The Press.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1858.

☞ Atlantic Telegraph.—A General Meeting of citizens favorable to a participation, by the Government and City sens of Philadelphia, in the final celebration in honor of the completion of the "ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH," now decided upon by other cities for the First of September next, will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, THIS (Monday) EVENING, August 23, at eight o'clock.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
O. P. CORNMAN,
CHARLES B. TREGO,
WM. B. THOMAS,
JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
WM. B. FOSTER, Jr.,
THOMAS L. LUDERS,
RICHARD RUSH,
J. W. FORNEY.

FIRST PAGE.—Imitations; Letters from a Traveller—No. 11; Gossip from New York; Interesting Indian Intelligence; General News.

FOURTH PAGE.—List of Letters remaining in the Philadelphia Post-office up to 12 o'clock P. M., August 21; Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

The News.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, with three days later news from Europe, has arrived at Quebec. The steamships Canada, North American, and Kangaroo had arrived out. The Atlantic cable fever was very prevalent throughout Europe. The first regular message from Trinity Bay reached Valentia on the 9th. The shares of the company were quoted at £900. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert had gone to Prussia. The London *Times* favors the annexation of Mexico to the United States. The steamship Great Eastern is to be sold at auction. The Cherbourg fetes were concluded. There is some further interesting news from India and China. Consols closed flat at 95¼@96¼.

The steamship Prince Albert sailed from New York for Galway on Saturday, with 246 passengers and 400 *tons* of cargo. A demonstration was got up on the occasion of her departure by several Irish and American citizens. A steamer escorted her down the bay as far as the Highlands, having a band of music on board, and firing 200 guns, which were returned by the Prince Albert. Several other vessels also saluted her by firing guns and otherwise as she passed along, and among them was the Spanish frigate Barrenguela. The captain of the Prince Albert expressed himself confident of reaching Galway in less than nine days.

A private despatch from the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (now in Cincinnati) announces the result of the conference now being held at that place, to be a determination on the part of all roads out of Cincinnati to reduce fare on and after Monday, 23d inst., to New York and Philadelphia, so that passengers via Dunkirk or Buffalo have no advantage over those by Pennsylvania Railroad, as heretofore. Philadelphians will be glad to know that the unjust discrimination against Philadelphia and her great road is likely now to be corrected.

Attorney General Black has left Washington and gone to Somerset county, Pennsylvania, to rusticate with his family for a couple of weeks. Mr. McClaimont will attend to his business during his absence. Mr. J. B. Henry, Private Secretary of President Buchanan, has gone to Lake George, to spend a few weeks.

Advices from on board the sloop-of-war Dale to July 20, at Porto Grande, coast of Africa, have been received. The Dale is the vessel which was recently afflicted with so many cases of African fever among the crew, and she has been at the Canary Islands recruiting. She now reports all well.

The Washington Union of Saturday contains the proclamation of the President giving effect to the commercial treaty with Siam, negotiated by Townsend Harris, Esq., in 1856.

Owing to the alarming accounts received of the prevalence of yellow fever at Charleston, S. C., the New York Health Commissioner on Saturday formally declared that place to be an infected port.

There were 538 deaths in New York for the week ending on Saturday last—being a decrease of 59 as compared with the previous week.

The steamer Hermann, which was to have sailed from New York for Fraser river on Saturday afternoon, was detained in consequence of the non-completion of her repairs. She will sail at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Shall Philadelphia join London and New York in the Great Celebration?

The call for a public meeting, at the rooms of the Board of Trade, for this evening, should be warmly responded to. Philadelphia is apt to be slow in such matters, and deeply do we regret to say it. But when she is roused, she moves majestically. Our population is not like that of New York, where the foreign element so often stimulates and sways the mass, and where princely generosity is the trait alike of individuals and of municipalities. But if Philadelphia does not explode as readily as New York, she is not, therefore, dead to such a cause as that which now agitates the country. The chosen city of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN should not be the last, but the first, to honor the marvellous achievement by which two hemispheres have been united, so that each may converse with the other, while a world of waters rolls between them. Here, if anywhere—here, if nowhere else—this mighty triumph should be most significantly applauded. By general consent the coming *first of September* is set apart as the day upon which England and America shall celebrate this event. It would indeed be a shame if Philadelphia did not heartily cooperate in this festive demonstration of the great Civilizations of the Age in commemoration of the greatest Work of the Age.

The Press as an Advertising Medium.

