PRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1859. France Pinary Intercelling Latter from Chihia hua, Mexico; The New Mainule of Waterford; (to ite: tal News; The Courts Bourse Page The India-Rubber Controversy—Statement of Mr. Day

The News A Philadelphian named, John J. Baker, comby taking morphine: No cause can be definitely assigned for his inclination; and A letter to his wife was found in this pooket, which we print in another solution as it, was evidently intended for

wite, was name, in the porce, when we print in another column, as it was evidently intended for the public are. From this latter we have no doubt that Baker was driver to sticide by the pressure of presumary embarransapus. He haves a family. The Bichmond Engager. He haves a family. The Bichmond Engager. Greaters of yesterday, publishes the following manly latter from the Hon. Stephen A. Douglast. It is addressed to Col., John I. Povent, of Stanton. Va.

Washington, Aug. 2, 1850.

"My Dian Sri. You do me no more than juntide in your kind letter, for which, accept, iny thanks, in assuming that I do not concur with the Administration in their views respecting the fights of native-like in the proper to observe, have been since materially modified.

"Under our Constitution, there can be no just distinguished of its proper to observe, have been since materially modified.

"Under our Constitution, there can be no just distinguished of its proper to observe have born and naturalized of its sense to disting the protection of our government as home and a shoot. Unless naturalization represess the period naturalized from all so obligations which he weed to his native country by virtue of his salive protection from either-a dilem his theory reversible in the salies in the salies without reversible protection of two countries, without reversible protection of two countries, without reversible protection from either-a dilem has to which no American officien should ever be placed.

Neither have you misspershended my opinious

na he which no American obtains should ever be placed.

Neither have you misspershended my opinions a respect to the African slave trade. That quosiss strength distributed the harmony of the Consider which formed the harmony of the Consider which formed the Research Constitution. I point is the saling about divided that two parties, refer in the saling about divided that two parties, refer in the considerate and announced which for a time, readered armonious serious hopeless. The one demanded is install and announcitions, prohibition of the trades sare trade or moral and volutions grounds, this, the when installed that it was a legitimate Alreast sixts. Fraction moral and validations grounds, while the other incident that the team is against a commerce, involving so other consideration than a commerce, involving so other consideration than a commerce, involving so other consideration than a commerce in this policy. The consideration that the property stood, from a nil control by its own laws. Rack party stood, from a nil control by its own laws. Rack party stood, from a nil control by its own laws. Rack party stood, from a nil control by its own hostion must be the same convinced that this visual question would break the Convention, standard the Poderal Utilian blot out the storted of the Esvolution, and this own navay all its beating, unless some fair and into compromise could be formed of their illibration into compromise of the same illibration of their illibration micro and their medical control in the control of their illibration micro and that the African alary trade, might continue as a light introl construction of their illibration of their illibration of the control in the control of their illibration of the control in the control of their illibration of the control in the control of their illibration of the control of the control in the control of the cont

proper ymach the Constitution could herer have been made.

The hand firmly by this compromise, and by all the other compromises of the Constitution, and shall me may beet efforts to carry each and all of hem jute faithful execution in the sense and with his understanding in which they were originally stepped. In accordance with this compromise, I may be the compromise of the lifest size trade, in any form, and under any dream that the contraction.

Index alove trade, in any form, and under any from any investigates.

I wai, sith great registaty ours truly.

I'm's steamer Fatton, Uspit Western, from Havre and Bonhampton, arrived at Ngw York Jestertay, with one hundred and twenty-four passengers.

Her according been authorated by the Arabia.

The British serew steamship Glaggow, which left Greenick on the Fifth of July at eight P. M. fred at New York yesterday, bringing three marrie, and forty eight passengers. She expensed attong westerly winds throughout the pas-

A destructive his overried at Clinchmatt years of a destructive his overried at Clinchmatt years of movining containing in the wholesale liquor store of Royle's CO, and extending to several of the corrollaring building. The loss is said to be severe 100,000. Several, fremen, were injured by the course. ha falling walled the second There will be a great Odd Fellows celebratio

There will be a great Odd Fellows celebration at Penningtonville. Obester country on the 25th that, "spon the occasion of dedicating the new hall of Onlandra Lodge, No. 370. A number of ledges from Chester and the adjacent countries have being the ledges from Chester and the adjacent countries have agreed by prominent members of the mass of the people—the middle wealthy, and noble classes are rather arraid wealthy, and noble classes are rather and Lancaster, and the ladies of Chester and Lancaster, who is rather a man of thought than action showed high administrative power while he were well be bessely, cloquesed, and masse, combining their charms, to say nothing of the glittering. The other hand, is one of the best generals! make a grand gala day. Chosen Friends

Lodge, of this city, will also be present. We com-mend the "Chosen" to the courtesies of our have received the kindest attention from their bre-thren in that city. On Wednesday they were severoduced to the President, who entertain them with a short speech. At night a splendid collation was served up for the visiters by the fra

JA: Karts, John T. Doyle, William B. Reed, John M. Perry, Charles Lindsay, Charles G. Strine, William B. Scheimer, William E. Walton, M. A. De Groote, Jacob Neff, Thomas Bogers, A. Bowon, Trank Birnbaum, George Moreau, George Larp, Jr., John McCann, Charles Wood, James Welsh, William Fox, John Wallin, George W. Johnston, and Alexander, T. Smith.

Villiam Fox, John wans, decision, and Alexander T. Smith.

Dif. deorge: H. Markley, an account of whose plury by a fall was published in Tuesday's Press, died at Lancaster, on Wednesday nights. Mons. Dernte is having a dispute, with Mons. Blooding at Ningara. He offers to "fight Bloodin on the rope, for \$500." This will draw a crowd, should Bloodin accept. The fight, we imagine,

The world moves

The Railway King. find the following given editorially, the errata ind the following given centurally, the errate of which it may be as well to correct.

Which the once celebrated and still inotorious desired that the still inotorious desired with whose magnificent operations that of the inote orner princip stillers plantilist of New Tork are but the playful dabblings of an apprentice in the injectory of stocks, fell from his high central room.

ccounts that is, to keep up the price of the shares, he represented the affairs of the Company to be very honrishing, when they were the reverse, and salettoned the payment plar "marp practice" was the buying it; at a considerably advanced price, to a Hall-way company in the North of England, of which he was Chairman. The Company, such him and he had to refund the profits thus obtained way 220,000 for profits and costs of the law suit ... His fortune was not much affected by this loss, for he still had large pro perty in Railways, besides Nawby Park, in that it was surroptitiously obtained by the Yorkshire, which he had bought from the "secret police of the Herald," for the purpose of

Mr. Hurson was first elected for the borough probably through some official stipendlary of Sunderland in 1845, but never resided in Other indications lead us to this conclusion population, in 1860, of 67,891, At present its nliabitants are over 70,000, In 1847, Hubson was head of the poll, at the election, there be to that interest. The attacks upon Governor in a soutcest. Again in 1852, and lastly in Wiss, for instance, in the Administration

on's good luck deserted him. His former gue, Mr. Fanwick, and Mr. W. S. Lindconcague; are ranging, and mr. w. S. Lind. most violent terms. We are therefore com-lax, contested the borough with him the first besting him by 737, vers, and the second by stances, that the Administration and its agents 502. Yet was he not greatly defeated, seeing: that 730 electors voted for him. Therefore it happens that the Parliament of Great Britain the truth of this assertion. Leving has expulsion from the Presidency of the Eastern Countries Railway. Mr. Hupeon, in the great India rubber controversy which has been so when a rubber of any and brown sow being a rubber and han, is probably north a 100,000.

