THURSDAY; AUGUST 4, 1859,

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS Will be ready

And contains a complete minimary of what has trans red in our City, State; and the Atlantic States, Print of the last state of the strong with the state of t

THE WEEKLY PRESS, For mark Saturday, is now out. The contents of this market we of a varied character. Senden its must at a problem. It contains the LATEST FOREIGN NEWS Editorible on this possible topics of the day teletical lite way selding, or think had selected; Domestic and Foreign Markets, etc. Read the list of ORIGINAL POETRY A Berenade

OUR PORT-FOLIO Mosey Repentance Bunyan "Filtrim" Progress "-Rarly Rising-Taste and Is Tantion.

EDITORIA IS.—What has John C. Breekintidge Done
What for Hungary!—The Rights of the Poople of the Tartiories—The Falmerston Ministry: No. IV.
The Fourth!, at the Lakes of Killsrney—Gossi Apont Top Moore, It in the first to the consistent of the consiste

NEWS: The Latest News by Telegraph from Europe washington; Californis, Mexico; Arizons and Sonora THE OTT: Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Market-Store Market and Deaths The Money Market-Static Market Cattle Market

MISCELLANEOUS. Rencontractre. Royte of the
Eith and Sixth-street Pamenger Railway. Sharp
Fraction. Royte of the Right of Market Masolson's Murder of a prominent Citizen—Inhuman.
Murder—Additional Foreign News—The Rights of
Majorations Citizens—The Procept in the WestStroll. Through, Laurel Hilly Nos. IX. and X—Mr.
Event's Oration—Fall is Breakings—Posith of July
184888.

Synchtic Oration Pairs Institute Land. A management of July Scrap-Book.—The Heart Evanious of Templer Sounds-Curious Fabricos Logic—Not always the Wisels-Nature and Art. etc. ubs of Twenty, whom sent to one address. \$20, in ad Panus Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

Frast Plan. New Publications; Letter from the State Capital; Route of the Fifth and Sixth streets Railroad, No. 18; The Courts; General News; Personal: Founts Page History of the High School, No. 5; Marine Intelligence The News.

Under our telegraphic head will be found an account of another dreadful railroad accident, by which thirteen persons were killed and many others, wounded. The seedent took place on Tacsday night, about eighteen miles east of Troy, New York, on the Northern Railroad, and was could by the giving way of a bridge, which at-lawed the cars with their freight of human beings! Number There . As he struck, a blow pros-of the Foreign Office; he would approach o tumble into a stream; the water of which was deep enough to drown the unfortunate victims.

A despitch from Washington informs as that the
President yesterday called a meeting of the Cabinet in regard to Mexican affairs. It is asserted ton had invited France and England to assume the protectorate of Marico, but that those Governments had so far treated his invitation with

of Senator Davis, of Mississippi.

The Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts have postponed the time of holding the State Convention from the 7th to the 15th of September, vention from the 7th to the 15th or papermuss.

The court proceedings of yesterday will be found under their appropriate head. A motel pickpocket and burglar, named Phoenix, was sentenced to three years and six months in the Eastern Penjfull and scourate.

Jacob Steines, of Cleveland, com

by drowning thinself in Lake, Brie last Sunday. He left the following profound directions in a meso-randum book: "He who finds my body can tell where I am. I greet all my friends greeting."
The Washington Star, of last evening, says that the officials in the gallery of the Patent Office wans fayored with a scene that seidom occurs in that France. The two Empires had agreed, in quiet matter-of-fact locality. It appears that an fact, to divide Europe between them. At that employee in the Patent Office galleries wrote a note time, they could have done this, had they seto a lady inviting her to meet him at three o'clock at the Patent Office. By some means this note fell into the hands of the husband, who, arming himself with a stout pair of tinner's shoars, proceeded to the Patent Office with the supposed intent of getting astisfaction by catting off the gay Lothario's ears, or shearing him in some disagreeable manner. Gay Lothario, however, saw inturiated husband ere husband followed in sharp pursuit, and the race that their said there came on up and down those galleries, was a sight to see. But Lothario, by

sharp dodging, managed to escape the avenging shears, and the husband was compelled to forego his satisfaction.
The funeral ceremonies of the Hon. Richard Rush took place yesterday from his late residence 288 South Eighth street; below Locust. Several of the Episcopal clergy were present and took part in the services, which were conducted privately, in accordance with the desire of the family. The funeral proceeded to Laurel Hill from the dwell-

A writer in the Richmond Whig gives an acount of his visit to New York, where he attended a meeting of a secret political society, whose cards bear the initials N. U. C. O. P. The meeting con-tinued from 8 to 11 o'clock: In regard to the Presidency, the writer says the meeting had no pre-ference, except that "the candidate selected should be the sworn enemy of Democracy and Black Re-publican Abelitionism We give European news two days later this mor ing by the steamer, Persia at New York. It will

Plymouth Rock Oratory. There has been a great celebration in Missachusetts, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of a national monument to the Pilgrim Fathers. The Plymouth Bock, now forming part of the pavement of Plymouth town, will henceforth be protected from further injury by placing the monument over it, to mark the place where, nearly two conturies and a half ago, the Puritam landed, abandoning their native land for conscience sake, and seeking on these wild and desolate shores, that freedom

of religious thought and action denied them Several able speeches were delivered on this ccasion. Mr. WARREN, president of the Pilgrim Society, under whose patronage and by whose co-operation the Monument will be completed, opened the exercises; first, on the aying of the stone; next, after it was laid; thirdly, at the banquet. But the speech of the day was that of Governor Banks a thoughtful and eloquent oration. The Hon. Asson Bunhas a touch of extravagence in its eloquence

maxim also spoke with great effect. Mr. WARREN's third address; even considering the enthusiasm and excitement of the occasion, which is worthy of notice—that other public speakers may exchew such a questionable course. Not even the fact of its being postprandial can well justify such language as this, which would have astonished the Pilgrim Fathers, whom Mr. WANKER supposed to be unseen visiters at the banquet:

there, whom Mr. Wanner supposed to be unseen, visiture at the banquet:

