SATURDAT, SEPTEMBE 11, 1858.

First Page-Men and Books; The Persegution First Page.—Men and Books; The Persecution of Douglas; An. Excellent Letter; The Prospects in Illinois and the Northwest; Allegheny County, Politics: Letter from the Military, Engampment; Religious Lutelligence; Honoring Professor Morse in Erance; General News. Foural Page.—Sermon by Rev. George Dulleid; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. Supplement.—The Improvement of the Public Grounds: A. Tin. for the Philadelphia Markets. Supplement of the Public Grounds; A Tip top Discoveries; Equal Justice; Ocal-Burning Locanolitys; The Slave Trade; The Ladies' Equestrian Convention in New York; Politics in New York. Postry. The Prairie Fire; A Princet Royal; The Hero of Lake Erie; A Swedish Jour nulist Sentenced to Death, and Pardoned on the

The News.

We are informed that the New York Fire Department have become heartily sahamed of the cavaller manner in which they treated the Philadelphia steam engine company, while in that city delphia steam engine company, while in that city a few days since. Some of the New York firemen are in this city, for the purpose of bringing about a more friendly feeling between themselves and the "Philadelphia." This is as it should be there is no cocasion for any hitter feeling between the firemen of the two cities. While we cannot but help admire the spirit of the Philadelphia bows under the direumstances, yet it is nobler to The News. boys under the discumstances, yet it is nobler to extend the hand of friendship than to bear malice. The New Yorkers, we are told, have it in contemplation to invite the Philadelphia, with their steam machine, to visit New York, when the whole department of that city will turn out te receive them. If such is the case, we hope the inviceive them. If such is the case, we hope the invitation will be accepted, as we feel confident that
the better judgment of our neighbors has prevalled, and they feel deeply aggrieved for what
has passed. Let no foolish quarrels ever mar
the good feeling which should always exist between brother firemen.

The electrician, De Sauty, has sent another re-

markable and mysterious despatch from Trinity Bay, in regard to the ocean cable. He gives assurance to the Agent of the Associated Press that there are only temporary difficulties of an ELEC-FRICAL NATURE in the way of the working of the cable. Beyond this, he says, he declines to make any statement. This is all right, if the agent the New York Associated Press is to control the electrical movements of the cable; but it is a d rect insult to the common sense of the commercia men of the country, if they are expected to coun tenance and support such a gigantic monopoly It would be well enough for Electrician De Saut in his next despatch from Trinity Bay to infor us whether the ocean cable has been laid for the benefit of a few individuals or the whole public A telegraph despatch from New York inform us that about \$5,000 have been subscribed for pr curing testimonials to Cyrus W. Field, Capta Hudson, Mesers. Everett, Woodhouse, and others' engaged in laying the Atlantic Cable. This is all proper if "and others" includes the hardy Ame-

n and British tars. We have some later news from the Mormo country. It is of a crude and unsatisfactory character. In the city of Salt Lake the Governmen officials and the Mormons appear to be getting along very harmoniously together. The Indian and the Mormons outside of the city have had a veral conflicts, in which an entire Mormon fami had been massacred. Dr. Forney, the India agent, was out among the tribes making treaties in which he is reported to have been successful. Late advices from Arizona show a lawless state of things in that Territory. Indian depredation were daily becoming more frequent. Col. Saylet speaks favorably of the resources of the Territory but deems the annexation of Sonora as of the utmost importance to their development. The agents of the California Overland Mail Company were west of the Rio Grande in the early part the last month, establishing mail stations.

Mr. Edward Tucker, the engineer who, so years ago, ran a train of ears through the draw bridge ever Norwalk river, near Norwalk, Conn which resulted in such terrible loss of life, committed suicide, at a boarding house in New York yesterday. He leaves a wife and two children living near Troy. New York.

The American Board of Foreign Missions, which

has been in session during the past few days at Detroit, Michigan, adjourned yesterday until Lampton B. Duman, free-soil Demoorat, has been elected Mayor of Lonvonworth filty. Kansas, by two hundred majority. He was opposed by Republican and American candidates.

at Halifax yesterday. The Douglas Democrats of the Third Congressional district of Illinois have nominated George W. Armstrong for Congress,

A firm extensively engaged in New York in the

sugar and coffee trade are reported to have failed for \$300,000. The deaths by yellow fever in New Orleans ar

daily decreasing. The number of deaths on Thursday was 64. Mesars. Bailey & Company, of this city have tendered \$500 towards the fund for the relief c he sick in New Orleans.

Important Railroad Meeting. A meeting of the presidents of the for leading railroad lines viz. the Pennsylvani Central, Baltimore and Ohio, New York Cen tral, and New York and Eric, has been in ses sion at the Girard House for the last two days The object of the meeting was to effect at applicable, to passengers and freight, and t

agreement upon some uniform and fair system an end to those unworthy difference which have been so fruitful of complaint and of disaster. At a late hour last night, or rather early hour this morning, the respective presidents were still in session, having effected no positive understanding beyond the restoration o the kindest feeling, and the certainty of future

co-operation on points of practical import ance to all parties. The New York and Eric road, which has thus far been the obstacle to a favorable tariff of rates, manifested the bea disposition. Nothing was done to equalize the fares of railroad travelling. At past 12 o'clock the presidents were still in session.

Who Projected the Ocean Telegraph? There have already been somewhere about invented—that is, suggested—the Ocean Tele graph. It strikes us that the real inventor was he who first transmitted the electric current under water. This was done, in 1749, across the Schuylkill, by Dr. Franklin. The London Times claims the honor for young Englishman, named FREDERICK NEW-TON GIBBORNE, now employed as engineer, by the Government of Newfoundland. In 1852, he laid before that Government plans elected to Congress by the votes of citizens of for connecting the two Continents, and was all parties, we are no less anxious to see those commissioned to make a survey of the Newfoundland coast for that purpose. The Times says, "He was furnished with means for his survey, and in the autumn of that year, undeterred by the approaching win- of that district? We answer, that unquestionter, he commenced his exploration of the our hundred miles of wilderness west of St. John's then untrod by the foot of a whate reignty candidate, and we have been surprised man; He started, accompanied by six strong that the manifest propriety of this course has resolute men. Each of the party carried on not been acted upon. He stands fair with the his back seventy pounds weight, including people. He is a gentleman of rare intelclothing, surveying instruments, axes, and lect and conrage. He accepts the living of their food they were dependent on their no questions and dodges no responsibility, but rifles. One by one, worn out with fatigue, stands out before the people upon a hunger, and exposure, tour of these plain, well-defined, and popular platform. bardy adventurers returned. Only two re- He is opposed by Colonel Thomas B. Flomained with Mr. Gissonne till the close of RENCE, backed by the Navy Yard, the Custom being side by side. On last evening the tide of his survey; of whom one survived a few days, House, the Post Office, the Mint, the Cabinet and the other has never been able to follow at Washington, and the President of the Uniany occupation, from the privations and ex- ted States; and yet, as if to assist this same Col. posure he underwent. Mr. Gisnorne alone Florence, we see a Republican candidate in returned unscathed. The country explored the field, a very excellent gentleman, Mr. is a continuous series of swamps, lakes, and RYAN, and an American candidate, Mr tivers, interspersed with woods, barren rocks, Sproger. and hills, over which the telegraph passes, and now forms the connecting link between for the friends of RYAN and SPROGEL, the Atlantic cable and Canada, and the United is manifestly to support NEDINGER. Col. Flo

On this we would only say that it is singu-A reply to the article commenting upon

the nomination of C. A. Walbon, in the first district they are willing to re-Tenth Legislative district, which appeared to elect the preferred favorite of the Ad-Tenth Legislative district, which appeared in THE Parks a few days since, has been crowded. out of this morning's paper.

supplement this morning, we still find our ple of devotion to principle which will show selves obliged to postpone much matter prepared for this paper, our columns being nearly as much crowded as ever by advertisements.