Hangary -- Kossuth and Klapka. Not long ago we related in what manner on what conditions, and at what time, Hungary dame under the sovereign rule of the House of Hapsburg. Francis Joseph is monarch of Hungary, simply as the descendant of Marie Theresa, hereditary monarch of that country, and not as Emperor of Austria. Disaffection doubtedly prevails in Hungary, arising from continued misgovernment by Francis Joseph. The leading people in Hungary, however, can

heart to overflow with sorrow and bitterness,

to say nothing of the intolerable taxations and

the galling nature of an administrative and

police system hitherto unknown; and, in spite.

of all this misery, now that the very existence,

of Austria is endangered, we see Hungary

striving, on legal grounds, to regain her consti-

petrated by the Austrian system of terror.

in fact, the enormities which the Germans

practiced in Lombardy and Venetia were the

It is doubtful whether Hungary has a desire

o be erected into a republic, and it is not cer-

tain that were there a Revolution to-morro

1849, he consented to Hungary becoming a

Republic, all allegiance to the house of Haps-

titutional life to Hungary which has a con-

titution dating from the beginning of the thir-

ler an arbitrary Government. If Austria de-

garic race will not much longer submit to Aus-

It depends upon Francis Joseph whether

COSSUTH and KLAPKA shall return to Hungary

pleted his military education at Vienna. He took part in a civil as well as in a military capacity in

in the rout of the Austrians under WINDISCH-

the latter was Governor of Hungary.

ityria against Austria, when the treason of

independence. He was the last man in arms

tho surrendered to Marshal HAYNAU, at the

n England, and subsequently went to Italy

finally, he went to reside in Switzerland

where he was naturalized and indeed, in

1856 was elected one of the legislative repre-

But the question is where are Louis Kos

WIH and GEORGE KLAPKA? After the treaty

Austrian misrule drive Hungary into revolt,

the odium of exposing the letter written by Governor Wise, of Virginia, to Mr. B. Dox-

our misfortune to differ from Mr. Cassiny on

many occasions, and we are indebted to him

tion of his own spirit might induce us to

ject to the charge of the Herald. Nor, we

are glad to add, do we know anything of Mr. DEAN RIGHMOND—to whom, according to Mr.

DONNELLY, the letter of Governor Wise was

to be handed by Mr. Cassiny—that is incon-

sistent with the highest sense of honor and

Cassilly's paper shows that he denies his cul-rability in the matter:

rability in the matter:

We have never published this letter, nor causes it to be published, nor were we aware that it was likely to be, till we heard that the chief of the Herald's scoret police, had possession of it. We knew, then, that no confidentiality of character, no regard for its author, and no consideration for these it might injure, would prevent its publication?

private letter, written by a gentleman, to the

personally and politically. The consures by

evidences enough that that journal is not in-

debted to them for this precious morceau. There

The President and his Cabinet are known to

be suspicious of the interest at Albany-of

representative and nothing is more suggestive

of this than the course of the Herald in regard

organs, per se, were not reserved until the pub

d, in our columns this morning, by Mr,

HORAGE H. DAY and his counsel, giving in a

entatives of Geneva.

both men will reappear.

subjected.

scarcely be said to desire to cast off the Haps-burg yold. The tie of compassion is felt to be unfortunate—but the manner in which over a contury ago, Hungary took up the cause and battled for the rights of MARIA THERESA, ("Mo. terday." And further, Mr. Wise writes: riamur pro rege nostra, Maria Theresa!") showed that they admitted her claim, however derived, to rule them.

After the revolution of 1848-49, when the aid of Russia was employed to crush all aspi-

"And, then, Brigadies General Bowman, that arch-master, by Executive favor, of every species of dity work! As early as the 2d inst. the catfor all two the control of the control of a scheme yet to be unrawelled. Two days before the publication of the letter; the Constitution came out with an article which subody could explain or understand, charging Governor Wise with a want of candor; and ingenuousness, and honor. Ah! Brigation of the control of the contr rations of freedom in Hungary, the Emperor Annihilated the constitution, and ruled over Hungary a conqueror—although bound, as King of Hungary, by the laws of that land, and deriving all his rights in that land from his coronation eath to maintain the constitution, and govern Hungary according to the "pictal with no less force, to Francis Joseph ("It's the custom to call Louis Napolical", the same epithet should be applied, with no less force, to Francis Joseph ("Inprimis", All Mr. Buckanan's aspirations, what have ye done? "In the Times, thus described what Francis Joseph has done in Hungary: "There has been no time in our history." said he. FRANCIS JOSEPH, then only in his 20th year,

The Richmond Enquirer Again,

Young Mr. Wise, in his paper of the 10th, in further comments on the Donnelly letter

and the canting articles in the Constitution, plainty intimates the opinion that the Administration are the contrivers of the intrigue. He

"Where there is so much smoke of denuncia-tion, can it be possible that the fire of williamy is not smouldering somewhere? Aye, it must be somewhere, but where? Who kindled it?"

says, in reference to the Constitution :

And again he says:

Francis Josses has done in Hungary: "There has been no time in our history," said he, "thick and tested even by the trenchery of his is enemies, honest men recognise him as one who does not recognise that distinction between private and political morality, which all his assailants are or cady to admit. Trained in another school from years, when they have been, by the heart or or cady to admit. Trained in another school from years, when they have been, by the heart of Brigadler Bowman's politics, he regards any deviation from political morality as a stain on personal honor. "How many of his competitors could withstand the test to which he has been subjected? Nay how many of them dare encounter even the test of a full miblic avoual of their political principals. Indicate the words of the most sacred rights of a nation, and the words of the most sacred rights of a nation, which causes every true Hungarian heart he been with the people. The words with the people are they want be disregarded by political tricksters. Moreover, there is a big, indignant heart he been by the treachery expectally impotent and thwarted conspirately impotent and thwarted conspirately impotent and thwarted conspirately in the popular presst of the most secred rights of a nation, and the property of the most secred rights of a nation, and the property of the most secred rights of a nation, and the property of the most secred rights of a nation, and the property of the most secred rights of a nation, and the property of the most secred rights of a nation, and the property of the most secred rights of a nation, and the property of the most secred rights of a nation, and the property of the most secred rights of a nation, and the property of the most secred rights of the most secred rights of the most

Letter from "Occasional."

spondence of The Press.]
WASHINGTON, August 11, 1859. Nothing can exceed the bitterness of the Admir istration papers against Governor Wise, on account of his letter exposed during the sessions of the New striving on legal grounds, to regain ner consti-tutional rights, the best proof of which is the heroism of the Hungarian regiments now fight—their eyes in holy horror, regarding it not only as immoral and dangerous, but as certain to result in their interest, knowing well the cruelties per-their interest, knowing well the cruelties per-their system of terror. and the Governor has taken probably the only course left to him—to necept it as his own, and to await events. Those who are put forward howsame as those to which Hungary was, and is, ever, in these assaults upon him should recollect that they have no ordinary man to deal with. He is full, of expedients, and although bitten by the mad dog of ambitton to be President, has, during mad dog of ambition to be resident, has, during his life, sustained a high reputation for integrity and honor. The taunts and jibes of his enemies, while they will certainly infuriate him, will induce Kossum himself could establish that form of government in the face of the popular desire him to task his intellect for such means of defence government with the interpolation of the population of the populat urg being then repudiated, and was himself up President is especially horrified at this letter. Pray, Mr. Buchanan, in looking over your long in-Supreme Governor of his native land. By all accounts, if Austria were now to restore contercourse with politics, have you never written let-ters which, if published in the newspapers, would

stitution dating from the beginning of the thir-teenth century, and therefore as old as that of England it would satisfy the people. Hun-letters, ridicaled and denounced General Cass, now at the head of your Cabinet? How often have now at the host of your cannet? How often have you censured Governor Floyd—your present Scoretary of War—who was opposed to you in 1852, when Governor Wise was your friend? Are there no written records of fierce invective of certain prouled by her own laws, not to be a province unline making the administrative reform which is required, she may jeopardize her sway in Hungary: Her Sclavonic races gravitate minent leaders of your present party in Pennsylvania? And, more than this, have you not allowed yourself to listen to the basest defamation of towards Russia, which is supposed not to be over friendly to Austria, and her lown Hunyour bosom friends, and under the seal of confidence, to give a sanction to these slanders, which to those friends you affected to deprecate? The baseness of betraying private confidence is, in my opinion, one of the grossest crimes; but the Admin istration; through its newspapers and agents, should recollect that while they are traducing such men to lead the mass of the people—the middle, wealthy, and noble classes are rather afraid of wealthy, and noble classes are rather afraid of as Governor Wise and holding them up to derision, revolution, after that of 1848-9. Kossuzu, they may compel such a disclosure of other corre who is rather a man of thought than action, spondence as only could be justified by the over showed high administrative power while he was powering instincts of self-protection and self-deat the head of affairs. George Klarks, on fence. Can the President suppose that better men in than himself will coolly stand by and suffer his

knows this better than the President, and those ac lungarian troops in the campaign which ended quainted with the circumstances will appreciate e generous course you have observed towards him a The Press.

