The Press.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1859.

First Page.—Personal and Political: Letter from Niagara Falls; Outrage in Maine; A Methodist Clergyman's house assaulted; Bravery of his Wife; General News. Fourth Page.—Greeley's Two Hours with Brigham Young; Excitement at Berlin Road; Arrivals at the Principal Hotels; List of Letters Remaining in the Philadelphia Post Office up to 6 o'clock P. M. on Saturday.

The News.

The steamship Hungarian arrived at Quebec on Saturday night, bringing four days later news from Europe. The dates are to the 10th inst. The representatives of France, Austria, and Sardinia met at Zurich on the 8th instant to perfect the treaty of peace agreed upon at Villafranca by the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph. Nothing, however, had been made public respecting the proceedings of the Conference. The representatives—namely, the Marquis Bourqueney, assisted by M. de Bonneville, on the part of France, Count Colloredo, on the part of Austria, and Chevalier Desambrois, on the part of Sardinia—had been warmly received by the authorities and inhabitants of Zurich. The subscriptions to the new stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were coming in rapidly. Among the names are those of nearly all the great financial and mercantile houses of Great Britain. The mammoth steamship Great Eastern is at last completed. The event was celebrated on board the ship on the 8th instant by a banquet. The American produce markets exhibit no change of importance. Consols had improved three-eighths to one half per cent.

One of the most mysterious and daring robberies that we have heard of for a long time is noticed in the local column. The store of Messrs. Schuff & Wernwag, on Chestnut street, above Bank, was entered yesterday in broad day-light, and robbed of silks to the value of two thousand dollars. The officers are on the track of the villains, who escaped with their booty.

From Havana we have advices to the 13th inst. The news possessed little interest. Sugar, molasses, and freights were dull. The money market was exceedingly tight, and exchange on New York at sixty days is quoted at 4 to 5 per cent. discount. $10,000,000 in bonds bearing six per cent. interest, are to be issued by the Spanish Bank of Havana.

By way of the Tehuantepec route and New Orleans we have news from San Francisco, to the 5th inst. The steamers which left for Panama on that day took nearly two millions in treasure and one thousand passengers for New York. Business continued dull. The ships Northern Eagle, Amos Lawrence, Flying Eagle, Orpheus, Express, and Chariot of Fame, from New York, had arrived out. The news from the mines was satisfactory.

By way of Tehuantepec we have also important news from Mexico. Miramon's Cabinet had been dissolved, and the Archbishop of Mexico had excommunicated the entire liberal party. General Woll had been defeated in Tamaulipas, with the loss of all his artillery. The decree of President Juarez respecting the church property of Mexico was celebrated at Matamoros by the firing of salutes and a general parade of the citizens. General Guadalupe Garcia had left Matamoros to join the liberal army, and a new regiment of volunteers was preparing to leave for the same destination. Gen. Degollado was at Matamoros making arrangements for the next campaign.

On our fourth page an account of an interesting interview between Horace Greeley and Brigham Young, grand high priest of Mormonism, will be found. The report is an interesting one, as it settles the question of what the Mormons believe and reject on many important subjects.

We chronicled, a few days since, the death of Thomas G. Henderson, Jr., a highly respectable citizen of Sadsbury township, Chester county, Pa. His death was caused by a blow from a stone thrown by a man named Sylvester McFillan, on the 11th instant, while at a Harvest Home, near Compassville. A coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday last on the body of the deceased, and, on the testimony of several highly respectable persons who witnessed the occurrence, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a blow from a stone thrown by McFillan, without the least provocation. The murderer is still at large, and it is to be hoped he will yet be apprehended and brought to justice.

Mr. Wise, editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and Mr. Ould, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, fought a duel on Saturday. Two shots were exchanged, but happily neither party was hit.

Seven steamships left New York on Saturday. The Fulton, Cope, for Havre; City of Manchester, Kennedy, for Liverpool; Star of the West, Gray, and North Star, Jones, for Aspinwall; Quaker City, Shufeldt, for Havana; Alabama, Schenck, for Savannah, and James Adger, Adams, for Charleston. The City of Manchester took out $648,000 in specie, and the Fulton $440,280.

Every one knows "about how much" a negro is worth hereabouts; down South they amount to something, as this:

Sale of Negroes—High Prices.—Twenty-eight negroes were sold, on Tuesday last, at Macdonough, in Henry county. The aggregate amount of the sales was $22,309, being an average of $796. We select the following from the list as an evidence of the high prices paid: One boy, field-hand, 18 years old, $1,610; three boys, 14 years old, one $1,440, one $1,325, the third $1,367; two boys, 10 years old, one $962, the other $900; one boy 7 years old, $726; one woman, 22 years old, with three boys, one 5 years, one 3 years, and one 8 months, $1,995; one woman, 22 years, with two children, a boy 3 years and a girl 18 months, $2,305; seven girls sold at the following prices: one, 19 years, $1,200; one 15 years, $1,125; one, 16 years, $1,100; one, 12 years, $860; one, 7 years, $745; one, 7 years, $778.—*Atlanta (Ga.) American.*

Mr. Greeley in Utah.

There is nothing, probably, in regard to which there is such unanimity, in the public mind, as hostility to Mormonism. It is a subject about which there is little argument. All denominations and all classes concur in denouncing the religious creed and the social conduct of the people of the Territory of Deseret. He who raises a voice to defend them is soon silenced by a spontaneous outcry of horror, and woe to the journalist or the statesman who flatters himself that he can put in a plea for them, and at the same time hold himself aloof from the charge of sympathising with their unpopular doctrines. And yet, while all this is so, few persons will read the interview between Brigham Young, the chief of the Mormons, and Horace Greeley, the editor of the New York *Tribune*, without being deeply impressed, and profoundly interested. If there is one quality outside of his politics, that marks out Mr. Greeley as different from other men, it is the general candor with which he states the position of his opponent; and, therefore, while giving his own questions and answers with singular brevity and clearness, he takes care to do ample justice to the Mormon leader. In this connection it is right to say, that the fairness displayed by Mr. Greeley in his reported conversation with Brigham Young is the more creditable, inasmuch as the *Tribune* has been, from the first, one of the steadiest opponents of the Latter Day Saints, and has been, in a large degree, the organ of the Republican party, the platform of which, in 1856, contained a pointed denunciation of Mormon principles and practices. Certain it is, that a good deal of the mysterious perseverance and patience under all sorts of privations, on the part of the Mormons, is accounted for in this reported interview. The incoherent ravings of the fanatic preachers of this sect have done much to confirm and solidify the prejudice against them. But if Mr. Greeley states their case properly, the problem becomes inscrutable how such a people can be governed and controlled; sincere, as they seem to be, in their startling religious opinions, and quietly resolved, as they are, to maintain their peculiar, isolated position. The statesman should look at this question calmly and without passion. He who shall so arrange it without offending the sensitive feelings of the great body of the American people, and, while protecting the Mormons in all their civil rights, shall leave matters of conscience to themselves and induce them to act in harmony with the institutions of the General Government under which they live, will have achieved a triumph worthy of grateful remembrance.

The News by the Hungarian.

Four days later news from Europe, received by the steamer *Hungarian*, which passed Father Point on the 20th instant, will be found in our telegraphic column. The most notable events in England were the completion of the monster steamer Great Eastern, and a debate in the British Parliament on the Italian question, which terminated by the withdrawal of Lord Elcho's motion instructing the Ministers to abstain from all participation in a European Conference on Italian affairs.

In France, the 14th of August was eagerly looked forward to in consequence of the contemplated grand march of the heroes of the Italian war through Paris on that day. Seventy thousand men were to participate in it.

The sessions of the Zurich Peace Conference commenced on the 8th instant. Sardinia was represented in it, as well as France and Austria.

The result of the elections in Tuscany indicated a very decided aversion of the people to a return of their repudiated sovereign.

The Board of Fire Directors will hold a stated meeting this evening.

Delegate Elections.

An election for delegates and members of the city Executive Committee is called for this afternoon, between the hours of four and seven o'clock, in every election division of the city, at which all Democrats duly registered can vote. To these delegates will be entrusted the duty of nominating candidates for the State Senate and House of Representatives, District Attorney and Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, to be elected in October next. The County Convention will meet in Spring Garden Hall to-morrow, and the Senatorial and Representative Conventions will meet in their respective districts on the same day.

Considerable interest is taken in these elections, inasmuch as upon the Executive Committee to be chosen to-day will devolve the important duty of calling and conducting the election to be held in November next for delegates to the general State Convention, who, in their turn, are to select delegates to a State Convention, which is to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers, and the representation of Pennsylvania in the National Democratic Convention at Charleston.

