PRESS OFFICE, THIRD ST. EDITION

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—Dickens, the Reader; Communication to the Members of the City Councils; "Professor" Harry Franklin's Grave; Inventions and Discoveries; General News.

The News.

By the steamship North Briton we have four days' later news from Europe. The cessation of signals through the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable is announced, and a heavy decline has taken place in the shares of the company. It is hoped, however, that the difficulty exists near the shore at Valentia, and that it may be remedied.

On the 16th, at Adrian, Michigan, a balloon ascension was made by Messrs. Bannister and Thurston, as announced by us a few days ago. The ascent and descent were a perfect success, landing near Riga. While detaching the net, work, the sack of the balloon escaped from its fastenings and rose, carrying Mr. Thurston with it, who, at first, felt no uneasiness, supposing the gas was escaping, and that it would soon settle down again, which proved not to be so. He was soon horror-stricken to find himself destitute of any means of managing his vehicle. The power to rise and fly he had—the power to manage was left behind, and amidst the rigging he soon shot up, out of sight of friends, into the regions of frost. The telegraph announces that, after being up about four hours, the balloon descended, but Thurston had fallen from it a short time before, and great efforts were being made to recover his remains.

The Postmaster General, Attorney General, and Secretary of the Treasury, have at length decided upon the location of the post office in Philadelphia, but their decision is to be kept *private* for the present—until after the election, we presume.

General Wm. Walker has sailed for Panama, preparatory to commencing a new filibuster movement against Nicaragua.

Hon. Arthur P. Bagby of Alabama, formerly a Governor and a United States Senator, died yesterday of yellow fever.

The "Pounce" again made his appearance in one of the New York courts yesterday, to answer a charge of assaulting Col. L. E. Grant; but as his accuser did not appear, the case was dismissed.

During the thirty-hours ending at noon on the 20th, there were 107 deaths at New Orleans from yellow fever.

The new Russian steam frigate General Admiral was launched at New York yesterday.

The trial of August Kepperley for making and passing counterfeit coin, commenced yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Cadwalader.

The fifty-first book-trade sale was opened by M. Thomas & Sons, yesterday morning.

The Florence Lecompton Meeting.

Colonel FLORENCE appeared at the corner of Fifth and Shippen, on Monday evening, with the paid troops of the Federal Administration, gathered from all parts of the city, to render an account of his stewardship. There were the men paid a dollar a day, the men paid a dollar and a half a day, the two-dollar men, the three-dollar men, the five-dollar men, and the eight-dollar men. Orders were given in the morning to detain the Kensington employees in the First district, and the overworked custom-house officers (who do not toil more than one day in a week!) were despatched to different parts of the city, to rally the admirers of Lecompton to the support of the amiable Representative of the First district.

The most ominous feature of the affair, however, was the appearance upon the stand of Governor BIGLER, who opened his speech without reading "the following extract:"

"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 THE MOST ENVIABLE PROMINENCE OF ANY MAN IN THE NATION. *The Administration is a little* WEAK AT THE KNEES, *and shines under the Southern thunder, but they must stand up to the work.*"

And the omission was so marked that he doled out his ungrammatical sentences for more than an hour to an unlistening and unsympathetic crowd. This unfortunate man has been traversing Pennsylvania in the complacent supposition that he was helping the Administration, but wherever he appeared the recollection of his forlorn encounters with DOUGLAS, and his tergiversations on the questions at issue between the two great parties, made him an object of mingled pity and contempt. That he should insist in speaking in the First district is another bad omen for Col. FLORENCE.

The Representative himself indulged in a long and noisy speech, in the course of which he abused everybody, threatened everybody, and praised himself. Among others, we regret to hear that Col. FLORENCE conceived it his duty to speak slightingly of a gentleman connected with this paper, Mr. J. J. MCELHONE, who asserted the right of an American citizen, at a Democratic meeting in the Seventh ward, on Saturday evening last, in speaking in advocacy of Dr. GEORGE W. NEBINGER and the principle of Popular Sovereignty. We learn, also, that the Colonel indulged himself in certain threats. We have every desire to deal kindly with Colonel FLORENCE. No man has greater need of kindly treatment. No man should solicit it more. He has many good qualities, and he deserves a better fate than that which awaits him. But he should recollect that harsh phrases in such a contest as that in which he is engaged, especially against those who claim the full right to act and think for themselves, may be retaliated upon him with compound interest. Mr. McELHONE made no personal assault upon Colonel FLORENCE. He is a voter, a born Philadelphian, and a Democrat, and has always differed from Colonel FLORENCE on the question upon which the Colonel has expended his last session in Congress. Abuse or ridicule is the last weapon that should be resorted to by the Representative from the First district. No man is so vulnerable in these respects as this same Representative. No man should be more careful to avoid intimidation, for no man stands more trembingly upon a volcano. If every voter in the First Congressional district were an office-holder, that would not alter the honest judgment against a gross fraud which has been practised by Col. FLORENCE upon his constituents on the Kansas question, and he must not complain if honest men chose to take issue with him.

