon is preparing to come in as a State soon after the meeting of the next session of Congress. United States Senators have been elected, and all the arrangements for a State Government have already been provided. The population of Oregon is, it is said, rising 80,000, whereas 93,000 is required for a Representative in the lower House. How, it may be said, can Oregon expect an enhancement of its numbers when California, throughout her length and breadth, complains of a lack of muscles? It is expected that to the bill for the admission of Oregon an amendment will be proposed for the admission of Kansas. Then for the flood.
OCCASIONAL.

Clinton County.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

LOCK HAVEN, August 17, 1858.

The Democratic County Convention, which assembled here to-day, nominated the following ticket: For Congress, Allison White; for Senator, Dr. J. D. Canfield; Assembly, T. T. Abrams, allowing each of the above candidates to select his own conferees; and for county officers, the following: Commissioner, Getts; Prothonotary, Jonathan Moyer; Register and Recorder, William H. Smith; Auditor, John Dornblozer.

The Convention was very harmonious; each candidate, except the commissioner, being nominated by acclamation. There was a very full delegation. All the candidates, except Mr. Abrams, are supporters of Lecompton. There was a very noticeable feature in this Convention, viz: the difference between the number of voices when Mr. Abrams was nominated and that of the other candidates; almost every delegate voting for Abrams, and not over two-thirds voting at any other time. Mr. A. was a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, and opposed the passage of the Lecompton platform. He will make a good Representative.

The great features of the Convention were two speeches; the first by a noisy fellow, a full-blooded Lecomptonite, who said he did not intend to make a speech because he could not do that unless he had about "*three drinks more.*"

Hon. Allison White was then called for. He made a few remarks touching the efforts the Republicans were making to divide the Democratic party, after which he defined his position as follows: "That as Democrats, we had some differences of opinion in regard to the Kansas policy, but Lecompton was dead; that he had been honest and conscientious in all his votes, and would pursue the same course again."

Now, the plain meaning of this is (for we must suppose that Mr. White speaks by authority) that the Administration intends carrying out the provisions of the English bill to its fullest extent. We had all supposed that after the withering rebuke offered to them (the Lecompton Congressmen) by the people of Kansas, they would have given their constituents the *poor consolation of their promise* to admit Kansas with just such Constitution as she should present. But we are again disappointed, and the question arises, can we, who are conscientiously opposed to the idea that thirty-five thousand pro-slavery men are better fitted to assume the responsibility of a State government than the same number of men preferring free institutions, and who look upon the principle of popular sovereignty as the very touchstone of true Democracy—can *we honestly* and *conscientiously* support Mr. White? I think not. What think you, Democrats of Clinton?

Resolutions were passed endorsing the general policy of the Administration, re-affirming the Cincinnati platform and the Kansas-Nebraska act, endorsing Allison White's course in Congress, and Gen. Jackman's in the Legislature. What a jumble of worthless endorsements! Worthless, because they first endorsed popular sovereignty, and then endorsed the course of White, which gives the lie direct to all the others. "O! consistency, thou art a jewel!"
RETROP.

Letter from New York.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, August 20, 1858.

The late oppressively hot weather is now followed by an autumn spell of rather chilly breezes, which serve to quicken up torpid human nature.

No clue to the origin of the City Hall fire has yet been obtained, but the sub-committee of Common Council have decided to repair the building, by adding another story, giving more accommodations for offices. This will change somewhat the order of architecture, which is now understood to be New York square-doric.

The bag of Hatters' Bank notes, sent to Captain Walling, of the police, is now ascertained to have contained $60,025 There are $26,000 more, in bills of various banks, &c., to be accounted for, and it is fair to suppose that neither this balance nor the thieves themselves will now turn up in a hurry. The police recovers get five per cent on the amount restored—pretty good pay for a week's work.

The meeting last night at Kingston, Ulster county, adopted strong resolutions in favor of a union of Americans and Republicans in this State. Horace Greeley and ex-Secretary Headley made telling speeches on the same platform.