The Smithsonian Institute is beginning to as sume an importance, which, for some time after its first establishment, many predicted it would never attain. You may recollect that its organization was principally effected, and that it has obtained His great principle is "the sovereignty of the Failing to re-establish a good uner, he threw himself into Komorn, which he its present form through the able and assiduous efforts of that accomplished scholar and statesman, peroically defended, and was just arraying eneral John A. Dix, whilst Senator in Congress Many even objected to the receipt of the bequest of Mr. Smithson, (an English bachelor gentleman of fortune, the natural son of the Duke of Norand of September, 1849. He found an asylum ough General Jackson had appointed Mr. Rush

to a special mission to England, to procure it from the British Court of Chancery. After the receipt of the large sum bequeathed by Smithson if for the establishment at Washington of an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," it was unfortunately invested in Arkansas State stocks, which shortly after greatly depreciated. But the Federal Go Villa Franca, they left Italy, and have not vernment very properly assumed the debt, and made up the deficiency. No little diversity of opinion existed in the outset with respect to the character of the institution to be established, as inince been heard of. Most probably, should dicated by the terms of the bequest quoted. Some thought a large library should be founded—others of President Buchanan—is misleading were in favor of the organization of an academy for adults. General Dix hit upon the true intention of the testator in the act of incorporation pro-posed by him, and passed by Congress in 1846. By that act, and by the proceedings of the Board of Regents under it, the institution has been organegents under 1, the institution in speed orga-nized as a scientific corporation; is principally devoted to the diffusion of knowledge, by premiums to our scientific and literary citizensfor the delivery of lectures, and publication of books (under the sanction of the institution) on scientific and literary

subjects of general interest.

The late Professor Hare, of your city, donated avenge, by falling into the trap set by the to the institution his splendid philosophical and chemical apparatus. Many other highly valuable Herald in order to accomplish his disgrace. Entertaining profound contempt for any man, gifts and bequests have been made to it. The Institute has published many important works, and continues such publications regularly, which are exchanged with other institutions, or gratuitously who, unless provoked beyond endurance, vo-luntary reveals a letter written to him by a friend, under the seal of secrecy, we know nothing in Mr. Cassiny's character to lead us distributed, and the savans of this country tak o repeat the imputation that he is justly sub-

> the Smithsonian Institute, (born in New Jersey,) is one of the most remarkable men of the age. Selftaught, without the benefit of an early education, his inquiring and vigorous mind and unwearying industry, even in his youthful days, called him from the humbler walks in private life to the professorship of one of the oldest public school of the country, at Princeton, in his own State. His discoveries in electricity are, in the United States, second only to those of Franklin and Ritton-house. You must have noticed that within the last few days he presented to the association for the pro-motion of American Science, which met in Spring-field, Mass., a paper of remarkable character. This document, in referring to the various theories in relation to winds, &c., assorted as a fact that he had ascertained by experiment, the truth of a statement made by him, that he was enabled by telegraphic information received at Washington, from Cincinnati, and other points, as to winds, to predict with certainty, at Washington, whether the next day would be clear or cloudy, warm or cold, and whether it would rain or shine, and thus, to use his own lan-guage, "decide whether or not to have a meeting of the Smithsonian Institute to hear a lecture on the next evening, or to postpone it." The correct-ness of this novel theory, I learn, has been verified again and again at this place, and is the most import-ant practical fact that has been elicited during the several years of the existence of the scientific asso

> Professor Henry, and I mention it to show you the character of the man who regulates the Smithso nian Institute.
>
> The edifice in which the institution is located (though much criticised) is, in my judgment, the most appropriate structure in the United States The design, though in some respects fanciful, presents to the mind, as was intended, striking em blems of the progress of man since the dawn of Christianity. We have the Norman or Romanesque style illustrating the early ages—the fortress and he monastery; then literature, the arts, mechanic music, chemistry, &c., ending with the type of liberal Government, civil liberty, and a free church. The length of the building is 450 feet; its breadth, 140 feet; and it has nine towers, some of which are seventy-five feet high. The lecture room is capacious enough to hold two thousand auditors.
>
> The museum of natural history is two hundre feet in length. There is a superb laboratory, and library goom large enough for one hundred thousand volumes, and a gallary for pictures and statuary, one hundred and twenty feet in length, in which may be found some very interesting—though not in every case artistic—portraits. In all such ontexprises as this there must be a beginning, and

riticism has been freely indulged in regard to the

ciation. This is only one of the achievements of

tween Henry and Jewett, with all its details, retween heary and peweit, with all its details, fe-minded me of many another intestine warfare, which, while terribly exciting to those imme-diately engaged, was invitably amusing to the outside barbarians. But Professor Henry con-quered, and his discomfited adversary was com-pelled to withdraw his beaten forces from the ield. In this war Professor Henry had the officient aid of that accomplished scholar, James Alfred Pearce, of Maryland, Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey-one of your Philadelphia favorites and Vice President Dallas, who was the first Chancellor of the institution. President Buchana is ex-officio one of the members of the board; and attends regularly, making occasionally a very agreeable little speech.
Out of all the confusion which has attended the

commencement of this project, an orderly, permanent, and complete scientific establishment wil arise, and when the grounds that surround the building are fully decorated—as in the course of time they must be—it will be one of the most rostrangers within and to control and monopolitie, and thus cramp and troupe fotter, the aspirant of talent, unless he first receive panto: fotter, the aspirant of talent, unless he first receive the imprimatur of the institution, and that too many of the Regonts are more politicians with scarcely a smattering of scientific knowledge. Many advocate the adoption by the institution of Manager, Mr. Chester," as before, Unfortunately, the Academy, from its size and construction, is not adopted for drainable representations. cultural essays, and the removal thither of all apper taining to agriculture from the Patent Office, which has become a mere machine for the gratification of has become a more machine for the gratineation of the little personal partialities of the members of Con-gress, and which, in the charge of the Smithsonian Institute, would be administered with a strict, un-selfish eye to the welfare of the wast agricultural interests of the country: And, besides, Congress could properly, in such case, make liberal annua riations for such object. I suggest these appropriations for such object. I suggest these choughts to Professor Henry and his able corps of

Yesterday, a number of gentlemen connec

with the typographical corps of Philadelphia called upon the President of the United States, as s usual with persons visiting our city. The Hor perpetrated a very painful pun, in representing them as "having abandoned the shooting stick, and taken up the walking-stick," but whole Book Trade of Boston will be represented the left out the composing stick, which is probably owing to the fact that the Colonel was lishing houses. Can Boston, after this, reasonably bred to another occupation, is not a printer, and coxpect that Philadelphia publishers will send large never was: The remark of the Colonel, that the invoices to any future Trade Bale there? entlemen he introduced, "though not as wise as erpents, were as harmless as doves," was a somewhat equivocal compliment. Happening to be present at this interview, and hearing Col. Florence (who has been connected with a number of profit-less newspapers in Penusylvania, and who is an exceedingly obliging and olever gentleman) talk all this nonsense about things which he did not understand, I looked steadily upon the Prosident, and saw at once that he was not disposed to commit himself by making a speech. Of all men on earth, the journeymen printers-particularly thou identified with newspapers—are the most discriminating; and, as I know that there was more than one of the company present attaches of The Press, the President must have anticipated that there

"A chiel among them takin' notes, An' faith he'll prent 'em;" and therefore he gave the 1,1,000 of the hand and bade them good-bye.

