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The Press.

PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1858.

TERMS: Five Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance. Single Copies, Two Cents. Subscribers to Passenger Cars, Periodicals for September—Cricket Eight—Birth—Interesting Reminiscences—An Appeal for the Country Banks—Letter from Montgomery County, President Buchanan in an Alarming Position—Arrival of the ship Junior with the Mutineers—General News.

Democratic Nominations.

The proceedings of the several Democratic Conventions, Congressional, Legislative, and County, for which assembled yesterday at their several places of meeting, will be found in the political columns this morning. The work of each Convention was completed, with the exception of that of the "county," which holds over, to be taken up and completed, and probably completed, this afternoon, its important business to-day. In the Hon. I. Hill, and 1 Vth Congressional districts, nominations were made with comparatively little difficulty; but, in the 1st district, a serious division took place, which resulted in the selection of two candidates, viz: Dr. George W. Nebinger, who stands upon the principles of the Cincinnati platform, and Hon. Thomas B. Florence, who represents the new-fangled ideas of Recomptonism. Dr. Nebinger headed the Buchanan electoral ticket in 1856, and was one of the most earnest and devoted friends of the present Chief Magistrate for nomination and election. The gentleman who presided over the regular Convention, by which Dr. Nebinger was nominated, Mr. Edward G. Webb, headed the delegation from this city to the Democratic National Convention, in 1856, and was elected Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, in October of the same year, by an enormous majority. John McCarty, Esq., the other delegate from the same district to the Cincinnati Convention, also a decided friend of Mr. Buchanan, co-operates in the same movement, and, Messrs. Eugene Ashen, Wm. E. Lehigh, and other prominent Democrats, fully sympathise in its proceedings. The names of the participating delegates are, however, a sufficient guarantee of the orthodoxy and regularity of this Convention. We recognise a number of the most prominent Democrats in the list. Such Democrats as Aaron V. Hughes, W. Loudslip, Dr. Kessler, &c., need fear no comparison with others. The speeches of Mr. Webb, the president, and Mr. Nebinger, the nominee, will, if collated, show the ground upon which the great battle for Congress in the First district is to be fought, by the organization of which they may be regarded as the exponents.

Nothing is more alarming than the manner in which the Federal patronage, with its hordes of employees in the navy yard, and the attaches of the custom house and of the post-office, has been arrayed against the immortal doctrine that the will of the majority shall control; and nothing has contributed more to awaken intense indignation in all of the Congressional districts of this city against the Lecompton policy, than the attempt to make this policy a test, and the efforts of a few office-holders to compel disinterested Democrats to endorse it on pain of expulsion from the party. Had Col. Florence, (for whom we entertain the kindest feelings) been permitted honestly to represent the wishes of his constituents, instead of being made the organ of a debasing test upon high-minded and intelligent Democrats, the unhappy schism in the First district would not have taken place.

In the IInd Congressional District, Col. Geo. H. Maurer was nominated with significant good feeling. There was no heartburning or dissension exhibited in this Convention. The Democratic delegates seemed to feel that they had chosen a candidate not only worthy of their confidence, but fully entitled to an election. For more than thirty years a citizen of Philadelphia, during which time he has won and worn the highest character as a merchant and a gentleman, his career as a bright example to the young and the enterprising, in industry, intelligence, integrity, have been the weapons by means of which, unaided, he advanced to his present enviable position. He has passed through every financial crisis with credit unimpaired, and in the very last bitter trial the hose of which he is the chief support stood unshaken. But, though proud of his own honor, and careful of his own reputation as a merchant and a citizen, his hand is never closed to those who are in distress. It is ever a labor of love to him to help others from his own means, and more than one rescued fellow man lives to remember his generous and unostentatious assistance in the late panic. Colonel Maurer has always been the true friend of Pennsylvania and of the interests of Pennsylvania. Conscious of her claims upon his gratitude, he has rejoiced to second every movement to promote her welfare. We cannot better close this notice of his claims upon the people of the Second district than by copying the following extract from the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* of yesterday:

"With the business community generally, the nomination will probably be received with special favor, as being a just but rare concession to their interests in our local and national politics.

"Mr. Maurer has been educated and instructed in commercial pursuits, in this city, for the last thirty years of his life, and, at the same time, been alive to the political fortunes and affairs of his country. We do not believe that there is a gentleman in our community who is so extensively and popularly known in both the Senate and House of Representatives, nor has there been, in the course of the struggles to sustain the commercial interests of Pennsylvania, any one more active and disinterested than Mr. Maurer. We know that he has more than once left his private affairs, at the cost of money and time, to stand by the interests of our commonwealth. We appeal to the business community, and to well-informed men of the men they desire to represent them at Washington, and ask them whether, in electing one of their own class, they do not elevate themselves, and at the same time advance the great interests of our city and State."