Since going to the Legislature has become so profitable an avocation, a large number of aspirants are put forward for legislative nominations. To this point a good deal of the energy and enthusiasm of the friends of the different aspirants has been, and will be, directed until the closing of the polls to-day, and the adjournment of the District Conventions to-morrow. Among those presented for these positions we notice the names of some excellent men; but we regret to say that the aggregate is composed of mere adventurers and operators, who look to Harrisburg as a sort of political market-place, where votes are to be bought and sold for a consideration, and who have only one idea in securing a seat in the Assembly—that of filling their pockets with money. No such men can be elected in this city hereafter, and the delegates should remember this in their selection to-morrow. There is a jealous spirit of inquiry abroad, which will insist upon the highest capacity and the most undoubted integrity in the choice of candidates for the Legislature, no matter by what party these candidates are put forward. The lesson of last winter, at Harrisburg, has sunk so deeply into the minds of the people that the importance of having honest men on the tickets of the different parties should counsel every organization to place none but the most upright men before the people. The Administration, through its agents, is industriously engaged in all these movements, particularly in that part of the programme which relates to the selection of the Executive Committee. We have already admonished the Democratic masses that there is scarcely a precinct in Philadelphia which is not reached, if not managed, by the long arm of Federal power, and it will be their own fault if, with the knowledge of this fact before them, they do not reject an interference which, insolent in itself, is morally certain to bring disgrace and defeat upon the party in the coming and future elections.

The People's party will meet on the first Tuesday of September, in the evening, at such places as the Ward Associations or the Executive Committees of each ward may designate, to elect officers, and put in nomination candidates for delegates, for the election to be held on the following Tuesday. Four delegates will be chosen from each ward to the County Convention, and two delegates from each precinct to the Representative Conventions. In the Second and Fourth Senatorial districts, four persons will be elected from each ward, by general ticket, to nominate candidates for Senator for each district.

Politics in New Jersey.

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Governor, assembles at Trenton on Wednesday next, the 24th. While the feeling throughout the State is unmistakably against the policy of the Federal Administration, the officials and those mercenaries who adhere to the fortunes of Mr. Buchanan continue to display the most intolerant spirit. We are happy to perceive that the Democracy, who are represented by such men as Hon. Garnett B. Adrain, Hon. J. T. Riggs, Hon. Martin Ryerson, and others, steadily maintain the faith upon which they planted themselves during the great struggle of 1858. The spirit manifested by these men vindicates not only their sincerity, but is an earnest that they must at last succeed. As an evidence of this spirit, we notice that the Democracy of New Brunswick, N. J., held a large and enthusiastic meeting in that city on Friday evening, the 19th inst., which was addressed with masterly ability by Mr. Adrain, who offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. We commend them to the attention of the masses of the Democratic party in this State, and demand to know whether there is one line or word in this admirable platform inconsistent with the history or the pledges of the party and its Representatives:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the township of North Brunswick do again reaffirm their adherence to the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, as embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and in the Cincinnati platform of 1856, and as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, when he declared "that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

Resolved, That it was upon this great and fundamental principle that the Democratic party triumphed in 1856, and Mr. Buchanan was elected, and it is only by a steady and unyielding adherence to the same principle that our party can ever expect to achieve another glorious victory.

Resolved, That the demand now made by Southern Democrats that Congress shall enact a slave code for the Territories, establishing and protecting slavery in the Territories against the will of the people and their own local legislation, is most unwise, anti-Democratic, and subversive of all the past principles, pledges, and action of the Democratic party, and is utterly repudiated and condemned by us, in common with the great mass of the Northern Democracy.

Resolved, That the principle of non-intervention by Congress with the domestic institution of slavery, in either State or Territory, is the leading and distinctive principle of the Democratic party, and to which it is fully committed—a principle sound in itself—wise in its application—and eminently calculated to withdraw from the halls of Congress and the country at large a most disturbing and dangerous question, and transfer its settlement immediately to those who are directly interested in it.

Resolved, That the efforts now making at the South to revive the African slave trade meet with our unqualified condemnation, as in direct violation of the laws of the land, inhuman, and disgraceful to the age, and only tend to keep alive and strengthen that unhappy state of feeling now existing between the North and the South; and that we look upon all persons engaged in these unholy efforts as alike enemies to the best interests of the South and of the whole country.

Resolved, That as Democrats having ever encouraged immigration and advocated the naturalization and protection of the oppressed of every clime who seek our shores as a home, we deny that a naturalized citizen of this country on visiting his native land, forfeits protection at the hands of our Government and is liable to be pressed into foreign service; but hold that naturalized as well as native-born citizens are alike entitled to protection at home and abroad, under the broad ægis of American liberty.

Resolved, That the success of the Democratic party at the approaching State election depends on the wise and prudent action of the Convention to be held on the 24th inst., in avoiding all efforts to proscribe men for opinion sake, and all issues which tend to distract and divide the party, and on making a full and bold declaration of sound Democratic principles, such as accord with the prevailing sentiments of the people, and which can alone harmonize and bring together the conflicting interests of the Democratic party and insure a glorious victory.

Resolved, That as the people are the source of all political power and promotion, and their voice is already being heard in different sections of the country respecting the next Presidency, we do therefore embrace the present occasion to indicate our preference for the man who, in our opinion, is best qualified for, and most deserving of, the highest office in the gift of the American people—and that man is the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois—and we do accordingly nominate him as the next Democratic candidate for President.

Resolved, That we recognize in him a life-long Democrat—ever sound in principle and fearless in its defence—a strong friend and supporter of the Union, and of the Federal Constitution, which affords equal protection to all sections of the land—a man of unquestioned ability—of large political experience, and unsurpassed as a statesman. With such a tried and able leader of the Democratic forces in 1860, they would march forward in solid column, overcoming all opposition, and achieving a most brilliant victory. With him success is certain—without him defeat is inevitable.

New Lecture Hall in Carlisle.—Mr. Jacob Rheem has, we understand, fitted up in this flourishing town, a new and large hall, capable of seating one thousand persons. It is to be dedicated about the middle of September by two lectures on successive evenings, one in verse and another in prose, from Park Benjamin, Esq. By the way, what spirited individual or society will first and soonest give us a chance of hearing Mr. B.'s new humorous and satirical poem on "The Press" in Philadelphia. It is said to be the most amusing of all his lectures, and was received with immense applause on the only occasion as yet of its delivery.

Quiet Satire.—The New Albany (In.) *Ledger* pays the following quiet compliment to the Louisville *Courier*—an Administration paper:

"The Louisville *Courier* is very savage in its abuse of Douglas; but on referring to a file of that paper in the possession of a friend, we are consoled to find that it was still more savage on Polk, Cass, and Pierce.

The Texas Election and its Lesson.

The speech of Gen. Sam. Houston, at Nacogdoches, during the late Gubernatorial canvass in Texas, has been published at length, and we are enabled to gather from it the nature of the contest in which the veteran hero of San Jacinto has gained his recent remarkable victory, as well as another proof of the peculiar sort of regard entertained by the National Administration for the "regular nominations" of the Democratic party, and the action of its "regular Conventions" when they do not happen to be acceptable to Mr. Buchanan. The "regular" Democratic State Convention of Texas nominated as its candidate for Governor Mr. Runnels, but, as it was not under the control of the officials of the National Administration, it neglected or refused to endorse and laud the acts of the President and his Cabinet. The usual pabulum of false and fulsome flattery was not administered. The Democracy of Texas, like a great majority of their fellow-Democrats throughout the Union, did not entertain "feelings of unbounded confidence, respect, regard, veneration," etc., for our rulers at Washington, and, being independent men, they did not feign and express sentiments of approbation which they did not feel. This omission gave mortal offence to the National Administration and its officials; and, accordingly, when Gen. Houston came forward as a volunteer candidate for Governor, though he was a prominent member of the American party but a few years since, and though, as he confessed in his speech, *he did not vote for Mr. Buchanan in* 1856, the officials of the National Administration in Texas warmly supported him, and, after his election the official organ at Washington gloried in his triumph.

It is evident, from the speech of Gen. Houston, that his main reliance for success was his own personal claims upon the people of Texas for the many services he had rendered them during his long, romantic, and eventful career. Being also sustained by the masses of the Opposition party, by many of the new German citizens of the State, who are bitterly hostile to the project which is agitated in Texas of reviving the slave trade, and by the whole influence of the National Administration, he managed, by this extraordinary combination of influences, to defeat an organization which has hitherto shown itself to be one of the most powerful in the Union. We do not know, all things considered, that his election should be regretted; but the peculiar attitude of the Administration in regard to the canvass in Texas should not be forgotten, inasmuch as that struggle furnishes another striking proof of its total disregard for the "regular nominations" of the party, when its edicts are not obeyed. It has again shown that it considers its own endorsement as the most essential duty of Democratic Conventions, and that where this is neglected it is ready to set their action at defiance, thus practically teaching that its maxim is "Everything for the Administration—nothing for the Democratic party." The lesson should not, and will not, be lost upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania and of the nation.

Public Entertainments.