The steady encroachment of our advertisers upon our space would render an apology necessary, if we did not believe that such an evidence of the prosperity of THE PRESS is welcome news to the thousands who read it and wish it God-speed. Any one accustomed to newspapers will find, by casting his eye over our columns this morning, what good reason we have for being grateful to our friends. Although the past year has been a year of unexampled prostration in business; although we have not enjoyed a particle of official patronage; although we have been attacked, front and rear, by organized mercenaries claiming to speak for a great Federal Power, with nearly a hundred millions of dollars subject to its control; yet, during all this time, and against all these influences of panic and of proscription, we have maintained our position, and have now a front rank in journalism, BECAUSE WE HAVE BEEN SUPPORTED BY A GENEROUS PUBLIC IN THE EFFORT TO ESTABLISH AN INDEPENDENT PAPER. The advertisers of THE PRESS represent our most eminent and active business interests, and they are daily increasing in number. The circulation of THE PRESS is now felt and admitted by all classes; it only requires this fact to be more generally known to make it a medium of universal acceptance.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

Last night, we received from Mr. FULTON, agent of the Associated Press in this city, a telegram of the foreign intelligence received yesterday evening, at Quebec, by the *Anglo-Saxon* steamship, which left Liverpool on the 11th inst. This is four days later from Europe.

The most important items are, that the Cherbourg fetes concluded on the 8th, with the inauguration of the equestrian statue of NAPOLEON I., on which his nephew, the reigning Emperor of the French, made a decidedly pacific speech, and that the French and English troops, now acting together in China, had made a further advance, supposed to be to Tiensin, and were followed by the American and Russian diplomatists.

☞ Governor WALKER is still at Atlantic City, enjoying excellent health, and doubtless, at leisure moments, reading "the following extract" (so highly complimentary to him) from Senator BIGLER's letter to Secretary STANTON, dated August 14, 1857:

"*Make my special regards to Governor Walker and say to him THAT HE WAS THE POPULAR HEART WITH HIM THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY EXCEPT ONLY THE EXTREME SOUTH. Should his programme succeed, he WILL HAVE THE MOST ENVIABLE PROMINENCE 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.*"

THE TWO JONESES.—The Berks county JONES has gained a wide-spread notoriety by his Presidential dinner speech as a famous eating member of Congress. The Montgomery Representative has been "caught napping," as the *Herald* has it, in the matter of the iron pipes, and he may be destined to equal renown as a sleeping member.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTION.—The Democratic delegate elections will take place this evening in the several districts of the different wards. Much interest is manifested in the result by the various candidates and their friends. The Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for sheriff, register of wills, and clerk of the Orphans' Court, will meet at Spring Garden Hall, at 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

American Manufactures.

There has been much comment about the use of Scotch iron pipes in the construction of the aqueduct at Washington, and Mr. OWEN JONES, of Montgomery county, finding that the numerous employees of the various iron works in his district were considerably agitated on the subject, addressed a letter to the Secretary of War for explanation, and Captain M. C. MEIGS, who had the matter in charge, states that the contract to furnish the iron was given to an American house, which has the power, however, of obtaining the iron abroad, if it desires to do so. We are at a loss to understand why our Government cannot, in all such cases, *insist that the articles to be furnished it shall be of American manufacture*, and, by inserting this condition in the advertisement for proposals at the outset, avoid all further difficulties. It is well known that the manufactures of iron made in this country are better than those imported, and that the excess in cost is more than compensated for by their superiority in quality.

The same rule holds good with nearly all articles manufactured in the United States. When our prices are higher it is because our articles are better. We cannot see any good reason why our Government should not require that the food and clothing of its armies, the materials of its public buildings and other great works, and indeed every article it needs which is known to be successfully produced here, should be of American growth or manufacture.

If our Representatives at the last session of Congress had been as anxious to protect the interests of Pennsylvania as they were ready to violate their own pledges and oppose the wishes of their constituents, we doubt very much whether any foreign iron could have been used in the Washington aqueduct. We believe that a word from them with the department having the matter in charge, could have insured the use of American iron in the manner indicated, beyond all doubt; but as the Washington correspondent of one of their favorite papers, the New York *Herald*, says, "they were caught napping" in connection with this subject, and it would not be strange if their constituents should apply, as a penalty for this drowsiness, the appropriate remedy of selecting other men, who will be wide awake whenever and wherever their interests are at stake, to represent them.

The heavy debt we are contracting, and the fact that our present revenues are not much more than half our expenditures, are arguments of irresistible force in favor of a speedy revision of the tariff; and when we reflect that if this change is properly made, it may not only replenish our treasury, but rescue from the direst distress thousands of our fellow citizens, and re-establish public prosperity, we cannot wonder at the deep interest felt in this question and the national importance it has assumed.