We are pleased to notice that WIEN Forsey, Esq., has become one of the editors

Our Four Congressional Districts. The New York Courser & Enquirer, edited by General James Warson Weshs, who is opposed to the re-election of that eloquent champion of Democratic principle, Horn, John B. Harm, and the West Chester, Pa., Village Record, edited by Hon, Henry S. Evans, who is equally hostile to the re-election of Honjis extension; and plan Hidraman, no less true in support of the established principles of the Constitution, are exceedingly desirous of proving that this journal, The Press, is willing that while such general Harman and Hicraian shall be relected, and this, too, by the voters of all particles, we are doing all in our power to defeat the first we are doing all in our power to defeat the first we are doing all in our power to defeat the first we are doing all in our power to defeat the first we are doing all in our power to defeat the first we have to the state of the latter tipe from the Second Congressional district of this State, (and city.) and to elect Col. George The fact is, it is all self with Mr. Thomson and nal, THE PRESS, is willing that while such gen-tlemen as HARKIN and HICKMAN shall be re-elected, and this, too, by the voters of all par-ties, we are doing all in our power to defeat the. Hon. E. Joy Morris, the present Representa-tive from the Second Congressional district of this State, (and city,) and to elect Col. George

H. MARTIN, the Democratic candidate in the same district. It is stated that Col. Martin is the "Lecompton candidate" in this district. and THE PRESS is roundly rated, as inconsist-ent with its well-known hostility to the Kansas policy of the Administration, for supporting that gentleman in preference to Mr. Morris. Complaint is also made, that while we are desirous of rallying former political opponents in favor of Haskin and Hickman, who stand with us, we are at the same time anxious to elect a gentleman who is alleged to feel in harmony with the peculiar Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan. We meet all these allegations on the thresh-

old, and state, once for all, that the Democratic candidate in the Second Congressional district. Col. MARTIN, is not "the Lecompton candidate," but that he will vote for the admission of Kansas, irrespective of her population, should she come before Congress, in the event of his election—that he will dhere to the pledges and principles of the Democratic party of 1856-and that he was nominated by a Convention which unanimous ly reasserted its devotion to the Cincinnati platform. Beside, Col. Mantin is the representative of the business men of Philadelphia. He is a merchant, one of those who are so rarely elected to representative positions, and we believe that he will be support ed by a large number of citizens, who have heretofore differed from him in politics, fer this very reason. While we have nothing to do with those members of the party of Mr. Morris who object to him because, after receiving the votes of the friends of FILL-NORE and FREMONT in October of 1856, in November of the same year he took ground in favor of Mr. FILLMORE, this much is certain, that should Colonel MARTIN be elected the Representative of the district, he will be less true to Philadelphia, than Mr. Morris. For years Colonel Martin has visited the national capital for the purpose of assisting the peculiar interests of our State, and this too at a time when he never expected to become candidate before the people. His practical business talent; his devotion to Pennsylvania; his general acquaintance with mer chants from all parts of the country, North and South; his knowledge of public men; eminently entitle him to the support of our mercantile classes. Boston never acted more nobly than when she elected

spicuous in Congress than while she was represented by C. C. CAMBRELING. Let not Phila delphia overlook this important interest, now that a good man and an irreproachable mer chant is presented for her suffrages. With these views, we unhesitatingly prefer Col. Marris to the present Representative. We trust this explanation will satisfy the critics of the New ork Courier & Enquirer and the West Chester Village Record, both of whom are s anxious to go to Congress themselves, that they would rather see the Administration triumph in its Lecompton policy by the defeat of HASKIN and HICKMAN, than that these intrepid champions should be re-elected. In the Third and Fourth Congressional dis-

her ABBOTT LAWRENCE to the National Coun-

cils; and New York never shone more con

tricts the Federal Administration has succeeded in nominating for re-election two gentlemen who have deliberately violated fundamen who have deliberately violated funda-antal Democratic principles. The Washing-being made daily in many sections of the country, Philadelphia until a theatre of commerce is opened to them which has hitherto been rai officials and Federal patronago. Like Matthew ton Union has sun decided in the Northern ele the Administration shall be sustained, not whether the principles of the Democratic party shall prevail; and in furtherance of this theory, the Administration has undertaken the business of nominating cantidates for Congress to be supported by the masses of the Democratic party. Now, while we are quite alling that the President should they were all combined—to finish the road from Plymouth to Chicago, a distance of less. appoint postmasters and custom-house officers, and diplomatic agents, we submit whether it is quite fair that he should appoint, or, what is the same thing, nominate our candi-

dates for Congress; and yet, that the Administration has been doing this thing since it made the policy of Lecompton the test, is quite as clear as that it has been turning men out of office for not supporting its gross betrayal of principle, and pursuing Judge Douglas, the head of the Democratic orga nization in Illinois, as a traitor to principle because he will not how to its mandates Hence, we are free to declare that when in the Third and Fourth Congressional dis tricts this Administraton comes forward to select candidates for Congress to be voted for by the Democratic party, such selections or nominations, call them what you please, are not binding upon that party. And we have no hesitation to add,

that as between Mr. LANDY, Lecomptonite, and Mr. VERREE, anti-Lecomptonite, in the Third Congressional district, and Mr. PHIL LIPS, Lecomptonite, and Mr. MILLWARD, anti-Lecomptonite, our sympathies are unmistakably in favor of VERREE and MILLWARD in this struggle. Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. LANDY both add to the enormity of the interference of the Administration in our primary elections and our nominating Conventions, by a score of claimants for the honor of having invoking the aid of political opponents such as the well-known Native American leaders, while, at the same time, they are eager to show themselves the especial friends

of the adopted citizens!! This is a new rea. son why any nominations made under such pay us? auspices cannot be binding upon any true Democrat. We discard them. Thus, then, while we are anxious to see the men who have been true to their pledges re-

who have been false to their pledges retained at home by the votes of citizens of all parties. Returning now to the First Congressional district, what is the clear duty of the people ably it is to support Dr. George W. Nebin-ORR, the regular Democratic Popular Soveunds of biscuit; for the remainder issues of the day like a man. He shirks

The honest course in the First district REFIGE rolles upon the opposition of anti-Lecomptonites to Nebrock, because Nebrock, and protected by the Constitution of the
Story, and protected by the Constitution of the
Clarion, Venango, Jefferson, and Warren, and in lar that Mr. Grandan's pretensions have a native-born citizen, as he is, is a member never before been submitted to public notice. of the Catholic persuasion, and yet by the divisions amongst the anti-Lecomptonites

ministration at Washington. Let there Notwithstanding the publication of a and once for all let us present an exam-

phia, and we trust that it is entirely in-

The Central Railroad—its President, and its Future.