"Glorified ones from you bright world, where
now yob ream: sainted ones; men of heroic daring,
women of mustasker love; children of true affection; come forth. Let us, your descendants, look
upon your comitensitoes, as we now begin the structures which will commensorate you for all after time.
Come, thou, spirit of the noble Carver! Come!
Elder Browster, who led the fock, as the shepherd
of God! Gome, intrujid Bradford! and Winslow,
come thou. Come, noble Standish! and come;
sweet Hose, who longest has been from serth! Come
thou, John Alden! Come all! Come, father, mother, husband, wife, brother and, sister! Come,
all ye little ones! Come now, and forever animate
us with thy great power of father; with thy great
purpose to do all life's work well. Thy descendants
hover around the d'folder, asking, for thy blessing
on their endeavor to triame here an epidence of their
remembrance! Gisther with us, thou One hundred
of 1620, who famile a home and a pisce wherein to
worship God! Meet us now; put into each that
inspiration which enabled you to work so mightly.
Open anew, the long-oyered graves, Jew which the
sod has graened for conturies, and, with thy children, see the results of thy decision; thy suffering,
thy pattender and thy faith. Hark now! We have
called them. Will they doine? Meeting the have
called them. Will they doine? Meeting the have
called them. Will they doine? Meeting the have
called them. Will they doine? Asterials the heaven are unrolling, as a parchiment, and from the
abyratic Meeting as parchment, and from the
abyratic Meeting as parchment, and from the
abyratic the past lair forms approach. They rest
above his. The byline of our father are here. See
their is their morther of the soul of the characters, but
for us, as we show they are not forgotten."

The figures of this oration are Warren-ted to
belong to the order of meeth called hich for-

The Political Monte Christo. mind, in maturer years, to obtain signal revenge upon each and all. One by one they

suffer exemplary punishment—death, or dis-grace far worse than death. One by one, they suffer, knowing while they writhe, that the

Dunas' romance was supplied by a circumnce which actually occurred in Paris. The real hero was a shoemaker named Picaud, whose marriage was prevented, in 1807, by four false friends. After a lapse of seven years, his man emerged from the Castle of Fenestrelle, in which he had been confined on suspin excited by his four enemies of particiwalls had bowed him as much as half a cen-DAND arrived in Paris, calling himself Joseph Congresses or Conferences, which might make LUCKER, on the 15th February, 1815-eight rested on the false evidence of his friends. Meanwhile his betrothed had married one of confusion and ruin. He had heard the peace his friends, two years after the disappearance of her betrothed. The four false friends still lived. One of them was soon found with a alized the programme with which he com-dagger in his heart, on the Pont des Arts, and menced the war. But there was no instance on the handle of the polgnard was inscribed, Number One. The daughter of the woman ho was to have wedded Picaud, alias Luches, Marquis, who turns out to be an escaped convict. Another of the enemies dies of poison,

nd a paper with the words Number Two is found pinned upon his bler. The son of MARGUERITTE: (who was to have married Proaud in 1807) is tempted to commit bur- (yet he wants money for more national deglary, narrowly escapes the galleys, and is his father dies, stabbed in the street by PI- of Lord John Russell, he would try to eman trated himself and stunned him. On recovering, he was himself the captive of a confederate, who attempted to extort immense sums ment by proposing an alteration of the tariffs of of money from him, for food, (as was done to the two countries in the interest of Free Trade,

bandits.) and who finally slew him. which Dumas founded his stirring romance:the last three quarters of the seal year coding on before our readers, to show them that truth is surely, from customs, lands, and miscellaneous stranger than fiction. But, aurely, if Dumas him to adopt Free Trade. Palmenston said was tried yesterday. William D. Phillips was in-

away the few remaining years of his exciting nation he governed. England had no right the members of his family. The prosecution was been and six mostas in the Eastern Penland had no right to make itself censor as to the manner in his family. The prosecution was been and six mostas in the Eastern Penland had no right to make itself censor as to the manner in his family. The prosecution was been and six mostas in the Eastern Penland had only to look at the manner in which foreign nations were governed. England had no right to make itself censor as to the manner in his family. The prosecution was been underlied. He avowed it, with his own land had only to look at the manner in which foreign nations were governed. England had no right to make itself censor as to the manner in which foreign nations were governed. England had no right to make itself censor as to the manner in being family and no look at the manner in which foreign nations were governed. England had no right to make itself censor as to the manner in his family. The prosecution was been underlied. He avoved this own the Government, and Judge Douglas being the Government, and Judge Douglas being the first the manner in which foreign nations were governed. England had no right to make itself censor as to the manner in being family instituted by the Government, and Judge Douglas being the first dealers, remaining the first prosecution was a to the manner in the manner in the manner in which foreign nations were governed. England had no right to make itself censor as to the manner in the manner in which foreign nations were governed. England had no right to make itself censor as to the manner in the manner in the manner in which foreign nations were governed. England had no right to make itself censor as to the manner in the manner in which foreign nations were governed. England had no right to make itself censor as to the manner in the manner in which foreign nations were governed. England had no right to make itself censor as to the manner in the manner said that Waterloo was to be avenged. The Powers by whom the first NaPoleon | country. It seems that, on all sides, the anger

> land, and Prussia. Russia, by the treaty of Tilsit, in July 1807. had linked herself in the strongest manner, t time, they could have done this, had they seversily adhered to their mutual compact. But Napoleon would not listen to Alexander's grasping demand of being allowed to take possession of Constantinople, which the hereditary policy and "manifest destiny" of Muscovite rulers have coveted, since the time of Prime the Great. Thereupon Russia drew off and although he is new at the summit of power, he from France. In return, the invasion of Russia in 1812, was intended to punish this breach. There has been no bitterness of feeling displayed of faith, and would have severely done so, had not the very elements conspired against France, the winter setting in six weeks earlier than it had done in any of the preceding fifty

d to Paris, a beaten man. The Russian campaign, in fact, led to his fall in 1814. Austria, repeatedly heaten by NAPOLEON— as General, Consul, Emperor—was as re-peatedly spared by his clemency. At last, he hought he had secured her by repudiating osernme, his wife, and putting an Austrian Archduchess in her place. This did not sucseed. In 1814 and in 1815, Austria went against France, and Napoleon fell. In the Hundred Days, of 1815, had Austria consented

cars. Napoleon's fine army lost, he return-

to remain even neutral, the finale might have been different. Prussia, repeatedly beaten by Napoleon, ndered subservient to France by the Treaty of Tilsit, ever played fast and loose with NA organ. Finally joining the European league gainst Napoleon, Prussia aided his overthrow n 1814, and it was the coming up of BLUCHER's troops, on the evening of the Battle of Water-

the French ruler a fugitive. the execution of Louis XVI, in 1798, to the ownfall of Naroleon—supplied the enemies of France with money, to carry on the pro-longed contest. Her own military force, small as it was, was engaged in Spain and Portugal from 1808 until 1814; her navy had annihilate whatever maritime power France possessed; her troops won the battle of Waterloo; finally, she undertook to be the jailer of Napoleon, and, in that capacity, treated him with marked contumely and unnecessary rigor.

