lay taxos.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1859. Finar Page Poemiets on the War Annua

OF Worwill publish to-morrow a phonographic report of Mr. Fourit's speech before the States Rights Democracy of Berks county, delivered at Reading on Wednesday last. Mr. FORKEY will also address the Democracy of Chester, at Westchester, to morrow.

By the stricted of the Nova Scotlan at Father
Point, we have four days later news from Europe.
The news is soil very important. England insists on the disaminant of the recent belligerent Powers on the disaminant of the recent belligerent Powers as a condition of the taking part in the Kurepean Congress. Wheat has attanced; cotton is lower, and consols are quieted at 95.

On Saturday in New York, the Grand Jury in dicted Robert C. Macdonald for the murder of Virginian of the strict of the laws of quantitative relations as dicted Robert C. Macdonald for the murder of Virginian of th ginia Stewart, and in the afternoon the prisoner was arraigned in the Court of Sessions. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded, for trial. The in-dictment, on motion of the Assistant District Av-

y, was removed to the Court of Oyer and Ter-r, which meets on the first Monday in Ootober.
In Now York, has week the chormous number of six hundred, and, twenty-five deaths took place.
In this city-has two hundred and forty-eight deaths.

swindled several merchants of that city out of large amounts of money, varying from \$100 to \$1,000. Among his violins was a widow named Roberts. to whom the wily doctor affianced himself, and eded in swindling out of a thousand.

wife at the hotel where he was stopping.

The Count Teamies has received a lighty complimentary dyalion, at the hands of the residents of the bread which we eat is machine-made; Watkins, Schuyler county. Those who had the the floir was ground and boiled; the wheat pleasure of hearing him at the Educational Re-union, in that fown on Friday the 20th air. was reaped, threshed and winnowed; the seed

is trying to get well, promising to shoot she whole tribe of Blewitts.

The Rudmined Val Dispatch doubless represents Bottheri sputtment in saying.

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In a bundred in the book thought of by one man particular sections whose it is popular, out the sensitive of the Bottheri sputtment of the Bottheri sputtment is saying.

In a bundred in the book thought of by one man particular sections whose it is popular, out the sensitive of the Bottheri sputtment people in favor of Union is as general and as ardent as it is in the North. Nor do we believe that a division would be followed by a speedy reconcillation and a re-establishment of the Bottheri States division would be followed by a speedy reconcillation and a re-establishment of the Bottheri States in the continuates of the Union, bers and capital at the North, and the risk of losing all it has at stake in the continuates of the Union, which would demand all the energies and spirit of the South would demand all the energies and spirit of the Southwell be confided upon to defend, men, women, and children would gladly be annihilated before they would spindt. It would be a protracted and runness struggle, at the end of which both parties would had off in actippled condition, and curse the folly that led them to dission within the colors which appear in our different would be distingted to mental the sent of the south of the colors which appear in our different would be distingted to mental the colors which appear in our different would be distingted to mental the colors which appear in our different would be different to a surge of the colors which appear in our different would be different to the sent of the colors which appear in our different would be appeared to the colors which appear in our different would be appeared to the colors which appear in our different would be appeared to the colors which appear in our different would be appeared to the color of the color of the color of the colo

protracted and rainous struggle, at the end of which both parties would had off in a crippled condition, and curse the folly that led them to dissolve their friendly relations. Gertainly, they would never come together again, except in another grapple of mortal hate.

Among the apliorisms which are comme called vulgar proverbs, is one which senton tiously declares that what is sauce for goose is sauce for gander. England appears to have ted France for having given arms, soldiers, money, and influence to aid VICTOR-EMMANUEL in his attempt to punish Austria and liberate Italy. The feeling of Englishmen, as a body, is decidedly in favor of Italy, freed and sove reign. The feeling of English Royalty, backed by English Toryism, is equally strong in favor of Austrian misrule. Queen Victoria is a Coburg her mother, uncle, brother-inlaw, cousins, and husband, are Coburg also. Her cousins, the son and the daughter of King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, are Austrian, by mar-riage, and therefore the Royal Family of England cherish predilections for Austria, even while they must confess that Italy has been over-ridden and crushed by Austrian polity,

which means tyranny, since 1815. France, say the Coburg party, has done wrong in going out of her way to help Italy against Austria. If Italy, they say, had desired to get rid of the Austrian yoke, why interfere? The answer is, plainly enough, because Italy was unable, of herself, to battle with her oppressor, because the King of Sardinia was not powerful enough to supply all the required aid; because, whatever Napo-LEON'S private reasons, France was doing a strong, the oppressed against the tyrant.

From 1808 to 1814, England acted entirely against the principle of non-intervention which it now declares. During those years, at imhad an army in Spain, with which she had no intimate relations, bravely fighting to rescue that country from the usurpation and harsh government of the first Napotrox. If Engand were right then. France lias been no less

right, recently son wrote the Declaration of Independence, is at the southwest corner of Market and Seventh, not

"There's not a heart, however rude," Ac.
The error is, probably in the type-setting the true printing would have been—
"Thore's not a heart, however rude," Ac.
This "gent" has been claimed for a farmer, in one of our lar. Western States, who oddssionally furnished some stanzas for a village newspaper, but it is asserted that the lines appeared elsowhere long prior to their appearance in the village sheet.

Cheer the ovening hour is preferred to sent.

McA.

Central Matricas Loupany, new on the roll of the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That the Thinols Central Railroad Company offer \$500 for the best diching machine for open ditching. The simplicity and economy of its construction, and its application to farm uses, must be such that it can successfully compete with

Science in Daily Life. the majority of the readers have directed that ciples are taught not merely by precept, but by it should be reinstated is an interesting article applying them to use. Thus they become imon the subject "What Knowledge is of most Commencement of Jefferson College Canonaburg; Cedes a great deal to the practical application Commencement of Jefferson College Canonaburg; Cedes a great deal to the practical application Property of Jefferson College Canonaburg; Cedes a great deal to the practical application Property of Science. It says, "leaving thermel Pareonal; General News. Fourth Pareonal; Cedes a great deal to the practical application of Science. It says, "leaving the men emboyed in ? They are employed in the production, preparation, and distribution of production, preparation, and distribution of production, preparation, and distribution of production. iodities. welt adopends on the use of methods fitted to the respective natures of these ledge of their physical, chemical, or vital properties, as the case may be; thatis, it depends on Science. This order of knowledge, which

commodities; it depends on an adequate knowis in great part ignored in our school-courses, is the order of knowledge underlying the right

engineer who constructed the Britannia tubuher bridge over the Straits of Menai, and who is making the great Victoria tubular bridge over St. Lawrence, at Montreal. But for the judicions application of mathematics—the study of which most school boys consider as a positive waste of time !- we never could have had that wonderful tunnel in the Alleghanies, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, between The journeymen bakers of New York held a Altoona and Cresson; no, nor that scarcely meeting on Sainriay, evening to deliberate upon the condition of their trade. They adopted a resolution to sollet the boar bakers of that gity to reduce their hours of daily labor from twenty to reduce their hours of daily labor from twenty to twilve bours, and to stop the delivery of bread on shall be a superficient. Without mathematics, not a twilve bours, and to stop the delivery of bread on shall be properly laid. The survey, the marking out of the line, the construction, many for any man, either slack or white, to the bridging, the tunnels, the viaducts, the stations all regarder this sid. So with the coal Sanday altogeteer: Twenty the training of the work.