The fact is, it is all self with Mr. Thomson and The fact is, it is all self with Mr. Indused and the railroad company, and not the interest of Philadelphin they look at, unless they want some assistance, either political or pecuniary, from our merchants. This statement of facts will, I think, somewhat after your opinions of the management of this mammoth railroad route. Yours truly,
A MARKET-STREET MERCHANT.

A single word in reply might suffice, and that word is, that our worthy correspondent is mistaken in his facts. The fare from Chicago to New York is \$20, and the fare to Philadelphia is but \$19, in stead of \$22, as stated in the above letter. These prices were established on the 21st July, 1858, and have not been varied from since that time. Previous to that time the fare from Chicago to New York had always been \$2 more than the price to Philadelphia. The change was made at the time of reduction by the New York lines, which was expected to last only a short time; but, should it continue, the price will be permanently \$2 less to Philadelphia than to Now York. But we are not content to drop the subject, as treated by "A Merchant," without more than a bare correction of his facts. He says that " we Philadelphians have nothing to expect from either Mr. J. EDGAR Thomson or the continuous route of which

So far from agreeing with him in that as sumption we take direct issue, both as to Mr. Thomson and the continuous road to Chicago. First, as to Mr. Thouson. Our corresondent says that he and his road are "al self." If he means by that, that while nearly all railroads in the country are so embarrass ed as seriously to affect their credit, and to almost wholly prostrate their energies for the public good, the Pennsylvania road has been so ably managed that her resources are ample and her credit equal to gold, in both Europe and America; if that is what he means, then we have no issue with his position. If tound no less true to Pennsylvania, and no he means that, by Mr. Thouson's skill as a financier, he has maintained an untarnished name for the city and State, in which we all take just pride, then we have no issue with

ou speak."

If he means that, by Mr. Thouson's skill as an engineer, he has so ably and so energeticallytime and talents as to give us Philadelphians a road across the Alleghanies which is at once a monument, as eternal as the hills, to the power and genius of the man, and a means by which Philadelphia can enter into successful competition with New York; if that is what he means by "selfishness." theh we have no Issue with him. While a "Merchant" has been wisely and "selfishly"-for every wise merchant is somewhat selfish-pursuing his own business, and is thus enabled to maintain his own credit, and meet his own obligations, Mr Thomson has been winning his way to the proud position he occupies by grappling with ne rude mountains of Pennsylvania. By the aid of his able corps of engineers, and the well-bestowed money of our merchants and men of wealth, he has levelled every barrier, tunnelled our highest summits, bridged our widest rivers, and reduced the Alleghanies to a mole hill, so far as our commerce is concerned. He has pursued this gigantic idea until the merchants of Philadelphia are able to reach, in the short-

est possible time, and by the shortest possible route, the vast and lucrative trade of which, as we said yesterday, "Chicago holds the its persecution of Douglas, and its efforts, now which, in all time to come, is better to us than a mine of gold. For want or property and steadiness of purpose, the men who had and steadiness of purpose, the men who had controlled the various sections which go to make up the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chifrom Plymouth to Chicago, a distance of less than one hundred miles.

Failing in every resource, to complete the work, without credit and without money, they turn to Mr. Thomson in the hour of need, and he, by his own personal credit, starts the furnace and the forge, in our own State, employs the labor of our people, when no one else could do it, and the last link in this grand chain of eight hundred miles will soon place Philadelphia in the front rank of cities, in relation to Western commerce.

That vast and fertile country, which has made cities of over one hundred thousand people in less than a quarter of a century, is now opened up to the manufactures of our city and State. Is that of no consequence to Philadelphia? Are our merchants less shrewd than those of New York and Boston? Can we not take hold of the advantages which long and well-directed energies have brought within our reach? Is it nothing to us that by this railroad we can reach the chief city of the Northwest, as well as the larger cities of St. Louis and Cincinnati, on the more southwestern lines, and thus command the southwestern lines, and thus command the trade of ten States and Territories, which, in less than another decade, will have more in the annual expenditures, is to be used, to people than now compose our Union? Is it a greater or less extent, in rewarding the nothing to us that we who, as a city and a assist in securing a compliance with the wishes county, transcend any other in this nation- of the Administration. Hard working men who in the extent and variety of our manufactures have earned a mere pittance of this sam instead of sending our wares to New York, there to be resold to the West at a profit to that city over and above what her merchants

The fact is. Mr. Thomson has stood fore-

hearts we thank Mr. Thomson for what he has

THE SLAVERY DEBATE .- This discussion was continued last night. It will terminate this evening. No question will be put to the audience, but the discussion will be published to the world the question, the audience being no larger than at first, and, so far as we can judge, comprising the same persons who have listened to the arguments from the beginning. Mr. Brownlow, in in the affirmative, commenced, through his reader, Gen. Small, his bronchitis still disqu lifying him from speaking. He reiterated his assertion that, from the sarliest ages, the Bible sanc-tioned human servitude; that down to the reign of Elizabeth, the common law of England legal sware of the fact that facts cannot be driven into

the heads of anti-slavery clergymon. They "Stuck it out With stomachs stout,"

and perverted the sacred Scriptures to their own ministration at Washington. Let there
the a generous support of Nebinger. Let
the squabbles between rival aspirants cease,
and once for all let us present an example of devotion to principle which will show
that our professions are not mere professions,
but realities.

Such is our platform as to the four Congressional districts in the city of Philadelphis, and we trust that it is entirely intelligible to those who think on the constitution of slavery is anoient. Hundreds of millions of
slavery is anoient. Hundreds of millions of
slavery is anoient. Hundreds of millions of
slavery is anoient. Hundreds of millions of
slaves were sold in the marks of Phenicia, Grocce,

brught and sold. Ham's wife was a negro, and her descendants have been negroes eyer since.

The speaker continued by endeavering to prove the good results whigh cluster around the institution of perpetual bandsge. He compared American slavery to that endured by the Jaws during their captivity, and both alike were predicted and sanctioned by the Scriptures, and read extraots from a report of the African Association of Dondon of 1839, showing that since the abrogation of the trade in slaves; Africas had relapsed into the brabarism and cannibalism.