It seems as if, one by one, the third NAPO-LEON were paying off, with defeat and punishment, the wrongs which these Four Powers had inflicted upon the first of his dynasty. First came the war with Russia, provoked by France, the issue of which was defeat to the Czar, and the dismantling of his world's wonder of a fortress at Sebastopol.

Second, we have just seen Austria beaten in and alone, upon the balcony fronting his room,) and a campaign of only a few weeks' duration, and de odder is old Bob Brown—but, by golly, I guess compelled to surrender to Piedmont the better | Bob's de biggest man of de two." alf of her Italian dominions.

Whether Prussia or England stands next o [APOLEON'S catalogue events alone can show He has a fine army on the banks of the Rhine, hreatening Prussia. He has an army, crowned ith recent victory, to attack England if it due harbor of Cherbourg to assemble in and sitin caucusing, and really know nothing of the start from From Cherbourg to Portsmouth nature of the arrangements they have been main is only a few hours' steaming.

From Prussia, the provinces bordered by he Rhine may be coveted, to extend the oundary of France. On the other hand, an nvasion of England would be even yet more atisfactory to Frenchmen, even though they could scarcely hope to retain England, if they

The navy of England is so greatly scattered emergency, to that of France. On the other and, while France can bring half a million of nen into the field, having a navy large enough o carry them to England within four-and-

European Affaire. That wonderful romance "The Count of Monte Christo," which is a surredly the chef which left Liverpool on the 28d July, communicates of Alexandra Dunias, relates, with equal force and minuteness, how Edmund Dantes, wronged by verious persons a his very persons a his positive of the character of his country relevities by describe of his country relevities by the Persia, which is a surrely and the character of his country and the character uth, relentlessly devoted the energies of his thally fought with Francis-Joseph, at Solferino, will not be forced back upon their unwilling subjects. This would put an entirely new face upon matters in Italy, and in some degree atone for the retention of Venetia by Austria, Sitting on the stool of repentance, after

Government, which have hitherto kept it down. "I will direct my whole and uninterrupted attention and care," he said, "to the comple-tion of a duty which I have imposed on myself, -that is, to establish the internal welfare and external power of Austria by the development of its rich moral and material strength, and pating in the anti-Napoleonic principles of La by making such improvements in legislation vendee. He returned to the world, in 1814, after Narolnon's fall, and was so changed that the spirit of the ago." Truly has it been rene could not recognise his own face when he | marked, that if this hope is destined to be well oked in the mirror. Seven years within four founded, Austria will gain far more than she has lost by the cession of Lombardy, her very tury of ordinary life could have done. He had defeats will be worth to her more than the most obtained, in prison, the regard of an Italian signal victories, and, instead of being weakened acclesiastic, also a captive, who, deserted by by her disasters, she will have acquired a his own relatives, bequeathed seven million of strength which entrenched camps or a quarter ing own renatives, requestive seven mining of a million of the mil erty, so as to yield him an immense in-pression of confidence in Naroleon; Mr. ome, with a large sum in hand, Francois Pr. Disnatur objected to England taking any part in

her enter into engagements which would in years, to the very day, on which he had been volve her in proceedings injurious to her resources, and from which she could reap only condemned, and by English Statesmen, because the Emperor of the French had not rein which the objects of a war had been fully, or in a great degree realized. He gave credit to the Princes who had signed the peace, and was the next victim. She was married to a he hoped and believed it would be permanent but let England do her best to make it so How? by getting NAPOLEON to agree to a diminution of his armaments, and give him credit for sincerity. Mr. GLADSTONE also advocated the principle of diminution of armaments fences,) and Mr. BRIGHT thought that France ced to twenty years imprisonment. His was as anxious for peace as England was nother dies broken-hearted; his sister falls; He added that, were he in the position France in a sensible, moral, and Christian spirit, and test the sincerity of the Government by proposing an alteration of the tariffs of the French banker in the cave of the Roman He believed, if this offer were honestly made, -not with diplomatic tinesse,-it would bring

Such are the outlines of the real story on about a different state of things. Russell blamed the constant invectives against Naropolitics of the present time would supply him to a Congress, was under consideration; but it with a prototype for Monte-Christo, in the personal and political history of Napoleon the sentative should be present merely to register the arrangements between other parties with-Inheritor of his Uncle's crown, that astute out the consent and concurrence of England. man has long cherished the steady purpose of Ho agreed with Mr. Benour as to the evil that publishing the great Powers, who combined to might result from the tone of hostility adopted ruin the first Narozzon, and send him to fret towards the Emperor of the French, and the Douglas, testified to the fact that he (the witness) away the few remaining years of his exciting nation he governed. England had no right never used the Judge's frank, even in writing to not put itself in a state of defence, and not trust her security to the forbearance of another

was stricken down were Russis, Austria, Eng. of Napoleon is very greatly dreaded. Letter from Bedford. Correspondence of The Presc.1. Bedford Springs, August 1, 1859. Mr. Buchanan left us this morning, accompanied by Miss Lane and Mrs. Thompson. He goes to Cum-