The dramatic season has been fairly inaugurated, and the week, particularly with the Arch, has been a prosperous one. We have already given our opinion of Messrs. Wheatley & Clarke's company, which, we think, cannot be surpassed in this country for playing a good old comedy. Each particular part finds a representative here, and a good one. There is John Gilbert, who can play the traditional old, garrulous, impetuous, doting, and high-tempered father of English comedy to perfection. His wife is a very good "old woman," though we prefer Mrs. Thayer in these parts. Wheatley is the best high comedian in any of our stock companies, and while he is not as good in some of his principal parts as Murdoch, yet he surpasses him in versatility. J. S. Clarke is as good a low comedian, generally speaking, as we have on the boards. Some people prefer Jefferson, and frequently make comparisons against our city favorite. No one has a higher opinion of Mr. Jefferson's powers than ourselves. But yet we candidly think that in that peculiar and difficult walk of comedy, which finds its representatives in *Farmer Ashfield* and *Bob Tyke*, Mr. Clarke is far superior to his New York contemporary. The office of a low-comedian is not merely to make people laugh. When an actor labors only to amuse, he oversteps the strict limits of nature. Nearly all of our simply amusing parts are exaggerations. *Paul Pry, Toodles, Maw-Worm* and *Jack Humphries*—whoever met these ludicrous gentlemen outside of a theatre? They are creatures of fancy, not pictures of life; and when an actor confines himself simply to their representation, he becomes a mere embodiment of that fancy, and not a delineator of human character. Mr. Clarke's great fault is exaggeration, and, although he has greatly improved since last season, he has some things yet to mend.

As for Mr. Dolman, who does more work, receives more abuse, and has more real and unselfish friends than any actor in the city, he has been at his post since the opening of the season, working with his usual assiduity. Mr. Dolman has more to contend with as an actor than any in the company. He has an unmanageable voice, a slight and striking figure, very hard to "make up," and a budget of mannerisms that would ruin any one but himself. There is no one more reliable than Mr. Dolman, and no one who works harder in his profession. And, indeed, by the force of his indomitable perseverance he has made his very defects a style. That stately, solemn, sneering, and impressive intonation is as much his peculiarity as the want of it is Mr. Wheatley's, and we would not like to predict the reception he would meet with if some night he came on the stage, abandoning this habit and rolling out the gutterals with the facility of his accomplished friend. Habit has actually made us like Mr. Dolman's faults, as it has reconciled us to a hundred other customs which our judgment tells us are wrong.

Mr. Stoddart, a new actor here, will make a respectable walking gentleman, and nothing more. He speaks too fast, and very indistinctly, and clings with a pertinacity worthy of H. A. Perry to a neat little moustache. This moustache business is something refreshingly and peculiarly American. We have had Marc Antony, Julius Cæsar, Buckingham, Rover, Othello, Benedict, Jaffier, Iago, Hamlet, and a whole hundred of dramatic creations, with black, curly, and well-pomaded moustaches. Nothing can be more out of taste, or more at variance with the record. When it is remembered that the moustache is a late invention, and was very far from being the fashion in the times of Richard, Antony, and Hamlet, the absurdity of the custom will become strikingly apparent. We are not condemning its use as a matter of taste, but only as a question of fidelity to the part as it is written.

Of the other gentlemen in the Arch-street company, we can only say that there are two or three rising actors among them. Mr. McCullough, who will be a great favorite here before many seasons pass over his head, and who is quite popular already, has made great progress since we first saw him as *Lieutenant of the Tower*, in "Richard III," over two years ago. He *is* young, and has much to learn. There is in his style of acting a number of traditional faults, most painfully apparent. He talks too much to the footlights, apes that low and sepulchral tone of third-class tragedians, and, when he piles on the agony, does it beyond all human limit or Christian patience. Mr. McCullough may become a favorite with the gallery gods; he may be the adored of the newsboys, and the hero of many a devotee to peanuts, by keeping in the traditional path he is now travelling. If such proves the case, it will be his own fault. He has ambition, talent, industry, a pleasing voice, and many, many years before him. Let him avoid these hackneyed customs of Western actors, and draw his inspirations from the book of Nature. Then he may attain a place in his profession which hundreds have failed to reach by stumbling over the errors that encumber his path.

The ladies of the Arch are too well known for us to criticise. Mrs. John Drew is the same lively, dashing, and merry actress as ever. The versatility of this woman is really wonderful. She can play anything from Lady Macbeth down to Mrs. Toodles, and attempts nothing without playing it well. Mrs. Stoddart is a very good actress in light parts. She giggles too much, and has not that control over her countenance that is so necessary to a good actress. Miss Emma Taylor looks younger every day, and astounds everybody by the extent of her wardrobe, which must be something on the Aladdin principle, judging from the great variety and richness of her dresses. If she paid as much attention to her costuming as she does to her acting, it would be greatly better for her reputation as an actress. Mrs. Stoneall is a very useful woman—very careful and correct; while Miss Kate Nagle does what little she has to do with commendable care and self-possession.

So long as the managers of this theatre make first-class comedies their peculiar line of business they will preserve the tide of prosperity that is flowing in upon them. Unlike many managers, neither Mr. Wheatley nor Mr. Clarke is afraid of working too hard. They always cast their best actors in the best parts, and exact the same degree of industry from the balance of the company that is manifested by themselves. After all, this is the great point in theatrical success, for so long as men attend personally to their own interests those interests will be most likely to prosper.

On Saturday evening the "School of Reform" and that painful spectacle, "The Wept of the Wish-ton-wish," were performed to a full house. This evening a three-act drama, by Buckstone, entitled "Green Bushes," will be performed. This comedy is well cast, and it is expected to make a run. That venerable farce, "Rough Diamond"—Clarke as Cousin Joe, and Mrs. Stoddart as Margery—will conclude.

Edwin Booth will appear at the Arch on Monday evening next.

Walnut-Street Theatre.—The Walnut-street Theatre is announced to open on Saturday evening. Mr. Keach will be stage-manager, Mr. Murphy business agent, and Mrs. M. A. Garretson lessee. According to the advertisement, "The performances on the opening night will comprise a brilliant entertainment, to introduce the old established favorites and additional artists of the highest reputation, selected from the leading theatres of the Union, composing a full and effective stock company, engaged at a heavy expense, to render the most efficient support to all the popular stars of American and European celebrity who will appear during the season, and for the proper production of the highest order of dramatic novelties. The prices of admission will remain as before.

Christy's Minstrels.—Christy has actually consented to remain another week—but positively the last. Cool White, who has been working very hard behind the scenes since the company came to town, and who sowed the seed of Christy's golden harvest, makes his first appearance to-night. Cool White is, beyond a doubt, the best delineator of Ethiopian high comedy (if we may be allowed the phrase) now on the stage. Above all, he is a great favorite in Philadelphia, having been connected with minstrelsy so long that he is almost a veteran—if not in years, at least in experience. He takes his old post of "middle man," and will give imitations of Forrest, Booth, and Macready. We hope he will favor us with a song or two. One of his, which, we remember, entitled "The Aristocratic Darkey," used to be a great favorite of ours. The balance of the troupe will be on hand with any quantity of fun, sentiment, and dancing.

Sanford offers additional attractions for the ensuing week, in the shape of one or two new burlesques, sparkling with wit and humor, and biting with local hits. Dan Gardner will take the laurels from Blondin by a series of thrilling adventures on a tight rope. Sanford has the largest troupe of Ethiopians in the country, and presents for their melody-loving and fun-admiring a programme of unusual merit.

At Fairmount this evening, in addition to the Germania Orchestra, there will be a display of fireworks under the supervision of Prof. Samuel Jackson, the accomplished pyrotechnist. These eleemosynary displays are pleasing to the people, and profitable to the Passenger Railroad Companies for whose pecuniary benefit they are especially intended.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUNGARIAN.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

SARDINIA REPRESENTED.

Debates on the Italian Question in Parliament.

Preparations for the Entry of Napoleon.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AT MILAN.

COTTON UNCHANGED—CONSOLS 95¼.

Father Point, Aug. 20.—The steamship Hungarian passed this point this morning, with Liverpool advices to the 10th inst. She was boarded by the news yacht of the New York Associated Press, and her news brought ashore.

She left Liverpool at nine o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst.

The Zurich Conference met on the 8th inst., according to the announcement.

The American frigate Cumberland was at Madeira on August 1st.

The steamship Bremen left Southampton for New York on the 9th.

THE PEACE CONGRESS

was fully constituted as follows: Austria, Count Colloredo and Baron Merpenber; France, Baron Bauguency and Marquis Bairneville; Sardinia, Chevalier De Lambois and Chevalier Jocoean.

The Government of Zurich had welcomed the ambassadors, and were to give them a public reception on the 11th.

The first formal sitting of the Congress took place on the 8th, at which the Sardinian representatives assisted. The second sitting was held on the 9th, but nothing transpired as to the proceedings.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 8th the affairs of Italy were debated in both houses of Parliament.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Normandy inquired if there was any objection to the production of the papers relative to the projects of peace transmitted to Austria before the Treaty of Villa Franca. He denounced the conduct of the Government as one-sided, and as evincing no desire to maintain neutrality.