Fair Play for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

The railroad policy of the United States is having as important a bearing upon the prosperity of the people of its different localities, especially the inhabitants of the great cities, whose chief dependence is upon trade, as anything connected with the political government of the nation. We have great reason to rejoice at the brilliant success with which the Pennsylvania Central has maintained itself in its rivalry with the three other trunk lines connecting the great commercial marts of the East with the inexhaustible treasures of the West, the New York and Erie, the New York Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads. The superior natural advantages of its location have been fully developed. It is a fair paying road, free from any serious financial difficulties, and always able to provide the funds for securing safety from the frightful accidents so common upon our roads, as far as foresight and sagacity can suggest methods for guarding against them. Railroads involved in inextricable difficulties, with bankrupt treasuries and exhausted credit, cannot be expected to make the heavy outlays necessary to keep their roads in a proper working condition. Our road has a great local trade and travel to sustain it, independent of its Western connections, but it is fortunately enabled to co-operate with these important adjuncts in a favorable and advantageous manner, and the directness and completeness of our railway connections with the boundless West are daily being improved and perfected.

To-day the contest with the rival routes commences under greatly improved prospects. The unjust discrimination by which passengers by way of Dunkirk or Buffalo, to and from the West, possessed advantages over those by the Pennsylvania Central, have been removed. EDGAR THOMSON, Esq., succeeded, last week, in a conference with the representatives of the Western roads, at Cincinnati, in securing the adoption of a resolution providing that on and after to-day the fare should be reduced on all the railroads running out of Cincinnati to Philadelphia and New York. Our business men will greatly rejoice that our play has thus been secured for our city, and for her magnificent improvement.

Public Entertainments.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The play-going public had a complete, and we might add an unexpected treat, at Walnut-street theatre, on Saturday evening. The doors were opened at 7 o'clock, and in twenty minutes the house was so filled—indeed, so crowded that it would have been difficult to seat half a dozen persons more.

The theatre has been materially changed, and very change is an improvement. We have previously mentioned the general character of the changes. They involve, not mere alterations, but almost entire reconstruction. The first and second tiers of boxes have been at once brought forward, which gives a great deal of additional room to their occupants, and they are also so much lowered that the handsome garments which he fair sex naturally desire to exhibit can be seen. In a dress-circle, this is a very important circumstance, and the first tier is thus restored to its real importance, as *the* fashionable part of the house. The partitions which divided the dress-circle into compartments are all removed, which is another improvement. The seats, armed and cushioned, are the perfection of sedentary comfort and elegance—they are severally capacious enough for the accommodation of any wearable quantity of crinoline and extent of hoops. The parquet has also been admirably reseated, and every seat in the house is numbered.

So much for comfort. Turn we now to ornament. The interior of the house has been newly papered by Messrs. Burton & Laning, Arch street, above Sixth, to match with the white and gold of the front of the boxes. (By the way, two new private *boxes* have been constructed, with easy access from the dress-circle lobby, on the second tier.) Mr. George Heister, now the regular artist of the establishment, has repainted the dome and the proscenium—on the former the Seasons being allegorically represented. There is a new drop-curtain from the same skilful pencil, in the centre of which is a copy from Reynold's character-portrait of Mrs. Siddons, now in Dulwich picture gallery near London, and esteemed Sir Joshua's *chef d'œuvre*, inasmuch as he painted his own name upon the hem of her garment, this being the only one of his pictures mark ed with the artist's name. This is a beautiful substitute for the time-honored (and time-worn) green curtain.

The whole effect of the decorations and alterations is appparently to enlarge the house—so light, graceful, and harmonious is the house, in its new aspect. What with the great expense of these improvements, the increase of her rent to the tune of an extra thousand dollars per annum, we believe, and the cost of an enlarged and very superior company, Mrs. Bowers will have to rely strongly upon the support of her friends, the public. But she is an established favorite, the public feel much sympathy for her, she is doing a great deal to advance the character and the interests of the profession of which she is an ornament, and, if she fulfil her pledge of presenting a good deal of Novelty, she *must* succeed. Personally, as well as professionally, she has an army of friends, and they must support her, by frequenting her theatre. With her popularity and talents she could readily realize a larger income, it may be, than she can hope to clear by the end of the season now commencing. But she is not without some little ambition, and is content to forego her ease and undertake much labor, in order to build up Walnut-street Theatre, as a future property for herself, her children, and, we may add, for her company. To that effort we heartily say "God speed!"