The bridging, the tunnels, the viaducts, the states for any man, either bleek or white to the bridging, the tunnels, the viaducts, the states work.

A report prevalled on Saturday that Mr. Levis which is used in the locomotive furnaces.

C. Levin had died. We learn that the report was which is used in the locomotive furnaces, unfounded, although Mr. Levin is seriously ill at the West Philadelphia Hospital for the Yusans. His Science shows how to dig it out of the mine. Science shows how to dig it out of the mine. Science shows how to dig it out of the mine. A man, handed Dr. Thomas T. Ellis was acrested hors and piers, and the railway station. New Yorks on Saturday, charged with having houses which receive it. Science is the very swindled several merchants of that city out of large.

life and soul of navigation, which brings the necessaries and luxuries of life from one remote part of the world to the other. Every simplicity, every complication of machinery is scientific, and, we are reminded, that "on the whom he succeeded in awindling out of a thousand dollars. The doctor represented himself as an extentific, and, we are reminded, that is on the tensive property holder in Brooklyngand resorted application of rational mechanics depends the to the old doing of paying his bills in checks of success of nearly all modern manufacture. The properties of the lever, the wheel and less concein. When arrested he had with him a young woman; not the widow, who passed for his every machine is a solidified mechanical theo-wife at the hold where he was stopping. rem; and to machinery in these days we owe

oquest. The painter Church has been heard from among which we write, the yery pens which we use, he isobergaid Labrados. He has completed inore all are, more or less, indebted to machinery

sics have taught us to ventilate our mines to manufacture the safety-lamp, to preven explosions of foul air within them; to regu-

which we use, the colors which appear in our

attire, the soap we wash them with, the sugar we sweeten our coffee with, the china on which we place our food, the glass out of which we drink our favorite "lemonade," the very gas light by which we write, (for which we have to pay \$2 25 per thousand feet to the Philadelphia Gas Company,) all these "institutions" are more or less questions of chemistry. The forgotten this asgacious apothegm, when she Agriculture, thanks to Liena, has resolved itself into a chemical operation. Our very food could not be eatable but for Chemistry. At this moment, Chemistry is anxiously or deavoring to disinfect the river Thames, as it it difficult to do so. The selence of Pharmacy, which may be employed to cure the disease. engendered by the deleterious exhalations of the Thames, depends wholly upon Science for every thing except its merest simples. All the metallic nitrites and nitrates, sulphates and sulphites, oxides and per-oxides, are purely

mical productions. Passing beyond the necessaries of human life, which the body requires, we come to the mind. So of equilibrium, the laws of momentum, and the certain skill of anatomy, without which his art is imperfect. Science prepares the colors for the Painter's pallette, and teaches him to apply the ascertained principles of perspective as well as of harmonious coloring.

So, too, the Musician, as well as the Poet, which have to express ideas by means of sound and language, labor in vain, unless they know the chivalrous act in helping the weak against the laws of barmony and the rules of nervous action. Nay, more: there is Poetry in Science it self. The mere facts may be dry and unpoetical, but the study and the varying results are

full of poetry. The Reviewer says, "Paraphrasing an Eastern fable, we may say that, in the family of Knowledges, Science is the household drudge, who, in obscurity, hides unrecognized perfections. To her has been committed all the work; by her skill, intelligence, and devotion, have all the conveniences and gratifications been obtained; and whilst ceaselessly occupied in ministering to the rost, she has been kept in the background, that her haughty sisters might flaunt their fripperies in the eyes of the world. The parallel holds yet further, for we are fast coming to the denouement, when the positions will be changed and while these haughty sisters sink into merited, neglect, Science, proclaimed as highest alike in worth and beauty, will reign aupreme." This is rather a too sanguine expectation if it ignore, as it appears utility of Intellectual pursuits and fruition. But, if the question with which we started ie reneated....What knowledge is most worth? that is, what is most useful and most perdict, and answer, Science. That verdict on all the counts runs thus : " For direct self-preservation, or the maintenance of life and health, the all-important knowledge is-Science. For that indirect self-preservation which we call gaining a livelihood, the knowledge of the greatest value is Science. For the due diss charge of parental functions, the proper

For that interpretation of national life, past and present, without which the citizen cannot rightly regulate his conduct, the indispensable key is—Science. Alike for the most perfect production and highest enjoyment of art in all its forms, the needful proparation is still-

planted in the mind, a treasury of knowledge Worth. After some consideration, it con- to be drawn upon at sight, without any fear of the response being "No effects!"

European Politics--The Aims of Louis Napoleon. The proposed terms of the peace by which the war in Italy was suddenly and unexpectedy terminated continue to be bitterly denounced by the English newspapers, by Mazzini, by many of the Italians, Hungarians, and Frenchmen, and Louis Naroleon is soundly rated for the non-hilfilment of his promise to liberate all Italy from the dominion of Austria. Whatever of good he has done is lost sight of in the clamor against his failure to redcem all his pledges. If any one had predicted, one year ago, that Louis Napoleon would accomplish in Italy what he has already accomplished—that he would destroy the prestige of Austria, compet her to surrender Lombardy to Piedmont, and to hold Venetia only as a dependency of an Italian Confederation-he would have been denounced as a visionary. When the warning was given to Baron Hubner, the Austrian Am-Austrian aggressions in Italy should be checked, and that the Italian Governments under Austrian influence should be liberalized. Certainly these objects have been most effectually accomplished.

We regret deeply that all Italy has not been freed—that Naroleon's promises have not been fully kept—but we cannot think it strange, after France had expended hundreds of millions of dollars and the lives of thousands of her bravest sons in behalf of the Italian cause, that her ruler should embrace a favorable opportunity for closing a contest in which, if it had been protracted, he was threatened with the active hostility of all Germany, and in which his nation had ceased to have a direct interest; for it must be remembered that the war only became a necessity to France when Austria, by invading Piedmont, threatened French security, and that all danger from this source was fully destroyed by the surrender of Lombardy to Piedmont. The dissatisfaction with Louis Napoleon, therefore. does not proceed from his failure to protect any French interests involved in the contro versy, but from the fact that the brilliant suc cesses which marked the campaign in Italy excited extraordinary hopes which he has failed

to gratify. What his real objects were in the war-why he was so prompt in commencing, energetic in conducting, and sudden in concluding it—no one can fully explain. If he sought only for vengeance against Austria, on account of the want of respect her representatives had shown to him, and her ancient hostility to his race, pleasure of hearing him at the Educational Reunion, in that town of Fridey, the 29th lift so
appreciated him that some of the principal cities and
for the place, with the Mayor at their head, sent
him a letter low request to proceeded on the
public discourse bolder than on Tuesday evening.
August 2d in the court house, which was to be
placed at his service. The Count speed to the
paper on our walls, the furniture which we
paper on our walls, the paper on
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which we write, the yery pens which we were the hear and the saccomplished his object. If he has accomplished his object. If he has acc