Lord Wodehouse, in reply, reiterated the statement that England sent terms of peace to Austria at the request of France, but without giving any advice, or expressing an opinion on the subject. He said it would be most inconvenient to produce the documents in the present state of the negotiations.

Earl Granville acknowledged the act of Lord John Russell as the united act of the Cabinet.

In the House of Commons, Lord Elcho moved an address to the Queen declaring that it would be inconsistent with the honor and dignity of England, after having preserved a strict neutrality, to take part in any conference for settling the details of peace, the preliminaries of which have already been arranged between the Emperors of France and Austria. Lord Elcho praised the neutral course of the late Government and censured the anti-Austrian feeling evinced by the present Cabinet.

Mr. Kinglake moved the previous question, feeling that it would be unwise to bind the Government to any line of policy, regardless of changes which might take place at any hour.

Mr. Gladstone said that Lord Elcho's motion was not relevant to the present position of affairs. The Government had no intention of taking part in settling the details of peace on the basis of the Villa Franca treaty. The belligerents themselves would settle those details, and what would remain to be settled would be the great question of European policy, in which he thought England should play her traditional part. He defended the Government and called for a decisive vote against the resolution.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald said the object of the resolution was to restrain the Government from carrying out its personal sympathies, which were inconsistent with the treaty obligations of the country. Parliament ought not to sanction the Government joining in the Congress without being informed of what the great Powers had agreed upon in regard to the subject.

Mr. Sidney Herbert argued that the neutrality expired with the war, and that he saw no reason why England could not consistently join in the Congress.

Mr. Horseman and Mr. Whiteside spoke in favor of the resolution, and denounced the foreign policy of the Government.

Lord John Russell again proclaimed that the Government had not the slightest intention to go into an European Congress to settle the details of the peace of Villa Franca. Nobody ever invited them to do so. He admitted that there were difficulties in the way of the Government entering in the Congress, and matters were in that state that no determination had been come to. He appealed to the House to leave the question in the hands of the ministers, who would decide when the whole facts of the case were before them.

Mr. Disraeli warned the Government of dangers to be incurred by entering the Congress, but stated his objection to the House coming to a decision after a hasty deliberation, and hoped Lord Elcho would not press his motion to a division.

After some remarks from Lord Palmerston in defence of his course, and in denunciation of the resolution, Lord Elcho said he was satisfied with the admission made by the Government and the result of the debate, and would not press his motion.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th, the subject of the national defences was referred to.

Lord Kingsdown contended that the army and navy would never be on a satisfactory footing till the Government had the power of compulsory service.

The Earl of Ripon thought it would be most injudicious to resort to compulsory powers, and pledged every effort of the Government to make the defences secure.

In the House of Commons the East India loan bill was finally passed.

The completion of the steamship Great Eastern was formally celebrated on the 8th by a banquet given on board, which was attended by many members of both houses of Parliament, and a number of the most distinguished engineers and scientific men. The engines, both screw and paddle, were set in motion for the first time, and the result was satisfactory in the very highest degree, far beyond the expectation.

Lord Stanley proposed the toast of success to the Great Eastern, and painted in glowing terms the marvelous success accomplished. Mr. Brunel, the engineer, and Mr. Scott Russell, the builder, were toasted, but the former was absent from ill-health.

The ship presented a beautiful and finished aspect, being almost ready for sea.

The city article of the London *Times* says, in regard to the stipulations of the treaty alleged to have been arranged between Minister McLane and Juarez, at Vera Cruz, that Mexico will, from the moment the treaty is ratified, virtually pass under American sway. It then adds, that the result will be advantageous to Mexico and the world. The American Government is urged at every step to protect the interests of foreign bondholders.

The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, travelling under the private title of Admiral Romanoff, had arrived at Spithead in the frigate Swelland and took up his residence at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The strike among the building trade had assumed formidable dimensions. Estimates of the men unemployed range from 20,000 to 40,000. The master builders had sought the intervention of the Government, but the Home Secretary said he did not see how he could interfere.

The Latest.

London Money Market.—In the London money market the demand for money at the commencement of the week sensibly abated, but the market was again active at the close. The funds had been firm, and Consols closed at a slight advance. Railway and other securities had participated in the upward tendency. Messrs. Demetrie & Sons, Greek merchants, mostly in the grain trade, had suspended with considerable liabilities.

An impression prevailed that the Bank of England would advance its rates of discount on the 11th inst.

Latest by Telegraph.

London, Wednesday, August 10.—Admiral Sir Michael Seymour (Liberal) was yesterday elected member of Parliament for Davenport.

From the *Daily News'* city article, dated Tuesday evening: The funds to-day were slightly prejudiced by the news of a partial reaction in the Paris Bourse, combined with the dullness of business. Consols finally closed about ⅛ per cent. lower than on Monday. Before operating with confidence, speculators apparently wish to see the result of the pending Conferences on the Italian question. In most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange prices were quoted rather lower.

There was a renewed demand for money to-day, the idea being entertained in some quarters that an advance in the minimum rate of discount to 3 per cent. will be made by the Bank on Thursday. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. Continental exchanges this afternoon experienced a fresh improvement.

R. L. Cole, East India merchant, London, suspended to-day, but it is thought that his liabilities are not over £10,000.

The *Daily News* gives the provisions of Mr. Sidney Herbert's new bill, providing for a military reserve force. It authorises the enrolment and maintenance of a reserve force of twenty thousand men, consisting of soldiers who have previously served. This force is to be called out twelve days each year, and permanently in case of invasion.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs the result of the Tuscan elections. They took place with great order, and give a majority to the men of moderate liberalism, but quite opposed to the restoration of the old dynasty.

The advices from Odessa report great activity and improved prices in the grain trade.

The *Times'* city article of Tuesday evening says: The English funds experienced fluctuations to-day to the extent of ⅛ per cent., but were chiefly consequent upon the momentary supply or scarcity of stocks, and not upon the foreign news, or new features in the money market. There was renewed activity in the demand for discount to-day, and the general rates were fully equal to the bank's minimum.

The *Times* and several other journals this morning, published an article on Italian affairs, under the title of "The European *Coup d'etat*," from the pen of Mazzini.

Prince Albert visited the Grand Duke Constantine at Hyde Park yesterday.

The Government had decided on disbanding the medical corps which was raised during the Crimean war, and constituting an entire new branch of service, to be called the Army Hospital Corps.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon went on the 7th to the camp at Chalons, to remain their several days.

It was asserted that Prince Richard Metternich would remain at Paris as Austrian minister.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* gives a report that the Emperor had declared for free trade, but it lacks confirmation.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a long official report by Vice Admiral Romain des Fosses regarding the operations in the Adriatic. He shows that the fleet, consisting of 45 vessels of all classes, had anchored before Venice in sight of the domes of St. Mark, and was prepared to open fire when peace was proclaimed.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a document clearing Gen. Canrobert from any reflection which Gen. Neil's report of the battle of Solferino had cast upon him.

RUSSIA.

The construction of a railway of the length of 700 versts between Moscow and Saratow, has been authorized; the capital of the company will be 45,000,000 roubles, with a Government guarantee for 80 years of 4½ per cent.

TURKEY.

The Sultan arrived at Salowitz on the 26th of July.

The advices from the cotton manufacturing districts are favorable. Goods were in more active demand, and prices had an advancing tendency.

The Paris flour market had been dull, but closed firmer. Wheat was quiet. The accounts of the approaching vintage were quite conflicting. Brandies were firmer in price.

The number of troops from Italy to march through Paris on the 14th is 10,000. The procession will last seven hours.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the report was still current that measures would shortly be officially announced confirmatory of the hopes entertained of the maintenance of peace, and calculated at the same time to give a great impetus to commercial affairs. One of them, it is said, will be the reduction of the present excessive duties on articles of necessity. The completion of the railroads is to be accelerated, and industrial works in general are to be encouraged.

A sham fight is to be executed by 40,000 men at the camp of Chalons, under the Emperor's orders illustrative of the episodes at Solferino. The Emperor will return to the camp in September, to take command of the manœuvres.

It was reported that Gen. Fleury was to be promoted to the rank of a General of Division.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* ascribes the proposed fortification of Antwerp to the influence of England, who, foreseeing war with France, wishes to provide herself with an entrenched camp in Belgium.

The Paris Bourse had been very buoyant, and Rentes were at one time 70f 35c, but on the 9th the market drooped, and closed at 69f 90c. There was a better feeling at the close.

ITALY.

Early on Monday morning the King of Sardinia entered Milan, accompanied by his Ministry, members of Parliament, and the municipal bodies of Turin and Genoa. His Majesty passed through the Corso on horseback, amid enthusiastic acclamations. A *Te Deum* was performed, at which the King was present. He afterwards received the authorities of the city. In the evening a general illumination took place. The aspect of Milan during the fete was very imposing.