In the IIId, Hon. James Landy, Lecompton, and in the IVth, Hon. Henry M. Phillips, Lecompton, have both been renominated. We have already referred to the records of these two gentlemen in the late extraordinary session of Congress, and we shall, doubtless, be called upon to refer to them again. Meanwhile, we leave them to the discriminating judgments of the constituents whose wishes they have so deliberately violated.

The Democratic candidates for the Legislature in the various single districts of our great city will furnish themes for future investigation and remark.

The Napoleon of Peace.

Louis Napoleon really seems determined to earn the above title, so far, at least, as England is concerned. On the completion of the gigantic works at Cherbourg, which were commenced by Louis XV., and continued by Napoleon I., we find "the nephew of my uncle" entertaining the niece of that same Guelph, under whom Waterloo and St. Helena became words of hate and execration when uttered by a Frenchman—not only having her as an honored guest, but taking or making an opportunity of assuring her Majesty, her husband, her ministers, her nobles, and her people, that he (Louis Napoleon, to wit, was not the raw-head-and-bloody-bones which affrighted England believed him to be; that he had no idea of invading England, that he believed the alliance of France and England to be a very good thing for France, and did not desire to disturb it.

Nothing can be more absurd than England's constant dread of French invasion. If her "wooden walls" were what they used to be, she need have no fear on that point. A few men-of-war in the English Channel would be sufficient to defeat a French invading expedition as surely as the Spanish Armada was annihilated in the reign of Elizabeth. England's apprehension of invasion is at once weak, mean, and cowardly. If the dreaded evil came, we dare say England would right manfully encounter it.

☞ We learn that while Mr. Buchanan was at Bedford, he was one morning approached by Collector Barry, of this city, who held in his hand a copy of *The Press*, and directed the attention of the President to the following extract from the letter of Senator Bigler to Secretary Stanton:

"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 prominence of any man in the nation. The Administration is a little weak in the knees, and wince under the Southern thunder, but they must stand up to the work."

The Commercial Advantages of Philadelphia.

The season for the dry-goods jobbing trade, somewhat later this year than usual, may now be said to have fairly commenced, and a considerable quantity of goods has already been sold by some of our merchants. As this trade, however, will continue more or less active for several months, and as some of our readers in the South and West may not yet have fully determined where to make their fall purchases, a few remarks on the advantages presented to them by the merchants of Philadelphia may not be ill-timed or uninteresting. The late panic has taught the importance of strict economy in all the operations of trade, and given new reasons, keenly felt, why men should observe more closely than ever the first maxim of commerce, to buy where they can buy cheapest.

Philadelphia possesses no mean advantage over the commercial cities north of her in her location, and in the saving of travel and freight merchants from the South and West effect by buying goods here. If all things else were equal, this fact alone should suffice to turn the scale in her favor. The day when our superior natural position was unavailable on account of inferior railway connections and accommodations has passed forever, and we have as much the vantage ground in that respect as in distance. New York and Boston have no better route to the West than over our own great railroad, and labor under a disadvantage greater than the cost of freight and travel from their own depots to Philadelphia in using their own favorite railroads. The nearest railroad connections of the three cities with the great business centres of the West are set down as follows:

	From Philadelphia	From New York	From Boston
To Cleveland	501	612	681
To Cincinnati	703	836	935
To Chicago	851	967	1033
To Indianapolis	746	893	962
To St. Louis	1000	1154	1223

The Western merchant who comes to Philadelphia saves two hundred miles travel by purchasing his goods here, and if we are to judge by the experience of the last few years, he obtains immunity from frightful risks of personal danger by the superior safety of our road. In freight, the saving is necessarily very great, except, perhaps, at times when a spirit of rivalry may induce the Northern roads to temporarily fix rates which they cannot permanently maintain. It is stated in "Freedley's Philadelphia and its Manufactures" (to which excellent work we are chiefly indebted for the facts given in this article) to be as follows, on a ton of 2,240 pounds of first-class freight:

	Shipped from N. York. Summer.	Winter.	Shipped from Boston. Summer.	Winter.
To Columbus	7.39	6.72	8.51	8.96
" Dayton	7.39	6.72	8.51	8.96
" Cincinnati	7.39	6.72	8.51	8.96
" Indianapolis	6.27	6.72	7.39	8.96
" Louisville	4.03	6.72	5.15	8.96
" Terre Haute	5.15	6.72	7.39	8.96
" Fort Wayne	4.03	6.50	4.03	8.74
" Lafayette	3.58	6.05	4.70	8.29
" St. Louis	3.24	6.72	6.27	8.96
" Cairo	4.45	6.72	4.48	8.96
" Cleveland	1.79	3.36	2.91	5.60
" Chicago	1.79	4.48	1.79	4.48

Philadelphia manifestly possesses, from her natural position, a similar advantage in connection with the trade of the South.