OCCARIONAL. and therefore he gave the typos a graceful shake

Letter from New York.

ondence of The Press.]
New York, Aug. 11, 1859. I learn that the managers of the American Institute have made an arrangement with the proprictors of the Palace Gardens, on Sixth avenue, hold their fair at that place this fall. The gardens possess ample space for a fair display of the products and inventions that may be presented for exhibition. The cattle fair, under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, will be held at Hamilton Park, in connection with the fall exhibition of the New York Horticultural Society, in the great halls of the Third-avenue Railroad Com-

pany, in Sixty-sixth street.

As the water-works of Philadelphia constitute one of her greatest public works, it may not be uninteresting, for the purpose of enabling you to draw a comparison with those of New York, to state, that the amount of water taxes paid in on Saturday last was \$50,643.11—the largest day's receipts since the Croton water was first taxed. The amount received during the week reached the re-

n raised letters for the blind; in Spanish, for disibution at Corpus Christi, Texas; in French, for Father Chiniquy, Ill., 400 copies; in the same for Foreign Missions, in Armenian, for Turkey, 1,000 copies; to the same in Mpongwe, for West Africa: and to the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, a small font of type, for use of Bishop Boone, in printing the Chinese in the colloquial

dialect The duci between Lieut. Mowry and Mr. Edward D. Cross, in Arizona, occasions some chat among our types, from the fact that Mr. Cross is a practical tor, and was for some years employed as a comprinter, and was for some years employed as a sumpositor in this city. From here he migrated to
Gincinnati, where he became associate editor of
one of the daily papers of that place,
In business circles the absorbing topic of talk is
the new phase in the affairs of the Eric Railroad

Company. Judge Mason has appointed the Hon. Wm. Mitchell, of this city, a referee to name the receiver, and to decide upon the amount of security sons mentioned for the receivership is Mr. Wm. E.

figurative, has taken the trouble to dig up the fact, that according to the census of 1850, there were in the city of New York 245,100 males, and 261,441 females, making an excess of the latter of 7,335. In Boston, there were 65,774 males, and 71,107 females, making an excess of the latter of 5.333. In the city and county of Philadelphia. there were 198,491 males, and 212,371 females, making an excess of the latter of 15,880. Making

New York is becoming a comparatively clean city, through the efforts of City Inspector Delavan. Lask week it was somewhat dirty, as one would infer from the fact that during the week 12,377 loads of street dirt were carted away, at an expense of \$4,580.73. Wood's Minstrels are about to give place to an

other company, whose "notes" will be of an alto-gether different sort. Mr. Wood has leased, for ten years, at \$10,000 per annum, to the new Merchants years, at \$10,000 per similar, to the new merciants and Traders' Bank, that part of his building now occupied for musical purposes. But he does not give up the business; he has purchased property on Union Square, and proposes to creet an edifice for colored operatio entertainments unsurpassed in this country or in Europe.

The yacht squadron is fairly off, and their daily

achievements are duly announced by telegraph in the morning journals, with as much particularity Admiralty,
The appointment of Mr. Nathaniel Marsh as receiver of the New York and Erle Bailroad Company, meets general approval. He has been secre-tary of the company for many years, and was last fall a prominent candidate for the presidency,

against Moran. He will forthwith make a rattling among the dry-bones of the concern, and endeavor to galvanize it into life. By the statutes of this State it is made alike the duty of bank presidents and superintendents of police, to publish quarterly reports of their busi-ness. The two are looked for with not a little interest, though by parties whose terrestrial occupain point of respectability. The bank statistics are often as delusive as ingonious rasculity can make them, whereas the Rascality statistics proper, as made up by the Superintendent of Police, as made up by the Superintendent of Police, exhibit an unmistakably accurate account of the secoundrelism of the quarter. For the quarter ending on the 1st of the present month, exactly four thousand persons were put in "qued," for orimes varying from pitch-and-toss-up to the highest style of burglary; though, curiously enough, during the whole quarter not a single arrest was made for murder or manslaughter. Twenty-six

rich Know-Nothings of the city-have elected Erastus Brooks to represent them in the State Council. Mr. Brooks is probably the ablest, as he cortainly is the most influential, member of that party—a man of great industry, practical talont, and thoroughly familiar with all sorts of politics. Death and taxes are "items" which nobody can scape, in city or country. But in cities the taxes are sometimes worse than death. For example streets, near the City Hall, and Whitehall street, near the Battery, is one million four hundred and ten thousand dollars; and the whole length of street

has beed as The important interests involved in this famous suit between various scientific men. There were early has the successor of Colonel Duryes. Gen. Scott between various scientific men. There were early has retiliated the opinion, that for thoroughness factions in the Board of Regents, now happily factions in the Board of Regents, now happily stilled, and Professor Henry has had a merry time of it since he has had in merry time of it since he has had the relast. The conflict be-

Public Amusements. The complimentary and congratulatory benefit to Mr. II. A. Perry, comes off at Walnut-stree wevening. The enter consist of "Julias Cassar," (Bruis, Mr. J. B. McDonough; Cassas, Mr. Shewell; Marc An tong, Mr. H. A. Perry, Portia, Mrs. Daffield, Jollowed by one of Dr. Valentine's amusing multomonologues, and Mr. Frank Brower's "Uncle Tom Dance," assisted by Jules Bonhorst, the banjoplayer. The concluding piece will be the farce of "Love in Amaze," in which Mrs. Thayer, Mrs.

nantic and agreeable localities for visitors and knames within the limits of the Federal City.

We understand that the Ravel Troupe will occupy this house for several weeks, commencing in Septitis a contrivance to drill seleccinto official routine, and to control and monopolities, and thus cramp and troupe which is to out-Ravel the Ravels, in the

We have not heard when Walnut-street Theatre opens, but; believe that Mr. E. L. Davenport will

opens on Monday. Trade Sale Sharp Practice. city of Boston, which considers itself the hub," of creation, has lately experienced a new ensation. It has had a Trade Sale—that is, as gathering of publishers from all quarters, proffering their books for sale by auction. Philadelphian publishers contributed large invoices, on the omise, and with the expectation, that their Boson brothron would reciprocate.

We have before us the catalogue got up by M. Thomas & Sons, of this city, of the fifty-third Thomas B. Florence, who sojourns here, introduced how the Boston Publishers have contributed, we at the White House in conversation with the Prosident. In making the introduction, Mr. Florence sent invoices are John P. Jewett & Co.; Bazin & Statis & Co.; Bazin & S Ellsworth ; Shepard, Clark, & Brown ; Gould &

Signor P. Rondinnetts, of this city, an Ita lian, artist, has issued "A musical slbum, con posed and published in behalf of the families of the Italian soldiors who have fallen in defence of the independence of Italia." This " Un Tributo all l'Italia " is prefaced by a beautifully-colored lithograph, representing in the front-ground ITALY having burst her fetters, standing proudly beside Sardinian soldier, who holds in his right hand the Sardinian flag, with the other clasping one of hers, whilst she points to Heaven. On either side are seen Italian troops in full charge, and Austrians leeing in the rear. There are five pieces of music in the first number. "L'Italia Risorta," a patriotic hymn, the words by Odoardo Castellano; "Brindisi del Marinaro," beatman's drinking song, words by O. Everest; "Tell me why it is I love Thee," a screnade, by the same; and "I Cacciatore delle Alpi," the Hunters of the Alps, a arch. All of it is by Rondinella, and we have heard it well spoken of.