"Romeo and Juliet," with the farce of "Sketches in India," were the performances of Saturday evening. Mrs. Bowers is a charming *Juliet*, and with her beautiful figure and most expressive features, looked the part. The balcony-scene was exquisitely given. Mr. Keach, from Boston, made a favorable impression as *Romeo*. His best bit of acting was in the balcony-scene; his quiet acting is impressive, and the louder his voice and the greater his action, the farther he was from that (comparative) perfection which makes the truly great actor. Mr. Ferry's *Mercutio* displayed marked ability. It is one of the most difficult in the whole range of Shakspearian characters. Charles Kemble showed the world how it should be played. That Mr. Ferry acted it respectably would not be saying enough; he played it well. Mr. Frank Drew, as *Peter*, and Mrs. Thayer, as *The Nurse*, were exceedingly well received. Without extending a notice which is already too long, we may say that the play was well put upon the stage, well played, and well received. At the close, in obedience to a call, Mrs. Bowers appeared before the curtain, conducted by the *Romeo* of the evening. She was nearly knee-deep in boquets. She addressed the audience, very effectively, as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I gladly avail myself of your flattering call to express the heartfelt gratification I experience in witnessing the thronged and brilliant audience assembled here to-night to grace the re-opening of the old Walnut. The *old* Walnut, did I say? The phrase is scarcely applicable now, for I trust that the promises of its entire renovation, which I made to you at the close of last season, having been thoroughly and satisfactorily fulfilled, will entitle this establishment to be regarded henceforth as substantially, if not nominally, the *new* Walnut-street Theatre.

I trust that you will also consider that I have redeemed the pledge I gave, to unite on these boards the best company of artists in every department that a careful selection and a liberal outlay on my part could possibly procure. So far as the ladies and gentlemen who have appeared to-night are concerned, your verdict has been pronounced in a manner most flattering to *them* and most assuring to *me*.

In order to display the unquestionable talent of my large *corps dramatique*, and with a view to the pecuniary interests of the theatre, as also the gratification of the public taste, it is my intention to hang out my banner with but one word inscribed on it, and that word—"Novelty." With this motto effectually carried out, I have absolute confidence that my flag will brave successfully "the battle and the breeze" of professional competition.

Undoubtedly my prospects are now much more encouraging than they were at the commencement of last season, and yet last season I have every reason to look back upon with pride and gratitude. In the midst of the then extraordinary monetary crisis, I stood alone in this city in fulfilling, in the spirit and to the letter, my pecuniary obligations to artists.

I do not mention this fact in a spirit of vain boasting, but simply because it affords me an occasion of expressing my eternal gratitude to the Philadelphia public, whose liberal patronage enabled me so to act. I will not detain you, ladies and gentlemen, with any lengthened remarks.

I will content myself with again thanking my friends and the public for the cordial and cheering welcome they have vouchsafed to me this evening, and with assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on my part to deserve a continuance of their hitherto lavish and unvarying kindness.

Not having sat out the farce, we are unable to say how it was played. The cast was good. This evening, "Evadne," will be performed. Mrs. Bowers, Mr. Conway, and Mr. J. E. McDonough sustaining the leading parts.

WHEATLEY AND CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—The favorable report which we have made of this theatre, since the re-opening, may still be continued. The managers have a good working company, large enough and able enough for all possible emergencies. Mrs. Gladstane, a beautiful woman and improving actress, has appeared in several characters, and grows in favor with appreciative audiences. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Drew, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Clarke, and other favorites, have fairly won the plaudits also. This evening, will be repeated a new play, first acted here on Saturday, entitled "A Bird in the Hand worth Two in the Bush."

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE.—Sanford actually has got a double troupe—as if to make assurance doubly sure. He has full houses every night, and whatever his vocalists may do, (and they are very clever,) we particularly recommend the public to witness the charming dancing of the popular Sanford Children.

MAMMOTH MUSICAL JUBILEE.—This day, commences a Fête Champetre, to be continued to-morrow and Wednesday, the locality being Price's Wood, to which there is rapid and cheap access by the West Philadelphia Passenger cars, which run up Market street, from Third, every minute. Mr. George Hood, late of the Academy of Music, will superintend this popular festival, the programme of which is full of variety and promise. Music, vocal and instrumental, gymnastic feats, dancing, illuminations, and fireworks will form the staple of each day's amusement. The price of admission is low, and the performances will extend from two o'clock each day until ten. If the weather hold good, this will probably be a great success.

THE RAVELS.—Those wonder-working pantomimists, the Ravels, who seem as young now as when first they came to this country, some twenty-five years ago, are spoken of as about appearing, very soon, at the Academy of Music. They are favorites wherever they perform, and young and old will be glad to renew acquaintance with them.

OWEN JONES AT CONSHOHOCKEN.

Cool Reception—The "Press" Reporter's Presence makes Him Chop-fallen—The Water-pipe Contract thrown in his Teeth—Beating about the Bush—The Kansas Issue shirked.