Mr. MCELHONE is not an office-holder. He is solely dependant upon the intellect which God has given him. Standing in the front of his profession in the United States, and occupying the position of official reporter of the House of Representatives, which he has secured by his ability and his accomplishments, it may readily be conceived that such a gentleman will not easily be deterred from the expression of his opinions on any question.

It is our desire to conduct this campaign with strict reference to the proprieties and courtesies of public and private life; and we admonish Col. FLORENCE, once for all, that when a candidate for office so vulnerable as himself chooses to forget these proprieties and courtesies, he places himself in the attitude of a subject for criticism, from which all the ingenuity of his friends, and all the money of the Administration, cannot rescue him.

The Comet.

The illustrious stranger so long expected has at length made his appearance in the northwest part of the heavens, where it is visible at present between the hours of seven and eight P. M., or four in the morning, in the northeast. It is conjectured to be the great comet of 1264 and 1556, whose tail was said to have been more than one hundred degrees in length, or one half of the visible heavens. It was said to have disappeared October 3d, of the same year, on the night of the death of Pope Urban IV; and was, of course, thought a special forerunner of that event.

In 975 this comet saw the earth in the midst of the dark ages. Basil and Constantine VIII reigned over the Eastern Empire.

In 1234, on its next visit, it witnessed the first regular Parliament in England.

In 1556, it found America discovered, and the world's greatest genius, Shakspeare, just learning to walk.

In 1848, its visit may be very reasonably supposed to have been postponed to witness the success of the Atlantic Cable scheme.

The excitement relative to its near approach to the earth, last year, is still in everybody's memory; but even if the comet was to strike the earth, it could not penetrate the earth's atmosphere, on account of the superior density of the latter. It has the appearance now of a faint star with a nebulous train of light, about two degrees in length, but it is calculated that by the first week in October this comet will attain an unusual splendor.

TO TAKE INK OUT OF LINEN.—Editors and readers will learn with pleasure that to take a piece of tallow, melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen into the melted tallow, the linen may be washed, and the spot will disappear without injuring the linen.

Ourselves and Foreigners.

There is some little misunderstanding as to the presumed indifference of the European public to the Ocean Telegraph. It is very true that, even in England, which has supplied much of the capital, a moiety of the naval aid, the whole of the cable, and a fair portion of the requisite scientific skill, there have not been any demonstrations of popular delight at the great consummation so wonderfully achieved. But the English are far from impulsive, except upon politics, twice or thrice in a century, and they are cautious. They *will* have a grand Celebration, in honor of the Cable-laying, but intend to wait until the Atlantic Telegraph is actually in business working-order, freed from the possibility of a failure. John Bull is excessively afraid of being laughed at, and does not desire to run the risk of ridicule by a premature celebration. When the Telegraph is at its hourly work, many John Bulls will assemble in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow, Dublin, and other large manufacturing or commercial places, and have a solemn dinner, in honor of the event. The Lord Mayor of Dublin has already given a grand dinner to Mr. (now Sir Charles) BRIGHT, the engineer-in-chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and the Lord Mayor of London will be glad to follow such an example—particularly as he then could again entertain Lord DERBY, whom he has been trying to blarney out of a Baronetcy, his present title being only that of simple and unhereditary Knighthood.

The London *Times*, a fortnight or so ago, made a very insolent, malignant, and ill-tempered attack upon Young America, for the universal paroxysm of joy which gladdened all hearts, in this country, on the arrival of the *Niagara*, with her difficult work admirably performed, almost against hope and probability. It said some true things, however, though the manner of saying them was low-bred, and in very bad taste. Europe, said *The Times*, is every thing to America, but America is of very little interest or importance to Europe. Now, there is truth in this. We take the greatest interest in foreign intelligence, received from the other side of the Atlantic, and all that Europe can receive back from us is news from the United States, which foreigners do not care much for, and news from British North America, which is interesting only to England.