Senator James Wadsworth (Democratic) has resigned his seat in the State Senate. Mr. Wadsworth is a wealthy citizen of Buffalo, of which city he was formerly mayor. He is talked of both for Congress and in connection with the Gubernatorial Democratic nominations.

Another poor girl, about 20, named Sarah Dunn, was found early this morning, lying in the street, having taken arsenic She was taken to the station house. Several cases of missing women have been noticed of late, and apprehension is felt concerning their safety. It is certain there are ruffians who prowl our darker streets, ready to perpetrate any deed, and almost sure of escape after its commission.

A young man, a stranger, it is thought, was knocked down in Broadway, opposite the Astor House, by a stage, driven at great speed, and instantly killed. Another man, named John Wellington, was run over by an Eighth-avenue car, and likewise killed.

Copling Walling, of the Mayor's squad, reports to-day that a well-known band of counterfeiters are preparing to flood the city with counterfeit bills on the Bank of Lyons, Lyons, N. Y., of the denomination of *five dollars*. A sharp look-out should be kept for these counterfeits.

Another ticket swindle, for a Liverpool passage, was detected to-day, a man named Herndon being arrested. He was accused of giving a false draft, but was discovered to be of unsound mind.

An arrest of some forty cyprians was made last night by the police. The damsels were all perambulating the park, viewing the City Hall ruins.

The Stock market must again be reported "heavy as usual." Thirteen hundred shares of Reading were sold on sellers' options, beginning at 47¼, seller thirty, and closing at 46¾, seller sixty. N. Y. Central opened at 77¼, and fell to 77¼, with sales of about 1650 shares. Hudson River brought 27 regular. Delaware and Hudson declined ⅝, selling at 93¾. Erie sold at 16¾. Pennsylvania Coal Co. brought 74¾. Cary Co sold at 6. Pacific Mail Steamship opened at 98¾ and rose to 98¾.

In Western roads Chicago and Rock Island was most active, opening at 73, and declining ¼. Galena and Chicago brought 83. Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati advanced ¼; Milwaukee and Mississippi ditto. Michigan Central fell to 57¼; a decline of ¼ since yesterday. Cleveland and Toledo declined ¼; Michigan Southern, old stock, fell ¼; the guaranteed ¾; La Crosse declined ¼; Panama fell ¼.

By the Arabia we learn that money is quite as abundant (and rates of interest lower in proportion) in London as it is in New York. There are millions lying idle in willing hands. There has been an increased demand for American securities since the laying of the cable. Illinois Central shares and Erie and N. Y. Central bonds are quoted higher. Illinois shares were at one time as high as 19 discount, but receded to 21¼ and 20¼ discount.

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

Receipts	$554,436 55
Payments	424,905 30
Balance	18,624,170 61

The receipts include $200 000 from customs.
In account of loan, $350,000.
100,000 sent to Washington.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—August 20.

SECOND BOARD.					
150 Tenn St 6s '90	91¾	100	N York Cen R	s10	77¼
100 do	91¾	100	do	77¾
30 National Bk	108¾	50	do	s30	77¼
50 Merchants' Bk	111	100	do	b10	77¼
100 Bank of Commerce	100	100	do	cpn	77¼
100 Cumb Pref	17¼	325	Chic & Rk I R		72¾
50 Cleve & Tol R	84¾	50	do		72¾
200 Pac Mail S Co	84¾	50	do	s30	72¾
100 do	84¾	100	Erie R	bs	17¼
100 Mich S & N Ia R	22¾	140	do	s	17¼
5 Read R R	s60 47	250	Gal & Chi R	s30	88
100 do	s10 47¾	150	do		88¾
100 do	s3 47¾				

THE MARKETS

ECUA.—Market firm, with good general demand; sale 15 000 bbls at $4 65@4 75 for superfine State; $4 4@5 25 for extra State; $4.25@4 65 for unsound do; $4 4@4.85 for superfine Western; $4 15@5.30 for common to medium extra Western; and $5 85@6 for sh