Over a month age, an independent farmer, named. Morrow Gilbert, living at Yarmonith, C. W., eloped with his wife's sister on the morning of the day these advantages become most properous. Thus mathematics, so disdained in youthful study are of incalculable, advantage, personally and the excitement in the truant pair returned, and the excitement in the with soducing him, and the allowed the seduction was the other way. The brothers of the girl took also have physics, which, combined with morning and kept her under strict surveillance. Gilbert, could not see her, and wrote letters appointing meetings, etc. Finally he was given to enumerate, even rapidly, one-tenth of the advantage and application. The wintages which the knowledge and application, the which supposes his design to be to virtually place himself at the head of the Catholic power of Europe has a certain degree of plausibility. There has been a strong tendency in recent French political literature to lay great stress upon the importance of the unity of the 'Latin race,' just as in England and the United States mon love to talk of the Analson have physics, which, combined with morning in the united States mon love to talk of the Analson have physics, which, combined with morning in the united States mon love to talk of the Analson have physics, which, combined with morning in the united States mon love to talk of the Analson have physics, which, combined with morning in the united States mon love to talk of the Analson have physics, which, combined the united States mon love to talk of gift of France, and he will naturally feel friendly to that Power. If Laurs Naroleon can thus become, not only the absolute ruler of his own country, but a sort of protector of

the Italian Confederation, of Spain, and of Portugat, his rear power will become almost as great as that of his uncle in the most prosperous period of his eventful carries plosper tually be divided into three great confederacies: First, one of the Catholic Powers, as above described. Second, one of the Protesthave conquered the wavering intelligences of ant Powers, including England, Sweden, Northe compass; have turned the sun himself way, Prussiq, the Germanic States, and Austria. Third, Russia, (the head of the Greek Church,) Greece, and perhaps positions of

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1859. It is pretty well ascertained that the President has sentinstructions to Mr. McLane insisting upon allion to the stipulations in the proposed prajet re-specting Teluantepec and Sonora; and proposing the assumption by the United States of the payment of the claims of our citizens against Mexico. to be settled by a commission, and the payment in addition of some millions of deliars to Mexico for such cession, and the other stipulations mentioned.

ddition of some millions of dollars to Mexico of such acastes, and tip other stipulations mentioned. The form and phrasology nggested by Mr. McLane, for the proposed treaty, have hean material and control of the proposed treaty, have hean material to exhibit his instructions on that point. It is supposed that this will scope the ultimate acquication of Lower California as a sine qua run; and to exhibit his instructions on that point. It is supposed that this will scope the ultimate acquication of Lower California as a sine qua run; and to exhibit his instructions on that point. It is supposed that this will scope the ultimate acquication of Lower California as a sine qua run; and to exhibit his instruction on that point. It is supposed that this will scope the ultimate acquication of Liberal party, will canable the Liberal party to the Liberal party, will canable the Liberal party to the company of the compa ations, if granted by the next Congress, could be obtained before the middle of January. If any ap-

propriation should be made, the money will proba-It is a little singular that the programme of ope rations heing carried out by the Administration is so similar to that foreshadowed in the conversation had by a member of the Cabinet with General Walker, several months ago, and which, when pubhere, and otherwise by the Administration, as a fabrication. You will received it was hinted to Goneral Walker from the President, that he could more profitably and successfully direct his operation toward Northern Mexico than towards Nicaragua and that in such case, the President would not be disposed to interfere with him. It was then, doubtless, anticipated that a treaty would be concluded with Kicaragua, securing us the transit there, if Walker was out of the way. But it turns out that the bungling course adopted with reference to such treaty, first with Yrissart, next with Jerez, has left us without any hopes in that quarter; and that the French have secured the route through Monsieur Belly. The name of the French grantee is significant of what may be expected from Louis Napoleon if it is attempted to interfere with the French grant to carry out the fonroe doctrine. We have certainly lost the Nica-

If the Cass-Herran treaty should be fished up from the bottom of the unknown river in which it was lost on its way to Bogota, before Gen, Jones comes home, and if it should be ratified by the Granadian Government, we may have some guarantee giving value to the Panama inter-oceanic route. But, at present, matters do not took favorable in

In the whole history of our Government, there never has been such bungling imbeeility displayed in our diplomatic affairs as is exhibited with receive the award from the same committee—the Recience. And for the purposes of discipfillings Central Bullivail Company, sgreeing, to the intellectual, moral, religious—the most repease to the commit.

A premium will sice, burgiven to the best steam plungs of \$1,500; to be awarded after trials at State part of ordinary education, cannot be too imparts at Decatur, Centralia, and Ur

The advantage of scientific instruction, as part of ordinary education, cannot be too imparts of the diplomatic business of the State Depressively dwelt upon. This instruction may | charge of the diplomatic business of the State De- | rald, yesterday.

be given in a manner which will not convert partment, and that General Cass has had but Route of the Fifth and Sixth-street THE LATEST NEWS Science in Daily Life.

be given in a manner which will not convert partment, and that users and not school-hoys into pedants. Indeed, and we no very little responsibility with respect to that branch price a periodical which, we are told, has not been eminently practical. Print the idea that his forte was diplomacy, though he been respond to the Mercantile Library, though the idea that his forte was diplomacy, though he has been exceedingly unfortunate in leaving evidences of his superiority in that line.

The Oregon treaty, and the treaty of peace with

Mexico, both concluded under his auspices, were ratified only by a bare constitutional majority of the Senate. The New Granadian treaty, by which a transit across Panama was acquired, was ratified while he was Scoretary of State, and, as was then prognosticated, its incomplete terms have been the prolific source of difficulties ever since, and which have ultimately made the conclusion of a new convention necessary? Whilst he was minister at St. James under President Pierce, he did little nothing; President Pierce and Mr. Marcy themor nothing; President Prove and Mr. Marcy themselves managed the Crampton difficulty, and other matters, without troubling him except to fulfit the functions of a sort of diplomatic mail agent between them and Lord Palmerston. By the by, it is said that the appreciation of the then British premier (Lord Palmorston), and who has again come into power, had of Mr. Buchanan, was not extravagantly high, and that Mr. Buchanan fully understood and reciprocated his feelings. When Mr. Buchanan was about leaving London, Lord Pulmerston, just before bidding him good-bye, observed with that blandness of manner and significant smile which he always has when intending to be sarcustic, "Well. Mr. Buchanan, I suppose you return to the United States to be elected President." Mr. Buchanan, touched by the remark, answered somewhat sharpbassador, at the Tuileries, on New Year's day, ly, "I should not be elected if your Lordship could all that France apparently desired was that provent it." The rejoinder of his Lordship was made in the same manner as was the first expres-sion, except that the smile was more intensified

and accompanied by a graceful bow. It was, "Ah! no, sir, you are always at fault with respect to me my dear sir, myself and my country would both b entirely willing to see you elected." Mr. Buchanan could not fail to understand the true mean ing of the expression of the English dipl and it augmented not a little the accretity of his feelings toward him.