We are indebted to Callender & Co., South Third and Walnut streets, for the new number of "All the Year Round," and "Harper's Weekly,"—the ast with a War Supplement of maps, portraits, and riows. . :

## THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest from Europe by Mail.

HEATE OF FEELING BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENG-LAND. New York, August 11.—The steamship Fulton, which left Cowes on the evening of the 27th ult., arrived here this evening.
She brings 120 passengers, and reports having passed, on the 27th of July, ships Mercury and Wurtemburg, going to Havre; also, the steamship Vanderbilt.

Vanderbilt.

The Fulton's advices are not so late as those furnished by telegraph from Halifax, but her papers are one day later than have yet been received.

The advices from Paris indicate unplessant feeling towards England. amount received during the week reached the respectable sum of \$142,928.85.

The American Bible Society is at work with great vigor in disseminating the Scriptures to various parts of the globe. Last week large against impression.

sction of the Emperor of France.]

The French steam navy is to be increased to one undred and fifty men-of-war, exclusive of seventy-we transports.

ween Russia and China, many and an absence in y the two Emperors.
It grants leave to Russia to send ambassadors to bekin, promises protestien to Christian missionaies, and authorizes a monthly mail service between ries, and aumonian Kiachta and Pekin.

Destructive Conflagration at Cincinnati. Loss over \$200,000.

Cincinnati, August 11.—At one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the wholesale liquor store of \$8. S. Bayle' & Co., and the building was entirely destroyed. The flames extended to the warehouse of \$8. N. Pike, wholesale liquor dealer, which was partially destroyed, and to the metallic burial case establishment of Mossys. Crane, Breed, & Co., which was damaged to a considerable extent.

& Co., which was damaged to a considerable extent.

The loss of S. S. Bayle & Co. was about \$100,000, on which there was an insurance of \$50,000. Mr. S. N. Pike lost \$30,000, and was insured for \$10,000. Crane, Breed, & Co. lost \$40,000.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11, P. M.—The losses by the fire this morning were as follows:

Boyle & Co. lost \$150,000; insurance, \$75,000. Crane, Breed & Co., and Barstow, Breed, & Co. \$25,000; fully insured.

G. Henshaw, furniture manufacturer, \$10,000 fully insured.

S. N. Pike's rectifying house, (almost wholly destroyed), \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000. Several firemen, were injured, by the falling of the walls. During the provalence of the fire, the water in the observes was exhausted, or the destruction of property would have been loss.

The whole steam fire department was on duty, and water had to be conveyed a distance of half a mile.

The hardeful of the fire is unknown.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

\$1,860,000 IN SPECIE.

New York, August II.—The steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall on the 3d inst., arrived are to night, with \$1,860,000 in specie, and 500 Hor advices have been anticipated by the arriva The following are the principal consignees of the

Wells, Fargo, & \$223,000 | Co. Co. | Ann. Exchange Bk. | 175,000 | James Patrick.... | Freeman & Co. | 69,000 | A. Belmont | Win. Hote & Co. | 69,000 | A. Belmont | Co. 86,900 79,000

Sentatives.

Washington, August 11.—The delegates representing the zailroads on the Southwestern or middle route between Washington and New Orleans commenced their session here to-day.

Their business is with reference to the transportation of the great mail from Portland, Maine, to New Orleans, and to agree upon a joint bid for the performance of the service. 'As the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynobburg and the remaining part of the Mississippi Central Railroad will be finished by the 1st of January, at which time the next contract is to take offect, these delegates, confidently say that they will be able to carry the mails between New Orleans and New York in three and a half days. Another object sentatives.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company and The Atlantic Telegraph Company and a New Cable.

New York, Ang. 11.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have decided to make the conductor of the next cable consist of six copper wires, twisted, and of about six times the size of the old cable. There will be no outside govering of iron-wire, except a few hundred miles on each end. The new cable is to be in order for husiness early next summer.

Cyrus W. Flöld, Esq., coupies two columns of some of the New York evening papers, with a full statement of the affairs of the company, We understand, the American public will have an opportunity to subscribe to the new stock, which is guarantied by the British Government.

hundred were nabbed for drankenness and rowdy ism; six hundred and seventy-five for assault and battery; two hundred and fifty-three for petty larceny. Three thousand ene hundred of the party were foreigners—four-fifths of whom, I am sorry to say, were brother Milesians, and of the whole lot over one half were under thirty years monthly periodical in the furthermore of the cause whole lot over one half were under thirty years. The name of the United States steamer Metacomet. now on the Brazil station, has been changed to Pulaski.

King of the Belgians, to this Government.

The American Horses on the English
Turf.

New Yonk, August 11.—The steamer Arabia's
mails arrived here this evening,
At Goodwood, on Friday, the 29th ult., Ten
Brocek's American horse Stark won the Bentinck
Memorial stakes of a thousand sovereigns. Prioress
came in third, fifteen Horses running.

Mr. To Brocek is a thousand sovereigns.

This New Tarry.—The now Hawaiian tariff has been difficulty published in the Polymerai. There seems to be some doubt as to the time when the provisions referring to merchandise are to go into compto) won the Nursery stakes also, on Friday.

Ohio Anti-Slavery Convention. Columbus, O., Aug. 11.—The Anti-Slavery miton, at their session to-day, discussed hended the committee's resolutions, which ingly adopted. A Standing Committee for the State at large was appointed. After passing three additional resolutions, the Convention adjusted sine date. The time and place of the next morning is to be determined upon by the Standing Committee.

Arrival of Steamers.

New York, August 11.—The steamship Fulton, the Mayre and Southampton, has arrived. Her dates are to the 28th ult., and have been anticipated. ple, and Mr. H. A. Perry, will perform.

Sanford's Opera-House, now open for the season.

Sanford's Opera-House, now open for the season.

The steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow, has also arrived. She left Glasgow on the evening of the cach evening.

ut continues unabeted.
The Indians held Ichmel and Peto, and threaten o commit general depredations. Arrival of the Star of the West.

New York, August 11.—The steamer Star of the West, with California dates to the 20th ult. is below, and will be up at ten o'clock to-night. Her-news has been anticipated by the arrival of this North Star. play there early in the season. Arch-street Theatre Three Young Girls Drowned.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. II.—Two nices of Dr. Train; of Sheffield, Mass., aged seven and nine years, and a daughter of Jas. Bradford, Esq., aged twolve years, were drowned white bathing yester-day, in a little cove at Sheffield. Western Navigation. DETROIT, August 11.—It has been officially de-ermined not to close the Saut Sto. Marie canal-or repairs, as was contemplated, during the pre-

on of navigation. Hon. Simon Cameron. CAPE ISLAND, August 11.—Hon. Simon Cameron prive here this evening, and is stopping at the olumbia House.

Markets by Telegraph.
w Orleans, August 11.—Cotton is very dull.
dull at \$4.50. NEW ORL Flour dull at \$4.50.
CINCINNATI, August 11.—Flour dull at \$4.70aba
Wheat dull at 22ic. Bacon firm.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL: OF THE NORTH STAR. LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA. THE CHIRIQUE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Revolution in Carthagena, 2017.

The steamship North Star, Capt. Lones, from Aspinwall 3d inst, arrived at New York yesterday. The United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's sailed: from Panama on the 28th of July for Realejo.

The Chiriqui gold discoveries form the topic of discussion in the Panama papers. The schooler Carolina had sailed for the region with fifty passen-

gers on board, and another vessel was shortly leave.