The Sardinian Government has recalled the Sardinian commissioners at Parma and Palacenza.

The elections for National Assembly of Tuscany passed off harmoniously. All the ministers who were elected are friends of Independent Tuscany.

The *Opinion*, of Turin, says that 50,000 French troops will remain in Italy provisionally, owing to the dangerous state of some of the Provinces.

The Sardinian Commissioner at Parma in notifying the Municipality of his departure, said that he left his secretary, charged with the sovereign power of the Government in the name of the people. This produced a very bad effect.

GERMANY.

The relations between Austria and Prussia almost assume the dimensions of a regular rupture, and were regarded as dangerous to the smaller German States which were already looking towards France for protection.

The King of Bavaria apologised for the passage of troops through his territory.

PRUSSIA.

The news of the dissolution of the French army of observation on the Rhine had produced a very favorable effect at Berlin, and Prussia would at once countermand the concentration of troops on the Rhine.

Prussia is about to send two vessels of war to Japan to open commercial communications.

The Emperor of Russia will visit Berlin in September.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta mails July 2, Hong Kong June 28, reached Trieste, and will arrive in London on the 11th inst.

A considerable reduction of native troops had been ordered in India.

The imports at Calcutta were dull, and exports flat. Freights were firmer. Exchange is 11½d a 2s 0¾d.

The representatives of England, France, and American Governments go from Shanghae to Pekin. Exchange at Hong Kong 4s 11d a 4s 11½d. Freights flat.

At Canton exports were quiet, but more demand for imports at Shanghae. Tea quiet. Silk in moderate demand. Exchange 4s 2½d a 4s 3½d. At Foo-Choo-Foo there were large tea shipments at extreme rates.

AFRICA.

African dates are from Coast Castle to July 14th, and from Sierra Leone to July 15th. Cotton was being collected in the eastern districts of the gold coast, and a considerable quantity was expected to be shipped to England. The natives were being taught its value, and the exports were expected to increase. Palm Oil had largely advanced at Accra.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New York, August 4th, Helvetia, at Bremen; 5th, Wilhelm, at Deal; 5th, Cumberland, at Havre; 6th, New Hampshire, at ditto; 6th, Claudia, at Bordeaux; 7th, John Howell, in the Clyde.

Sailed for New York, August 4th, J W Lovitt and Peerless, from Ardrossan; 6th, Lilias, from Sunderland; Atlas, from Shields; 7th, Orpheus, from ditto; 7th, Christiana, from Deal; Zenobia, from Pill; Jane Dargert and Richmond, from the Clyde; 6th, Manhattan, from Liverpool; 8th, W H Prescott, from ditto; S E Smith and Webster, from ditto; 9th, Milton, from New Orleans; 8th, John Russell, from ditto; John P Patten, from Cardiff; 8th, Ertha, from Shields.

Sailed for Charleston August 8th, Alliance, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia, Pleiades, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston August 6th, Western Empire and R. Choate, from Liverpool.

Ship Alexander Wise, from Marseilles to New York, ashore near Point Carnero, has been got off, and is discharging.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market, for the three days, added up 20,000 bales, of which 1,400 bales were to speculators and 2,000 bales to exporters. The market closed dull, at some authorities say, easier but not quotably lower prices. Holders offered freely, but showed no disposition to press sales. The quotations for Middling Orleans were 7 3-16d and for Middling Uplands 6⅞d.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester were favorable, and the market for export goods was buoyant, but rather dull, though firm for the home and India trade.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote the market generally very dull. Flour steady at 10s a 12s 3d. Wheat very dull, and the quotations were barely maintained: Western Red is 6s a 8s; White 7s a 9s 6d. A small parcel of new Southern White brought 11s a 11s 6d. Corn dull; mixed and yellow 5s 9d a 6s; White 7s a 7s 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Beef was dull, but steady. Pork dull. Bacon also dull, but steady. Lard dull. Sales unimportant. Tallow inactive, and unchanged in price.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes quiet. Linseed Oil 29s. Rosin steady at 3s a 13s 3d for common. Turpentine steady.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs dull. Wheat declined slightly on new. Sugar steady. Tea firm. Tallow firm at 56s. Linseed Oil firm at 28s 6d a 28s 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Tuesday at 95⅛ for money, and 95¼ a 95⅜ for the account. American securities generally unchanged. Illinois shares were quoted at 34 a 32; Illinois sevens 1875, 80 a 81; New York Central 68 a 70; Erie, third mortgage, 97.

Washington Affairs.

Washington, August 20.—The charge against Major Edmund French, pay clerk of the Bureau of Construction of the Treasury Department, is falsely making and paying certificates and receipts, for the purpose of obtaining money from the United States. His arrest was made yesterday, as stated in my former despatch, but not until after consultation between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Solicitor of the Treasury, District Attorney Ould and Major Bowman, and giving the accused an opportunity to explain. The affair creates much gossip here. The extent of the alleged defalcation has not been ascertained.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Certified copies of the approved lists of the land granted to Michigan for railway purposes, under the act of June, 1856, embracing nearly 614,000 acres, have been transmitted to the Governor of that State.

Washington, Aug. 21.—There is little, if any doubt, from circumstances which have recently transpired, that a convention or treaty between the United States and Mexico will soon be concluded, and received here from Minister McLane early in September, in which event Mr. Lerdo will return to New York, with the view to conclude the pecuniary arrangements already initiated by him, instead of first laying his plans before the Juarez Government, as he originally intended. This treaty will probably be confined mainly to the United States transit over the Mexican territory, with certain commercial privileges or exemption from custom duties in that connection, together with provision for adequate means of protection. It is confidently asserted that the compensation for these advantages can easily be rendered mutually satisfactory.

Other treaties will be proposed in due time, and in these arrangements there is no reason to doubt that provision will be made for the satisfaction of American claims against Mexico.

Distinguished friends of the Juarez Government, including a number of Mexicans now here, regard the latest Mexican news as additionally encouraging to the cause of the Constitutionalists, and speak of the excommunication of that party by the Archbishop of Mexico as a harmless proceeding.

There is no foundation for the rumor that the Secretary of War will resign his seat in the Cabinet. He hopes soon to return to the performance of his official duties.

Niagara Railroad Convention.

Niagara Falls, August 21.—The Railroad Convention, in session here, has agreed to reduce the rates to Memphis, Tennessee, via Cairo, to $1.80 and $1.40 on first and second-class freights, and $1.85 and $1.49 to points below Memphis. Third and fourth-class freights are to remain at the present rates.

The Last Duel.

Washington, August 21.—It is understood that the difficulty between Messrs. Ould and Wise was settled to-night by the mutual friends. Their recent bloodless duel grew out of a newspaper controversy respecting Governor Wise's Donnelly letter.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE PLAINS.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

MINING NEWS FAVORABLE.

Provisional Government forming at Carson Valley.

OVERTHROW OF THE MORMON RULE.

The Oregon Election—Stout, Democrat, Elected to Congress.

Frazer River News more Favorable.

New Gold Discoveries in Oregon.

Massacre of Returned Californians by the Indians near South Pass.

TWO PENNSYLVANIANS KILLED.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.—The overland mail, from San Francisco on the 29th ult., arrived here this evening.

CALIFORNIA.

The mining news continues to be of a favorable character, but the receipts of dust at San Francisco were light.

The Walker river and Washington Valley mines were attracting much attention, and large numbers of miners were departing for the diggings.

THE PLAINS.

A party of Californians, who were *en route* for St. Louis, were attacked near the South Pass on the 15th of June, by the Crow Indians, and George Stevenson, of Pittsburg, David More, of Lancaster, Pa., and C. M. Hall, of Cincinnati, were killed, and Henry Florence, of Carlisle, Pa., was made a prisoner.

Lieut. Mullen is progressing finely with the new road from Walla Walla to Salt Lake.

NEVADA AND CARSON VALLEY.

The official returns elect Judge Crane as delegate to Congress, to represent the proposed Territory of Nevada.

A convention was in session in Carson Valley for the purpose of forming a provisional government; it being the intention of the people to throw off all allegiance to the Mormon rule. They design electing a governor, judges of the courts, and all other necessary officers.

OREGON.

Advices from Oregon say that Stout, the Democratic candidate for Congress, has been elected by a majority of 41 votes.

A large body of Frazer-river miners had arrived at the new diggings, at North Calville, in Oregon, who reported that they were making from eight to sixteen dollars per day.

FRAZER RIVER.

The accounts from the Frazer River mines are more favorable. New discoveries had been made north of Fort Alexander, and some specimens of rich quartz had been received at Victoria from Queen Charlotte's Island.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco, July 29.—The late arrivals at this port made some stir in the markets, but they closed very dull; buyers, in view of the late heavy accession to the stock, holding off for better terms. Pork has declined, extra clear selling at a fraction over $11 per bbl.

An immense surplus of Sugar has been exported to Valparaiso and elsewhere during the month.

Grain has also declined in the demand for export.