perland, Md., about thirty miles distant, and thence directly to Washington. I fear that his visit has not proved an agreeable no. His unpopularity, and the grief and indignation felt by the people at the singular course he has parsued, were painfully apparent to every one and cannot have escaped his own eye. This is, I believe, his twenty-first summer visit to Bedford toward him, but the general desire has been to ignore him altogether. When he left this morning, there was not the slightest interest manifested in his departure. Almost any other visiter would have had more friends to gather round him to wit-ness his departure. He has completely alienated from himself the affections of the people, and the politicians are all becoming shrewd enough to see that their true one is to shun him, if they do not wish to become marked men hereafter, and to be regarded as political lepers. I saw several of his regarded as political tepers. I saw soveral of his old friends the other day, and asked them if they had called upon him. They told me, "No, and we do not intend to, for we fear the interview would be unpleasant." Knowing that they had no political grievances, I asked thom why they had such a fear. Their answer was: "Oh, he might ask us about some of his old friends in our neighborhood, and as they have now become bitterly opposed to him, we should not like to tell him so." Every one remarks, "how little attention has been paid to the President;" "how often he is left entirely alone;"
"how flat he fell;" how unpopular he is;" "he isn't foolish enough to suppose he could be re-elected, is he?" etc. But one of the best criticisms I have heard on Mr. Buchanan, fell from the lips of one of the hard-fisted Democracy of this region, whom I met here the other day—a Frenchman by loo; which rescouraged the English army to bitth. He gave a political turn to our conversation hold out, until the French forces were routed, the French ruler a fugitive.

"Ah!" said I, and a Buchanan Democrat, I suppose." "No! I England, all through the war—in fact, from go for ze principle—ze principle, and not for ze the execution of Louis XVI. in 1798, to the Democratic President, you feel bound to admire and

sustain him, don't you?" "No! I vill tell you— I zink zat Mr. Buchanan is a very good man to manage his own financial affairs, but a very bad man to manage ze affairs of ze United States as President.11 The bath house here is under the charge of one of the characters of the place—a negro, named Robert Brown. He has a very intelligent countenance, and a physiognomy remarkably similar to that of Colonel Benton. He is one of the old standbys of the place, and has his own ideas about men and things just as well as people with whiter faces. He was with Commodore Ferry at the battle of Lake Erie, and claims a share of the glory of that great victory. After recounting to me some of his exploits the other day, I remarked that he was a very distinguished man. "Yes," he answered, with a reguish twinkle in his eye, "dere is two great men about dis place—one is Joems, (and he pointed to where the President was sitting, solitary, and the pointed to where the President was sitting, solitary, and also were the places from the state of the president was setting.

There have been half a dozen Republican politiclans here for one of the Democratic school. These gentlemen feel so certain of a victory in 1860 that it becomes a matter of the highest importance to get all the preliminaries arranged as speedily as possible. Thanks to Mr. Buchanan and his policy, with recent victory, to attack England if it the Democratic party is in a bruised, heart-sore, please him, and he has a noble navy to conand dispirited condition, and the Opposition scarcely deign to fear it. I am not in the ring of the Opposition of the Opposition scarcely deign to fear it. neerned to remember the historical fact, that | Washington. when wise counsels govern the Democratic party, and when, after it has constructed a platfor truly Democratic, and chosen a candidate worthy of the age and of the party, the voters of the nation are marshalled into line for the Presidential con-test, the Democratic nominee generally has what

s not to be practically equal, on a sudden they call out West "a pretty smart chance" of A considerable number of visitors left this mornng, and hereafter there will be little difficulty in obtaining rooms. Still, the number of guests remaining here is quite large, and everybody I meet is

Letter from f Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Fress.]

Who is "Occasional." I am compelled to be a little personal in fepty to this question, which I perceive gives a deal of trouble to a number of my readers and friends. The Administration organs are particularly anxious to solve what is to them a mystery. Many of them continue to lay the credit or discredit of my productions upon you. Now, my dear sir, while I have every possible respect for you, I think, it quite right to say that, any attempt to deprive me of my laurels in your name to this illustrious man, and to his native State? Where was the pen by which was written the bio-Letter from " Occasional." wronged of bygone days has wrought them having lost Lombardy, Francis Joseph of Australia of the story of the

ance, and not unfrequently from authorities to expose which would lessen my influence and destroy much of my usefulness. One or two of your good friends in Washington are accused the next canvass in the South is laid down the your good friends in Washington are accused of preparing this correspondence, and a gentleman very prominent in politics in this city, whose name I forbear to mention, is not at all indisposed to allow the belief that he is "Occasional." I hear of this gentleman frequently, and once or twice have had the folicity of observing the complacency with which he robelyes compliments for what I send you. He is a distinguished literary character, fought with great courage in Moxico, and has served two sessions in Congress; but I am resolved that, powerful as he has been with the pen. resolved that, powerful as he has been with the pen, and irresistible as he has been with the sword, he letters of mine. What would the public say if I were to assure it

that "Occasional" has seen seventy winters, and that his head is white with venerable snow? That he has participated in the councils of the great; has travelled in föreign lands; has tested the ex-perience of at least three great political parties, (in this beating Mr. Bushanan by one,) and that he is as hale and hearty to day, as he was at forty? The fact of my years is proved by the experience exhi-bited in these letters; my integrity is established bited in these letters; my integrity is established by the universal fidelity of my facts; my power by the appropriate fidelity of my facts; my power by the appropriate fidelity of the people and the howls of the hyenas whom I drive from their plunder, and my vigor by the regularity and punctuality with which I furnish your paper with my thoughts.

Rain or shine, winter or summer, during the session and in the recesses of Congress, when the bravest quill-drivers employed by the richest journals faint by the way-side, and rush off to cool was tering-places. "Occasional" remains at his post, a

ing-places, "Occasional" remains at his post, a itary sentinel on the watchtower. I play the part here of the invisible genius. You have frequently visited the theatre and noticed a quiet felow walking among the actors in the mil unseen by them, but gazed upon by the audience. Let me say to you that that is "Occasional." I pass through the departments unknown, (sometimes, it is true, by deputy;) I have even overheard Cabinet secrets if I have not been present at Ca-binet councils; I have mingled in the social circle, and have more than once been compelled to deunge myself in order to preserve my incognite But enough of this. I only write to let you know that "Occasional" is a flesh-and-blood personage ne who deals in fauts as well as fancies, and hallenges contradiction in the main. The Criminal Court of this District is now in ses sion. Judge Crawford, whose name is well known, deministers the law in this tribunal. He is a Peni sylvanian by birth. Judge Crawford was a repre

sentative in Gongress from your State from the year 1829 to 1888; in 1838 he was appointed Commis-sioner of Indian Affairs, and in 1846 received his judicial commission, which he has held ever since of Hon. S. A. Dougles on a number of circular let-tors, put by him in the Washington post office, to be sent to different sections of the country. The prin cipal testimony was the admission by the defendant to the clerks of the post office and the postmaster Sensior Douglas was examined to prove that he had not given any authority for the use of his frank. Mr. Granger, the brother-in-law of Judge the court of this District, and that such prosecutions ought rightly to commence in the folding-rooms of Congress, where millions of documents are franked

every year, by boys and other persons not members either house. The District Attorney replied of either house. The District Attorney replied that the franking by boys alluded to was a matter of public necessity, and that they two specially authorized by Congressmen to do go; but in this case it was done for private benefit and without authority. The jury acquitted the defondant in twenty minutes after leaving the box. I learn that the belief that it was a spite prosecution, hereaft the leaves of the Administration to the leaves of the lea brought at the instance of the Administration, had no little influence in causing the acquittal.