The member from Montgomery, the Hon. Owen Jones, having been announced to speak at Conshohocken on Saturday night, we despatched a reporter to the place for the purpose of affording our readers the earliest possible intelligence of the honorable gentleman's views upon questions affecting public interests, and such explanations as he would doubtless deem necessary for his sudden and astounding tergiversations upon the Kansas measures.

Mr. Jones was early upon the ground, and was soon joined by E. A. Banks, Esq., of Norristown, his "right bower" in this opening of the canvass. He exhibited, however, an uneasiness of manner, which was clearly indicative of the fact that he sensibly felt his inability to stand upon the Conshohocken platform since his practical repudiation of that erected at Cincinnati in 1856.

At an early hour in the evening, people began to assemble around the stand erected for the speakers; and, with a borrowed chair, a lantern to aid in note-taking, and a book to serve as a writing-desk, our reporter wended his way to the spot and mounted the stand. Here he was introduced to the honorable member for Montgomery, by whom the inquiry was made, "What paper do you report for, sir?" "For *The Press*," was responded, at which his already sorry, desponding phiz assumed a still more lugubrious look, and which information evidently increased his uneasiness.

Mr. Banks was first introduced to the audience, after the usual preliminaries, and proceeded to make a very creditable, but somewhat prosy speech, of which the tariff and Lecompton served as the principal themes. As his province seemed to be to pave the way for Mr. Jones, he was rather brief and general in his remarks, and seemed indisposed to commit himself or that honorable gentleman to any specific policy, qualifying every position with the remark that these were merely *his* views, and that Mr. Jones would, himself, announce the Administration policy and his own upon all the absorbing issues of the day.

Previous public expectation, seconded by this announcement of Mr. Banks, induced the belief, on the part of the audience, as well as of our reporter, that they were to be treated to a full and explicit expression upon all questions which, it is understood, will enter into the Congressional canvass; and when Mr. Jones arose, although the hour was somewhat late, there seemed to be a general settling down for a good, long, old-fashioned session.

In commencing his address, he acknowledged, to its fullest extent, the right of a constituency to call to a rigid account a member of Congress, or any other public servant, for his public acts; and he was proud to meet the people of Conshohocken, to give them a full and unreserved account of his stewardship. Various subjects, he said, at present agitate the public mind. Foremost of these is the revenue policy of the Government. The iron interest is the great interest of the State, and when that is prosperous every other branch of trade, from agriculture to the smallest manufactory, experiences its reviving influences. Under the tariff of 1846 everything prospered, and the revulsions through which we have passed, and under which we are still laboring, are not the result of that tariff, but are attributable to that of 1857. By this Pennsylvania did not receive justice; but the Republican party, and not the Democracy, are responsible for its passage. In proof of this position, he referred to the records of Congress. Although not a member of Congress, he was upon the ground, and earnestly protested against the passage of the law.

"But the papers of Norristown," said he, "say that I made one blunder in voting for tabling the tariff resolution of Mr. Morris." He had considered that resolution ill-timed and out of place. He knew, and many of Mr. Morris's own party knew, that the resolution had been introduced with the sole object of affording to that gentleman an opportunity of making a stump speech. He, himself, would despise the ruse of introducing a resolution for the purpose of making a speech upon any subject. A few days after this resolution of Mr. Morris had been submitted that gentleman's party presented an entirely different phase of the tariff question, showing the insincerity of their professed desire to inaugurate the protective policy contemplated by the resolution.

Whilst earnestly engaged in the discussion of the tariff question, he was frequently interrupted by persons in the crowd, to all of whose queries he very good-naturedly responded; but at length, a voice sung out, "How about that pipe?" Had the honorable gentleman been treated to a sudden shower-bath, his attitude and manner could not have undergone a more sudden transformation. His confidence seemed at once lost; and in the explanation which he essayed there was so evident a betrayal of confusion and chagrin that his dilemma aroused the sympathy of even his most violent political opponents.

The announcement of a "fight," and the moving sympathy which is always manifested for the actors in such scenes, happily relieved Mr. Jones from his unpleasant position, and in which his explanations seemed likely still further to involve him.

This "pipe" question is one in which the people of Conshohocken seem to have a peculiar local interest. It relates to a Government contract with parties for the iron pipe for the Washington city water works, which, it is alleged, has been awarded to a party, through Mr. Jones's aid, who is not only irresponsible, but incompetent to manufacture or supply one foot of the article. It is further asserted, that the requisite pipe is being procured, through this contractor, from Scotland, while all the large foundries of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, which were able to fill the contract, were refused the work, and that, in consequence of this award, orders to the amount of five thousand tons of iron had been countermanded to furnaces on the Lehigh. In this matter Mr. Jones occupies a position by no means calculated to endear him to his constituency of Conshohocken, as was evidenced by their manner during his attempted explanation.