Mr. Brownlow returned to the Bible, and traced up those passages in the New Testament which he considered as touching upon slavery. The legitimate ancestors of the abolitionists were the Gnostics, who were prohibitory law men, compulsatory

Advices from Arizona and New Mexi-

mate ancestors of the abolittonists were the Gnostics, who were prohibitory law-men, compulsatory church-goers and hypocitis in general, such as Yankee abolittonists: now are. In his spirite to Timothy, Paul condemus certain new and villainous free-soil and abolitton doctrines as pernicious, and denounces the two freedom-shriekers, Hymeneus and Alexander, and delivers them over to the d—1, as he would deliver over Mr. Pryne if he were here.

over to the d-l, as he would deliver over Mr. Pryms if he were here.

Mr. Brownlow next endeavored to show that the colored map was an inferior race, after which he bestowed a hard rub upon the reporters of the mewspapers, who, he said, were all prepossessed in favor of Mr. Pryne, and also out out from their reports all his points, and all the statistics by which those points were sustained. Besides his, he said there were plenty of free negroes and fugitive slaves to applaud him, and to him Mr. Brownlow. Mr. "Tyne followd, a burst of applause greeting him as he rose, which lasted some minutes, following up his predecessor, and demolishing his arguments one by one. There were, he said, two kinds of infidelity, one that singe psalms and robsoradles, and another kind that was full of theology, and yet steals negroes.

oradies, and another kind that was full of theology, and yet steals negroes.

There was no danger of a dissolution of the Union. The present Judges of the Supreme Court would not always retain their present positions, and the day would yet come when slavery would be legally abolished. As to the wrongs of the slave, the black catalogue of which the speaker recapitulated, he could not believe that God sanctioned it without becoming an infidel. It was of no use in such a cause to bandy texts of Scripture. The entire othics of the sacred volume were opposed to it.

There was no danger of a dissolution of the posed to it.

There was no danger of a dissolution of the Union. The South might menace as much as they pleased, but that she would ever secretary as an idea too absurd for a moment's consideration.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL. Letter from "Occasional."

dence of The Press] WASHINGTON, September 10, 1858. It is apparent from the inklings of foreign di-plomatic gossip, which comes to us-by the last steamer, that the relations existing between Rus-sia and the United States are of the most fraternal character. In China, in Jupin, upon the Amoor, and to the north of the British possessions upon this continent, evidences reem daily growing ling, one might say almost anxious, that a common policy in regard to great international affairs, should be pursued by us with him It is more than probable that on the Chinese question we have to the full answered expectations in the krespect. The truth is that Russia, like America, feels itself in a peculiar position. In Europe the Powers range themselves in opposition to Russis, and here the same Powers, above board and under the board, intermeddle and delay the settlement of disputes with our neighboring sister Republics. Gore Ouseley has gone, or is going, to Central America; and there is no doubt that he, with other British agents, have engendered the diffiyes, so "selfishly," if you will-applied his culties we have had in New Granada, and with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and with reference to the Mosquito coast, and that they also have prevented their adjustment. It makes our pe quite uncomfortable, to say the least of it, when they perceive that, in defiance of our vaunt-ed Monroe doctrine, England assumes a maternal care of all the weaker States upon this continent. moulding them to her designs, and instilling into them a dislike of the United States. If we played the same game against her, with some of the independent States of India, we would have very soon an outburst of indignation from England for our pains. See, for example, how bitter and insulting the allusions are to an attempted building up of French trade and influence in the East, and near the British possessions. It is hoped that the Administration will sustain a firm and really American policy on all American questions—that is, matters wherein our interests and rights upon this continent are undeniable.

There is such a thing as being before and behind the scenes in politics as well as in the thea-tres, and it is amusing to hear, as one does every day, of men who somehow or other feel obliged, from the peculiarity of their position, to sustain all the vagaries of the Administration, in public, yet who are free to confess, in private, the unmitigated seern and contempt they feel for its Kansas policy. haunted by the idea that "discipline must be preserved," and under this delusion their tongues triotic, and they will not long suffer themselves to he dragooned into the support of deeds of injustice

and of tyranny.

The extent to which the Federal power has gone in dictating to the people how they shall act in their primary assemblages, particularly their ional Conventions, has aroused a deep feeling of indignation. Our system of government contemplates that its executive and legislative branches shall each be responsible directly to the people, and each be perfectly independent of the other. If the President is to choose our Congressmen, we may as well abolish the House of Representatives, for if his will is to be supreme in that chamber, there is no use in subjecting the country to the present expensive process of having over two hundred men to record it.

I hear that letter after letter has been written, announcing Mr. Buchanan's desire for his Le- large. comptonite favorites. The protracted difficulty of the Congressional conference in the Sixteenth distriot in your State has been caused by a letter re-nomination of Dr. Ahl, the present member. while the people want somebody else. If the matter ended here, it would not be so bad; but the fact is beginning to be clearly understood -are now able to trade directly with the West, by their daily labor have been ruthlessly discharged the moment it was ascertained they would not sustain the Presidential favorites, and others of more pliant wills have been put in their If this thing is to go on checked by the people, one set of men might perpetuate their power. If Congressmen are to hold their seats by virtue of Presidential favor,

Douglas. In Georgia, most of the controlling journals are bold in their denunciations of this nolloy. The Augusta Constitutionalist and Man Telegraph, the two leading Democratic papers of that State, and a majority of the papers of the same politics, take strong ground. And how has it been elsewhere? The whole Northwest, organfeeling seemed to veer toward the negative view of is not often that so early and so heavy a har-

Senator Bigler, who vibrates between Washington and Philadelphia, and attends alternately to is not very much enamored of his trip to help our old friend Gillis out of the scrape in the wild cat district. A gentleman from Pittsburgh, who has district. A gentleman from Pittsburgh, who has just reached here, tells me that there is not the shadow of a chance for the old friend of Morgan. There is a very decided movement sgainst him in Clarion, Venango, Jesterson, and Warren, and in the latter county the Ledger, the organ of the party, is out against him. There is an eager anxiety in Clarion county to give Col. Bigler a Mr. Smith is alive and well, and at his place of good turn, especially since his letter to Stanton in Story, and protected by the Constitution of the United States. The speaker expressed himself as the latter county the Ledger, the organ of the anxiety in Clarion county to give Col. Bigler a Mr.

anxiety in Clarion county to give Col. Bigler a good turn, especially since his letter to Stanton in favor of Walker.

OCCASIGNAL.

CRIMBON COTTON.—Mr. Thomas Smith, who resides in the immediate violnity of Richmond, Virginia, has a small field of cotton which is considered a curiosity by all who have sean it. It differs but little in appearance from the ordinary kind, oxeptin color, which is as delicately orimson as a maiden's blush. Not only is the stock of this of a gorgeous hue, but the leaves also, the vividness of color fading, however, as it approaches the margin of the leaf, into a purplish green. This is not the effect of disease, or of any extraneous cirlandary, said he had just returned from Boston, had been up all night, and was tired and sleepy. He

Advices from Arizona and New Mexi-

ognised.

Indian depredations are also very frequent.