It is notorious that persons connected with the Administration, not entitled to the franking privilope, use the pames of those who are, and the letters are continually despatched from Washington with franks; sometimes made with the writton authority of a member of Congress who may be hundreds of miles from this city. There is no uestion that the franking privilege is very greatly bused; but, nevertheless, its abolition should not be ttempted. Laws should be passed preventing such buse of it. I should deprecate its total abolition, or the reason that the privilege is designed more for the benefit of the people than for the member of Congress or officers who exercise it. . There should be no tax laid, in the way of postage or otherwise, upon the intercourse between the constituent and his servant—whether executive or legislative. I learn

that a proposition is to be made by the Postmaster General at the next session of Congress, to do away with the franking privilege by members of Con-

gress. This is a very narrow and trifling policy, and it is fortunate that it will stand no chance of

success—though Mr. Buchanan, being no longer a candidate, may have free scope to exercise his unembarrassed "influence" (I borrow the word from the McCandless letter) in favor of its aboli-The President returned last evening. A portion of his Cabinet and a few citizens, mostly clerks and subordinates, and some expectants who linger in the city, met him at the depot; but oh! how differ ent was the reception from that which marked the return of Old Hickory or of President Pierce to this city, after a similar absonce! There was no enthu-siasm nor joy manifestod; but, on the contrary, more than one of the chief personages who com-posed the assemblage at this official recoption, bore upon his ancient countenance manifestations of ap-prehensions of imponding masculine caudle loctures, and not a few seemed to keep aloof from the President, lest he might be made the subject of an outbreak of petulance and ill-temper similar to that he displayed towards the late consul to Havre, in the cars, the day he left Washington. The pump handle shake of the hand between him and those who approached him was too unlike the cordial grasp that characterized the meeting of General Pierce with his friends, upon his return to the city ifter an absence of some weeks, and was remarked upon by several persons who winessed the chilled greetings of yesterday. Mr. Buchanan was evidently sorely mortified. The evidence was convincing that he has not the affections of the people of the Federal metropolis. A few hangers on and constitutional toadles, of both genders, flatter, humor, and carees him, but it is chiefly to use the old gentlement to subserve that returners. the old gentleman to subserve their purposes. The officials are bound to affect the warmest devotion and attachment; but the masses of the people have

no sympathy for or with him. It will be a joyful day for the citizens of Washington generally, when he leaves the White House for the shades of Wheatand. It is said, however, that he has expressed his desire never to return to Wheatland as a per-manent residence, and intimated that, at the expiration of his official term, it is probable that he may seek the less impervious seclusion of some

large city. Governor Floyd's health, I learn, is no better and advices have been received here this morning of the very dangerous illness of General Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi. The President remarked, this morning, (as I am informed,) in reference to the ill-health of Governor Floyd and others, that it was strange that they should be so much afflicted while he enjoyed such uninterrupted health and anti-Cameron contest is, to some extent, involved undecreased vigor, and that he was quite cortain in it. Meanwhile, it will be well enough for all his labors were as enerous as those of any man in

Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, formerly Secretary of

War under Mr. Fillmore, and the indomitable Irish patriot, Thomas Francis Meagher, are now in this city. I learn that it is probable that Mr. Meagher will receive a complimentary notice from the Administration in the offer of a chargeship to one of the minor South American States; which his conspicuous abilities and great influence among his Milesian countrymen, might have been expected. would have secured to him long since, and for which he was so stremuously pressed by his friends during the first year of the present Administration. To conciliate the Know Nothings, the Administrathe control of the co

The Constitution of today contains a brief editorial notice, less than half a column of the degree of Hon Richard Right; and; strange to wit-

chanan there can be no doubt, unless, as I have heretofore intimated, the lingering embers of his ambition may be fanned into a flame by the flatshall not usurp the honor, if it be an honor, of these teries of those around him, and he himself into the return of the Grand Duke. The Provisional duced to become a candidate for re-election.

If a nomination is not made to please him, doubtless the candidate selected will be without governate mental favor; on the other hand, if a proper selection is made by the Convention, regardless of Presidential dictation, there are thousands who now hold office who will seorn to be induced by the retiring Administration, but who will yield their cordial support in defiance of the personal wishes of the President, or the disappointed candidates of his Cabinet. No man connected with his Administration stands any chance of nomination, or, if nominated, of election. The odium that has attached to it would effectually ruin him.

The philosophical, astronomical, and meteorological bureau of the "editorial dopartment of the surfuction exhibits distinguished ability. It is suspected that Judge Black contributed the following interesting and scientific notice, which appeared in that paper of this morning:

"Mayronic.—A brilliant meteor, which ast the heaven schow for several seconds, on Norday evening last, and fortcesses to a peace footing.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

The figure of the Grand Duke. The Provisional Government has directed a popular voto on the subject. The English foreign policy had been under debate in the House of Commons.

The English foreign policy had been under debate in the House of Commons.

The Depose all interference in the Peace Congress.

Mr. Disraell opposed all interference in the Peace Congress.

Mr. Disraell opposed all interference in the Peace Congress.

Mr. Disraell opposed all interference in the Peace Congress.

Mr. Disraell opposed all interference in the Peace Congress.

Mr. Disraell opposed all interference in the Peace Congress.

Mr. Disraell opposed all interference of the introduction of a resolution signist any interference by England.

Mr. Cladston's proposed increase of the income tax had been agreed to.