Whether the severe cross-questioning to which he had been subjected, the coolness of his reception, or that he sought to evade the subject, operated in so speedily bringing his remarks to a close, we cannot divine, for expectation was on tiptoe when he announced the Kansas question as the next subject for elucidation. He began by saying that he was, perhaps, the best abused man in the country, and, with the air of a martyr, announced his willingness to patiently bear it all in the cause of right. Instead, however, of designing an explanation of his course, his willingness to do which he so vaulingly proclaimed in the outset; instead of explaining how it was that from an early enemy of Lecompton he became one of the engineers of the English bribe; why, after his voluntary and emphatic declaration in this city and in his own county, that he would stand firm in his opposition to Lecompton, he deserted his post, after having voted against the original sin; instead of explaining why his course gave the lie to his frequent avowals of hostility to the Lecompton fraud, he completely shirked the question, and gave it the go-by with the most simple, lame, and unstatesmanlike allusion to it. He remarked that there were other modes which would have been preferable to the English bill, but that he voted for that as the best under the circumstances. He is satisfied now, since the election in Kansas, that the English bill was not the choice of the people of that Territory.

[What a sagacious conclusion, after a demonstration quite as broad as 'Paddy's hint'!]

He believed in the doctrine of giving to the people the right of settling all questions. The English bill did this, and as the people of Kansas had demonstrated by an overwhelming vote that they did not wish to come into the Union under that bill, the matter, with all its responsibilities, was now in their own hands. The Legislature have the power of calling a Constitutional Convention, and under such a Constitution as they shall form, they can come into the Union, as they can, doubtless, poll a vote as large as any one Congressional district. At all events, if the way in which they *vote* is to be taken as any indication of how they can *count*, they can come in without any difficulty.

Thus, in sum and substance, is presented all that was vouchsafed by the Honorable Owen Jones, in explanation of his tortuous Kansas course, and which scarce consumed five minutes of his valuable time.

At the conclusion of his speech, three lusty cheers were given for John Wood, Esq., and three as lusty groans for Owen Jones. As an offset to these demonstrations, some one cried out, "three cheers for Owen Jones;" but not a solitary voice was heard in response. Less enthusiasm in favor of a speaker, a colder reception to a national Representative, or a more tame and insipid meeting, it has never been our lot to witness.

As an illustration of the feeling which seemed to pervade even the ranks of those who were once numbered among Mr. Jones's warmest, staunchest friends, we will relate a little incident. An old Quaker, who had formerly supported the honorable gentleman, after listening to his lame address and weak explanations, remarked, in an inimitably dry way, "I don't know Owen Jones, but I know his father well. He was a good man, and if he were living now he *might* own Owen, but I think it exceedingly *doubtful!*"

Such was the opening campaign of Mr. Jones in Montgomery. If these be the auspices under which he starts out, what will be the *finale?* It requires neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet to foretell,

"The bold handwriting on the wall,
Not to be doubted, which predicts his fall."

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1858.

We have had a great battle among the New York politicians here during the past week. It was one of the legacies of the Lecompton struggle, and originated in this manner: The Representative from the First district in New York, John A. Searing, concluded about the time of the final struggle on the Kansas question, when "England expected every man to do his duty," and when votes were very precious, to make the most of his support of the Administration policy. He accordingly started post haste for New York, and gave Collector Schell to understand distinctly that if some two dozen or more of his friends were not guaranteed appointments in the custom-house, his vote could not be expected in the hour of trial. Schell gave him the desired assurance, and of late has been endeavoring to fulfil his promise. In doing so, however, the great question arose who should go out, and in deciding this weighty issue, Schell concluded that he might as well punish his enemies as reward his friends, and he accordingly selected as the fit subjects for decapitation men known for their devotion to those New York Congressmen who had antagonized him when the appointment for Collector was under consideration. Messrs. Sickels and Cochrane not relishing the idea of having their friends thus decapitated, protested so energetically against Schell's programme that the Secretary of the Treasury delayed confirming it. Meanwhile Herrick, another New York official, has been denouncing this delay in the *Sunday Atlas*, and there has been a pretty free fight going on all round. All these parties have been on the ground during the last week, and after a warm struggle the contest has been brought to a final termination somewhat after this fashion: Schell is to revise his list of removals and appointments, and when rearranged it is to be confirmed at once, without examination, but if it turns out that he has persisted in striking down the friends of Sickels and Cochrane, and that he has not used the guillotine wisely and discriminately, nothing short of his own head will pay the penalty of such misconduct.