Colonel Sayles reaks favorably of the mineral resources of the Territory, but deems the annexation of Sonora of the utmost importance to their successful development.

nouth.

A new military post will be established on the san Pedro, in Arizona, to keep the Indians in check.
Fort Buchanan will prebably be removed to

Army Movements-Later from Salt Lake.

Sr. Louis, September 10 — Despatches from Leavenworth, dated the 7th instant, received per United States Express to Booneville, states that orders had been received for two companies of the First Cavalry from Colonel Sumner's command.

Aid from Philadelphia Tendered to New Orleans in its Misfortunes.

The Telegraph Testimonials. New York, September 10 —About five thousand dollars have been subscribed by sixty firms to the fund for procuring testimonials to Cyrus W. Field. Captain Hudson, Mesers. Everett, Woodhouse, and others engaged in laying the cable The committee expect to receive further large con

Suspension in New York. New York, Sept. 10 —A firm extensively on gaged in the sugar and coffee trade failed to day The liabilities are \$300,000, but the assets will be

The Steamer Canada Ontward Bound. HALIPAX, Sopt. 10.—The R M. steamship Ca-nada, from Boston for Liverpool, arrived here at 10.30 o'clock last night, and sailed again at one clock this pression. 'clock this morning.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

same politics, take strong ground. And how has it been elsewhere? The whole Northwest, organization and all, is with Douglas and against his persocutors, and the man they have attempted to break down is now the cynesure of all eyes! It is not often that so early and so heavy a harvest greets the labors of the ambitious politician.

Senator Bigler, who vibrates between Washing. brought together a considerable number of persons to ascertain the cause. Some supposed the troops, there burned on a pile of wood. The names was t ton and Philadelphia, and attends alternately to the post-office blanks and the Lecompton devotees, is not very much enamored of his trip to help our the Assembly, and the editor of the Staten Island

Chronicle.
The Daily News says: "Some of our country

Formery, Eag., has become one of the editors of an independent paper published at Bello-fonte, Eas., called the Gring Press, the first number of which exhibits great talent and motor of which exhibits great talent and fluid the strict of the state of the strict of the state of the strict of the

NATIONAL HALL .- Panorams of the Bible.

Advices from Arizona and New Mexico-Indian Depredations—The California Overland Mail.
Sr. Louis, September 10.—Colonel Sayles, the
agent of the Post Office Department, arrived here
yesterday from Arizona, reports the existence of
a very lawless state of things in that country, the
pistol and bowie-knife being the only law reloognized.

successful development.
The El Paso and Fort Gama wagon-road expedition will complete their work in November. The agents of the California Overland Mail Company met early in August, west of the Rio Grande, and were busily engaged in establishing stations and making arrangements to enter upon service this month.

Fort Buchanan will probably be removed to Sants Gruz vailey.
Colonel Sayles also furnishes later advices from New Mexico. He reports the difficulties with the Navajoe Indians as still unsettled.
General Garland had assured them that the murderers of Major Rrooks' sarvant must be given up, and in view of the pending troubles, he had ordered Colonel Miles from Fort Fillmore to Fort Defiance. Defiance.

Major Backus' command, of recruits crossed the
Walnutcrock, en route for Fort[Union, on the 27th

utimo.
Judge Boone, of Philadelphia, recently appointed judge for New Moxico, left Independence for Santa Fe on the 5th inst.

er's command. The Salt Lake mail had arrived, having been The Batt Date mail and allives, being controlling twenty-one days on the route.

The Mormons were orderly, and the Government officials attending to their duties.

As soon as the Associate Judges arrive, the trials As soon as the Associate Judges strive, the trials for treason will be commenced. No arrests have yet been made.

The Indians are very troublesome about the city, and have already killed several Mormons.

One family was massacred while moving to the south.

Orleans in its Misfortunes.

New Onleans, Sept. 10.—The Howard Association of this city have received from Messrs. Balley & Co, of Philadelphia, an offer of fire hundred dollars towards the fund for the rollef of the slok, during the present contagion. They have tendered their thanks to these gentlemen for their kind offer, but the fund not yet being depleted, they will reserve the sum until it is needed.

The Officers of the Galway Steamer Propeller. Boston, Sept 10.—A complimentary supper was given last evening, at the Parker House, to the officers of the Galway steamer Propeller. Mr. Patrick Donahue presided, and speeches were made by that gentleman, Captain Thatcher. Mr. John C. Crowley, Mr. Thomas O'Neil, Mr. B. S. Treanor, and others. It was a very pleasant occasion.

NEW ORLEAMS, Sept. 10 -The deaths from yellow fever, during yesterday, numbered sixty-four

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltinost, fept. 10.—Flour dull; Howard stree \$5.50: City \$5.50.25 62. Wheat dull and unchanged Corn lower; white 79.600 c-nts; yellow 90.902 cents Whiskey firm at 28.5.7 cents. Provisions dull and unchanged The fact is, Mr. Thomson has stood foremost in building our road, and now is finishing the other end of the consolidated route. If our merchants will imitate New Yorkers, they may command the Western trade. Mr. Thomson's duty is done. Let our merchants do theirs.

We believe that true selfishness is the highest form of righteonsness; that the man whose selfishness leads him through a life of energy, to bless the world with railroads and telegraphs, merits the love and esteem of his fellow-man. No man can well serve his own interests without serving others. We believe that railroads are the great pioneers of American civilization, and from the bottom of our hearts we thank Mr. Thomson for what he has larged.

Thomson is finished their seats by virtue of Presidential favor, the people can neither expect independence or regard for their wishes from them. They will be one the representatives of the people, but the representatives of the President, and the popular contrait over the doings of the Government will be entirely destroyed.

When the Washer from 25cd. Tents Provisions dull and uchanged.

Housing, Sept 10.—Eales of 700 bales Cotton to-day, at 12cd 12g for middlings. The raise of the week have heat he people can neither expect independence or regard for their wishes from them. They will become, not the representatives of the President, and the people can neither expect independence or regard for their wishes from them. They will become, not the representatives of the President, and the people can neither expect independence or regard for their wishes from them. They will become, not the representatives of the President, and the people, but the representatives of the President, and the people, but the representatives of the President, and the people, but the representatives of the President, and the people, but the representatives of the President, and the people, but the representatives of the Government and the popular contral verity of the Government will be entirely destroyed.

When the Washington Union,

landlady, said he had just returned from foston, had been up all night, and was tired and sleepy. He asked for a room in which he could go to sleep, which was granted. At 8 o'clock in the evening, a servant girl went to call him to tea, but after rapping several times at his door, and receiving no answer, she returned below and reported that Mr. Tucker was asleep. Two hours later, Henry Walters, a boarder, who occupied the room Tucker was in went nu stairs to retire, and then found Mr.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING MRS. D. P. BOWERS' WALKUT-STREET THEATRE. Louise de Limerolles"-" Asme Louise de Liverolles"—"Asmodius "
WHEATLEY & OLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE "
"Two Loves and a Life"—"Sketches in India." WELCH'S NATIONAL THEATRE, - Maxeppa" _ "Rook-Sawford's Opera House.—Ethiopian Entertainments, &c. CONORRY HALL.—Sanderson's Panorama of the Rus-an War.