The Emglish foreign policy had been under debate in the House of Congres duced to become a candidate for re-election.

BY TELEGRAPH. TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR TROY, N. Y.

Bridge on the Northern Railroad Gives Way. TRAIN PLUNGED INTO THE STREAM. THIRTERN PERSONS BILLED. MANY DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

the wrock. The following are additional names of injured;
John Hessort, of Quebec, badly; Arthur Forbes, of Bytown, Ontario county, not badly; Charles Perty, of Claremont, N. H.; G. R. Prontice, of New York city; J. C. Payno, of Dayton, Ohio; W. S. Harris, of Whitowater, Wis.; Thomas Talbot, of New York city, and W. J. A., Fuller, of New York city, and W. J. A., Fuller, of New York city, and W. J. A., Fuller, of New York city, and W. J. A., Fuller, of New York city, and W. J. A., Fuller, of New York city.

SCHAGTICOKE, N. Y., August 3.—The 6 o'clock down train of the Albany and Cauada Railroad broke through the Tomhannock bridge one mile from the village of Schagticoke.

I cannot say how many, are killed or wounded, except that I have not seen a single man that has essented injury. The water is about three feet deep at the place where I was taken out, and the river has a rocky bed. The man beneath me was drowned. The man on top of me has his leg broken.

drowned. The man on top of me has his leg broken.

I seemed to have escaped without any broken limb, although I have received a severe contusion on the back of my head, and I fear my left shoulder is dislocated. Although I have some abrasions of the skin, in various places, and my system lamed considerably, yet I hope to come round all right in a few days. I am comfortably cared for at the Schagticoke Hotel. I have been wholly unable to ascertain the names of any persons killed or wounded, but I saw a frightful number of bloody heads about me in the bed of the river. The bridge is a single span of about one hundred feet, at the height of twenty-five or thirty feet above the river. A train has brought up the killed and wounded to this place. I dictate this despatch in my bed.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Meeting of the Cabinet on Mexican Affairs. IRANON INVITES FRANCE AND ENGLAND TO ABSUME THE PROTECTORATE OF MEXICO. WASHINGTON, August 3.—The President called a special meeting of the Cabinet to-day, to consider the despatches from Minister McLane in relation to the treaty with the Constitutional Government of Mexico.

It is reliably ascertained that, several months ago, the Miramon Government invited France and February to assume the protections of Mexico. ago, the Miramon Government invited Figure and England to assume the protectorate of Mexico but they have given no response of the propo

From Washington. SERIOUS ILLNESS OF SENATOR DAVIS, OF MISSIS WASHINGTON, August 3.—Private despatches announce the sorious illness of Senator Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

The Secretary of the Treasury has left Washington on a brief visit to his home in Georgia.

The receipts into the Treasury for the last threequarters of the fiscal year, ending the 1st of July, from the customs, lands and miscellaneous sources, amounted to \$38,580,800, or \$80,000 more than Secretary Cobb's estimates.

Alabama Election.

Mobile, August 3.—Hon. James A. Stallworth (Democrat) has been re-elected to Congress by over 9,000 votes.

In the Third district, David Cloptar, (Dem.) has a majority of 200 votes over T. J. Judge, (Independent Southern-rights candidate.) Arrival of the Steamer Circussian. SAUKVILLE, N. B., August 3.—The steamer Cir-lessian, from Galway on the 23d ult., arrived at St. folms on Monday. Her advices are from England o the 22d, which have been anticipated by the ar-

Arrival of the Kangaroo New York, August 3.—The steamship Kangaroo as arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 21st, by clegraph to Queenstown, which have been autici-ated by the despatch from Cape Race. Sailing of the Africa. NEW YORK, August 3.—The steamship Africa saild at noon, with two hundred passengers and \$450,-

The Kentucky Election Louisville, August 3.—In Jefferson county, reported, the Democrats gain 1,000 votes. Markets by Telegraph. MOBILE, August 2—Cotton—Sales to-day 320 bales a 11% of or Middlings. Sales of three days, 320 bales. Replets, 325 bales. Frequipts, 325 bales. Frequipts,

Public Amusements. Sanford's Opera house is now open for the season, with one of the best and largest companies in the country. Mr. Sanford appears every evening, and the programme is so arranged as to bring out the peculiar talents of the whole excellent

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA. CONTINUED DISCONTENT WITH THE PRACE

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE. BARDINIA NOT ADMITTED THE ITALIAN DUCHTES. Commercial Advices.

The Cunard mail steamship Porsia arrived at New York yesterday, with Liverpool dates to

Saturday, the 23d ult.

The steamships Bremen, Glasgow, ourgh, have arrived out. burgh, have arrived out.

The Conference between France and Austria was to assemble at Zurich in about a week.

No Sardinian representative to the Zurich Conference has been named, and it is expected that none will be present, but that Sardinia, if pleased with the terms agreed upon, will acquiesce in the Austro-French arriangement in a separate article.

It is opined that Sardinia has signed nothing but the armistice, and is, consequently, in a nominal state of war with Austria.

It is supposed that a European Congress will assemble effer the adjournment of the Zurich Conference. semble after the adjournment of the Zurich Con-ference.

The discontent in regard to the terms of peace is unabated, and the explanations of the Emperor Na-poleon are not considered reasuring.

The exhibitions of discontent in Italy are in-creasing. reasing.
The people of Tuscany show a strong hostility to the return of the Grand Duke. The Provisional Government has directed a popular vote on the subject.

to 941a944.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 22.—The sales for the week have been 50,000 bales, including 6,500 to speculators, and 18,000 hales to exporters. All qualities have declined about id. Some circulars say that at one time the quotations were islad lower, but the market railled, and closed at id. decline,
The sales of ootton to-day (Friday) were 8,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and 1,000 bales for export. The closing quotations are as follows, with a steady market:

Pair. Midding.

Statement of a Passenger.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—A terrible accident occurred on the Northern Railroad, near Schagticoke, last night. The down train, due in Albany at 7.25 P. M., while passing over the bridge which spans the Tomhannook, was precipitated into the creek below, a distance of twonty to twenty five feet. The water was about six or eight feet deop. Over thirteen porsons are reported to have been killed. The following are the names, as far as they are known, of the killed and injured.