As to rents and the expenses of conducting business, our merchants have a clear advantage over those of New York. The cost of living, in all departments, is much less here, and smaller profits are necessary to insure success to our business men.

In the great matter of domestic goods, which form so large a proportion of the purchases of all merchants of the interior, we have an immense advantage. Nowhere is their manufacture conducted more extensively, successfully, and economically than in our very midst. The merchants of the South and West should ever remember that the manufactures of this city and vicinity amount to $171,000,000, embracing many of the articles most necessary to them. Here they can make this important part of their purchases at the point of their production, and save all extra charges of freight and commission created by transmission from city to city. We have more cotton and woollen factories in Pennsylvania than any other State in the Union, and those who conduct them possess great advantages in the cheapness of fuel and raw material, and all the requisites of successful production. Cottonades, checks, carpetings, hosiery, and woollen goods, ribbons, sewing silks, and military goods are manufactured here to an immense extent, not only for our own but for the New York market. Philadelphia produces annually $18,000,000 of woollen and cotton goods, nearly $2,000,000 of hosiery and fancy woollen goods, $1,600,000 of narrow textile fabrics, sewing silks; and to this aggregate of over $21,000,000 may be added $6,500,000 of similar goods manufactured in her immediate vicinity. Besides, this is a favorite point of consignment for foreign and New England goods of a similar character, and the resources of the whole business are thus placed within the reach of the customers of our city.

By the list of our manufactures, published a few days since, our readers doubtless noticed that the advantages we have alluded to in connection with the dry-goods trade extend, in a great degree, to many other articles.

As to foreign goods, our own direct importations not only embrace those articles which swell the list of our custom-house returns, but also large importations made through New York by our own importers; and even upon those foreign articles purchased by our jobbers from New York importers, there can be no greater additional charge to purchasers than the mere freight, which Southern and Western merchants would, from their locality, be compelled to pay at all events.

The amusements of Philadelphia during the coming fall promise to be very attractive. The Walnut and Arch-street theatres have two of the best stock companies ever assembled together in the Union, and will present a series of attractive entertainments which will gratify and delight the most critical theatrical tastes. The Academy of Music will shortly be opened by the ever-popular Ravels, whose performances are a never-failing source of enjoyment to the public. Those who delight in such amusements will find Philadelphia unusually well prepared to gratify them this season.

A Question Answered.

Orwigsburg, August 23, 1858.

Col. J. W. Forney: As you profess to uphold the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, it would give me great pleasure (as the tariff question is the main one in this region) to have your views on the following resolution passed by that body:

Resolved, That the time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas, and a progressive FREE TRADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example." Veritas.

Answer.—The doctrine of free trade is only objected to in this country *when it is attempted to be applied to the United States alone.* Other Governments, having their own tariffs, *ad valorem*, and specific, we must respond by taking care of ourselves. The principle of "progressive free trade throughout the world," is right, and whenever it is established, we presume nobody will object to it. Mr. Buchanan has more than once said that no Government was more shrewd in regard to tariffs than England. It is free trade, *ad valorem*, or specific, just as circumstances demand; and so must we be of this country. "Progressive free trade throughout the world" is a good idea. It will hurt no one who endorses it.

Presidential Candidature.

A correspondent of the Lancaster *Express* has suggested that Prof. Morse, the American, who first applied Electricity to practical use, by means of the Telegraph, should be nominated candidate for the office of President of the United States. If *merit* alone were successful in the competition for places of honor and trust, it is very probable that Mr. Morse would have a reasonable chance of obtaining the nomination. But, as it is!

The suggester of this nomination quotes the quatrain—

"The steed called Lightning (say the Fates)
Was famed in the United States,
'Twas Franklin's hand that caught the horse,
'Twas harnessed by Professor Morse."

The editor of the *Express* cleverly extends this by adding the couplet,

"And (lo! the Triumph now we see)
'Twas Field who drove him through the sea!"

and moves as an amendment, "that Cyrus West Field be the candidate for Vice President on the National Morse ticket." When the state of society shadowed forth by Plato, and in the "Utopia" of Sir Thomas More, shall exist, *then*—and not before—will two such men as Morse and Field have some chance of being called upon to aid in the proper government of this great republic of ours.