THOMEUF'S VARIETIES. -- Miscellaneous Nightly. Convention of Railroad Men .- A Con-

Nightly.

CONVENTION OF RAILROAD MEN.—A Convention of railroad officers, to make some arrangements to reconcile the troubles between the New York Central Railroad and the New York and Brie Railroad, met at the Girard Honge on Thursday afternoon, and continued in session Friday morning. The representatives present were: Brastus Caroling, Erq., President of the New York and Sie, Mr. Oncan, New York and Eries, Mr. Oran, New York and Eries, Mr. Brooks, Baltimore and Ohio; Mesra Thomson and South, Pennsylvania, Mr. Barlow, Ohio and Mississippi; Mesra. New York and Eries, Mr. Orang, New Y

presentatives of the New York and Erie joining in the arrangement. The points which could not be readily adjusted were the rules which fixed the rates for all rail, and rail and water carriage.

It was finally agreed at the session yesterday to have two distinct rates, and the freight agents of the various reads were consulted as to the proper rates to be fixed upon.

At a late kour last evening the Presidents were still in ression, and, though a definite conclusion had not been arrived at, matters were propressing smoothly, and there was a fair prospect for a satisfactory adjustment and a return to fair prices, thus quitting an end to the present disastrous railroad competition.

The thanks of the financial community are due to the Western Railroads, for their fixed determination to have the matter settled, as well as to the Pennsylvania Road for its kind interference for this final and beneficial adjustment.

A Harvood

A to control of the control of the control of the superior of the control of the cont

HACKMEN IN TROUBLE.—The backmen have been getting themselves into trouble for their contempt of law and ordinance in neglecting their runners. The cables have the rates hid away under the cushions, or in some other place where they cannot be seen, in contempt of the ordinance which requires that they shall be prominently placed. The numbers are also treated about as onvalierly, for they are hidden away under secret sildes, or stuck away in out-of-theway spots where it would require a sharp search and a pair of good spees to find them. The law concerning numbers is very explicit. It is as follows:

lows:
"Every such hackney carriage shall have the registered number thereof marked upon the out-

"Every such backney carriage shall have the registered number thereof marked upon the outside, and on the centre of the panel of each door of such vehicle, with white, gilded, or plated figures, (in the Arabic character,) of not less than one and a h-if inch in size, on a dark ground, or with a dark figure of the same kind and size upon a light ground."

"And if any owner or driver of any hackney carriage shall use or drive any such carriage, or permit the same to be used or driven, without complying with the provisions set forth in this section, he or they skall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each and every such offence."

About a dragen were arrested up to yesterday. They were all held to ball to keep the peace, and a summons was issued for the recovery of the penalty. One of the defendants, named John Doffy, had two cabs with the same number, thus avoiding the payment of the license money for one. The carriages belong on the stands in Fifth street, below Chestnut, Broad and Market, and Ninth and Walnut.

An Attempted "Sell."—A singularly di-An Attempted "Sell."—A singularly dilapidated oustomer, evidently of the worst of the wharf-rat species, by some overeight, yesterday wandered out of his usual beat, and being rather overburdened with the load of villainous whiskey he had all day been tugging along, was benighted before he could reach his retreat. In this dilemma, and scorning to throw himself upon the hospitality of his fellows, so grudgingly, if ever, bestowed, he pitched his bed for the night on one of the market-house stalls, where sleep soon sealed in forgesfulness his temporary sorrows. He was soon aroused, however, from his re-reshing snoore by the rough hand of an officer, and marched to the calaboose, the alleged reason for this ornel act being that the man had placed himself upon a butoher's stall, with the intention of passing himself off for "fresh," whereas he was decidedly "stale" and unmarketable. We heard some whisper that the article would be "confiscated," or its owner fixed for an attempted violation of the market laws. Thirty days' curative influence of the work-house might restore it to something like wholesome cendition, but we think it rather doubtful.

A Rough Customer.—We saw rather an An Attempted "Sell."—A singularly di-

at 126 124 for middings. The seles of the week have been 3100 bales and the receipts 3,150 bales. The stock in port is 11, 90 bales at Sterling exchange and freights are unchanged.

A ROUGH CUSTOMER.—We saw rather an algorithm of the sterling exchange and the sterling exchange is quoted at 8% per cent. Premium.

A ROUGH CUSTOMER.—We saw rather an ugly customer yesterday, whose case called for the originance of the police. He had scoreted just for superflue wester, 1,500 bhs at \$4,3004.00 for mixed to good brands. The sterling exchange is quoted at 80 cm. A sterling exchange is quoted at 8% per cent. Premium.

Matters and Things in New York.

From the New York papers of last evening.

Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the sound of the drum and fife in Stapleton, Staten Island, Irought together a considerable number of persons the scoretain the cause. Some supposed the troons.

City Water Rents.—There are some five

oversight, they have not been assessed. One case was mentioned to us yesterday of a running fountain in Ohestnut street which had paid nothing for some time, and which is now assessed at \$37. The hill the firemen in the city are invited, and which is now assessed at \$37. The hill the firemen in the city are invited, at the Church of the Corenant (Concert Hall) there partment—the ordinance attaching a penalty to any change of pipe, bydrants, &c., or the construction of new ones, without such permission.

The receipts of water routs for the last two weeks have averaged about \$2 000 rer day, and of the assessment there are yet some \$30 000 due.

DARIO BRIGGLARY.—At a late hour on the construction of the water here are yet some \$30 000 due.

A union prayor meeting, from 5 to 6 P. M., is also

DARING BURGLARY .- At a late hour on

Pennsylvania Hospital.—Peter O'Neil, PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—Peter O'Neil, aged twenty-three years, was taken to the hospital, yesterday afternoon, suffering from a etab in the right side, inflicted with a knife, by a man named Thomas Gadden. There was some slight difficulty between them, which led to a quarrel in which the wound was inflicted. It occurred on Thursday night, at No. 23 South street. The injuries are not of a very serious character. CHARLES WAGNER, aged fifteen years, was

CHARLES WAONER, aged fifteen years, was admitted on the evening of the 9th into St Joseph's Hospital with severe injuries, produced by one of the passenger orrs, on the Tenth and Elevenstreets line, passing over his foot and arm. The accident was caused by an attempt to get on the driver's platform when the cars were moving at full speed.

RUN INTO.—A train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad ran into a borse and cart, yesterday morning, at Chatham street, smeshing the latter to pieces. The animal was not injured. The driver was not at the horse's head at the time.

Overroard.—Yesterday afternoon a horse

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money Market. PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1858 There was a moderate amount of business yesterda in the stock market, and prices were well supported Investment securities are firm, and the fancies general sho's slight improvement.

The successor of Mr. Gao. Newbold, as President of the Bank of America, will be Mr. James Punnet, the

resent cashier.