The dismissal of Mr. Crampton by General Pierce, for encouraging the violation of our nen-trality laws, was exceedingly gratifying to Mr. Buchanan, though he would have been more pleased had he been allowed greater personal agency in it. He hated Crampton cordially. He.

and some cause for this. While Hugh Swinton Legare, of South Carolina, was U.S. minister at Brussols in 1833, Mf. Cramp-ton, who was the British Secretary of Legation to Russia, dined with him, and the conversation

"5th August, * * * * * * * * * * * * * Ho is a handsome young man of twonty-nine, with a gray head, inclining already to balduess; has been three years in St. Petersburg; know Mr. Middleton, who he says was very well liked there. Says Randolph's (John) presentation, etc., was the funniest thing of the kind that had ever taken place—little Clay [J. R.] was left alone, friendless and unknown. Lord Hatesbury (forgetting, animestites) sant for him to dine with him, ont of compassion, and afterwards treated him with all manner of kindness. Mr. Buchanns, a very good sort of man, but so nestripte, or All this negulisites or A diplomation, that he (Mr. C.) can't conceive why he went to St. Petersburg; where he lives in a part of the town, which is a perfect terra tracegulate, and there is no spoicty at St. Petersburg hut the Court. So it goes, and that is republican wisdom. Why the devit send an ambassador at all?"

After Mr. Crampton was sent home by Mr. Marrey, Lord Palmerston created him a Baronet, and

now suspect hum or aiming or winning it is to be open their rotes for himself. As Bennett, of the Herald, often says, the most potent "influence" in this country is chumpagne, sherty, and the hest Monongahela, turkey, ovsters, and the like. It is to be hoped that the President alluded to this "influence" in his McCandless lotter. If not, what "influence" if the President alluded to this "influence" in his McCandless lotter. If not, what "influence" if the president alluded to this "influence" in his McCandless lotter. If not, what "influence" if the president allude in the "president allude in the "mean giving his ame as Dr. Thomas T. Eills, has been bonirding at the Hutchins House, corner of Moreer street and Waverly" blace, Ife lived in magnificent style with a woman whom his called his wife, to whom, however, according to rumor, he never was married, and appeared to have no logitimate pusiness. Eills, as now appears, has been living on his wite, and many are the men, and women, too, whom he has cheafed out of large amounts of money and property. A few days also Batrick Murphy, of 87 Bleecker street, appeared to fore Justice Connelly, and made affidavit against Eills, whom he chargey with false pretoness. Eills, at intervals, obtained cicting from Murphy in credit to the amount of \$36 83.

He represented that he had two houses in Brocklyn, and a farm in Canada, besides having \$15,000 inyeted in the Waterbury Marble Co. On the strength of these representations, which were supposed to be true, the goods ways delivered to Eills, lits statements were afterwards found to he falls in overy particular, he having no property whitever. The number of Eills' victims cannot be ascertained at present, but doubtless they amount to dezens, and the amounts of hydrical found from them range from \$55 to \$100. At one time, months ago, Eills became widow, living at No. 83 Thompses street, and acc

mined to autoh the rogue if he was to be had.

The Sickles Call.—It is stated that a numerous body of Mr. Sickles' constituents of the Third Congressional district have signed an address calling uppn him to resign. It they desire to make the demand effective, they had better subscribe from \$300 to \$1,000 ench to smalled him to do so. After his return from Washington, Mr. Sickles' friends raised from \$6,000 to \$8,000 for him, which shows that he is not in a position to listen to any inapportuges appeals of this kind. Whatever may be the doubt expressed to the persure, it is retty certain that the honorable number will be at his post in December next. His seat will, it is said, be contested by Mr. Williamson, and should the latter prove superssful, then Mr. Sickles may be disposed to return for a while from public life. His wife, and the other members of the Hagfell family, are, we understand, about to take up their regidence in Italy, and in the event of his defeat, the honorable gentleman will, no doubt, immediately join them. There, under the soothing influence of a delicious climate, artistic associations, and the new disponsation proolaimed by Louis Appleon, this unhappy couple may hope to regain zone of the peace of mind which marked the first period of their married life.—N. Y. Herald, yesterday.

The Forrest Oase,—This celebrated cause, which has so long occupied the attention of the courts and the public, is at last on the eve of a final settlement. By the decision of Judge Wood-suff the question of alimony has been sent before a referee—Mr. Bradley—whose award, it is expected, will be made in the course of the ensuing week. Pending his arbitration, an interleptory decision of the court gives to Mrs. Forrest an alloyance of \$200 a month and \$1,500 law fees out of the defendant settle. The counsel for the lady are Churles O'Genor, Nelson Chase, and Henjamin Galbratik, and far Mr. Forrest, John Van Huren and James T. Brady.

It is probable, from the general character of the syidence, that the referee will allow Mrs. Forrest from \$3,908 to \$5,000 a year out of the defendant's estitute, the former heing the sum awarded by the variot of the jury which triply the case. Besides this, she will be entitled to the arrenrages that have accured since then and which will amount to proved the formidable item—the sum of \$1,500 allowed by the court for the present proceedings representing but a small portion of the aggregate.—N. Y. Herald, yesterday,

Railrond -- No. 12. THE OLD MARKET-HOUSES IN MARKET STREET Dr. James Mease, in his "Picture of Phila and that a bell, hung on the shed, was rung when any one brought provisions there from the country for sale. The earliest notice we have of them in the minutes of the Common Council of this city is dated December, 1704, when "Alderman John Jones and Edward Samout were appointed collectors of rent for stalls and standings in the market." From this fime we have various inclients hottes of them, such as of charges for repairs, trouble in collecting dues, &c., until, November 22, 1708, it was "ordered that a new market-house be built, where the stalls now stand, by this corporation, to be let out by the corporation for ye use and benefit thereof." It was easy to make this resolution, but how was the money to be raised? The old corporaion, as shown in a former article, had no power to

After due consideration of the knotty question

it was voted, eight months after, that the mem-bers of the corporation should advance the money, and that "the seven aldermen shall contribute and

industy agreed that a new market-house shall be louit with all expedition." Was it opposition to the stalls then which hindered their movements so much? It was agreed that the sums advanced, which were ordered to be paid in within ten days, "one half in money and the other half in goods," should be repaid with interest out of the rents of the stalls, "share and share alike." Other linhabitants of the city, not members of the Council, were invited to contribute on the same terms. The minutes do not show when these buildings were creeted. Dr. Mease says the first market-house on creeted. Dr. Mease says the first market-house on this proposition, are to be divided as follows: Parma, one; Modens, one; the Poly of the street was a range of wooden stalls from Front High street was a range of wooden stalls from Front the first and the proposition, which was High street was a range of wooden stalls from Front to Second street. But the old prison (which was several times presented as a nuisance, and finally removed as such in 1722) occupied some part of this site. Mr. Watson says this market was from the old court-house in Market street, west side of Socond, half way up to Third. But this does not seem to accord with what follows. In Nevember, 1718, it appeared that "Divers psons Renters of Market Stalls Lot out the same at three or four or five times more Rent than they pay," and consequently, the want of additional accommodations being evident, a committee of Councils was appointed in greatering to the resolution. ing evident, a committee of Councils was appointed to prepare a scheme for new markets. It was at length agreed, July 4, 1720, that "the building be the width of the court-house, in height ten floot to the joice, the length of the stalls joining to be eighteen floot, to have an alloy of flour floot betwith them & the next two stalls. The shelter at the back of the stalls three floot & shalf on the outside, the Breadth of the stalls three floot & shalf on the outside, the Breadth of the stall three floot & shalf within, the clear Walk flourteen floot, and the stalls to be eight floot Distance from the court-house, but the Roof to join to the court-house. That the whole be paved with Brick at the Heighth of the court-house floor in the Middle, & to be posted without on both sides." Four aldermen, Anthony the state of the Middle, & to be posted without on both sides." Four aldermen, Anthony That the whole be paved with Brick at the Heighth known. Lord Hatesbury (forgetting animesities) as sant for him to dine with him, out of compassion, and the theorem to fix treated him with all manner of kindness. Mr. Buchann, a very good sort of man, bur a Desprive, or All the Heighth of Morris, Jonathan Dickinson, Isaac Norris, and man, bur a Desprive, or All the Heighth of Morris, Jonathan Dickinson, Isaac Norris, and Morris, and there is no society at St. Petersburg; where he lives in a part of the town, which is a perfect terra vivege with the Court. So it goes, and that is republican wisdom. Why the devil send an ambassador at all?"