The proof of this is that even *The Times*, which is supposed to stand at the head of European journalism, seldom gives more than half a column of American news, when a mail steamer arrives at Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton, or Galway. On rare occasions, such as the Mormon affair in Utah, it makes an effort, and enters fully into a history of the matter, with comments. On the other hand, the mere *summary* of news from Europe is hurried through all parts of the United States, by the telegraph, generally to the extent of a column of small type, and sometimes even at greater length, and immediately published by the newspapers, at no inconsiderable expense. Further details are subsequently given—we have seen from eight to nine columns of foreign news in some of our cotemporaries. Moreover, European subjects are commented upon in leading articles, and foreign correspondence is greatly cultivated by our journals. There can be no doubt that *we* are greatly interested in European news and politics, which we more thoroughly understand than most Europeans can do, with newspapers so terribly gagged by insolent power that they dare not give impartial accounts of the ordinary occurrences of social life. Out of England, this is the case. Foreigners do not understand our social, commercial, or political system, and therefore do not care for intelligence from our side of the water. Though there is a temporary interruption, according to the last report, the Ocean Telegraph, in due course and due time, will change this know-nothing and care-nothing system. We are somewhat curious to see *how* John Bull means to celebrate the Cable junction of Ireland and Newfoundland.

The Contra Congressional District.

Both parties have made their nominations in this district. The Lecompton candidate is Hon. Allison White, the present member, a lawyer of Cook Haven, Clinton county. He has been a silent member, and but for his votes on the Lecompton and English swindle would never have been heard of out of his own district. Having misrepresented the views of a large majority of his constituents, he would probably have sunk into a quiet political grave, had not the office-holders bolstered him up and renominated him. His defeat is certain; as the people of this district can never sustain Lecompton in any form.

The People's candidate is the Hon. James T. Hale, of Bellefonte. Judge Hale is a native of Bradford county. He was brought up on a farm near Towanda, and, like many of the hardy sons of the North, he frequently rafted lumber down the river to Marietta and Columbia, returning home on foot. From Bradford county he came to Mifflin county in 1831, and studied law in the office of his uncle, Elias W. Hale, for many years the leading lawyer of central Pennsylvania. On the death of his uncle, he entered into copartnership with the present Judge Wilson, and was appointed deputy Attorney General for Mifflin county by Hon. Ellis Lewis, then Attorney General of Pennsylvania. In 1835, Mr. Hale married the daughter of Judge Huston, of the Supreme Court, and removed to Bellefonte the same year. Here he speedily rose to distinction at the bar, and, on a vacancy occurring on the bench, was appointed president judge. This office he held for about a year, and then returned to the bar.

Judge Hale is about forty-eight years of age, in full vigor of life and health. As a lawyer he has no superior. In the Supreme Court no one is listened to by the judges more attentively; but the great arena of his triumph is in trying causes before a jury. Here his logical learning and practical knowledge of every kind of business, from the construction of the most intricate machinery to the ordinary pursuits of life, backed up by a ready command of language, winning address, and persuasive oratory, carry the jury with him whenever the court leaves a loop-hole for them to do so.

In politics Judge Hale may be called a Democratic Whig. He commenced life as a Democrat, but joined the Whig party on the tariff and currency questions. He is now, and ever has been, really and more thoroughly identified with the masses than nine-tenths of those who profess to be Democrats. Living in the iron county of Centre, he has ever been a strong advocate of protection. Judge Hale, through sunshine and storm, has stood by the great iron interest of Pennsylvania. When he commenced political life, all parties were for the tariff. He has lived to see all parties come back and take up this great principle, so vital to Pennsylvania.

Need it be said that he loathes and despises the Lecompton fraud and English swindle? Such a man, brought up from boyhood among the people, the architect of his own fortunes, from a lumberman on the river to the judicial bench, always sympathizing with, and beloved and respected by, the people, could not tamely look on and see their rights trampled in the dust. Every court house in his district has heard his voice proclaiming the indignation of a freeman against this cruel outrage, while his opponent, basely bowing to the knee of power, betrayed by his votes those who trusted him. The second Tuesday of October will bring in the verdict of freemen in the ignominious defeat of Allison White, and the triumphant election of Judge Hale.

Public Entertainments.

Parodi's concert was remarkably well attended last night. Parodi has been a favorite in this city from her very first appearance here, and her departure for Europe is much regretted. Perhaps she may return, realizing the poet's gentle augury—

"Our meeting, though happy, was tinged with a sorrow,
To think that such happiness could not remain,
While our parting, though sad, gave a hope that the morrow
Would bring back the blest hour of meeting again."

The two theatres (Mrs. Bowers's and Mr. Wheatley's) were crowded, and the Ravels had another bumper house at the Academy of Music. The Amusement season has set in under the most favorable circumstances.