The La Grosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company The La Crosse and Milwaukse Railroad Company give notice that a committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors, duly authorized to compromise and settle the directing debt of the company, by exchanging there for third mortgage bands, covering the entire line of road, d-pots, &c., subject to prior liens. The creditors are requested to present their claims at the office of the company, No. 27 William street, New Yerk. In the floating debt will be included the coupon of the land g and due in August and the Concelling day now. R. C. Walbonn & Co., the proprietors of a very popular Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment in this city, are now fully prepared for the full trade. Already the orders are pouring in upon them most encouragingly. Shirts, collars, hoslar, cravats, and wrappers are suppost the necessities of lite, and walborn has fairly taken advantage of this circumstance by gotting them up in the best style, and at moderate prices Over No. 25 cents for a cill thoughest winds about the contract of the contr

The Inquirer of yesterday sys: "We notice that he second ins alment of the stock of the Union Bank

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Sept. 10.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Sept. 10.

1000 Brooklyn W L 97
1000 Gal & Uh let mt 96
8000 Harlem R latmt 845
2000 Erie R 2d mex. 1 85
50 Pacific M 8 Uo 5:0 9.15
50 Pacific M 8 Uo 5:0 9.25
100 N Y Central R 795
1125 do 795
5 Erie Railroad 18
7 PR MARKETS

THE MARKETS.

CANDLES — We notice a sale of 800 bxs Adamantine Ftaten Island at 70½ c.

Forse is ateady, but the myrket has relapsed into a quiet atea. Raise 200 bags Rio at 9% coll % c.

COTTON — Market unchanged; sales 1,200 bales at 13% considered thanks.

0c. Rice.—The market is dull; sales 100 tes at 303% c

RIGE.—The market is dull; sales 100 tes at 383% of cash, for common to prime.

BOAP —We notice sales of 400 boxes Castile on the sprisud to arrive, at 11011% of usual terms.

SUGAR.—The market for fixe whas become more settled, and prices rule ateadier. Sales 330 bhds Cuba a 785% of 100 hhds New Orleans at 7% of 778 bix 100 hhds New Orleans at 7% of 778 bix 100 hds New Orleans at 7% of 778 bix 100 hds New Orleans at 7% of 778 bix Havans on private terms; 100 bix Havans at 8% of and 2,500 bage Pernambuco at 7% of .

Asies are steady, with small sales at \$6 for Pots.

Fluck —The market for State and Western Flour is very heavy, and about be lever. The receipts are moderate; sales 9,000 bbls at \$4 55 of 5 for superfine State; \$3 50 of 65 for commoto fair extra Western; \$5 60 of 56 for hipping brands of extra round hop Ohio. Southern Flour dull and heavy;

CITY ITEMS.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES To-MORROW -A sermon to

firemen will be preached to morrow evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth street, below Arch by the Rev. Joseph Castle. The sermon will be with special reference to the sudden death of John A. Encer

A union prayer meeting, from 5 to 6 P. M., is also

A LARGE CLOTHING HOUSE. -- Among the many

A LARGE ULOTHING HOUSE.—Among the many creditable jobbing establishments of which our city can boast, we have hitherto omitted to mention a well-known clothing-house, which, to the trade of this State, is probably as widely and as favorably known as any other we could name We allude to the house of Mesare. Strauss & Goldman, No. 306 Market street, above Third The stock of this firm is very extensive;

and the fact of their naving kept their hands emp oyed steadily through the late panic is no mean indicatin of the enterprise and liberality which characterize their mode of doing business. To rerchants now visiting the city to make their fall purchases, the inducements which Etrauss & Goldman hold out are certainly de-

serving of notice—a conclusion at which we arrived

announced to take place in the same ball.

THE MARKETS.

notice a sale of 800 bxs Adamanting

.841,153 05

From Port Carbon....

To same time last year.....

bill on a city bank, payable to O. Levan or bearer, dated May 18, 1838. It has been in circulation for upwards of twenty years, and has just found its way to Philadelphia for the purpose of being reference. It was taken away by a gentleman who left the city in search of a fortune, and who, after an absence of twenty years, has returned for the purpose of. visiting his old friends and buying his winter garments at the Brown Stone-Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth

WE invite attention to the advertisement of Robt. H. Adams, in another column. His stock of cicthing is good, and his prices reasonable.

Lupnyant to Mothers ... Dr. Barnes' Breast IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS .- Dr. Barnes' Breast laive is warranted to prevent gathered breasts. Sold at 333 Chestnut street.
TREBLE SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS.

Tr-ble Silver-Pl ted Castors
Treble Silver-plated F-rks and Spoons.
Treble Si ver Plated Cake Baskets.
Treble-Plated Ware of all kinds. Manufactur.d by E. W Carrel, 714 Chestnut street.

new and desirable in the millinery line that the best markets in this country or Eu ope afford.

"Distortors Campins — The extent which the use of confectings, has acquired has xendered its quality a matter of midel importance to our citzens. It has

me a settled fact that confectionery may not only

become a settledfact that confectioner; may so to only be actor with impurity, but with, decided benefit, provided the qualify of it be good. We have tried that manufactured at the popular establishment of Mesare. E. G. Whitman & Coupany, Second sirest, below Chestinut, and so have buntreds of others, and the unanimous decision is that their confectionery is unrivalled.

Oxix 75 cents for a gll-bordered window shade, with the trimmings complete; other goods in proportion. Ourgain goods and trimmings, lace and music curtains, glit cornices. bands, plns, &c., wholesale or

"PHILADELPHIA AND ITS MANUFACTURES"—

abound in useful information to all classes of the business community, especially in regard to the best, most fashlozalle, and cheapest clothing found in the city. It emphatically advises all men, whether citizens or otherwise, to procure their clothing only at the "Old Franklin Hall Clothing Emporium" of E. H. Fidridge, No 321 Chestnut street. By the way, we desire to state that, to our certain knowledge, Eldridge has the largust and hast assorbitable of ready made alletting it is a fire

and best assorthent of ready-made clothing in the city. A CURIOSITY.-We saw yesterday a one-dollar

bill on a city bank, payable to O. Levan or bearer, dated

retail, by W. Henry Patten, 080 Chestnut street,

A COMPLETE OUTPIT for persons commencing housekeeping, including cutiery, plated were, cooking utensils, tin ware, tes trays, wooden ware, Japannery, &c., may be had at E. W Carryl's House Furlishing Anornes Coner. Mons. Johannison, of the Scientific Institute, Dublin, recently, by the sid of a double-reflecting, back-action telescope, d scovered in the constellation Zebra, a new comet making straight towards the earth. Should it strike, it is surmised by the savans of Europe that it will thereafter suffer rom a concussion of the brain Meanwill, our citisens should avail themselves of the int-real to procure appropriate suits of elegant fall clothing at the palatial store of Granville Stokes, No. 607 Chestnut street. ALL who indulge in the luxuries of the table.

and experience an unpleasant remation of failness, should use Dr. Barnes' remedy; its effect is instanta-neous. Advertisement in Supplement. THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCERDINGS. Reported for The Press.]