After Mr. Crampton was sent home by Mr. Mars the is now Sir John Grampton, and ho was product to a contingental mission.

It is rumored that the past coppes of the President the floor of Congress, that the President had omitted to invite Opposition members to Presidential dinners as a nunlshmant to them excited to the Accountile that the continues a nunlshmant to them excited the Accountile that the continues of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Court of the president had omitted to invite Opposition members to Presidential dinners as a nunlshmant to them excited the Accountile that the continues is the conformal part of the form of the control of the Court of Congress, that the President had of the Court of Congress, that the President had of the Court of Congress, that the President had of the Court of Congress, that the President had of the Court of Congress, that the President had of the Court of Congress, that the President had of the Court of Congress, that the President had of the Court of Congress, that the President had of the Court of Court of the Court of Court of Court of the Court of Court

placed at May refrest. This, bounds assessed to the proposed at May refrest. This, bounds as all protons are possible to the security of the proton and the security of the secur ket home was extended to Third street. Four years liter, it being understood that the stalls in market-house with brick pillars, extending from
Sets farts and of Second street to near Front at
which end a group market man excending were to
be put up. The plan of building an exchange was however, not carried out at that time. In 1773 a committee of Assembly was appointed the urgent need of new market accommodation, and

> vance, it was resolved by the Corporation to set up mother market at once at their own expense. This time money was more abundant than before, so great majority of the Council that it should be placed in Market street, between Third and Fourth, , But though the Council had so little difficulty in coming to this determination, the people were not to be satisfied so easily. On the very fore the Council, a remonstrance was presented from some of those residing in the neighborhood of the proposed site, complaining that a market in that place would be an additional incumprance to They requested, at the same time, that another more witable place might be chosen. Yet this was not all or at the same time a quanter-memorial was precented from many citizens, chiefly residing " in the measure. The Comell wore now in a dilemma, but, after serious consideration, it was resolved "that the Board was satisfied of their right to build the said market in the middle of the street, called High street, luaying a proper space on each side for the passage of carriages," The next resolve, to proceed in their operations, followed as a matter of course, a few deep later a request was made, by said one A few days later, a request was made by residents of Market street that the Board would delay for a short time, and "consent to the entering an amition to creek these stalls," The petitioners de-clared that they had consulted able counsel respecting the measure, who have given to us their opinion that the Mayor and Commonalty have no legal right to erect stalls in any of the streets of the city. The rejection of the peti-tion and the preparation for commencing work gave the signal for open yet orderly op-position. Michael Hillegas, whose manuscript memoranda on certain interesting broadsides and pamphlets hearing on the subject are preserved in the Philadeiphia Library, informs us that at four o'clock in the morning, of the 15th of June, some of the residents of Market street, between Third and Fourth, began to haul away stones prepared for the foundations of the market-house pillars and deposited thom in a yasant let, the mayor and some of the aldermen being present, endeavoring to prevent; at the same time the workmen were aking up and removing the paving stones of the street. he blogs were struck on either side. On the 17th the people took away the lime, and de-stroyed the lime-house. The building committee were thereupon ordered, on the 22d, to desist from the work, but on the 24th it was again resolved to proceed with it. But on the 20th an address of certain Friends was presented, requesting the Council that they would, for the present, suspend the carrying into execution their resolution of building an additional number of stalls to the market in High street, representing that the minds of the people were much agitated, and that such a suspension would be the means of restoring peace of the day that the market, which all admitted Chestaut, the buildings running east and west, and leaving the lots, fronting on Market and Chestaut, sufficiently deep, and increased in value by the double frontage thus given. How similar the plan During the Revolution, while the British occupied

he city, the market houses were made into stables for the cavalry horses. the wardens of the city power to extend the mar-kets from Third to Fourth street, and further from time to time, as was required-stating, also, that the most eligible and central place for the market place to be continued." There seems to have been no opposition now, partly perhaps because the peo-ple had a voice in the measure. While under the old city charter the Mayor and Council were a close corporation and irresponsible to the people. In 1810 the sheds were continued to Sixth street, In 1810 the shods were equilined to Sixth street, Ahout twenty-five years ago the old huildings with their brick pillars between Third and Fighth street were ordered to be removed and replaced by new and more airy edifices with iron pasts, Soon we made the street will be a century and a half they and their producessors have done duty here, but their mission is now onded. Hallowed on night is to be their last. They have seemed to have as many their last. They have seemed to have as many lives as a cost. With many enemies, they have but now succum bed. "Requiescat in Pace."

COMMANDER R. SEMMES, Secretary of the Light-house Roard, hus left Washington on a brief tour of inspection on the Eastern coast, extending from

BY TELEGRAPH.

delphia," states that the first markets were held at Four Days Later from Europe. THE NOVA SCOTIAN AT FATHER POINT. England Demands a Ceneral Disarma-

Congress.

WHEAT ADVANCED—CORN LOWER.

FATHER POINT, below Quebec, Aug. 7.-The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., has passed this point, bound for Quebec. Her advices, which are four days later, have been .The general news is unimportant

pay double what the Common Councilmen should do." Ten months after this, it was voted that pay double what the Common Consensed when the steamship Fallon was to leave Southampton of the members of this Board have now unanimously agreed that a new market-house shall be the steam frigate Grand Admiral, from New York with Cherbourg, reached Gronstadt on the 15th

Further from California and Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that it was reported that Count Walewski ad drawn out a plan for the Conference and the confederation of Italy. tion of Italy.

THE LATEST.

and France.

The Duke of Tuscany has expressed his willing-ness to abdicate in favor of his son, who promises a constitution, but the Tuscans object altogether to he dynasty.

The steamship North American arrived at Liverthe dynasty.

The steamship North American arrived at Liverpool on Vednesslay marning, the 27th uit.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon will make his entry inte Paris on the 14th of August, at the head of a part of the army of Italy.

The London Harald says that the Grand Duke Constantine will goon visit England.

The fire in the London dock yard is said to have destroyed only fifty asks of brandy, and the report that lives had been lost is contradicted.