A Misconstruction.

Mr. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, is an able man, we know. That he was a sagacious politician, we once thought, but now we doubt it. We hope, however, that he may turn out to be an honest one. The Lecompton controversy did not create trouble enough for him, it seems. He is very busy trying to manufacture another issue for the sole and express purpose of distracting and disorganizing the Democratic party. We expect the Black Republicans to endeavor to bring Kansas into Congress again with another irregular and premature Constitution; and if that is the game of *The Press*, as it seems to be, we may as well set down Mr. Forney with the Black Republicans at first as at last. *The Press* quotes Governor Walker's predictions, but suppresses the reason for the chief of them. Governor Walker said that the people of Kansas would present another Constitution at the next session of Congress, *because the population required, by the general rule and by law, would then be there. The Press* has no right to suppress that upon which Gov. Walker based his prediction; and we confidently predict that neither Gov. Walker nor Stephen A. Douglas will be found with Mr. Forney in the forthcoming Kansas crusade which he seems to contemplate.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Well, we are authorized to say for Hon. Robert J. Walker, that he is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State of the American Union at the next session, (if the preliminary arrangements can be made,) or whenever *the people present their Constitution to Congress*; and, also, that inasmuch as the English bill proposed to admit Kansas as a slave State with a population of 35,000, Governor Walker is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, irrespective of the arbitrary and despotic discrimination in that bill against such a State. In other words, as the Democratic party has been for years pledged to admit Kansas *outside of the ratio*, now to insist upon this ratio as *against* her people, would be in the last degree infamous. Such is Governor Walker's position.

We need not speak for Stephen A. Douglas. All who have read his speeches know that he is with the people of Kansas in this issue, and that what they decide upon he will second from his place in the Senate.

We hope, sincerely, that Mr. Buchanan will yield to the universal sentiment in the North, and to common sense everywhere, and accept the olive branch of admitting Kansas before it becomes a fire-brand in 1860. The Washington *Union* still looks in the other direction, but its insanity is chronic and incurable.

To the personal part of the *Statesman's* paragraph, we have but a word of reply. When The Press espoused the principle of popular sovereignty, we resolved to adhere to it resolutely and uncompromisingly to the end. What we solemnly promised we shall fearlessly fulfil. The *Statesman* started gallantly and loudly on the same track. It reared immensely in the index. Now, however, we find it not only boisterous against its own pledges, but ready to assail those who will not do likewise. Prudence should teach the *Statesman* the merit of silence before a record so full of eloquent self-accusations.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

Washington, August 24, 1858.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

There is one sign of the present which promises auspiciously: I allude to the general disposition, in the adjustment of the new revenue law, to provide for such discriminating duties in favor of American manufactures as will be satisfactory to all concerned. I read the future about as follows: The business prostration is general; and whatever helps these great elements of the public welfare, iron and coal, helps all others. The error of the ultra opposition politicians, is their complaint of the expenditures of the Federal Government; and Mr. Vice President Breckinridge was right, in his speech at "the Basket," in Kentucky, when he answered those objections by showing that we had grown to be a very great, and necessarily a much more expensive, Government than we were thirty or forty years ago. It was, indeed, the difference between youth and manhood. I do not favor extravagant expenditure. A corner-stone of the Democratic creed is economy in all the departments; but when the most frugal administration of Federal affairs, domestic and foreign, must now call for a large outlay, it is folly not to take advantage of the fact, and to insist on such an adjustment of the imposts upon imports, in the unavoidable raising of a large revenue, as would benefit manufactures and industry without injuring the consumer. Direct taxation is an absurdity. It is a feudalism, and nobody is ready to resort to it. There is, then, no escape for our politicians but to pay off our debts, or to meet the current expenses of the Government by a careful and well-digested revenue system. Greatly attacked as it was, Walker's tariff of 1846 was a statesman-like measure. It was framed by a statesman, who consulted not the politicians, but the merchants and the manufacturers, the cotton growers and cotton-spinners, &c., from every section of the Union. It stood the test for a longer period than any other tariff, and when it was cut down by the axe of reform, eleven years subsequently, it was rassed without any of the judgment and skill displayed in the original edifice. Happily, no one party can be blamed for the act of 1857. Some very odorous transactions grew out of it which still smell to heaven. Its honors and dishonors were pretty equally divided. Let us learn to do better hereafter, and, above all, let us cease the business of discussing a question so vast, as mere partisans. If we meet it in an enlarged and national spirit, I predict the South will come up to the work generously.