The Panama Star and Herold says:
Letters received in this city from David, dated
July 14th, state; that the people from all directions
continued to flock to the gold diggings, and that the
yield of gold obtained from the "huacas" continues undiminished. The prefect of the department
informs the Governor that the elections (for Procurado, etc.) did not take place on the day appointed,
as no electors appeared at the poll, all being foo
busily engaged in the gold diggings. 1

A letter received at this office yesterday from Sr.
Carlos Wagener, dated June 24th, though rather
out of date, contains a few items worth transoribing:

out of date, contains a few items worth transorthing:

"An old half-caste Indian, who lives in Dolega, Robert Delsi, whom you probably know, and who has been in the habit of, digging up Indian graves; for the sake of the carthenware and pledras de molor generally found therein, took it into his head to dig, a little deeper, which brought him to the real grave, where the body is deposited in a coffiniof rudely fixed stones, and there he found the skeleton of the deceased, together with a beautifully-worked that 'n gold. Since then it has been separationed that overy 'huses' contains gold images in more or less number, the earthenware and other articles having been builed only half way down, and this explains why, up to the present time, so faw of the remains of the bodies had been found on the graves. One mian took out of one grave in one day \$1,000 worth of things, among which were three gold plates, of the size of dessert plates; and the thickness of a stout tin plate, an engle of the size of a span, and many chief simple and insects beautifully manufactured.

"This is the richest grave that has been found is a yet, but none have been opened that have not produced somethins. The old many why made the

them impassable, owing to the rains, otherwise more persons would have started for the diggings. People who come to work here must expect its rough it, live on tassio (dried beef) and plantains, and sleep in the open air; it is no easy matter to dig holes sight to tenfect deep and remove large atign in the state of the state

natives, who report hearing uncarthly, noises and tambores (drams) in, the Cordilleras, which they attribute to his Sable Majesty, who does not wish the grayes to be molested.

"The discovery is "very interesting one in many points of yiew. The possession of such a quantity of the precious metal must inevitably tend to improve the industrial prosperity of that province, populate the country, and eventually lead to the discovery of the mines from which the gold has been originally obtained, and which can only be in the adjacent Cordilleras.

"They further show the universality of that belief in immertality, which, like geological strata, we find in the new world as well as in the old. From the tunulus which contained the warrior, his horse and his drinking oup, to be used again in the halls of Odin of our Scandinavian ancestors, to the playthings of the Indian children, now brought to light in the 'huacas' of Chiriqui; the earthen barrows of ancient Troy, Groece, and Soythia in the steppes of Tartary, (where two corpses were found wrapped in sheets of gold weighing 60 pounds;) the mounds of the valley of the Mississyppi and the table lands, of Mexico—all speak the same sentiment; and it is to be regretted that no intelligent artist and correspondent is present at Chiriqui to deplet and record the nature and form of these intoresting relies of the lost tribes, as, modern avarice, shall have destroyed the only hieroglyphics that remain to use of their industry; their hopes and fears about future existence.

"The ancient burying grounds are indicated, in various ways—some have a length grounds are indicated, invarious ways—some have a heap of stopes piled up radely over the grave; others are shown by a piece of the Corm the shores of the Lagoon of Chirqui to the islands of the Pacific. They exist in the deepest valleys and along the lighest recesses of the Cordilleras. Such as have been opened hitherto in the nawcoded, plains produced but little gold. They were grobably an agricultural race, and the utensits of the

the development thereof."

By the West Indian mail; intelligence had been received of a revolutionary movement of Indian mail; intelligence had been received of a revolutionary movement of Indian mail; in the Indian mail of Indian mail of Indian mail of the how law of election. A party of them, of the night of the 25th of June, attacked the jail and captured the guard. From thence they proceeded to the residence of Benor June 1988 Nigto, ox-Governor, and induced him to account the provisional rule of the State. "Benor Clave," the actual Governor, was in the interior at the time, and had not

nor, was in the interior at the time, and had not returned.

Señor Nieto had issued a proclamation, under date of July 26, calling a public meeting of the citiens on that day.

The advices from the southern coast are no later than those received by the Northern Light.

FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The Olympia and Stellacoum papers are filled with electionering articles in favor or against at Covernor Issae I. Stovens, and Colonel William H. Wallace, as rival candidates for the office of delegate to Congress, to represent the Territory. The election was to take place on Monday, 11th July.

FROM OREGON.

LATERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The Portland Christian Advocats of 9th July, (printed a day in advange of its date,) says:

It is a matter of uncertainty who has been elected to Congress. Such is the tardiness of the returns in coming in, that the most shrowd and sagacious find themselves unable to predict which

turns in coming in, may be made to predict which gacious find themselves unable to predict which candidate will be a close one, and it will be a close one.

THE CITY.

the removal of the large "dyelstory helliding on the south side of Chestaus street, above Sixth, formerly decembed by the American Sanday-School Union. Though not yet twenty years old, the present structura is behind the times, and is to be replaced by two large and splendid stores, each 25 feet front, and extending to the back street. In many respects they will be superior to any yet erected in our city—very little wood or other combustible material will be used. The joists are to be of front with brick arches between the stairs throughout, the outer doors, and window-shutters also of irons; the corniess of stone, and the mofs metal; so that the whole building may strictly be dailed fire-proof. The fronts are to be of iron on the first story, with pressed brick and brown-stone dressings shove, and four stories high.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Detective Officers Charles We Wood and George Smith yesterday streets of two nearness named the word way and the contrast of the contrast of the second of the second of the state of t AMUSER BOTH Revents attention beatout concerts night for a ferroon and even factour for the design of the design o SUICIDE OF A PHILIPPEAN AT THE FRANK-LIK HOUSE, A melantholy saw of suicide occurred last, evening, at the Frankin House, on Chesinut street, above Third. We are enabled to give the fact of the case by the courtesy of the clerks in the hotel; It appears that a man, named John J. Baker, a resident of this city, and set down in the directory as being a stove-dealer, at No. 616 Noble street, came on the 3d of August and took rooms. He remained there until last evening. Festerday morning he sent the porter of the direct to a neigh-borlog, durg at one and present the second. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

George Christy's Minstrels commence a week's performance at Musical Fund Hall, on Monday evening.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The Evening Post has good reason to ear that the exchange of the steem of him and about seem in a distinguishment of the present feet in the deademy of ditions have lately been made in the Academy of ditions have lately been made in the Academy of Music, preparatory to the ensuing Opera Season.

We understand that the Ravel Troupe will occupy will not be discontinuance of the present competition.

27th ult.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company morphine. Going to his room, he remained there allow not reason to early that the exchange of the steam of the very individual to the series of the hotel. At about twenty minutes it to result in the discontinuance of the present competition.

We understand that the Ravel Troupe will occupy EXTENSIVE HOBBERY.—Detective Unicers Charles W. Wood and deorge-Smith yearchap arrested two negroes, named Asron Willits and Jacob Pierce, for robbing Kerr's sait store, No. 141 South Wharves. It seems that they have been in the habit of gadning admission into the store, of Mr. Kerr at an Early hour in the morning, between his and soven p'clock, before any members of the firm made their appearance. They generally had a furniture car in attendance, and loading it up with hous of sait they made of the they with mane their appearance. They generally had a formiture car in attentiance, and loading it up with bags of salt, they made off with the plander, selling it to proprietors of soap factories; and others. The proprietor of one factory stated that he had bought fifty bags from Willits, while another stated that he had purchased a largor number. Willits is an Pretter of a noted hurglar, named Bob Willits, who is now serving out a term of three years in the penitentiary. They were committed to answer the charge.

DEATH AND DESTITUTION—A middle-aged white man, whose fame is unknown to us, was found, dead; yesterday morning on the floor of shovel in Bedford street. The deceased was one of that infertible and "degraded class of people who live in this locality, and manage to drag existence along in an unaccountable way." He had crept into the place where his body was found on the evening before, and begged for permission to lay on the floor. The cause of his death was destined. From Yucatan.

New Onleans, August 11.—An arrival furnishes dates from Campeachy to the 8th inst.