(Reported for The Press.)

QUARTER SRESIONS—Judge Ludlow—The jury in the case of Lewis Kluff. charged with receiving stolen goods, before reported, brought in a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

A Free Fight.—Thomas Erwin, Robert Dougherty, James Thompson, John McGraw, Alexander McQuaintain, and William Milligan were charged with having mutually and simultaneously assaulted and battered each other on the 5th of July last, and having, in divers other ways, done honor to "the day'we celebrate." There was a delightful mystification among-the witnesses as to who commenced the fight, where it began, and generally as to any clear knowledge on the subject at all. There were cross bills, and each witness, called on either side, felt it his duty to play the partisan, and support his leader's standard in law as in var. The case occupied all day. Jury out, Messrs. Armstrong and Ludlow for Erwin, Dougherty, &c.; Daniel Dougherty, Eq., for William Milligan, &c.

Brecial Notices.

Hartsherne's Cure-All Depot is removed to No. 25 Eighth street, between Chestinut and Market, where will be found all genuine patent family med-cines, at wholesale or retail The increased and unprecedented demand for Hartshorne's Medicines has compelled the proprietor to obtain a central location for their sale.

Liberal advancements in cash made on de-

posits of Colisterals, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Clothing, &c. JONES & CO, Brokers, THIRD and GAS-Alterative .- The subtle chemical vital sffint-Alternative.—are several to the waste or renovation of the issue was provided in the issue with its a emical lement, iron, presents to the laboratory of life an agent ment of the vi al fuctions. In this slow and alterative process, it is truly a renovating and life-giving medicine. For sale at F. Brown's, lifth and Chestnut, and Hassard & Co., Twelfth and Chestnut. se9 d&w tf

Try Again -Most Persons, once imposed on, are suspicious. Caution is needed in these times to en-cape humbur, and the certainty of being victimized. Jules Hauci's Eau Lustrale Hair Restorative is an infallible remedy for baldness. All these who have either lost their Hair, or are becoming bald, should try this delectable preparation, whose effects are mirac Sold by all Druggists, and at the Laboratory of JULES

HAUEL & Co., Parlumers and Importers, No. 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. se6-8t

Professor Saunders' Classical Institute, at the WEST PHILADE PHIA INSTITUTE, corner of MARKET Street and WILLIAM, will be reopened on the first MONDAY of September. Pupils, to the number of fifty, will be received without Express of FARE ON THE PASSENDER HALLWAYS OF THE O TY. on the Passemore rathways of the city. Thus, without expense, by a pleasant and rafe con veyance, pupils can be carried into the fresh air of the country in less than half an hour from the centre of the city. Reveral acres of open ground border on the beautiful groves of this Seminary, which is patronized by many of the distinguished gentlemen of the city, among whom are the Editors of The Press, the Ledger, and The North American and United tates Grantte. Pupils are received by the day, or into the family of the Principal. COTTON — Market unchanged; sales 1,200 bales at 18½ for un ddling Uplands.

Drawoods.—The stocks are light, and prices generally firm, but the market is dull. Bales 60 tons Savanilla instite at \$9.50, and 160 tons 8t. Domirgo Logwood at \$18, both cash.

Hidden termini quiet, but prices are nowumily the same. The transactions are 4,000 Californis, and 1,000 Buenos Ayres, on private terms—the latter said to be at 24½ c; 464 Curacos at 200, 6 mos. and 55 dry Porto Rico, 20 bis at 22c, less 3½ per cent for cash.

Hors are quiet, with sates of 10 bales, new, at 15c. Yearlings are quiet at 7650.

Leather — Hembook cole is dull at 24½ c; 22c for Middle Weights of Buenos Ayres, and 23½ c; 24½ for Orl. noo. Oax 80 is uncranged.

"We, the undersigned, have had sons or wards in Professor Saunders' Institute and family during the ession which has just closed. In respect to pa kindness, happy induspoes, attention to health, and progress in thorough education, our expectations have been fully realized. To our friends, who are looking for a decidedly good achool for their sons, we cordially commend Professor Saunders' Institute. "MATTHEW NEWKIRK, No. 1300 Arch street "INO. W. FORNEY. office of The Press.
"OHARLES E. THOMPSON, Thompson & Rood, Ne

ilS Chestrut street.

'J. S. SILVER. 1400 Girard avenue. "W. L. SPRINGS, 331 Market atreet.
"GEORGE H. MARTIN, 1625 Walnut street."
Other Patrons of this Institution:
ELI S BURNETT, 409 Market atreet. JOHN O. MITCHELL, 203 South Sixth street. T. B. COLOHAN, 142 South Righth street. N. B. BROWNE, 118 South Fifth street. SAMUEL MOORE, Logan Equare. F WATSON, Logan Fquare WM. SWAIN, office of Ledger. MORTON MoMICHAEL, office of North American RLLIS LEWIS, Penn Square.

NO SEMISARY MORE SELECT. Seamen's Saving Pand-Office 203 Walnut lasses of the community, and allows interest at the ate of five per cent. per annum. Office open daily, from 9 until 5 o'clock, and on Mon-tay and Saturday until 9 in the evening. President, Franklin Fell; Treasurer and Secretary, Charles M.

Merris. . Saving Fund .- Five Per Cent: Interest. NATIONAL SAFETY TRUST COMPANY, WALNUT street, S. W. corner of THIBD, Philadelphia. Money cocived in any sum, large or small, and interest paid rom the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal.

Ioney is received and payments made daily, without
otice. The investments are made in Real Estate,
fortgages, Ground Rents, and such first-class securiics as the charter requires. Office hours, from 90'clock in the m. raing until 5 o'clock in the afternoon

Grever & Buker's CKLEBRATED PAMILY SEWING MACHINES. TAMILY SEWING MAUHINES, 130 OHESTNUT STREET.

Those Machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for family sewing, making a new, strong, nd elastic stitch, which will nor rp, even if every courts stitch be cut. Circulars sent on application by

Jackson,
JOB PRINTER,
FIFTH AND OHESTNUT.

Vector, Bills Leding, Bill B Oheoks, Notes, Drafts, Bills Lading, Bill Heads, Cir-culars, Cards, and all other kinds of Job Printing, at prices to suit the times.

General Debility.—This convenient term neludes numerous ill-defined and sapposed incurable orms of disease, accompanied by general lassitude and ernal cause. The PERUVIAN SYRUP sends its renovating influence to the inmost recesses of the system and has relieved in our community many cases of supposed incurable disease. For sale in this city by F. Brown, Fifth and Chestaut and Hassard & Co., Twelfth and Chestnut.

One-Price Clathing of the Latest Styles, and made in the best manner, expressly for REFALL SALES. We mark our lowest selling prices in FLAIS FIGURES on each article. All goods made to order are warranted astisfactory, and our ONE-PRICE SISTEM is strictly adhered to. We believe this to be the only fair way of