While the Washington *Union* is abusing Judge Douglas, and denouncing the Democrats of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., for sympathising with his noble efforts in favor of Democratic principles, it is curious to see how ardently the same *Union* praises the *Americans*, vulgarly called "Know-Nothings," who have approved Lecompton—and this, too, with their secret oaths unreasoned! Judge Douglas is a "Black Republican," because he will not desert the Democratic creed; but Albert Pike, of Arkansas, and Anderson, of Missouri, both impenitent Know-Nothings, are Democrats, because they endorse a repudiation of that creed. What have the adopted citizens who are Democrats to say to this new development of political consistency?

Occasional.

The Vote in Kansas.

The *Herald of Freedom* publishes returns from nearly all the Territory, with the following result:

Counties.	Against Proposition.	For Proposition.
Douglas	1,734	41
Shawnee	743	2
Leavenworth	2,203	458
Atchison	643	255
Doniphan	754	293
Brown	265	38
Nemaha	202	7
Lykins	439	97
Bourbon	429	87
McGee	14	6
Allen	344	23
Dorn	..	9
Anderson	237	4
Linn	574	42
Franklin	208	4
Johnson	296	280
Breckenridge	177	4
Madison	74	..
Hunter	26	..
Riley	32	32
Jefferson	441	157
Calhoun	250	32
Richardson	19	..
Coffee	864	18
Total	10,735	1,869

Doylestown Great Fair.

Yesterday was commenced, at Doylestown, in Bucks county, a great agricultural and industrial fair, which will be continued this day, and on the three next following days. The design is to exhibit for competition specimens of agriculture, horticulture, stock, manufactures, mechanics, and the useful arts. The exhibition is open, free of expense, to all, and we believe that this important fair will fully realize public expectation. Doylestown is so near Philadelphia, with easy railway access twice a day, that a great number of city exhibitors and visitors will attend.

Public Sale of Real Estate, &c.—Thomas & Sons sell, on the premises, on Saturday next, a neat dwelling, north Broad street—the furniture also; the whole without reserve; by order of the Executor.

Stocks and Real Estate at the Exchange, on Tuesday, 31st inst., and every Tuesday thereafter, throughout the season. The Booksellers' Trade Sale commences on the 20th September. See their advertisements under Auction head.

Real Estate this Evening.—James A. Freeman, auctioneer, holds his first fall sale this evening at the Exchange.

Arrival of the San Jacinto.

The United States steam frigate San Jacinto, Commander H. H. Bell, from Hong Kong May 14, Batavia May 24, Simon Bay, (Cape of Good Hope), June 29, and St. Helena July 22, arrived at New York yesterday, reporting "all well." She has been absent from the United States two years and eleven months. The following are the officers of the San Jacinto:

Commander—H. H. Bell. Lieutenants—H. H. Lewis, J. C. Williamson, John Rutledge, James M. Duncan, Walter W. Queen, R. T. Bowen. Purser—J. O. Bradford. Captain Marines—John D. Simms. Chief Engineer—B. F. Isherwood. Chaplain—R. Govin. Assistant Surgeons—R. P. Daniel and J. E. Semple. First Assistant Engineers—Andrew Lawton and E. S. De Luce. Second Assistant Engineers—Henry W. Spooner and Wm. B. Brooks. Third Assistant Engineers—Ten Eyck Biles, Henry C. Victor, and Chas. H. Baker. Captain's Clerk—Earnest Clifford. Purser's Clerk—D. A. Edmands. Boatswain—Chas. Johnston. Gunner—John C. Ritter. Carpenter—Asa Polhemit. Sailmaker—Stephen Seaman. Acting-Master's Mates—Chas. B. Berret and Virginius L. Bracey.

Letter from New York.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

New York, August 24, 1858

The clear, bracing weather that we at present enjoy banishes all fears of pestilence that some portions of our community have entertained. The Board of Health declare that Staten Island is not unusually unhealthy, and that no cases of yellow fever have transpired upon the mainland.

The steamer Hermann, which has been delayed two days, with a heavy human freight of about 800 passengers, succeeded in getting off this forenoon. She draws twenty-three feet water, on account of her weighty stores of coal and provisions necessary for her voyage to Valparaiso. Most of the passengers are bound for the Fraser river gold fields.

Pieces of the Atlantic cable, mounted in metal, as seals, charms, etc., are now selling in the shops. Ball, Black, & Co., and Tiffany, have bought several hundred miles of the overplus wire, for this manufacture, (as a bad punster says) of "cable-latic charms."

Another case of stabbing was examined before the upper District Court this morning—the result of a drunken row last night in another tenant house.