YACHTING.—The note of our correspondent "G," which appeared in our edition of yesterday, in reference to the regatta on Friday, was sent to the printing office unread, or it would not otherwise have appeared. Upon looking over the report of our correspondent H., in whom we have entire reliance, we find he made no such statement as is attributed to him by G. The word "Stopped" in that report was intended for "heave to," and was a mere typographical error. While we are willing to afford space in our columns for any *fair* communications on this subject, we cannot permit them to be used for the gratification of any private pique.

HE AND SHE.—A lady wrote with a diamond on a pane of glass:

"God did at first make man upright; but he—"

To which a gentleman added:

"Most surely had continued so; but she—"

CALLIOPE FOR EUROPE.—A steam calliope is being manufactured in Worcester, composed of thirty whistles, to be sent to Europe.

MILITARY VISIT.—To-day the Lancaster Fencibles will visit this city, and remain until Saturday. They will be the guests of the National Guards, Captain Lyle.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 21, 1858.

There is more trouble brewing every day for the proscriptionists. The suspicion hourly gains strength that it is not so much the welfare of the Democratic party that the persecutors of Douglas, and the inventors of infamous tests, have at heart, as the gratification of their own personal malignity, and the advancement of the personal ambition of their peculiar favorites. Each day increases the number of Democratic presses and leading Democratic statesmen who take issue with the insane policy of the *Union*. Not only are Orr, Stephens, and Toombs known to be against it, but even A. G. Brown, the ultra Senator from Mississippi, has announced himself for Douglas in the present phase of Illinois politics; and the Richmond *South* publishes conspicuously the letter of a correspondent from St. Louis, who, after devoting nearly two columns to a full review of the present contest in Illinois, states that no Administration candidate could command five thousand votes in that State; that if Douglas is to be kicked out of the party, the rank and file will go with him, and hereafter there will be no Democratic party in the North and Northwest; and that while the *Union* is injuring Douglas very little, it is injuring the Democratic party very much.

The protest of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, edited by a postmaster and an obedient Lecomptonite, against the *Union*, has been very extensively recopied throughout the Northwest by Lecompton journals. I notice, too, that in the Indiana district, in which the warm contest is progressing between Hovey, anti-Lecomptonite, and Niblack, Lecomptonite, the former rests his case mainly upon the despotic editorials of the *Union*, which read somewhat after the fashion of imperial edicts, and which are all based upon the doctrine that the President can do no wrong, that a Representative is bound to obey not the will of his constituents, but the will of the Executive, and failing in this, that he must be demolished by the organ. The Lecompton candidate, feeling that the charge of affiliation with the *Union* is a millstone upon his neck, denies that that paper speaks the sentiments of the Administration, or that it is responsible for them. To which Hovey responds by producing the circulars of the *Union* soliciting patronage, addressed to officials, which say:

"You are requested and EXPECTED to exert yourself to procure the renewal and extension of the *Union*, *whose position and relations to the Administration enable it to know and express* the wishes and sentiments of the Executive."

I see the Democracy of the Northwest have a very quiet way of their own of rebuking the proscription of the Administration. Thus, when Mr. Davidson was removed as marshal of the Northern District of Indiana, to make room for a Native American, C. N. Pine, who formerly resided in your vicinity, he was immediately nominated for Congress. And, more recently, J. W. Gray, the editor of the *Plaindealer*, who was ejected from the Cleveland post office for the high crime of being a friend of Douglas, has also been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of his district.

The hopes of the Administration for the reelection of their Congressional champions in your State are almost entirely based upon the divisions in the ranks of the opposition, which a new American movement is expected to create. This I know to be the case, particularly with reference to Phillips, Landy, and Florence, in your city.

What do the people whom Owen Jones, Dimmick, Wilson Reilly, English, and the generality of the Northern Lecomptonites, are assuring that they will vote for the admission of Kansas, irrespective of population and the provisions of the English bill, think of the rod which the President holds over his officials on this subject? I allude to his position as defined in the speech of Hon. A. G. Brown, U. S Senator from Mississippi, thus reported by the Vicksburg *Whig*:

Mr. B said: "That he called on the President before he left Washington, and that Mr. Buchanan assured him in the most positive and unequivocal terms that he would appoint no man to office who held the opinion that Kansas ought to be admitted before she has a population which would entitle her to a Representative in Congress, (according to the terms of the conference bill,) and that *he would decapitate every office-holder who expressed such a belief!*"

Will it do, after this, for the officials who wish to stand well with the President to support even their own nominated candidates? OCCASIONAL.

Challenge.

HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE:

SIR: I was present on Monday evening last, at the corner of Fifth and Shippen, at a meeting of your friends, and heard your speech. You failed to meet any of the issues before the people. While you neither explained your votes against the interests of the district and the interests of Pennsylvania, you attempted to justify your gross betrayal of Democratic principles. I now, claiming to be the regular Democratic candidate in the First Congressional district, standing upon the sacred principle of Popular Sovereignty, and committed in full to the doctrine of ample protection to the home interests of our people, do hereby challenge you to a public discussion, pledging myself to prove—

I. That you have steadily voted against the interests of the people of the First Congressional district, whenever those interests were involved in any measure before the House of Representatives.

II. That you have deliberately, persistently, and repeatedly, violated the promises made by the Democratic party to the people in 1856, and especially that which committed that party to secure to the people of Kansas a right to vote upon their own institutions in their own way.

III. That you are now the head of the most infamous proscription of citizens for opinion's sake that ever has been witnessed in this district.

IV. That you are attempting to overawe the freedom of choice and the freedom of elections, by packing the navy yard with your creatures, and by expelling all who will not worship your betrayal of principle.

V. That you were the only Northern man who, in the House of Representatives, dared to vote to encourage the horrible and inhuman traffic in slaves—that traffic which is condemned by international law as piracy, and stigmatized by all Christendom as a foul stain upon civilization and Christianity.

VI. That you are to-day, and have been from the beginning, the representative of the attack of the General Administration upon the heroic Douglas, now leading the forces of the Democratic party in Illinois, clothed in the mantle of regular nominations, and standing erect upon the platform which gave us our victory in 1856.

VII. That you are now, and have been, personally interested in an evening newspaper in this city, which riots in calumnies upon the champions of the Democratic party, and descends to the lowest defamation of my character and that of my friends; and,

VIII. That a man guilty of all these offences has no claim upon the voters of the Democratic party, upon the voters in the Republican party, upon the voters of the American party, and least of all, has he any right to stand forth as the representative of principles which he has betrayed, and of an organization which he disowns in the person of one of its most illustrious champions, Stephen A. Douglas.

I propose to meet you, to discuss one and all of these points, at any place you may name, or at any time you may fix upon, either through your friends, or any committee representing your interests, so that the people whom we shall meet, in the event of your acceptance, face to face, will have an opportunity of deciding whether you are worthy of their support, or myself. I shall regard your refusal to accept this public challenge as an admission of every one of the accusations I have hereby preferred against you.

GEORGE W. NEBINGER.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

BALTIMORE, September 20, 1858.

The Grand Lodge of the United States of the I. O. of O. F. met in this city yesterday morning, and will probably continue in session during the week. Twenty-four State Grand Lodges and fourteen Grand Encampments were represented at roll-call.

The M. W. G. Sire, George W. Raoo, of Louisiana, presented an able and interesting report. The Grand Secretary, James L. Ridgely, reports that "Pennsylvania does not show its usual prosperous condition." The financial panic appears to have affected the Order in several jurisdictions.

The committee upon the disputed seat from your State have reported a vacancy, taking the ground that whilst one of the claimants was not eligible, the other was not elected, not having received the highest number of votes. Unless the Grand Master of Pennsylvania fills the vacancy by an appointment, there will be only one representative from the Grand Lodge of the Keystone State during this session.

Since the last annual communication, warrants have been granted for the organization of Grand Lodges in Nebraska and Kansas, and for an Encampment at Oregon City. H. A

AUCTION NOTICE.—We invite the attention of the trade to the attractive lot of new style *embroideries*, bonnet and trimming ribbons, linen cambric handkerchiefs, &c., &c., to be sold by B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, this morning, commencing at ten o'clock.

Also, at twelve o'clock precisely, on a credit of six months, 300 cartons of French artificial flowers, well worthy the attention of buyers.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—James A. Freeman, auctioneer, sells the fashionable furniture of the late J. R. Tyson, at his late residence, Fourth and Prune streets, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE SALE THIS EVENING.—The Fifth fall sale of real estate will be held this evening at the Exchange.

EXTENSIVE SALES—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Thomas & Sons' ninth and tenth fall sales, 28th September and 5th October, each comprises a very large amount of valuable property. See advertisements under auction head.

Letter from New York.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY IN FULL OPERATION—PROPOSED RESTORATION OF BISHOP B. T. ONDERDONK—AGENT TO ACCOMPANY THE CAPTURED AFRICANS TO LIBERIA—WILSON DRAWS A PRIZE—EXCITING CRICKET MATCH TO COME—HON. HORACE F. CLARK'S DISTRICT, MOVEMENTS THEREIN—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MADAME GASSIRA—NEW PRESIDENT OF BANK OF AMERICA—CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS—GENERALS WALKER AND HENNINGSEN—EARNINGS OF THE CENTRAL AND NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROADS—STOCKS.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1858.