Later from California.

THE TEHUANTEPEC STEAMER AT NEW ORLEANS—$2,000,000 EN ROUTE FOR NEW YORK—HORACE GREELEY IN CALIFORNIA—30,000 EMIGRANTS GOING TO CALIFORNIA BY OVERLAND—1,000 RETURNING BY STEAMER.

New Orleans, August 20.—The Tehuantepec company's steamer Havana, from Minatitlan on the 17th inst., has arrived at the Balize.

Advices from San Francisco to the 5th of August are furnished by this arrival.

The Isthmus steamers Stevens and Orizaba left San Francisco for Havana on the 5th inst., with over $2,000,000 in treasure, and 1,000 passengers destined for New York.

Business at San Francisco was dull, and the prices had a downward tendency.

Horace Greeley had arrived in California and was being lionized everywhere. Mr. Greeley estimates that 30,000 emigrants are on their way to California by the overland route.

San Francisco Markets.—Aug. 5th.—Candles are firmer. Choice New Orleans Sugar is selling at 10a10½c. Flour is quoted at $9 per bbl.

The money market is easy.

FROM MEXICO.

MAIL ROBBERY BY THE PATRICIOS.

Miramon's Cabinet Dissolved.

REVOLT OF MARQUESE AGAINST MIRAMON.

The Liberal Party Excommunicated.

DEFEAT OF GEN. WOLL.

THE LIBERAL ARMY COMMANDED BY DEGOLLADO.

The Capital to be taken by October.

New Orleans, August 20.—By the arrival of the steamer Havana, from Minatitlan on the 17th inst., later interesting advices from Mexico are furnished.

A mail coach and its passengers were robbed by the Patricios when six miles from the town of Tehuantepec. The mails were cut open and rifled of their contents.

Miramon had again dissolved his Cabinet.

Marquese had revolted against Miramon, but the Liberals had besieged Marquese in Guadalajara.

The Archbishop of Mexico had excommunicated the members of the Liberal party.

Gen. Woll had suffered a defeat in Tamaulipas, losing all his artillery.

Gen. Degollado had assumed command of the Liberal army, and he promises to take the capital by October. He wants three millions of dollars and forty thousand men to aid him.

The decrees against the Church property were being executed, and the bonds of the national debt had risen ten per cent. in value.

From Havana.

Baltimore, Aug. 20.—The steamship Baltimore, from Havana on the 13th inst., arrived here this morning.

The Havana money market was stringent, and owing to the excessive tightness, bonds signed by several of the leading houses to the extent of ten millions of dollars, and bearing 6 per cent. interest, are to be issued by the Spanish Bank at Havana.

Sugars were heavy, except for Muscovadoes, which were firm, owing to the small stock. The quotations were, however, unchanged. In molasses there was nothing doing. Freights were inactive. Exchanges had advanced—on New York to 4a5 per cent. premium on sixty-day bills, and on London to 14a15 per cent. premium.

Sailing of Steamships.

New York, August 20.—No less than seven steamships left this port to-day. The Fulton, Cope, for Havre; City of Manchester, Kennedy, for Liverpool; Star of the West, Gray, and North Star, Jones, for Aspinwall; Quaker City, Shurfeldt, for Havana; Alabama, Schenck, for Savannah, and James Adger, Adams, for Charleston.

The United States mail steamer Fulton, Captain Cope, also left this afternoon for Southampton and Havre, with sixty-seven passengers, and $440,280 in specie. Among the passengers is Jas. Gallatin, Esq., president of the National Bank.

The British screw steamer city of Manchester, Capt. Kennedy, also left this afternoon for Liverpool, with 119 passengers, and $468,000 in specie.

Another Duel.

Washington, August 20.—Mr. O. Jennings Wise, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and Mr. Ould, of the Richmond *Examiner*, eluded the vigilance of our police, and early yesterday morning left Washington for Maryland, to settle a newspaper quarrel by a duel.

The parties returned between 12 and 1 o'clock this afternoon, having exchanged two shots. Neither was hurt, and the matter here rests for the present.

The Reported Battle between the Indians and Whites.

Leavenworth, August 20.—There has been no confirmation of the recently-reported battle between the whites and Kaw and Camanche Indians on the frontier, and the account is believed either to be greatly exaggerated or an unmitigated hoax.

From Mexico.

New Orleans, Aug. 20.—The schooner Star is below, from Vera Cruz on the 14th inst. She has $100,000 in specie aboard.

Political affairs in Mexico were unchanged, and the news is unimportant.

Burning of a Ship at Boston.

Boston, August 20.—The ship Commodore, from Liverpool, caught fire in the lower hold to-day, while lying at the Battery Wharf. She has been scuttled and has settled ten feet. Her cargo will be badly damaged, but the ship will probably be saved. She now lies in twenty-seven feet of water. The fire was undoubtedly the result of spontaneous combustion.

Boston, August 21.—The fire on board the ship Commodore has been extinguished, and the water that flowed in in consequence of scuttling her, has been pumped out, so that she is now afloat. The amount of damage to her cargo is not yet ascertained. There is insurance to the amount of $50,000 on the vessel in the State-street offices.

Louisiana Politics.

New Orleans, Aug. 20.—The Americans have nominated J. E. Bouligny as candidate for Congress from this district.

Specie for New York.

New Orleans, Aug. 20.—The steamer Empire City sailed to-day, for Havana and New York, with $775,000, consigned to New York.

Marine Disasters.

New York, Aug. 21.—The bark Giulia, arrived to-day, reports seeing, Aug. 7, in lat. 29.29, long. 42.8, a large black ship on fire, burned to the water's edge. She appeared to be of American build, and cotton loaded. At the same time saw a ship, which it was supposed had taken off the crew. She was steering for Bermuda.

The ship Robert Kelly reports boarding, August 10th, in lat. 40.30, long. 70.50, schr. Wm. L. Richardson, dismasted, water-logged, and abandoned. She had been in collision with some vessel. The schooner belonged to Newburyport, and was commanded by Capt. R. A. Bayley. [The crew of the Wm. L. Richardson were saved by the ship John Henry, from Bath for Savannah, after the collision with the schooner.]

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, August 20.—Flour firm. Sales at $4.60; red Wheat $1 00a1.08; Whiskey active at 23¼; Bacon and Bulk Meats firm; Mess Pork heavy at $14a14.50.

Attempted Suicide.—A young girl, named Lucinda Pressman, residing in Baltimore, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of laudanum. The usual emetics were administered, and in a short time she was so far relieved as to be out of danger. The reason assigned for the act was that she had been engaged to be married to a young man in Washington city, and that she had received news the day previous of his death, which so affected her that she was tempted to put an end to her own existence by poison.

Death of a Centenarian.—The *Narragansett Weekly* records the death of Susanna Hervey, aged 100 years, 0 months, and 27 days.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

Wheatley & Clarke's Arch-Street Theatre, Arch street, above Sixth.—"Green Bushes; or One Hundred Years Ago."—"Rough Diamond."

Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above Eighth.—Christy's Minstrels.

Sanford's Opera House—Eleventh street, above Chestnut.—Concerts nightly.

Fairmount Park.—Free Concert every afternoon and evening.

Mysterious and Daring Robbery.—Last evening one of the most mysterious and daring robberies that we have heard of for a long time came to our notice. The store of Messrs. Schuff & Wernwag is situated on Chestnut street, two doors above Bank, on the north side. A new building is being erected on Bank street, a few doors north of Chestnut, which is nearly finished. There was a watchman on the premises of Messrs. Schuff & Wernwag, who remained there until about half-past six o'clock, when he left.

At about half past twelve o'clock, two men, dressed in sailor's clothes, were seen to leave the new building, each bearing a heavily laden bag on his back. No attention was paid to them at the time, but from the description furnished, no doubt exists but that they were two old and well-known burglars. In the afternoon one of the members of the firm visited the store and found that it had been robbed of about two thousand dollars' worth of the most valuable silk goods. The articles taken consisted chiefly of handkerchiefs, cravats, and other articles of small bulk.

The matter was instantly put in the hands of the Detective police, who went into an investigation with commendable promptness. It was found that an entrance had been effected into the new building. From here they ascended to the roof, and forcing open the trap-door leading to Messrs. Schuff & Wernwag's establishment, descended. Here they were permitted to amass their plunder undisturbed, and to leave in the broad light of day, with the plunder in their possession.

Officer Schlemm and Mirkle went to New York last evening in search of the suspected robbers. The other detectives dispersed themselves over the city, and worked very hard to get a clue to the mysterious affair. The circumstances of this robbery remind us of one of the old romantic villanies that figure in the "Calendar of Newgate," or the life of Jack Sheppard. For daring, coolness, and success, it has really few parallels in the history of Philadelphia crime.

Hearing in the Case of the Two Hotel Thieves.—The two hotel thieves, McMullin and Sanford, whose arrest was mentioned by us on Saturday, had a hearing on Saturday morning, before Alderman Beitler, in the detective office of the Central Station. There was a great crowd of interested spectators in attendance.