General Cass left Washington on Saturday last, intending to proceed to Stonington (Conn.) to participate, it is said, in a certain interesting ceremonial, of which his fair daughter, so loved and honored here, is to be one of the parties, and a certain diplomatist another.

The Georgia papers—those who second the assault upon Judge Douglas—attack Hon. A. H. Stephens for his proclaimed sympathy for Douglas. They will not find him quite unwilling to return these compliments with interest. Mr. S. is a high-toned gentleman, and during his stay in Illinois (where he now is) has seen the miserable wretches who are engaged in the war upon Douglas, and his proud nature revolts at the spectacle. There never was anything so atrocious in politics as this crusade, under the alleged auspices of the Administration, upon the Democratic organization and creed in Illinois. Depend upon it, it is doing Mr. Buchanan more harm even than his sad Lecompton policy; for thousands who accept this policy reject the bitter combination against the hero of the great struggle in Illinois—the noblest struggle that has ever been witnessed in the history of American parties. It is impossible to conceive that any President could be guilty of such measureless madness as to approve these attacks upon the regular nominations and the established creed of our party; and although the *Union* takes pains to show that its course is sanctioned by Mr. Buchanan, I do not believe that he has committed himself to this astounding policy. And you will find that every day will increase the army of protesting Democrats against this course.

I notice Hon. Henry Jackson, resident Minister at Vienna, brother-in-law of Secretary Cobb, in this city. He has made a splendid representative of his country at a foreign court. Why could not Hon. J. E. Ward, of Georgia, be induced to accept this position? He deserves a first-class mission, and is capable of any place in the gift of the people or President. Vienna is a most interesting point, and it would not be derogatory to any one to be the successor of so excellent a representative as Henry Jackson. OCCASIONAL.

Letter from New York.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, August 21, 1858.

Some anxiety has been felt among us regarding reported cases of yellow fever in the lower part of the city, but investigations have not yet proved the existence of the epidemic outside of quarantine, and at least away from Staten Island. A committee of the Medical Society is now considering rumors and facts.

There is in process of formation a new military company, to be called the New England Guards. Several attempts in previous years to organize such a corps, composed of gentlemen hailing from New England, have resulted in failure; but the present movement gives promise of success.

Counterfeit five-dollar bills on the Lydon Bank, Vt., are circulating in this city.

There was a meeting of the German Emigrant Society last night, to take measures for a general convention to discuss the best means of protecting emigrants arriving here, and transporting them to the interior. The convention is to take place the first week in October.

Preparations are going on for the *Simon Pure* celebration of the telegraph laying. Mrs Ann S. Stephens is to furnish an ode, and a song, to the air of "God Save the Queen."

Last night there was quite a jubilee at the house of Cyrus W. Field, when most of the *notabilities* of the city paid their *douceurs* to the shrine of success. Subsequently, a serenade was given, and the night closed with a visit of the crowd to the Brevoort House, where they were addressed by Messrs. Everett and Woodhouse, of the telegraph expedition.

A policeman, named Sawyer, who was severely wounded by ruffians some time since, died yesterday.

A large meeting took place last night at Tammany Hall, to celebrate the "Union of Ireland and America" by the Galway Steam Packet Line. It was resolved that a general demonstration should take place this day; and, accordingly, steamers and artillery were chartered this morning to convoy the Galway steamship Prince Albert down the harbor. The Prince Albert took out 37 cabin and 170 steerage passengers.

Our city tax levy, just made up, amounts to $8,621,000—a rate of 1 68 88-100 ⅌ cent.—a large increase upon last year—probably not short of $500,000.

The damaged copper roofing, found among the *debris* of the City Hall fire, has been sold at 17 cents ⅌ lb., bringing $780.

W. M. Dyer, H. B. M. consul at Baltimore, sailed to-day in the Prince Albert.

The City Inspector's report of the weekly mortality shows a total of 933 deaths—a decrease of 57, as compared with last week's returns.

The U. S. sloop St. Louis was launched at the Navy Yard this morning, and is to be at once made ready for service.

The Niagara has been opened to the inspection of visitors, and crowds visited her to-day. The paying-out machinery is an especial object of attention.

The Harriet Lane is taking in coals preparatory to sailing on the Paraguay expedition.

Some improvement in the Stock market is manifested, prices ranging a trifle better. Reading advanced ½, selling at 48¾. Delaware and Hudson brought yesterday's price. Canton Co. was sold at 20. Cumberland preferred brought 17¾. Hudson River sold at 29¾. Erie opened at 17¾, and closed at 17¼. N. Y. Central showed considerable activity, nearly 4,000 shares selling, beginning at 77¾, selling intermediately at 78¼ and 78, and closing at 77¾. Pacific Mail Steamship sold at 95, ½ advance.