The underground railway has been doing considerable business during the past week, several "through passengers" having gone safely over the line without any effort having been made to switch them off. Information of their progress was communicated to the authorities, but

* * * "They failed to put the blinders on our new marshal, Don Isaiah Rynders," who declined to interfere, unless armed with the authoritative legal documents

The subject of the restoration of Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk is alluded to by some of our city papers in a way that would lead the casual reader to infer that to restore him to full Episcopal power only requires the sanction of the diocese. This is an error. The power of the Diocese Convention is exhausted when it formally passes a resolution naming a period at which it desires the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States to terminate the sentence of suspension, and restore him to the exercise of the Episcopal office. An effort to pass such a resolution is quite likely to be made at the approaching Convention, which meets in this city on Wednesday of next week. Its passage, however, is quite doubtful. Should it pass it will go before the General Convention, (which meets but once in three years,) whose next meeting will take place in Richmond, Virginia, in October, 1859

Doctor Thomas Rainey, of this city, has been appointed special agent to accompany the re-captured Africans from Charleston to Liberia, in the United States steam frigate Niagara

William R. Wilson is the name of a lucky fellow of this city, who drew the whole of $22,500 in Samuel Sloan's gift concert, on Saturday, the 11th inst.

Your cricketers will be glad to know that an international match is soon to come off between Montreal and the St. George's Club of this city. Mr Pickering, of Montreal, who entered his protest against the eleven who played in the late Canada match, being considered as an eleven of all Canada—as the Eastern clubs of Canada had nothing to do with it—has sent a challenge to the St. George's Club of New York, to play a friendly match between an eleven from Montreal and an eleven from the Dragon Stayers of St. George, which challenge has been accepted, and the match will be played on the St. George's cricket ground, at Hoboken, on the 6th and 7th of October.

There is good reason to suppose that the Democracy of Hon. Horace F. Clark's district will make a strong effort for his renomination, notwithstanding the officials of the custom house are openly adverse to it. The Republicans, it is believed, will vote for him, whether so nominated or not. It would not occasion any particular surprise to see both Clark and Haskin re-elected to the seats they now occupy.

As Signora Gassier happens just now to be a-top of the wave of public admiration, a biographical scrap about her may not be amiss. The lady is the daughter of a Spanish comedian of considerable reputation. She made her first appearance in Spain at a very early age, and the purity of her voice satisfied her affectionate "parient" that she possessed the material for an artist.

She was then thirteen, and for the two following years studied under the best masters of Italy. At the expiration of that time she *debuted* in opera at Palermo, in Sicily, with decided success. She continued a successful career in Italy for five years succeeding, and then returned to Spain, where her triumph was complete. In the following year she was engaged in Paris; was equally successful there; thence to London, and now he's. She is a merry little creature, and, with her husband, makes an operatic team hard to beat.

Mr. James Punnett, for many years cashier of the Bank of America, has been appointed president of that institution, in place of Mr. Newbold, who recently died in this city. Mr. W. L. Jenkins, assistant cashier, has been appointed cashier.

The Vanderbilt section of the Democracy of Brooklyn held their Convention last evening, and nominated E. C. Litchfield as their candidate for Congress.

In the Nineteenth district the Republicans have nominated James H. Graham for election—equal to an election.

General William Walker and Colonel Von Natzmer sailed from this port yesterday in the steamship Star of the West. Their destination is of course Nicaragua. What their designs may be, and what they will accomplish, time will reveal. General Henningsen still remains in town; looks as smiling and fresh as a May morning.

The gross revenue of the Erie Railroad for the month of August is considerably below that of the same month last year. The comparison is as follows:

August, 1857	$630,026 42
" 1858	375,253 04
Decrease	$155,373 38

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New York Central Railroad for the month of August, 1858, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

1858	$548,109 10
1857	663 085 87
Decrease	$139,976 77

The stock market opened very heavy this morning, and the bears on the first call obtained a decided advantage, knocking down the speculative shares ½ to 1 ⅌ cent, but on the second call the market rallied a little, and prices at the close are ½@¾ better. The movement in Chicago and Rock Island is very strong, and prices touched 68¾, on sellers' option, but at the close 67¾ was bid, with sales. The bears are selling upon the poor prospect of an October dividend, and we notice that the public are inclining to the same opinion.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Sept. 21.