W. A. Thorp, 221 Race street, the keeper of the King of Prussia Hotel, was sworn. He testified to the identity of two watches and a chain, with a pair of bracelets and a breastpin.

High Constable Franklin then testified that the prisoners admitted stealing the articles recognised by Mr. Thorp.

The next witness sworn was Mr. Samuel Grubb. Mr. G. resides in Vine street, below Fourth. He recognised three handkerchiefs which were exhibited. He lost thirty dollars' worth of property, some of it belonging to his son.

High Constable Franklin testified that he found one of the handkerchiefs on the accused, and one of them told where the other property was.

Mrs. Martha Smith, residing at 1238 Vine street, testified to losing a watch, ear-rings, money, &c. She recognised some of the property. In all, her loss was $75. She recognised one of the thieves, who visited her house in day time. Mr. Edward Jones testified to the same robbery.

Mrs. Kate Ingram, 1307 Market street, Franklin House, testified that she had been robbed, and recognised one of the thieves, McMullen, as being the robber. He confessed to the deed.

Mr. Taylor Ingram testified that $100 worth of money had been stolen from 1307 Market street. Property was taken from every room in the house.

M. J. H. Richelderfer, 908 Chestnut street, sworn. Recognised a gold pencil stolen from him. He lost other property.

Mr. Franklin testified to finding Mr. Richelderfer's property in possession of the accused.

Mrs. Emma Bailey, Black Horse Hotel, testified that she lost a cameo breastpin and ear-rings, which she recognised. Her loss, in all, was about $10. She saw the accused at her house.

Mr. Franklin testified to the identity of the property in this case.

The testimony here closed. The Alderman committed Sanford and McMullin in default of $500 bail in each several case of robbery.

Arthur J. Tilley was charged by the accused with being the receiver of the plunder. He had been arrested on the charge and had a hearing.

High Constable Franklin testified as to the finding some of the goods at Tilley's with a search warrant from the Mayor.

McMullin, one of the accused, was sworn, and testified that he took articles to Tilley's store, 233 South Fifth street, and told Mr. Tilley that he got them from pawnbrokers. Mr. Tilley bought the goods from witness. He paid for the gold twenty-five cents and thirty cents per pennyweight, according to its quality.

Sanford, the other alleged thief, was sworn, and testified that he heard Tilley ask McMullin if he had any gold to bring it down. Sanford sold none of the stolen articles, he says.

Tilley was held in six hundred dollars bail for a further hearing this afternoon, at three o'clock.

Mr. Tilley made a statement after the hearing, which we will give him the benefit of. He said that the goods in question were bought by a man in his employ when he was absent from the city. The man who bought the goods did it, as Mr. Tilley says, through ignorance.

Pickpockets Arrested.—On Saturday morning, Detective Charles W. Wood, while travelling along Market street, noticed two notorious pickpockets, named Samuel Collins, alias Yellow Jack, and William Hogan, alias Paddy Nash, that have arrived here lately from New York, and who have been hanging around Pine alley. They had mixed in with the crowd of marketing people that throng Market street on Saturday morning, and Officer Wood, supposing they were in for business, kept a sharp look out. When they arrived at Eleventh and Market streets, Mr. Wood, having reason to suspect they had picked the pocket of a lady, named Mrs. Hamilton, who was engaged in purchasing, accosted that lady, and found that such was indeed the case. He thereupon took Collins into custody, but Hogan managed to make his escape.

In the afternoon, Lieut. Hampton being informed of the matter, made a tour of his district, and succeeded in arresting Hogan, who was standing at the corner of Fourth and Shippen streets. He was conveyed to the Central Station, and, in company with Collins, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who held them each in the sum of $500 bail to answer at court.

An Infant Killed in its Mother's Arms.—On Saturday morning, about 11 o'clock, a shocking accident occurred at the corner of Thirteenth and South streets. A horse, attached to a large and heavy wagon, ran off from the corner of Kater street, above Christian, up Thirteenth. When near South, Mrs. Smith, a married woman, residing at 625 South Twelfth street, having a male child, nineteen months old, in her arms, was in the act of crossing Thirteenth street, from the east side, when she was knocked down, near the middle of the street, by the horse, and the wheels of the wagon run over her. She fell on her face, and the child underneath her, its head striking the cobble stones. Mrs. Smith was immediately rescued from her perilous position, but the child died in one or two minutes afterwards, from the effects of the blow on the back of the head. The mother was considerably injured about the hips, and was completely prostrated, but in the afternoon she was somewhat better. The driver was arrested and taken before Alderman Dallas, who held him to await the result of the coroner's inquest. An inquest was held on the child in the afternoon.

Shocking and Fatal Accident.—On Saturday morning about nine o'clock a man named George Lee was injured in a shocking and fatal manner. It seems that he was a rigger by trade, and was engaged in repairing the rigging at the mast-head of a schooner, that was lying at Hanover-street wharf. While being hoisted to the top of the mast on a sling, the sling gave way, and he was precipitated a distance of forty feet to the dock. He was injured in a fearful manner, his back, side, ribs, thigh, arm and ankles being broken. When picked up and taken to his home, at Marlborough and Allen streets, he was suffering the most intense agony. He lingered until about five o'clock in the evening, when death relieved him from his sufferings. Lee was about seventy-two years of age, and was highly respected.

Visiting Soldiery.—The Baltimore City Guards, under command of Major J. P. Warner, will leave Baltimore this morning at 6½ o'clock, in a special express train, and arrive at the Baltimore depot at 10½ o'clock. They will then take omnibuses for Walnut-street wharf, and leave at 11 o'clock for New York, and at 5 P. M. they leave New York by the Sound boat for Norwalk, going straight through to Manchester without stopping. On their return, they will arrive in Philadelphia on Saturday evening next, stop over Sunday, and leave for Baltimore on the following Monday at 12 o'clock noon. During their stay here, they will be the guests of the Washington Grays.

Fleecing a Stranger.—A woman of spotted reputation, known as Caddie Smith, and residing on Duponceau street, was arrested on Saturday by Officer Trefts, of the Recorder's force, on the charge of inveigling a stranger into her house, and robbing him of $250. She had a hearing before Recorder Eneu, who committed her to answer the charge. The "stranger," like many before him, paid dearly for his experience. The lesson, though an expensive, is a useful one.

Painful Accident.—On Saturday afternoon a party of boys were playing about on a pile of lumber that was lying on Green-street wharf. In the middle of their sport the boards by some accident or other were tumbled overboard and two of the lads along with them. One of them, about eight years of age, named Charles Avery, had his ankle badly sprained, and was taken to the Hospital. The other, named Robert Wallace, about the same age, was slightly injured, and taken to his home.

Regatta.—There will be a regatta to-day on the Delaware, between the twenty-two-feet yachts of the Delaware yacht club. The starting point will be Washington House, Tacony, and the prizes to be run for are a purse of twenty dollars and two silver pitchers. Regattas on the Delaware have become so common lately as to have lost almost all their interest.

A Foundling.—On Saturday evening, at a late hour, an infant, evidently about three weeks old, was left on the steps of the residence of Judge Lewis, Oak street, below Filbert, Ninth ward. It was taken to the station-house in Filbert street, above Fifteenth.

Stabbing Case.—On Saturday morning a colored woman named Susan Parker was held to answer the charge of cutting another colored woman named Amer Murray with a knife. The wound was quite a severe one.

Railroad Accident.—William Lewis, a glass-blower, employed at Phillips & Co's. works, Pittsburg, had part of his foot taken off while attempting to get on to the five o'clock train at Torrence's station (when in motion).

Found Drowned.—Coroner Fenner was sent for to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown child, which was found on Saturday morning, in the river at Simpson & Neill's wharf. From all appearances the body had not been in the water long.

Serious Accident.—Mr. Chas. Hutchinson, a resident of Pittsburg, Pa., was thrown from a buggy, on Friday last, and so seriously injured that he was not expected to live.

The Cadwalader Grays are making arrangements to visit Reading and Pottsville in the course of a few weeks.

Extensive Conflagration.—Great Destruction of Property.—On Saturday morning, at an early hour, one of the largest conflagrations that we have had in this city for a long time, broke out in the Eighteenth ward. The building was occupied by George B. Stoat & Co., as a sewing machine manufactory, and a sawing and planing mill. The loss to the first will be very large. They had about one hundred and ninety hands employed, all of whom will be thrown out of employment by this unexpected calamity. The structure just destroyed was erected some nine years ago, on the site of a building that met the same fate then as its hopeless successor. The machinery in the building was very valuable, and was all rendered worthless by the flames and water.

It would be unjust for us not to add our tribute of praise to the firemen for their gallant exertions in combatting the flames. By a kind of mismanagement in those having charge of the building, they were not enabled to bear on the flames until the fate of the building was beyond their efforts. There was not a general alarm, as has been stated, although all of the steam engines were telegraphed for. Had it not been for their exertions the damage to the surrounding property would have been inconceivable. Great as the power of man is, in anything requiring constant and uninterrupted exertion steam is immeasurably his superior. Never was this more fully exemplified than on the occasion of this late conflagration.