One of the most remarkable souvenirs of the past now remaining in this city is that monarch of fruit trees, called the "Old Stuyvesant Pear Tree," standing at the junction of Third avenue and Thirteenth street. It is more than two centuries since it was planted by an original Knickerbocker, and it yet bears delicious fruit, which is still eaten by the Stuyvesant scions. But a few such landmarks are left us, and they should be reverenced; though, doubtless, a fortune is hidden in the old timber, to be reaped hereafter by the sale of acres of snuff-boxes and walking-canes.

A case of grand larceny was before the Jefferson market court this evening, involving seven different individuals as receivers of stolen goods, all business men, and hitherto of respectable reputation. A boy named Charles D. Sheenan, employed in Solomon & Hart's upholstery establishment, Broadway, is charged with having committed depredations upon his employers during several years, and disposing of the stolen goods to the firms implicated as receivers. The merchants accused deny their complicity. The trial will be an interesting one.

The two railroad presidents, Moran and Corning, representing the Erie and Central interests, are in conference to-day respecting the conflict of their roads. It is reported that an adjustment will be made favorable to the Erie stipulations.

The alleged "swindling case" of Edgar, late publisher of the *Way of Life* journal, is exciting strong feeling in certain quarters, and the friends of the accused seem inclined to dispute the justice of the false" pretence charges.

A highway or street robbery, alleged to have been committed by a gang of boys, was examined this morning by Justice Osborne, and the boys were committed.

Some considerable improvement is noticeable to-day in the stock market, prices advancing at the close. Reading was sold at 48¼ and 48⅜. New York Central opened at 87½, and closed at 78, an advance of ¼. Erie commenced at 17¼, and left off selling at 17⅛. Hudson River brought yesterday's price. Pacific Mail Steamship opened at 88¼, but closed at 87½.

The Western roads showed a large increase of business. The sales of Cleveland summed up to three thousand shares, at 38¾; regular, against 38¾, buyer sixty days; yesterday, Chicago and Rock Island opened at 72¼, and closed at 71¾. Michigan Southern, old stock, opened at 22¾, and rose to 23. Illinois Central brought yesterday's quotation; ditto Milwaukee and Mississippi; ditto Panama, La Crosse, and Milwaukee advanced ¼; Galena and Chicago sold at 83¾.

Specie changes at the bank Clearing House were large this morning, amounting to $19,112,060.63. The balances were $1,220,711.79. Metropolitan certificates $3,000.

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

Receipts	$73,017 90
Payments	125,381 27
Balance	18,654,241 24

The receipts include $24,000 from customs.

Received for loan, $5,250.

At the second board, Missouri 6s rose ¼; Pacific Mail Ship ¼; N. Y. Central ¼; Reading ¼; Michigan Southern, Chicago, and Rock Island ¼.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—August 24

		SECOND BOARD.			
3000 Mich St 6s	84¾	100 Reading R	b60	48¾	
4000 Virg State 6s	94¼	10 do		48⅝	
1000 Ill Cent 8 p c	100¼	100 do		48⅝	
1000 Mich Cent 8 p c		50 Mich Cen R		67¾	
1st m Skg Fd Cn bd	96¼	100 Mic S & N In R		23¾	
8000 Mich S & N Ind	67¾	50 do	b60	24	
1000 Mich 2d M Bd	50	100 do		24	
50 Ocean Bank	94	50 do	s3	23¾	
100 Clev & Tol R	84¼	100 Mic S R Pref stk		45½	
25 Pac Mail S Co	88	100 do	b30	45¾	
100 do	88¼	50 Gal & Chic R		83¾	
150 N York Cen R	78¾	50 do		83¾	
200 do	78¾	58 Ohio & R Isld R		72¾	
100 do	78¾	100 do		72¾	
150 Erie Railroad	17¼	40 Illinois Cen R		77	
20 do	17⅛				

THE MARKETS.

Flour—Market rather dull; sales about 12,000 bbls. at $4.10@4.25 for unsound superfine and extra State. Quotations for sound State are entirely nominal. (One lot of very good extra State was sold as high as $5 50) $4.10@4 20 for superfine Western; $4.20@6.10 for common to good extra Western; and $6@6 15 for shipping brands of extra round-hoop Ohio; "Platt's" extra St. Louis at $8.50. Canadian Flour is without material change; sales 675 bbls. at $5 50@6.10 for common to choice extra.

Grain—The Wheat market is dull, heavy, and 1@3c lower on Western grades.

Rye is dull at 78@80c ⅌ bu. The Corn market is dull, and closed 1@2c lower.

Oats firm, with a moderate business doing at 47c@52½c for State and Western, and 42@45c for Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania.

The Provision market is dull and very heavy. There are free sellers at 26c, but buyers refuse to name prices.