The war of the races in Yucatan has not ended,

nut continues unabated.

The war of the races in Yucatan has not ended,

nut continues unabated.

found, which we print precisely as it was written.

Abours 11, 1839

DEAR Wiff.—This course pursued will institute a public inquiry, and that my nerves and He sight debars me almost allogather from riving this mode of explanation—Cannot proceed—Wind it in. Extreme embarrasment is the cause of sucode. You stand clear even in minutest degree of Snicide, if My idea is to quast all these at once with a dash. My religious sentiments have become within the last year, wonderfully changed. I need to begin the last year, wonderfully changed. I need to begin a Universalist Book or Greed or, Theory.

The letter was written on a half sheet of foots cap, in a faint, obboure manner, with a hard lead pencil. There were one or two cressurest sectoral words almost unintelligible—and the whole document exhibited signs of extreme nervousness. The family of the letter was in striking contrast with that on the register, which was clear, firm and manly. Baker had, been at the hotel for a week previous to his decease. When he took rooms at the hotel he stated that his, wifa and family, were out of town, and that he wanted to remain until they returned. He was not a man given to intoxic. the hotel he stated that his wife and family were out of town, and that he wanted to remain until they returned. He was not a man given to intoxication, as far as could be learned, though at times he was noticed under the influence of liquor. He was somewhat communicative at times, though his bearing generally was that of a melancholy, low-spirited, disappointed man. No money or walnables were found on his person, when searched by the clerk.

In the trunk of the deceased were documents which ledd, to the stabilishment of his identity and

the clerk.

In the trunk of the deceased were documents which, led to the stablishment of his identity, and his friends were promptly notified by the sympathis formerly of the firm of Gallagher, & Baker, and had afterwards accepted a situation as salesman for Messrs. North, Chase, & North. Ha afterwards entered the employ of Messrs. Leibrandt, MoDowell, & Co., founders, at Noble-street wharf. He had recently been on a travelling tour for the firm, but when at New Orleans indulged in a round of dissipation, which unfitted him for business to such an extent that his employers were obliged to send another person to follow him up, and send him back to this city.

On the day that he came to the Franklin House, he had sent his family, consisting of a wife and three lovely children, to Elizabethtown, N. J. In his trunk were found an exceedingly scant supply of linen, a quantity of business circulars, and, among other business papers, a pawn-tidget representing a coat pledged for \$2.50.

Coroner Fenner held an inquest, and a verdict of suicide was rendered by the jury. His remains were removed to his late residence at 120 clock last night.

DESTRUCTIVE CONPLACEATION. At twelve

cart-loaded with pitch, upon which Philip Carroll was seated, was backed into the Schuylkill, near the wire bridge. By dint of active exercions the horse and its drivor were saved. DESTRUCTIVE CONPLAGRATION.—At twelve o'clock last evening, the State Mouse belt sounded; the alarm of fire, and a few minutes after the whole western sky, as viewed from Fifth and Chestnut strebts, was illumined with a livid flame. The alarm was caused by the burning of the extensive flouring mill of Mesna Marahall & Eldridge, situation the west bank of the Schuylkill, between Market and Chestnut streets.

Our reporter, on proceeding to the scene of the conflagration, found the building almost consumed by the flames. The fire had evidently obtained such a headway before the fire companies arrived, that it was impossible to save the buildings. An adjoining stable was also burned, although, as far, as could be learned, no horses were injured or burned by the flames.

The State House bell was father tardy in sounding the alarm, for some reason or other. The hour is so late, or rather early, that we are prevented from giving the full particulars.

ROWDYISM, RIVALEY, AND THE PIRE DEPARTnd Montgomery Guards will visit Florence Heights n Monday hext on a target excursion: RUBLIG SALES OF REAL ESPATE AND STORES.
Messrs. Thomas & Sons' sales at the Philadelphia
Exchange will in future he held at 12 c/clock noon.
First sale on Tuesday next, 16th instant. See ad-

not be cared, and no one desires this more sincerily, than we do, the force of public sentiment will coinpel its dissolution, and the establishment of a raid system in its place. Mark the prophecy!

at lest have tidings from the two young gentlemen, named Henry Johnson alias Kelley, and William I. Harris alias Bradley, alias Johnny Williams, the were arrested some five weeks ago by our of lears, on the charge of robbing the store of Messrs.

Rield, and Langstroth, of cutlery, and pilfering various light and valuable articles from other establishments. These two young men, it will be remembered, were committed to answer the charges preferred against them. Every effort was made to get their case to trial, but by some of these delays, which seem as necessary to modern justice as water to their case to trial, but by some of these delays, which seem as necessary to modern justice as water to the thirty, the much desired object was not attained. In the meantime by a piece of legal finicate, which we hope we duly appreciate, the young men were permitted to go at liberty on hail. A German had come into court, as a cotemporary has it, and "represented that he resided in the vicinity of Germantown road and Jefferson street, and was the possessor of real estate assessed at \$2,500. The German made oath that the property was owned by hind, and he was accepted as bail. The thieves thus liberated, hastened out of court, and left the city at once. The detectives, learning this fact, to their great mortification, entered the court smill procured a call of the case, when the bail was declared to be briefited?"

Furthermore, according to the same anthority, the bail proved to be wholly valueless, it being well understood that it was straw hail, procured for a large consideration, through the intrimentality of a well-known policy dealer, in the vicinity of Tenth and Poplar streets. As soon, thowever, as the detectives found that the scamps had forfeited their bail; they procured duplicates of their photographs in the Rogues' Gallery, and sent them to the principal cities throughout the Union. Johnson was arrested in Beston and looked up on the charge of shoplifting. Two of our officers went on there and had an interview with him. He refused to give any information of his partner, hat said at he was far beyond the reach of capture. He corpressed an earnest hope that he would not be compolled to return to Philadelphita, as he said howas harder pushed here than in any pl

which appears to be the particular organ of the detectives, says:

"As this case has been wholly misunderstood and greatly misrepresented, it is due to the officers that the public should understand the facts of the case. The parties robbed by these thieves appreciate to the inlest extent the shifty of the officers, and are unwilling that they should be consured for an unfortunate lack of precaution in taking straw bail for the appearance of the thieves."

This is all very true, and no respectable paper has said to the contrary. That there was something improper in the hinginess we believe, but that the detectives had a hand in it we never for a moment supposed." We have always given these officers the fullest credit for honesty of purpose and abrevious of practice, and have no disposition to do other wise.

strumental in thwarting the ends of justice? So long as men are allowed to give straw hall, and go at large unpunished and unrebuked, what security have you or we for the punishment of those who prey upon out, property; and fatten upon the desh of others? Let an example he once made of these men of straw, and there will be an end to their nefarious business.

Since the above was in type, we have been shown a letter from Boston, by Officer Wood, in which it is stated that Johnson was convicted of larceny in Boston, and sentenced to two years hard labor in the House of Correction. As for Harris, his companion, he is away beyond the reach of justice. We hope soon to chronicle his arrest and imprisonment. He should certainly have a couple of years of undisturbed repose, to think over his past, exploits.

A Cool Transaction.—Yesterday, a negro

A Cool Transaction .- Yesterday, a negro

A Good Suggestion.

Mn. Press: Would it not pay for some of our thair manufacturers to knock up a lot of common rush-bottomed chairs, such as one sees in the Tuileries and places of public resort on the Continent, and place them out in the Fairmount gardens, with an old woman of two to hire them Many pennies would doubtless drop from willing pockets for the privilege of sitting in this beautiful resort.

Pro Boxo Publico. ALAN HATTE SEE HATT

IMPROVEMENT. The laborers have just begun

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Yesterday morning officer Levier arrested's German, hearing the name of John Howe, on the charge of attempting to pass counterfeit notes, on Second street, above Chestnut. Howe had a hearing in the afternoon. It was in evidence that he had attempted to pass as 3b bill on the Kent Bank, as 1b bill on the Chemical Bank, and a \$5 bill on the Philadelphia Bank—all of which were bad. He was searched in the Central Station, and a number of other sad notes found in his possession.