Fires.—About six o'clock on Saturday evening there was a slight fire in a shed, at No. 15 Baker street, below Seventh. The fire was discovered by Officers Ervin, Anine, and Duffy, and extinguished without much damage.

Last evening, about nine o'clock, there was another small fire, which originated in the cellar of the dwelling of Mr. C. F. Sundel, situated on Girard avenue, below Eleventh street. The damage was very trifling, and the origin of the fire unknown.

About nine o'clock last evening, there was an alarm of fire, the bell ringing for the Fourth District, northeast. A light was plainly seen in the neighborhood of Harrowgate lane, and several fire companies proceeded in that direction. No particulars of the fire were received last evening, and it is supposed it was some trifling fire in the rural portion of the city.

In his Pulpit.—Rev. George Chandler, the venerable pastor of the First Kensington Presbyterian Church, was in his pulpit yesterday, and preached a very fervent sermon. He was greeted by a host of friends. Mr. Chandler, it will be remembered, was barbarously killed by some of the newspapers a week or two since. We congratulate his people on his return from his summer rustication, with renewed strength and zeal. May he be spared for many years to preside over the congregation that has already been for nearly half a century under his care.

Sudden Death.—On Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, George Drink, sixty-three years old, died suddenly at his residence, Ross and School streets, Seventeenth ward. The coroner held an inquest. Death from natural causes.

The firemen of Washington city are making arrangements to give a reception to the America Engine Company of this city on the 12th of September.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money Market.

Philadelphia, August 20, 1859.

The stock market continues in nearly the same condition that we have reported for several days past—the business at the meetings of the board being light, while the holders of stocks feel confident of such a speedy change for the better in the market that no concession will be made in prices to effect sales. Reading Railroad shareholders are particularly confident of a good time coming, which not all the grumbling of the coal-miners and their newspapers can postpone or avert. The stock sold lightly at the board meeting to-day at 21¾, while heavier transactions were reported after the adjournment of the board at 21¾. Fifty shares Spruce and Pine-street Railway stock changed hands at $11, and Second and Third-street (new issue) sold at 33. Pennsylvania Railroad shares sold at from 39¾ to 40. Schuylkill Navigation, preferred, sold at 16¾, a loss of ¼. Minehill Railroad sold at 56¼. Nine shares of bank stock sold at slightly improved prices. The feeling in the market, as compared with that at the end of last week, is much more lively and buoyant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,

August 20, 1859.

REPORTED BY MANLEY, BROWN, & CO., BANK-NOTE, STOCK, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, NORTHWEST CORNER THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

FIRST BOARD.

500 City 6s, R.	98	15 Penna R.	40
200 do	98	6 do	40
8000 P, Ft. W., & Chic Con 7s	45	5 Minehill R.	56½
2000 N Penna R 6s	63½	6 Reading R.	21¾
2000 Sch Nav 6s '82	68½	8 do	21¾
1000 Penna R 2d mg 6s	86½	4 2d & 3d-sts R. New	33
3 Girard Bk, old	11½	4 do New	33
4 Mechanics' Bk	27	200 Sch Nav, pref. lots	16½
34 Penna R. lots	39¾	50 do s5wn	16¾
54 do	39¾	50 do s5wn	16¾
23 do s5wn	39¾	50 do s5wn	16¾

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Reported for The Press.]

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—This court, which met on Saturday for the transaction of miscellaneous business, was the only one in session. The attendance of spectators was quite slim, and the proceedings of comparatively brief duration. To-day, however, the work of the term will commence in good earnest, and during the ensuing two or three weeks we may look for a speedy disposal of numerous cases now remaining untried on the criminal record.

Mrs. Harberson, who had frequently threatened to "burn the house down" of Michael Monaghan, in Twelfth street, below Somers, was held in $500 to keep the peace. Michael need not have been so much afraid. A threatening man or woman rarely does much. It is those quiet, desperate people, who *do* a thing while some folks would *talk* about it, are most to be feared. On the cross-examination, it came out that Mrs. Harberson owns the premises adjoining those of the complainant, and her counsel argued that it was absurd to suppose she would put her own property in peril.

A case was heard on *habeas corpus*, in which Mr. Frismuth was charged with the larceny of $165. The evidence showed that this money was borrowed from time to time, and that a promissory note was finally given for it. There was not any felonious taking. The counsel for Mr. Frismuth stated that his client had offered the prosecutrix $50, and had agreed to give security for the balance. Defendant discharged.

CITY ITEMS.

The French Army.—Turning their swords and bayonets into plough shears and pruning hooks. The Minister of War, has issued orders to the Colonels of Regiments to disband a portion of the troops, so that they may be used by the farmers in reaping, sowing, ploughing, and mowing their lands. This is a good move; they had better be employed in cutting the crops, than in cutting the throats of their fellow unfortunates. It would go far towards civilizing and humanizing them, if their Emperor would cause them to doff their military costumes, and don civilian suits, such as are being sold by E. H. Eldridge, proprietor of the "Old Franklin Hall Clothing Emporium," No. 321 Chestnut street, preparatory to removing to his new "Temple of Fashion," Northeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets.

Terrible Affair in Saxony.—Our foreign exchanges contain an account of a terrible affair in Saxony, in which a family of eleven persons were found murdered in their house, and all the furniture, &c., carried off. This caps the climax of horrors; but in this country we can throw the Saxons in the shade, particularly in respect to elegant garments such as are made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

Harris's Boudoir Sewing Machines.—We can perhaps pay this popular instrument no higher or more deserved compliment than by saying that there are hundreds of families in this city, who would not be deprived of it for thrice its cost. Mr. S. D. Baker, No. 720 Arch street, is the gentlemanly agent for these machines in Philadelphia.

The Difference.—The difference between a Republic and a Monarchy is thus pointed out by somebody: "Pile all the people into a pyramid, with the President as an apex, and you have a symbol of a Republic. You can shake the President, but you can't move the united force of the people. Invert the pyramid, with a King for its base, and you have the symbol of a Monarchy. Tip up that King and the whole structure falls into confusion." Just so the most elegant Clothing worn is from the Palatial Store of Granville Stokes, No. 607 Chestnut street.

Eshleman's Cravats.—Of the thousands who have this season procured their necessary outfit for watering places, and other summer resorts, the vast majority of gentlemen bought their sundry articles for the neck, in the shape of collars, cravats, stocks, neck-ties, &c., at A. J. Eshleman's celebrated "Cravat Store," No. 631 Chestnut street, (Jayne's Hall;) and those who did not, we have no doubt, repented their not having done so. Eshleman's stock of these goods is a model of completeness.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne, or Hair Renovator; the greatest chemical wonder of the age for restoring the hair, and preserving the sight. A preventive and cure for baldness. It is not a dye, but will change gray hair or whiskers to their original *life-color*. Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the Laboratory and wholesale depot of Jules Hauel & Co., No. 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. au22-6t

Fort Bridger.—Col. Bridger, the proprietor of "Fort Bridger," so famous in connection with the history of the Mormon disturbances, settled in the vicinity of Salt Lake in 1835, and has since greatly distinguished himself as hunter, trapper, trader, and guide. In an interview with Governor Cumming, on the advance of the army to Utah, he stated to him that some years since, while pursuing the buffalo, he had discovered an immense rock of pure crystal, through which the sun's rays were reflected with all the gorgeousness of the most magnificent rainbow, but that he had lost the place, and has never been able to rediscover it. *Hoofland's German Bitters*, which can be discovered in the store of any druggist or dealer in medicine, will *positively cure* Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, &c., and will almost restore to the old all the vigor of their youthful days.

For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines, everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. Also by the Proprietors, Dr. C. M. JACKSON & CO., 418 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. au22-1td&W

Phrenological Examinations are made day and evening by J. L. Capen, at the Cabinet and Book store established by Fowler, Wells, & Co., 922 Chestnut street, Second story. au22-3t

Removal.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.—The Agency of this Company has been REMOVED TO THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING at the Southwest corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets. au10-12t F. RATCHFORD STARR, Agent.

One-Price Clothing of the Latest Styles, and made in the best manner, expressly for retail sales. We mark our lowest selling prices in plain figures on each article. All goods made to order are warranted satisfactory, and our one-price system is strictly adhered to. We believe this to be the only fair way of dealing, as thereby all are treated alike. JONES & CO., ap28-tau27 604 MARKET Street.

Seamen's Saving Fund—Northwest Corner Second and Walnut Streets.—Deposits received in small and large amounts, from all classes of the community, and allows interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Money may be drawn by checks without loss of interest.

Office open daily, from 9 until 5 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday until 9 in the evening. President, FRANKLIN FELL; Treasurer and Secretary, CHAS. E. MORRIS.