The London Times says that another large French loan will be wanted soon.

The London News' city article of ito-day says that the funds opened on Tuesday with increased firmness, at a fresh advance of 1. The Paris Moniteur's article, taking exception to the military and nayal expenditures of Mugland, caused a fall of 1. The domand for money was steady, and the leading discount houses are loss inclined to take the best bills below 21 per cent.

The London Times says that the Paris Moniteur's article is, in many respects, deceptive, and urges the immediate arming of the navy with the Aimstrong gun.

the immediate stimes TRANOE.

The Duke of Malakoff has been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

It is reported that about 200,000 men will be discharged from the army on renewable furlough, the advantage being that the dyornment will have them still on hand, while their cost will be divorted to other purposes.

The wine accounts are unfavorable, the grapes being injured by the excessive heat. Prices tended upward.

The Maniteur de la Wotte, the Government organ, says that Denmark has coded the Island of St. Thomas to the United States.

The Paris Bourse closed at 67f, 90c.

The Paris Bourse closed at 67f, 20c.

SARDINIA.

Le Nord says that one of the first acts of the new Ministry will be to put; an electoral bill applicable to Lombardy. A dissolution will then take place, in order to effect in the new Chambers a complete fusion of Piedmont and Lombardy. The King will preside, and the Parliament will sit alternate years at Turin and Milan.

The Turin Journais say that the army, reinforced by recruitments in Lombardy, is to be raised to 200,000 men.

General Carthal 21 has 1.

The Turn journals say that the army, reinvorced a by recruitments in Lombardy, is to be raised to 200,000 men.

General Garlbaldi has had a confidential interview with General Marmora, at Brescia, on the 15th nlt. He stated that he had 12,000 men, and his force continued to increase. He expressed confidence in the King of Sardinia not forsaking the Italian cause.

A Milan letter in the London Times says that General Garibaldi is about to move to the Appelnines. There will be a gathering of 50,000 voluniteers in the Romagna, and Garibaldi's corps added to that of Mezocapo will form an army capable to secure the independence of Central Italy, at least against any Roman or Neapolitan force.

It is rumored that the Duke of Medona proposed to arm 4,000 Austrian trops to enable him to enter his State. Also, that a division of the French army is to onter Parms and Tascany, and another corps, the Roman Legations, for the purpose of simply preserving order and allowing the free expression of public opinion.

The humicipality of Florence has formally expressed the desire of annoxation to the Italian kingdom under Victor Emmanuel, and that Tascany be governed by a Prince of the House of Savoy.

The Pontifical Government has issued a circular complaining bitterly of the action of Victor, Emmanuel, and asking the assistance and protection of foreign Government and in favor of a union with Sardinia. It is stated that the principle of Italian Confederation will be accepted by the Pope, a majority of the Cardinals having voted in its favor.

Commercial Intelligence.

ted,
Liverpool Breadsterfs Market.—The weather continued favorable for the crops. The Breadstuffs market generally has an advancing tendency, with the exception of corn. Messrs. Richárdson & Spence report Flour dull—holders demanding an advance. Wheat is quoted 2d higher. Corn dull and declining; the prices are easier, but there is no change reported in the quotations.

The closing quotations of Tuesday for Consols were 641695 for money, and 95a951 for account.

London Markers, July 26.—Wheat generally closed with an advancing tendency, and prices are 2s higher. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Rice, steady at a slight advance for all qualities? ment previous to the European

Further from California,

[by Overland Wait.]
Sr. Louis, Aug. 7.—The overland mail arrived last night, with Ban Francisco advices to the 19th

A fire at Crescent City on the 9th caused a loss of

man named Broever was arrested at Campy Floyd, having in his possession, \$89,000 in counterfeit checks, purporting to be drawn by the Government on the sub-treasury at St. Louis, the most of which

Horace Greeley had arrived at Salt Lake city.
The Indians were committing depredations in
Humboldt county, and the Mornous are impli-

sional Delegates.

Doubtill.
John G. Brown, Dem.
O. Adams, Opp.
Robert Mellery, Opp.
Wm. E. Simms, Dem.
John W. Stevenson, Dem.
John W. Stevenson, Dem.

North Carolina Election.

England demands the general disarmament of the recent belligerent Powers as a condition for taking part in the European Congress.

A fire at Crescent City on the 9th caused a loss of \$30,000.

New gold and silver mines have been discovered in Washa Valley, which promise to pay well.

There had been threa arrivals from Victoria within the week bringing upwards of \$130,000 in gold and three hundred passengers, The latest dates were to the 12th ult. Frazer river had fallen sufficiently to permit the resumption of mining on the bars. The Victoria Gazette says that the yield of the mines within the year has been \$3,000,000.

The United Statessteamer Shubrick arrived from Oregon on the morning the mail-left San Francisco, bringing advices indicating the election of Mr. Logan (Ropublican) to Congress by thirty majority.

The Salt Lake dates on the 13th ult. state: A man named Breever was arrested at Camp Floyd, on the suo-treasury at St. Louis, the most of which were ready for issue, excepting the signature of Col. Crossman. The engraver was also arrested at Salt Lake city. In his shop were found, all the implements and materials used in proparing the checks, together with a large, bundle of, unfilled checks.

notes, and \$1,584,000 Interest on the public debt, including treasury notes.

The President has recognised C. Manuel Trevino as consul from Mexico, at the port of Brownsville, Texas, Also, Frederick Lapre, as consul from the Grand Duchy of Mecklenberg Strelitz, at New York, Jose Geruran Rebore, as vice Consul of the Granadian Confederation at New York; and Schuyler Livingston, of New York, as consul general of the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands for the United States.

Further from California and Mexico.

New Obleans, Aug. 5.—The steamship Habano has arrived up with the California mails of the 20th ult. The money market at San Brandisco was tight. Flour selling at \$9 a barrel.

Advices from Minatitian to the 2d instant state that Miramon had issued a decree, imposing a heavy tax upon every citisen of Mexico. He has again changed his policy, and appears to be favoring the priests. No other event of importance had transpired in Mexico.

Miramon's manifesto promises protection to the clargy, favors a Diotatorial Government, and declares it to be the traditional policy of Mexico to guard against the influence of the United States.

Minister McLane had sent only an unsigned skeleton of a treaty to Washington. eton of a treaty to Washington.

The Tehuantepes steamship company have suffered much annoyance from the authorities, and it is probable that they will soon temporarily suspend the carriage of the mail.

Geheral Zuazus was appreaching San Luis Potesi, with 5,000 men.

Miramon's troops were concentrating at Regerntor.

ntor.
It is reported that a grand movement is afoot. The Kentucky Election-The Congres-out thirty majority on joint hallot.

budget for 1800 does not exceed four hundred and stary-three million. One, therefore, asks whether it is to France and her extraordinary armaments that the heavy burdens which welgh on the English people are to be attributed, or whether these commots expenses and taxes which are the consequences of these burdens must not be attributed to the extraordinary of the extraordinary of the Herald says that there is something like two hundred million frances unexpended out of the late loan, and it is understood that the surplus is to be applied to the navy. The Paris Patrie, referring to the above article from the Moniteir, says that France has done everything to free England from the nightmare of invasion, in order to restore to her calmness and repose. If unsuccessful, England can only blame herself for the fears which agitate her, and which, if prolonged, would be an affront to the sincerity, friendly feelings, and actions of France.