SECOND BOARD.					
1000 Erie R	24 mtg	91	1500 Reading R	s3	48¾
2000 Illinois Cen bds		91	100 Mich Cen R		53
2000 Harlem R 1st mtg		85	50 do		53¾
50 Pacific Mail S S Co		155	150 do		53¾
200 do		08¾	105 Mich So & N Ia s10		23¾
170 do		08¾	10 do		23¾
84 Erie R		17¼	100 Clev & Tol R		33¾
500 do	s3	17¼	100 Chic & Rk Isl	b60	67¾
350 N Y Cen R		78¾	50 do	b60	67¾
100 do	s10	78	100 do	s03	67
400 do	s3	78	100 do		67¾
13 do		78¾	150 do		67
200 do	s3	78	27 New Jersey R		126
200 Harlem R		10¾			

Philadelphia and the Great West.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1858.

I was pleased with your article on "Philadelphia and Chicago," in *The Press* of the 10th; also with your reply to the letter of "A Market-street Merchant," on the next day. Those articles have attracted much notice in this city. *The Press* is a wide circulator in Illinois. It is admired for its bold stand against the Kansas policy of the Administration of James Buchanan, and especially for its advocacy of such a tariff as will protect American labor.

We are preparing the way for the reception of your great Pennsylvania Railroad, the western end of which, as you stated, is being completed, and will reach this city in the month of November.

The selection is being made, and the ground for a grand union depot is being purchased on a large scale. No doubt but that all the railroads which centre here will ultimately find their interests in sending their passenger trains into this depot, where they can change cars and handle baggage with safety, ease, and cheapness. The necessity of greater energy on the part of your merchants and railroad managers, to secure the trade of the Northwest, is every day more apparent. It has just come to light that a mammoth plan is completed for extending the "broad gauge" of the New York and Erie Road to Cincinnati, then to join hands with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which is also a "broad gauge," and extends from Cincinnati to St. Louis.

This plan, which it is said will be executed within two years, will be a heavy blow to the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to the trade and travel of Philadelphia, unless both the railroad company and your merchants unite in making it the interest of Chicago and the Northwest to find a market in Philadelphia.

This great line, over eight hundred miles long, from here to your city, ought to secure Philadelphia the trade of this region, but by means of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago airline road, to St. Louis, should give the trade and travel of the Southwest, and, through that channel, the travel to Kansas and Nebraska to your Pennsylvania road To secure this object, your prices must not only be as low as any upon other routes, but there must be both speed and certainty in making the transit. I believe no plan will be more likely to secure an acquaintance between Philadelphia and Chicago people, than for them to meet at Pittsburgh. As soon as the road is finished, and then celebrate the great event which finishes and places this unbroken line under one control, and that controlling mind living in Philadelphia. The iron and the coal of Pennsylvania must forever make that State the Keystone in our manufacturing arch, while the rich prairies of the Northwest can furnish the operatives food cheaper than they can get it elsewhere. As the wants of the West increase with its rapid growth, so the ever-unfolding resources of your mountain wealth will find consumers equal to their production. No human can be set to the trade between two such different sections of country. The advantages which your route possesses, over all others, is the fact that its great length, with but one single change of cars, is *under the control of one man from Philadelphia to Chicago*. When lines are short and each link is controlled by a separate board of directors, nothing like that harmony and concentration of action can be secured which results from giving the supreme control of all to one single comprehensive mind.

While the New York Central road was composed of five divisions, each owning and controlling their respective links, nothing like the present perfection was attained. If the New York lines were consolidated with the Michigan roads, and also with all the intervening links, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, they could be operated much cheaper and more effectually.

This advantage belongs alone to the Pennsylvania route. Governor Matteson has absolute control of the St. Louis air-line from Chicago; hence there are but two men to consult about arrangements—a fact which will give the Philadelphia and Chicago route to St. Louis the preference over all others. The same is true of the Fond du Lac and St Paul road, reaching to the upper Mississippi and to Lake Superior, under the control of Hon. Wm B. Ogden. All these roads are soon to meet in one general depot, immediately on the bank of our river, when the greatest facilities will be afforded for the transhipment of freight and passengers. The gorgeous scenery of the Allegheny mountains will ever make the Philadelphia route most desirable, while the perfect manner in which the road is built renders it the very safest in the nation. As I came over those mountains, lately, I could but notice the numerous ways which were adopted to insure perfect safety and make it it consistent with the greatest speed The The fifty or sixty steamboats lying at the Pittsburgh levee waiting for "water," all told a tale that is fast being realized—"the age of steamboat travel has passed away." The canals, which have swallowed up forty millions of your people's money, are not worth the cost of working. The same is true of Indiana, whose canals cost about eighty thousand dollars more to work them last year than the entire receipts. Railroads are the great levers of commerce, and our people should favor every such means of human elevation.

CINDERS.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE TROUBLE.

CESSATION OF THE SIGNALS.

DIFFICULTY NEAR VALENTIA.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM IN TURKEY.

Advance in Cotton—Flour Improved.