In Western roads, Michigan Southern, old stock, was to-day most active, 1,700 shares being sold. It brought 23 regular, to buyer thirty days. The guaranteed was not offered. Michigan Central brought 57¼ to 58¾. Chicago and Rock Island began selling at 73, and closed at 72¾. Galena and Chicago was sold at 83¼ to 83¾. Cleveland and Toledo advanced ½. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati brought 91¾. Panama rose ½.

Railroad bonds were heavy—sales were made of Michigan Central eights at 56¾ for sinking fund, yesterday's price, and 94 for bonds of 1869. La Crosse Land Grant is steady at 22½. No sales of the Fon du Lac grant. Illinois Central closed at 91, ¼ advance, and Hudson River third mortgage at 57¾, yesterday's price.

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

Receipts	$324,325 00
Payments	209,456 47
Balance	18,739,639 14

The receipts include $187,000 from customs.

There was no second board this afternoon, as usual on Saturdays, but there was an informal meeting in the Board room, which was slimly attended and the sales limited.

The principal transactions were 500 shares N. Y. Central at 78¼, and 600 shares at 78¾; 150 shares Erie at 17¼.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—August 21.

1000 U S 5s 1874	103¾	200	N Y Cent R R		78
18000 Indiana 5s	88¾	50	do	s10	78
2000 Tenn 6s '90	91¾	100	do		78¼
23000 do	91¾	250	do	s30	78
10000 Missouri 6s s60	82	515	Erie R R		17¾
4000 do	84¾	50	do	b10	17¾
5000 California 7s	87	50	do		17¼
5000 Illinois 8 Bonds	106	200	do	s30	17¾
2000 Hd R R Bds 6 m	97¼	100	Panama RR	b10	114
10000 MO R Spclms 6s	96¾	170	do		114
1000 MicCS pc b 1869	94	50	Hudson Riv RR		28¾
6000 Ill Cen RR bds	91	50	do	s30	28
3000 L C & Mil Bds	22¾	1000	Reading R R		48¼
5 shs Bk of Com	100	100	do	s30	48
5 Metropolin Bk	107¼	25	Mich Cent RR		57¾
10 Market Bk	103	50	do		58
10 Park Bank	102	100	do	b60	58¼
5 Del & Hd Ca Co	98¼	100	do	s10	58¾
10 do	98¼	60	do		58¾
50 Merchant's Bk	111	200	Mic S & N I RR		23
200 Canton Co	25	1000	do	b30	23
50 Pacific M SS Co	84¾	100	do	b10	23
do	85	10	Ol Co & Cin RR		91¼
do	s30 85	100	Gal & Ch RR	s60	83¼
do	b60 85¼	175	do		83¾
700 Gard'r Gold Co	¾	85	do		83¾
48 N Y Cent R R	77¾	100	do	s10	83¾
50 do	b60 77¾	200	Clev & Tol RR		74¼
200 do	77¾	100	do	s10	34¾
300 do	b60 78	100	do	s30	34
50 do	s15 78	150	Chi & R I RR	s	72
1100 do	s60 78	50	do	b10	73¾
100 do	c 78¾	50	do	s30	72¾
100 do	b30 78¾	100	do	s60	72¾
200 do	s5 78¾	100	do	s30	72¾
200 do	c 78¾	200	do		72¾
100 do	s5 78¾	300	Cumbl'd pref'd		17¾
100 do	b60 78¾				

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

THE CABLE EXCITEMENT IN EUROPE.

CONCLUSION OF THE CHERBOURG FETES.

The London Times Favors the Annexation of Mexico to the United States.

LATER FROM CHINA AND INDIA.

The Allies Advancing to Tiensing, Followed by the Americans and Russians.

THE "HIGH MANDARIN" SENT TO NEGOTIATE.

CONSOLS 95¼@96¼.

QUEBEC, August 22—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., has arrived at this port with three days later advices than furnished by the Arabia.

The R. M. steamship Canada arrived out on the 7th inst., and the steamers North American and Kangaroo on the 11th.

The Anglo-Saxon furnishes later advices from China and India.

Great anxiety existed throughout Europe in regard to the activity of the cable, in consequence of the delay in transmitting messages.

The first regular despatch from Trinity Bay to Valentia on the night of Monday, the 9th inst. The speed of its transmission is said to have been greater than that obtained during the experiments made at Plymouth, and the currents apparently as strong.

The shares of Atlantic Telegraph stock were quoted at about £900.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert had left for Prussia.