The London Post's Paris correspondent says there is the same disposition as ever, in official quarters, to assure England that the Emperor and his advisors consider the Ample alliance now, as ever, necessary for the transquillity and prosperity of Europe.

aemaer. In the Fourth district, L.O. B. Branch's (Dem.), asjority over Sanders is 679 votes. In the Seventh district, Burton Craige is re-lected. closted.

In the Fifth district, John A. Gilmer (Opp.) is revolcted by an increased majority.

Nothing has been heard from the Second, Third and Eighth districts.

Tounessee Election.

Nashville, August 6.—Returns from twontysix counties show a gain for John Netherland, the
Opposition candidate for Governor, of 2,200 votes.
The Opposition have also gained one member of
Congress, and the probabilities are that there will
be a clear gain of three. In the Tenth Congressional district, William T. Avery (Dem.) is elected by about 400 majority. In the Ninth district,
J.D. C. Atkims (Dem.) is reported elected.

Nashville, August 7.—The Democratic candidate for Governor, Isham G. Harris, will have a
majority of about 6,000. The Legislature will also
be Democratic.

The Congressional delegation, it is thought, will
be as fullows;
1st District—T. A. R. Nelso, Opp.
3d. "Reese Bribson, Opp.
3d. "Reese Bribson, Opp.
4th "Wm. B. Stokes, Opp.
5th "Robort Hallon, Opp.
5th "Junes M. Quarles, Opp.
5th "Junes M. Quarles, Opp.
5th "In doubt.
10th "Wm. T. Avery, Democrat. LONDON, July 27.—M. de Ambrois, a very enlightened man, has been named as the Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Conference at Zurich. Austria, however, refuses to meet any Sardinia to accele to the treaty after its conclusion by Austria and Kranca.

Sr. Lovis, Aug. 6.—The overland mail, from San Francisco on the 18th ultimo, has reached Jefferson City. Incomplete returns from the Oregon Con-gressional election indicate the success of Mr. Stout Kentucky Election.

Lovisville, Aug. 7.—The official vaturis of the vote in the Fourth Congressional district show that there is a tie, The Trot between Princess and Flora
Temple.

A TROT IN EMBRO POR \$10,000:

New York, August 6.—The trot between Callfornis Princess and Piern Temple, on the Eclipse course, on Thesday next, gives rise to much speculation, among the horsemen at Lafayette Hall. Flora is the favorite at odds, as it is confidently believed that Princess cannot beat her in mile heats. Should-Flora win the race, it is said that the owner of Princess will challonge her for two mile honts, best three in five, to wagon, for ten thousand dollers aside... It is thought that the owner of Flora would accept the challenge for mile heats. The trot on Tuesday is said, by the "knowing ones," to be already decided in favor of Flora.

The Cincipnati Visiters at the Capes. The Cincinnati Visiters at the Capes.

Old Island, August 6.—The steamer Bolaware brought down, to-day, over five hundred passengers, among whom were the Cincinnati excursionists. The party express themselves highly delighted with their visit to Philadelphia, and speak in the highest terms of their reception and treatment. They arrived in fine health and epirits, and will be well provided for during their stay here by Messrs. West and Thompson, of Congress Hall, and Col. Houston, of the United States Hotel. By invitation of the former gentlemen, they will participate in a grand hop this evening at Congress Hall, and on Monday will indulge in the luxury of a saft-water bath. On Monday ovening, Mayor Bishop, President Eggleston, and the party, leave for New York.

Yellow Fever on the Rio Grande-Frightful Mortality.

Baltimone, Aug. 6.—The New Orleans papers, received here to night, attest that the yellow fever had broken out in Ediaburg and Reynosa, two small Mexican towns, and in three days two hundred and forty-three persons died. Among the victimawere three Americans—Mossrs. Fowler and Davis, of Texas, and Mr. James Robinson.

SALEM, N. J., Aug. 6.—During the storm of Thursday evening, the telegraph office here sustained much damage by having the wires melted and machinery burnt, and office set on fire from electricity. Communication was interrupted the entire day, yesterday, on the line. Dickens is Coming.

NEW York, August 6.—A private letter received by a well-known literary gontleman in this city, (per Persia), states that Dickens, the novel ist, will visit this country in the carly part of November, on a professional tour. He will doliver accurse of lectures throughout the country. [Where are the young men with their "hearts in their hands?"] General Houston Elected Governor of Texas. Texas.

New Orlhars, Ang. 6.—From the returns received here of the Texas election, it is thought that General Houston will be elected Governor, by from three to five thousand majority.

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Flour is quoted at 10a12s. Wheat 7c61a9s6d for red, and 9aa9a8d, for white. Velley Corn 5s10da 6s3d; white Corn 5s10da 6s3d; white Corn 5s10da 6s3d; white Corn 5s10da 6s3d; where Continues on have a decilining tondency. The Provision market continues to have a decilining tondency. Beef heavy and claim ton invalidated. Both heavy deciling houses, were destroyed. Loss about 5s0,000. The floor dult. Larg quiet; Ries quiet. The floor dult. Larg quiet; Ries quiet. The floor deciling houses, were destroyed. Loss about 5s0,000. The floor of the Circassian.

New York, Aug. 6.—The isteamship Circassian, quoted at 95.

New York, Aug. 6.—The steamship Circassian, from Gaiway 23d, vis St. Johns, N. F., arrived here this evening. The has had a rough passage. Her dates have been anticipated: A Man Shot Dead.
Nilodana Falls, August 8.—Last night, in this
sillage, a German named Henry Hammer shot an
Triahman by the name of Bartlett Lyon, killing

LONDON MOURY MARKET July 26. The money chiminstantly market is generally unchanged. American securities are dull.

The North British and Market July 26. The North British are dull. The North Briton Outward Bound.
MONTHELL, August 5.—The North Briton sailed from Quebec, for Liverpool, at 9.40 this moraling. Shot takes out-thirty-one cabin and twenty-two steerage passengers. Wind west—weather clear.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Aug. 8.—Flour is show of sale; but the prices are unaltered; Howard street \$5.50; City Mills \$5.25. Wheat dull; sales of 16,000 bus at \$1.201.40 for white, and \$1.1501.27 for red. Gorn firm but unchanged; yellow and white sell at 76a80c. Provisions mechanged. Whiskey dull at 27c.

New Obleans, Aug. 5.—Cotton—sales of 143. Bales to-day at easier prices; middlings 11fc. Sales of the week, 2,600 bales; receipts of the corresponding week last year, 2,200; exports of the week; 2,500; receipts ahead of last year, 97,000; receipts ahead of last are dull; prime 150; 125,000. Stock on hand, 17,00 bags; being the same amount as was in pert at this period of last season. Freights and exchanges are without change to note.

Civonant, Aug. 5.—Elour dull and drooping; sales at \$4.00a. Whiskey 23c. Provisions are a little better. Markets by Telegraph.