CONSOLS 96¾@97.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.—The steamship North Briton, which left Liverpool at about 10.30 A. M. of the 8th inst., arrived here this morning.

The royal mail steamship Niagara, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 9 o'clock P. M of the 4th inst.

The screw steamship Great Britain, from New York, arrived at Liverpool at 1 P. M. of the 7th.

The steamship Northern Light left Southampton on the same day as the North Briton.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The stoppage of signals through the Atlantic Cable was announced in the English papers of the 6th, in the shape of a letter from the Secretary of the company. The letter says that intelligible signals ceased to be received from Newfoundland at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, from some unknown cause. The directors and a corps of scientific and practical electricians were at Valentia investigating the matter, with a view, if possible, to remedy the difficulty.

The quotations of shares immediately became quite nominal, the only price named being from 400 to £500, without any operations.

The London *Times* says that a similar difficulty was experienced in the commencement of last October, and the hope is that the accident is merely one of those to which the cable must be liable until the necessary measures shall have been completed for the protection of the portion near the shore. From the agreements between the electricians and board of directors have latterly existed, and these, it may be presumed, tend to the amicable adjustment of difficulties. Mr. Whitehouse, who signs himself "Electrician in chief, and one of the four original projectors of the Atlantic telegraph," writes to the *Times* that he believes the injury to the cable to be the same one which he had foreseen, and had on one occasion repaired. He apprehends that there is little cause for anxiety, and thinks there is nothing in the obstructions established to dampen the sanguine hopes of ultimate and complete success. Mr Whitehouse complains of the summary manner in which he has been banished from the scene of his labors.

Charles T. Bright, the engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, received the honor of knighthood on the 4th of the month, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A banquet took place at Killarney on the 7th inst, in honor of the laying of the cable. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was present, and it was observed that he absented himself from the Dublin banquet from sectarian bigotry or personal hostility to the great enterprise. Official necessity was the sole cause of his non-attendance

The toasts included the President of the United States, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, and Captain Hudson, the officers of the Niagara, &c.

The petition in bankruptcy, presented against the European and American Steam Shipping Company, was assigned a hearing on the 22d.

The telegraph between England and the Channel islands had been formally opened.

Queen Victoria visited Leeds on the 6th, and performed the ceremony of opening the new Town Hall. In this city the Queen had an enthusiastic reception, and the decorations and illuminations were on a splendid scale.

The Queen and suite had left Leeds for Balmoral.

There was a remarkable increase of ease in the discount market, and it was difficult to obtain any terms for short loans. Messrs. Archibald, Montgomery & Co., Australian merchants, had suspended for about £60 000.

Gold was flowing into the Bank of England.

THE LATEST

[By Telegraph from Queenstown to Liverpool.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 8. A. M.—The *Daily News*' City Article of last evening says: "The funds were strengthened to day by an extraordinary and rapid rise in the Paris Bourse, coupled with the satisfactory progress of the monthly settlement of consols, and that there was a fair demand for money in commercial channels."

The stoppage of the house of John Plowes & Co., of London and Rio, with considerable liabilities, has been announced.

The Montgomery liquidation is expected to prove unfavorable.

The *Times*' City Article of last evening says the funds have improved a quarter per cent. About £140,000 were sent into the bank yesterday.

A deputation from the Royal West India Mail Packet Company had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday, on the subject of steam communication with Vancouver's Island

The ships Abby Langdon and Harriet France, before repo ted ashore, are total wrecks; the former has gone to pieces.

FRANCE.

An official report of Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algeria, on the colonization of Algeria, has been published. He expresses a desire to replace, as far and as soon as may be safe, military by civil government.

The latest accounts from the Departments announce gradual improvement in the sanitary state.

The Paris Flour market was quiet, but firm. Wheat was dull, and buyers demand a reduction

The French wine and brandy markets had a drooping tendency.

A duel with swords, between two Parisian journalists, Messrs Delvau of the *Siecle* and Vandim of the *Pays*, terminated without any bloodshed.

The Paris Bourse continued buoyant and advancing. The threes closed on the seventh at 72f. 55c

A telegram from Paris reports a dreadful railway accident on the height of St Germains, killing seven and wounding fifty persons

Prince Napoleon goes to Algiers about the 25th of August.

GERMANY.

The German papers give a rumor that Queen Victoria will visit Berlin to be present at the accouchement of her daughter.

RUSSIA.

Letters from Warsaw mention that three ships-of-war are on their way from St. Petersburg to the Gulf of Tartary. In order to join the squadron on the Amoor River, which has recently received reinforcements of several vessels.

Additional details of the great fire at Astracan state that 120 houses were burnt, with eleven quays and a great number