Killed.—Mrs. Schuyler, of Albany; Charles Borthelon, brakeman, Albany; Charles Borthelon, brakeman, Albany; Charles Borthelon, brakeman Albany; Cha

"1 P. M.—The Emperor's speech has caused a great sensation. Rentes continue to decline, and are now 67f. 25c.

"3.28 P. M.—Rentes closed very flat, 67f. 15c. for money, and 67f. 20c. for secount, being a decline of more than j per cent. since yesterday."

PARIS, July 21.—A despatch of to-day from Brescia, announces the death of the Duke of Abrantes (son of the famous Junot), who was wounded at the battle of Solferine. The thigh had to be amputated, and the patient did not long survive the operation. The Duke was chief of the staff of one of the divisions of the army of Italy.

The Patrie announces that the French Government has resolved to give to the King of Sardinia the greater number of the floating batteries which followed the army of Italy by land, and which, launched on Luke Garda, and the marshes of Mantua, were to have been used in the siege of the Austrian fortresses, if it had taken place. This flotilla was commanded by Rear-Admiral Dupony.

There has been a slight diminution to-day in the intense heat we have experienced for so many days past. The thermometer marked 89 degrees of Fahrenbeit in the shade at 3 P. M.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, Friday Evening.—In the course of next week the representatives of Austria and France will then conclude a treaty of peace, and Sardinia, if the pleases, may secede to lt by an additional article.

It is stated that the Conference at Zurich will as-

she pleases, may secede to it by an additional article.

It is stated that the Conference at Zurich will assemble in the course of a few days or a fortnight. It will be attended by the representatives of France, Austria, and Sardinia, who will there draw and sign the definite treaty of peace between the three Powers. This task is the more urgent if it be true, as it is positively affirmed, that the King of Sardinia, although he signed the armistice, has not signed the preliminaries of peace concluded by the two Emporers at Villa Franca. If we may believe the Nord, which, in this respect, certainly represents the wishes of the French Government, the Conference at Zurich will be followed by an European Congress, which will thoroughly examine the Italian question, and discuss the basis of the proposed Italian Confederation. This assertion agrees with other reports current in Paris, where it now seems to be thought that any reluctance on the part of the English or Prussian Governments has been, or will be overcome, and that an European Congress will certainly consider the Italian question.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Friday, July 22.—The official Prassian Gazette contains the following:

"The various erroneous opinions which have been of late promulgated as regards the objects Prussia had in her endeavors for a mediation, have induced the Prussian Cabinet to address the following correctional circular despatch to the Embassies in Germany; lowing correctional circular despatch to the Embassics in Germany;
"Count Rechberg, immediately after his return
from Verona, said to the Royal Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, at follows: 'Austria has accepted
the preliminaries of peace, principally because the
conditions of mediation proposed by the neutral
great Powers were less favorable for Austria thanthose upon which the Emperor of the French desired to treat.'"
The Emperor of Austria, in his manifests of the those upon which the Emperor of the French desired to treat."

The Emperor of Austria, in his manifesto of the 15th inst., expressed himself to the same effect: "To the circular of Count-Rechberg, recently-confided to me, a project of mediation, said to be communicated to France by England, was added, to the conditions of which Prussia should have consented. The Mainter Journal of to-day, also publishes the above project.

"You are sutherised to express most positively, "1. That on the side of Prussia no conditions of a mediation whatever had been advanced, nor have any such, coming from any other Power, been accepted by her.

12. That the project added to the Austrian circular, and since published in the newspapers, was entirely unknown to us. "VON ECLERISTE.

Berlin, July 21."

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

A letter from Mika of the 15th inst, in the Nord

there are a good number of young men belonging to Vanetia. THE TTALIAN DUCHTES. Further official documents have been issued to-day on the affaired Italy. In reference to the an-nexation of the Duchies of Central Italy to Sardi-nia; Lord John Raised writing to the British Min-later, at Turin, June 28th, says her Majesty's Covernment consider that everything for the pre-

Government considered as provisional, and the will of the people, the fortunes of war, and, finally, European treaty, the last resort, must settle the territorial arrangements and right of, sovereignty in Central Italy. This view, his lordship states, is shared by the French Government and he infers that it is also the view of Russia. A despatch from Count Cayour, in reply to one from Lord Malmesbury, felative to the neutrality of Parma, complains of the unfriendly tone of the British Minister's communication. plains of the upfriendly tone of the British Minis-ter's communication.

Le Nord says it is quite clear that the return of the exiled rulers of Tuseany, Modena, and Parma, will be resisted by force, and that if England can consept to appear in a congress, now is the time when her voice may be heard to advantage on be-half of Italy.

In another artials Le Nord shows that German In another article *Le Nord* shows that Germa

troops cannot, with any consistency, attempt thold garrisons in the strongholds of the new Italia State of the Peninsular Confederacy. ENGLAND AND THE ITALIAN DUCHIES. In answer to an address of the House of Lords of the 15th inst., there was, yesterday, July 23d, published a copy of a despatch from Lord John Russell to Sir James Hudson, on the subject of the alleged annexation of the Duchies of Central Italy by the Government of Piedmont:

alleged annexation of the Duchies of Central Italy by the Government of Piedmont:

[No. 1.]

"Lend J. Rüssgill to Sin J. Hudson.

"Extract! Foreign Office, June 22, 1859.

"The Marquis d'Azeglio has read to me two despatches, signed 'Minghetti.' The first relates to the affairs of Lombardy, the second to those of Parms and Modenn. Both are intended to justify the King of Sardinia in all that he has done in relation to those States.

"I asked the Marquis d'Azeglio whether he had any question to ask me in relation to those despatches. He said he was not instructed to do so." It is, therefore, sufficient to remark that everything done at present must be considered as, provisional. A battle on the Minion might enable the Allies to advance to the Tagliamento, or might drive them back to the Tichio.

"As hor Majesty has not taken any part in the present war, it would be premature to decide grave questions of public law on the present state of possession."