The Cotton market continues heavy, and sales are lower.

Beef continues firm, with a fair home and Eastern inquiry.

Beef Hams are firmer, with sales at $20, the highest point reached this season. Bacon is firm, but quiet. Cut meats are in moderate request, and are heavy.

Lard continues in fair demand. Butter remains steady, with a moderate business at 12@18c for Ohio, and 15@20c for State. Cheese remains dull at 8@8c as in qualities.

Coffee.—We notice a rather better inquiry for Rio, but there is a heavy feeling apparent.

Rice.—The demand is quite inactive, but holders are firm; sales at 3¾@4¼ cents.

Molasses.—The market is dull; holders refuse to operate, unless at full prices, and buyers are not willing to meet their views.

Molasses.—The market remains quiet, but prices have undergone any alteration.

Ashes.—Market dull with trifling sales at $6 for both Pots and Pearls.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

MESSAGES OVER THE CABLE.

Reply of the Lord Mayor of London to the Mayor of New York.

MESSAGE TO C. W. FIELD RECEIVED ON THE DAY IT WAS SENT.

A New Grant to the Atlantic Telegraph Co.

New York, August 24.—The following message was received to-day:

London, August 23d.

From the Lord Mayor of London to Hon. D. F. Tiemann, Mayor of New York:

The Lord Mayor most cordially reciprocates the congratulations of the Mayor of New York upon the success of so important an undertaking as the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

It is, indeed, one of the most glorious triumphs of the age, and reflects the highest credit upon the energy, skill, and perseverance of all parties entrusted with so difficult a duty. And the Lord Mayor sincerely hopes, that, by the blessing of Almighty God, it may be the means of cementing the kind feelings which now exist between the two countries.

R. W. Carden,
Lord Mayor of London.

New York, August 24.—Cyrus W. Field, Esq., received to-day a London despatch dated this day.

New York, August 24.—The French Government has accorded to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the exclusive right to land cables on the Islands of Miquelon, between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The Company propose to run a cable from Placentia Bay to St. Pierre, and thence to Sydney, which will bring the French Islands into telegraphic communication with France, and save the keeping in repair some five hundred miles of land line in Newfoundland and Cape Breton, through an almost uninhabited region.

Mayor Tiemann's Message to the Mayor of London.

Sackville, August 23.—Mayor Tiemann's message to the Lord Mayor of London has been transmitted over the Atlantic Telegraph. Its transmission was delayed in consequence of a misapprehension on the part of the operator at the lower station, Newfoundland, who supposed that no message was to be transmitted to Trinity Bay until the line was opened for business. This was corrected by a despatch from Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and the electricians at Trinity Bay forwarded it cheerfully.

Washington Affairs.

Washington, August 24.—Purser Danforth has been tried by a court martial and sent home, and Purser Nixon has been transferred to the United States sloop-of-war Vincennes, in the place of Purser Danforth.

The sale of public lands in Nebraska, advertised to take place next month, will be postponed for the benefit of the Indian tribes there.

Wm. C. Wheeler has been appointed chief engineer of the steamer Water Witch, now fitting out for the Paraguay expedition.

Col Rector, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the southwestern district, west of the Arkansas, will, on his return thither, distribute to the Seminoles and other Indian tribes nearly half a million dollars in presents and annuities.

Mr. Turpin, the successor of Mr. Eames as Minister to Venezuela, is on the eve of leaving for that country, having received his instructions.

Fatal Affray at Warrenton Springs.

Washington, August 24.—James Green killed Mr. Carver, of Mobile, at Warrenton Springs, last night, with a bowie knife, in a rencontre. The same parties were recently arrested in this city, and prevented from fighting a duel. Green is in custody.

The Kansas Election.

St Louis, August 23.—Leavenworth despatches of the 20th inst., received per United States Express to Booneville, state that the official returns from twenty-six counties of Kansas, and partial returns from two other counties, leaving four counties yet to hear from, give the following result: Whole vote, 18,360. Majority against the proposition, 9,648.

Congressional Nomination.

Cincinnati, August 24.—The Hon. Lewis D Campbell was nominated for re-election to-day by the Republicans of the Third Congressional district. He received the vote of every delegate in the Convention.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, August 24.—Flour dull and heavy, and nominally quoted. The receipts during the last twenty-four hours amount to 3,000 bbls. Whiskey is dull. There is nothing doing in the provision market, and the prices are nominal. Wheat dull, and 3c lower.

Mobile, August 24.—The sales of Cotton during the past three days have been light, and the receipts small. The quotations are without change.

Charleston, August 24.—Cotton—Sales of three days 1,100 bales, at an advance of ⅛@¼c; the lower qualities have improved most.