POULTRY IN DEMAND .- On Wednesday eve-

ning the chicken-house, on the premises of Mr. F.
L. Hoffman, in the Twenty-second ward, was
broken open, and the stock of poultry removed by
some rascally fowl-fanciers. The practice of chicken
stealing, which was so much in vogue lately, has
died off very considerably within the last fow
months.

months.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The ground floor of Trinity Chapel, at Twenty-accord and Locust streets, has been laid, and the work is progressing rapidly.

The trench for the water-main is open to Rado street; on Broad, and the pipes to be used upe ready on the east side of that trench.

on the east side of that street, down to Arch.

PARADE.—The National Guards, Captain

Lyle, will parade this evening in the mosnight for practice. To morrow they will act as an escort to the Richmond Guards, who pass through the city on their way to New York.

OVERBOARD.—On Wednesday afternoon, a

hour is so late, or rather saily, that we are prevented from giving the full particulars.

ROWDYIM, RIVALEY, AND THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF Wednesday evening a party of rowdies indulged their belligerent propensities very extensively in the vicinity of Seventh and Shippen streets. A number of the Fifth ward officers interfered, and were badly used, one of them, named Bates, being bruised and beaten in a brutal manner. The Fourteenth ward two first fire companies. The Fourteenth ward two first fire companies and together at Twelfth and Brown streets on Wednesday used, the findinged in a fight, which might have resulted seriously, but for the timely arrival of a squad of officers. This practice of rowdyism and rivalry seems to be a necessary ovil of the present fire department. So long as Tom, Dick, and Harry will fight, throw stones and fire revolvers. It seems that every company, to carry out its purposes, must originate a fend and tenderly nurse it. So far has this every company, to carry out its purposes, must originate a fend and tenderly nurse it. So far has this every company, to carry out its purposes, must originate a fend and tenderly nurse it. So far has this every company, to carry out its purposes, must originate a fend and tenderly nurse it. So far has this every company, to carry out its purposes, must originate a fend and tenderly nurse it. So far has this every extended that many of our oldest firemen, men who have stood by the department in its darkest and dreaming the many of our oldest firemen, men who have reason to know, are habitually led into radical and serious mistakes concerning this section of country. It is regarded as a region of swamps and marshes, almost inaccessible to the good in the theory of the volunteer fire department in the fact. The German componer is to large the fact of sood in the theory of the volunteer fire department in the fact. The ferminan componer is to large the fact. The ferminan componer is to large the fact. The German cognomen is "Langer Schwamm," or "Long Meadow," which is quite a different thing from pestilential bogs and morasses. The real state of the case is that this portion of "Old Berks" ment, inwerer little there may be in its practice. For punctuality, perseverance, and bravery it would be hard to find the equals of the Philadophia firemen; but here our praise must dease. All their good qualities are observed by that potty disposition to quarrel and disturb the peace of society. Their punctuality and scall are carried to extreme. There is hardly an alarm of fire but a number of companies run beyond their limits, and excuss themselves by saying that they did not an derstand the signals. Again, when at fires, it is a most difficult thing to control the realous firemen. Four or five large, streams from them engines, and as many more from hand engines, we have seen pointed into a burreling, building, when one thream would have been more than sufficient.

We have heard the engineers plead, and in vain, to restrain the realous firemen from their wanton waste of water. As a consequence of this, more property, on the average is destroyed by the water used in quenching the flames, than the fire itself. Fire-Marshal-Blackburn, the most competentifudge we have on this matter; states this as the result of his experience. Some remedy must be devised for this, and speedily. If the evils of the department cannot be cared, and no one desires this more sincertly, than we do, the force of public sentimes will cannot be cared, and no one desires this more sincertly, is one of the most prosperous, flourishing, and high ly cultivated in our Commonwealth. Portions of i are rough and mountainous, it is true, but these

monotony.

The main body of land here is as rich and fertile as the banks of the Nile. Fatness can be present as the cause of the Mile. Farmess can be pressed from the very ground. The farms are highly cul-tivated, producing grains and fruits in abundance, and presenting to the eye of the beholder an un-rivalled prospect of peace; planty, and prosperity. Most of the hardy and industrious tillers of the soil have amassed a competency, and many of them are in possession of nyincely fortunes. We questlon whether on this broad earth a more useful, patrictic, griecity, industrious people, can be found than are the Germans of Pennsylvania. More than any other people we knew they serve to illustrate those principles and virtued which impart stability and character to the State, and afford a sure apparantee of the permanency of those free and liberal igstitutions secured by the toil, the treasure, and the blood of a wise and patriolic aheestry.

No people in this broad land, too, are more thoroughly wedded to the Bible, the Church, the Sabbath, the Jonatitution of our forefathers, and to all the hopes and guarantees of Virtue, Religion, and Freedom. However divided on party questions, they all love the Union, and are ardently devoted to what they regard the best and truest interests of the country. To fear God, to love work, to practice frugality, to do justice, to love merey, and walk humbly before the God of their fathers—these are summents and obligations instilled into their every mind and heart from childhood. Hence it arises, too, that chicanery and falschood are nowhere held in such intense and unqualified abhorrence. The Germans of Fennylvania are proverbially guileless and confiding. Upright and sincere themselves, to a proverb, they suspect no decelt in others. When once, however, they have discovered its existence, they visit upon the offender the perpetual withdrawal of their confidence. Thoy seem inalinctively to act upon the maxim: "If you cheat me a second time, the fault will be spirit," the former of this place, the latter of Reading. The ancestorie of these enterprising gentlemen, both patrions of these enterprising gentlemens, both patrions of these enterprising gentlemens, both patrions of the sea the productive wealth and industry, the former of this place, the latter of which is still in operation. The isother, as for back as the year 1793, erected the furnace at this place, its the one known as "The District" and the quarter of the event her

In the way of natural curlosities, almost every section has a something to boast, and this is not deficient in this particular. About a mile and a half distant from here, gurgling in perennial freshness from the base of one of the ranges of the South Mountain, is a spring of water, known to that distinguished individual, "the oldest inhabitant." It is known by the name of "The Cold Spring," and richly does it merit this distinctive appellation. The water gushing therefrom is so intensely cold that a single mouthful sets the teeth on edge, and almost chills the blood! The Psalmist has said—"How "manifold," O Lord, are thy works, in wisdom hath thou made them all. "In one spot the hand of Ohmipotence is distilling waters of bolling temperature; in another they are as cold as though they had been generated amidst the ice and snows of Lapland.

The grain crop in this section of the State has never been more abundant than the present season. Wheat, rye, and oats, have furnished an unprecedented yield. The corn, also, looks exceedingly promising, and the potato crop is almost without a parallel. The fruit, such as apples, plums, pears, etc.. are also superabundant, and berries of all kinds, were never so plenty. Trily, "the Lord is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works."

ARRIVAL OF BROOD HORSES WHON. Free

THE WORK COMMENCED AT LAST .-- The Chest-THE WORK COMMENCED AT LAST.—The Chestnut, and Walnut-street Railway Company having
got onto chancery, and sottled their little family,
quarrels, has at last commenced the work of laying
the rails. Workmen, were engaged yesterday in
tearing up Chestnut street, opposite the Girard
House. The road will be very substantially built,
and under a liberal management will be made to
yield excellent, dividends, and he a great convenience to the 'travelling people who swarm along
the great highway on which it is being laid.

ARRIVAL OF BLOOD HORSES whom Excellent
and under callent of the work of laying
in lower received in New York. Vestohester county
is farm, at Frog's Neck, Westohester county
in the English turf, but they are not imported to this country as racers, but merely for the improvement of stock. They were shipped first to
Montreal, and from thence to New York.