MEW ORLEANS, Ang. 6.—Sales of cotton to-day, 500 bales. The stock of cotton in port is only 30, 905 bales. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money Marketi PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1869.
The stock market confinned inactive, and prices show but little variation from day to day. Bead-ing and Pennsylvania rallroad shares slightly adanded to-day, while the prices of other securities remain unaltered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending with July, exclusive of trust funds, ways \$23,124,432, excluding \$14,231,000 from customs, \$44,2876 from public lands, and \$5,005,200 from treasury notes, issued under the act of Congress of December, 1857; The expenditures during the same period were \$28,212,000, including \$10,018,000, in payment of treasury notes, and \$1,524,000 interest on the public dobt, including treasury notes. The banks and discount houses, report a less de-mand for money, but no decline in rates. There is less disposition to take long paper, a preference prevailing for sixty-day bills, while six and eight months paper is avoided. The increased rates for call-loans and on business paper render loans on stocka less readily obtainable. To these causes, and the duliness that usually prevails during midsummer, may be attributed the decline of at least one per cent during the week in stock values.

The import of foreign dry goods continues to be excess of the corresponding period of last year. The following is a comparative statement of the imports of fereign dry goods at New York for the

The Mexican Despatches.

Washinaros, August 7.—Much speculation is indulged in here as to the action of our Government on Mr. McLane's recent despatches; but as this has been kept profoundly secret, nothing is known outside of the Administration, oxcept the fact that instructions are already on the way to our minister by a special messenger.

By advices just received here, it appears that Junera declines signing the treaty without the approval of the Mexican Congress, and one eannot be called until the Liberals obtain the possession of the city of Mexico. This, however, is not the only difficulty. work, and since January 1: 1868. 1868. 1869. For the week. 1867. 1868. 1869. Thrown on market. 2801.45 23.280315 23.86036 Thrown on market. 3.090,122 23.720.17: 275.230 31.700.17: 275.200 31.700.17: 275.200.17: 275.200.17: By the above statement it will be seen that the entries of dry goods at that port for the past week as well as the amount thrown upon the market, were but alightly larger than they were for the same week in 1858, though considerably in exact of those for the same period of 1857. The impornty.
A conspiracy was discovered at the capital on the
1th ult. The plan was to assassinate the Governr, and take possession of the Government.

tations, compared with the previous two weeks of this year, show a decrease as follows: EVIRIDA OF DRY GOODS AT THE POST OF NEW YORK. For the week ending August 6. July 20. 186 25. 283,894,425 4210 628 4,990,725 5,849 423 . 3,840,425 Decrease noted the past week, when compared with the two preceding, was in the face of several arrivals, of both steamers and sailing yearel from Europe. It is supposed that the period

for the heaviest importations of the season has been reached, if not passed. The rapid shipment from abroad within the past month, it is contended, arose from the desire of manufacturers to fill American orders before the time expired, for fear that if the wat continued prices would seriously decline. The advent of the war tended to check further orders from this side of importance, and hence it is hardly to be expected that importations will be continued on the same scale to the end of the season unless foreign producers should have the disposition to send their goods forward on their own account to be sa-crificed, which looks improbable: The shares of the Eric Railroad Company sold as low as 44 during the past week, which plainly

Indicate the desporate condition to which its new situation of the Eric is being generally, cancourse pursued by the company. That the public took place in the stock. In the course of a few days a receiver will probably be appointed; in the meanwhile the property is safe, to be hereafter disneanwhile the property is said, to be made and considered of for the best interests of all the parties concerned. It may be presumed that, after the appointment of a receiver, a meeting of the stock and unsecured bondholders will be called, and a proposition laid before them for the liquida. tion of the floating debt and payment of the overdue coupons. If they can devise any plan for settling these claims, we presume that the receiver will, as soon as convenient, retransfer the property f no plan can be contrived for paying off the press-ng debts, the property will abturally be sold under the foreclosure by the fourth and fifth-mortgage bondholders. From all that we can learn, there is a prospect of a settlement which shall sacrifice none if the parties in interest. The pendency of this affair naturally tends to check business, and nearly all the railway stocks sold to day lower than yes-

ierday."

The receipts of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad Company for the last ten days in July wora \$38,700. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE BALES, August 6, 1899.
Address of Mancey, Enown, & Co., Bang-notes brock, and exchange brokens, northwest corner there and chestnut streets.



Philadelphia Markets,

Argust 6—Evening.

There is very little export demand for Flour, but holders are firm in their view, and the only sales made public are about 300 bbls straight superfine, fresh ground from new whoat, at \$5.50 per bbl, which is the general saking rate for that description, and the stock on sale light; 300 bbls sless sold at a private bargain. The trade are buying only as wanted at from \$527 for old stock and fresh-ground superfine, extras and fancy brains, as to quality and freshness. Ryé Flour is but little inquired for, and held at \$3.75 per bbl., and Penna. Corn Meal at \$3.623. 330 bbls of Brandywine. Meal sold on private terms. Wheat—There is very little offering and further sales of about 3,000 bus are reported to-day at 125a130c for commun to prime. New Penna, and Southern red, including 250 bus old white at 130c, and 1,000 bus choose Kontucky do on terms kept private. Ryo, is dull and a sale of 600 bus prime old Penn is reported at 80c, but buyers generally refuse to pay this rate; 70c is bid for new Fouthern. Cern is also very dull; and good yellow is offered at 75c without finding buyers to any extent at that price; a sale of poor quality was made at 75c per bus. Oats are unchanged, with sales of 1,600 bus prime new Delaware to note at 32c aftoning doing In Querel. Oats are unerhanged. With sales of 1,800 bus prime new Delaware to note at 320 aftent, and some dark at 300. Bark—There is nothing doing in Quereltron, and holders ask \$30 for 1st No. 1. Cotton—The market is dult; buyers come forward slowly, and purchase only to supply their immediate wants at the present asking prices. Groceries and Provisions—There is very little doing, and no changes to noto. Whiskey is steady; 130 bbls Ohio, prims packages, sold at 276; 100 bbls. Penn at 26c, and drudge at 25c; hhds are quoted at 252a28c per gallon, and dull.

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Pois at \$5.184, and Pearls at \$5.02.

FLOUR.—The market for State and Western Flour is heavy; and 10a15c lower, and sales of 4,000 bbls at \$4.65a4.90 for superfine State; \$4.80a5.20 for extra do; \$4.60a4.85 for superfine Western; \$4.00a5.30 for extra do; \$4.95a5.20 for old round hoop Ohio; \$5.25a5.40 for fresh ground do., Southern Flour is dull and drooping, with sales of 900 bbls at \$3.25a5.60 for mixed to good; and \$5.70a7.50 for extra.

ceived here of the Texas election, it is thought that General Houston will be elected Governor, by from three to five thousand majority.

Sailing of Steamships.

New York, Aigust 6.—The Bromen sorew steamship New York left for Bromen wis Southampton. She took out 75 passengers and \$500,000 in specie, but no passengers.

New York left shout the same time for Literapool. She took out \$450,000 in specie, but no passengers.

Arrival of the Steamer Mexico.

New York, Aug 6.—The steamship Mexico has arrived from New Orleans.