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Bright inveighed with much bitterness against the attacks made, he said, upon the French Emperor, and consequently upon the French nation, and which tended to punge this country into war. He could not believe that France saw the question of war in a different light from ourselves, and that thirty million Frenchmen were not as anxious for a perpetual peace with England as most intelligent and Christian Englishmen were for a perpetual peace with France. If he was in the position of Lord John Russell, he would try to emancipate himself from the old bloody traditions of the Foreign Office; he would approach france in a sensible, moral, and Christian spirit, and test the sincerity of the Government by proposing an alteration of the tarifis of the two countries in the interest of free trade. He believed, if this offer were honestly made—not with diplomatic finesse—it would bring about a different state of things.

Lord John Russell said, he had seen with pain the attempts made to awaken a feeling in this countries in the second. ostly made—not with diplomatic finess—it would bring about a different state of things.

Lord John Russell said, he had seen with pain the attempts made to awaken a feeling in this country against the sovereign and the people of France, which could only produce on their part a feeling of animosity against the people of this country. He believed that the Emperor of the French had been a faithful ally to this country; what, then, was it the meaning of the continual investives against him? He believed that, as far as he was concerned, the Emperor had been anxious to get rid of protecting duties, as injurious to France, but it would not be prudent to give a handle to the Protectionist party in that country to charge him with sacrificing the interests of France to those of England.

Lord Palmerston, after explaining the opinion he had expressed regarding the foreign policy of the late Government, and declaring his conviction that, had they employed the means in their power, they might have prevented the rupture between France and Austris, defended his own views of foreign policy with respect to the Congress. Whether we were to be parties or not was a question under consideration, but it would not be tolerated that our representative should be present merely to register the arrangements between other parties without it consent and concurrence of England. He agreed with Mr. Bright as to the evil that might result from the tone of hostility adopted towards the Emperor of the French and the nation he governed.

We had no right to make ourselves censors as to the manner in which foreign nations were governed.

We had no right to make ourselves censors as to the manner of congress, and the had fulfilled that duty towards us. That was no reason, however, why we should not put ourselves in a state of defence, and not trust our security to the forbear ance of another country.

Mr. S. Fitzgorald observed that every one must see that the two hoble lords had made up their minds to go into a Congress, and that, if they could got

ession.
The motion for adjournment was agreed to.
On the order for going into a Committee of Sup ply,
In reply to a question by Mr. Griffith,
Lord J. Russoll said he had understood from the
Emperor of the French that there is no provision or
understanding in the treaty of Villa Franca that
the late dynasties of Tusenny, Modens, and Parma
are to be restored to those possessions, if necessary,
by military force.

THE CITY.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF A GAMG OF ROW. DIES CONFESSION OF AN INCENDIARY. The citizens of Germantown have for a long time been exgazg of rowdies, who have been in the habit of congregating near the house of the Mount Airy Engine Company. So desperate had they become, that the community were really afraid that their property would receive the torch of the incundiary, and, for the purpose of protecting themselves, formed a patrol, which was composed of several policemen and a number of the first citizens of that vi

cinity.
On Saturday night the behavior of the rowdles was so outrageous, that several citizens, among whom were ex-Alderman Robert Thomas, Mr. A. S. Tourison, ex-officer of the Mount Airy; pany, went out and remonstrated with the crowd The crowd dispersed shortly after, but, from certain expressions they used, it was supposed that their intention was to fire a building some time during the night. This anticipation was realized. About one o'clock on Sunday morning, it was discovered that a large shed on Allen's lane, near the township line, owned by Jacob Smith & Sons, and used for drying tobacco, was on fire. The shed and its contents were totally destroyed, and the barn of Mr. Smith made a very narrow escape. Suspicion at once fell on the party above alluded to, and they were accordingly arrested on Monday morning, and bound over, by Alderman King, to answer the charge of disorderly conduct. In the afternoon of that day, from certain hints received from members of the party, a man named George Hansberry was taken into custody, on the charge of firing the building. Upon being removed to the station-house he confessed his guilt, and implicated

The facts were laid before Fire Marshal Black-burn, who visited Germantown on Tuesday after-noon, when Hansberry made the following affi-

The instance of most to the Balled before Fire Marshall Blackdrive them book to the Balled means, or might
money when Hansberry made the following affinearly are it would be present state of peasearch of the present is, that
the Legations.

"All that is to be desired for the present is, that
the money of the money of the money of
the money of the money of the money of
the money of the money of
the money of the money of
the money of the money of
the money of the money of
the money of the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money of
the money o

into the substitute of the sub

hops. At half past four the company departed n the mail train. They arrived at Altoona the same evening, and took quarters at the Logan House. They were ap-propriately received by the authorities of the borough, and found a sumptuous entertainment repared for them. They remained there over

night, and in the morning availed themselves of the invitation of Colonel T. A. Scott, superinten-dent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to take an excursion across the mountains before breakfast hour, after which they proceeded on their way to Philadelphia.

The party reached Harrisburg in time for dinner, and arrived in this city, as already stated, at 5.20 P. M. yesterday, much pleased with their trip and its incidents. They were met, upon their arrival, by a delegation from Councils, and conducted to the St. Lawrence Hotel, where the amplest arran

ments had been made for their reception, and for the comfort of the inner man. At nine o'clock this morning the guests will be received at Independence Hall, by a formal speech of welcome from Mr. O. P. Conrman, President of the Select Council. This introductory ceremony being completed, the visitants will make the tour of the public institutions of the city, make an ex-cursion upon the Delaware and Schuylkili, and be number feel inclined to visit. They will remain in the city two or three days, and then depart for Baltimore. They will devote especial attention to the workings of the passenger railroad, and the fire-alarm and police telegraph, and will doubtless

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.-Two house-painters, named John Statzel and Joseph C. Brahm, met with an accident yesterday afternoon while painting a wall in the rear of Messrs. Abbott & Johnnes's dry-goods store, Market street, above Fifth, which will probably prove fatal to the first named. It appears they were standing on a ladder suspended from the top of the wall while painting, and at a distance of fifty feet from the roof of a back building, when the rope suddenly broke. They both fell with great violence. Brahm escaped with one of his fingers slightly cut. Statzel was dangerously injured, and was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital in an insensible condition. He remained in this state for some time, and was conveyed to the residence of his parents, in the vicinity of Front treet and Germantown road.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE HON. RICHARD RUSH .-An immense concourse of people, composed of clergymen, members of the bar, and friends and rol: tives of the deceased, assembled at his late resilence in Eighth street, near Locust, at 11 o'clock