Baltimore, August 24.—Flour steady, but quiet. Wheat firm. Corn better, sales of white at 80@81c, yellow 83@90. Whiskey dull. Provisions dull; bulk meat 6¾@8¾. Lard 12c. Mess pork $17 50@17.87.

Cincinnati, Aug. 24.—Flour is quiet. Wheat dull and 10c lower. Corn is quiet at 65c. Oats steady. Shipments to Buffalo—8,000 bbls of Flour; no wheat; 57,000 bus of corn. Receipts—2,200 bbls Flour; 70,000 bus Wheat, and 163,000 bush Corn.

THE STEAMSHIP CANADA AT HALIFAX.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Cotton Dull—Breadstuffs Declining.

CONSOLS 96¼@96⅞.

Halifax, Aug 24—10 o'clock P. M.—The Cunard steamship Canada has just arrived, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 14th inst.

The Canada passed the steamship America on the 16th inst.

The steamer Kangaroo arrived out on the morning of the 12th.

Among the passengers on the Canada is General Williams, the hero of Kars, on a visit to Nova Scotia. He was received here with demonstrations of intense delight.

The steamship North Star, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 13th inst.

There is a lull in the political circles of England, consequent upon the recess of Parliament.

Queen Victoria is absent from England, visiting her daughter at Potsdam.

The Emperor Napoleon is continuing his tour of Brittany, according to the previous arrangements.

The rumor of an early resumption of the diplomatic intercourse between the Western Powers and Naples is denied.

Austria intends concentrating troops on the Dalmatian frontier.

Riots had occurred in Kilkenny, in consequence of the opposition by the harvest laborers against the various agricultural machines. Tranquillity had, however, been restored by the interference of the military.

There is an increased feeling of security engendered by the news embraced in the three last East India mails, and more confidence now prevails than at any previous period of the year.

The India and China letters by the last mail reached London on Saturday morning.

O. Y Overweg & Company, of Hamburg, have failed for a large amount.

A memorial to the Colonial Office on the necessity of conveying the Australian mails by the Panama route was in circulation, and receiving the signature of the leading commercial houses.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin intends to give a banquet on the first of September, to the principal officials connected with the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The Lord Lieutenant will attend the banquet.

LATER.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

London, Saturday.—The *Times* says that yesterday there was an increased demand for money, and loans on Government securities were in request at two per cent., or a half per cent. above the rates on Thursday.

Although all parties throughout England have become converts to the belief that the recent military demonstrations in Cherbourg, and generally throughout France, have a serious political significance, no special anxiety is occasioned, there being assurances of adequate precautions on the part of the British Government.

FRANCE.

The Paris Conference, it is said, have taken up the question of the navigation of the Danube.

The returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash of thirty-three millions of francs.

It is currently reported that Marshal Rawdon has resigned the Governorship of Algiers, and will be replaced by General De Salles.

General Pelissier was to return to London on the 16th inst.

It is reported that the chiefs of Dimar, in Senegal, have petitioned for the protection of France.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Messrs. Baring & Brothers quote State stocks as follows: Virginia 6s, the market is slightly dearer. The quotations for the principal securities are as follows:

Pennsylvania Central 1st mortgage, 90@92; Illinois Central R R 20¼ discount; Bonds, 88@85; Illinois Central Bonds, Freelands, 82@84.

Bell & Co report an improved demand and a steady market.

London, Saturday, Aug. 14—Noon.—Consols are unchanged from yesterday's quotations.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Money market is generally unchanged. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased during the week £102,000.

SPAIN.

It appears certain that the Cortes will be dissolved on the return of the Queen of Spain to Madrid, and that the state of siege will be raised in all the provinces where it now exists.

Fresh negotiations for the settlement of the Spanish and Mexican dispute will shortly commence.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated that there is an improved understanding between Austria and Russia.

A report prevails that the Revolutionary Committee of London have circulated, by post, numerous circulars in the Grand Duchy of Posen, inciting to insurrection.

PRUSSIA.

Unsatisfactory accounts have been received of the health of the King of Prussia.

RUSSIA.

It is again reported that a American company have failed to raise the Russian vessels sunk at Sebastopol. Only one vessel has been raised—a Turkish steamer, which was so rotted as to be worthless.

The Czar of Russia, it is now said, has never heard of such strange and destructive tests as are now being applied to Democrats whose whole manhood has been one of constancy and zeal for the cause. My conception with the Democratic party has been that we united to conversion of him who is now the promulgator of these heterodox tests No man, in the vigor of his intellectual and physical qualities, would think